TO THE CHARTISTS.

My FRIENDS, -I feel assured that the perusal of the proceedings at the recent meeting at Aberdeen will give you no small pleasure, but you will be still more gratified when you learn that the Chartists of Aberdeen are about the sternest in principle to be found in

A number of the paltry middle classes refused to take part in our proceedings, and

that held at Aberdeen on Monday last. But, nevertheless, I told you that I would warn you when I saw breakers ahead. There was notling occurred at that meeting that was not emineutly calculated to promote our cause:

| Classes, and bring that voice to bear upon the rulers of the country in such a manner as would show them the folly and the impossibility of attempting of the country in such a manner as would show them the folly and the impossibility of attempting longer to perpetuate the present rotten system. The chairman concluded a few further remarks by calling upon Mr. Wilson to propose the first National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Assomination and resolve to carry out. On the same principles, the great, the eminently calculated to promote our cause; resolution.

and I have frequently told you that we had to Mr. Wilson, of the Gazette, who moved the first present the middle and working classes of this city."

Court for wilful murder.

William Rider, Publisher 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London

LONDON, SATURDAY OCTOBER 20, 1849.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

which after some discussion—but by no means of an acrimonious character—was so modified as to prevent any (the slightest) dissension.

My friends, I never attended any meeting that gave me more unbounded pleasure than that held at Aberdeen on Menday last. But, nevertheless, I told you that I would warn you

Mr. David Wright, a working man, seconded the manner in the management of the affairs o

ciation, and resolve to send delegates thereto to re-present the middle and working classes of this city." good, and the just cause for which we are associ-

wilderness blossom like the rose. I appeal to you trap, and he voted for the instalment of the

when I are in the property and pure the two halfs of the property and the

THE MATION INTER.

We transport victors (by a v. Darks Sear-The material peaks are to support and the state of the state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a complete distance and a state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a complete distance and a state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a state of the peaks are to a complete distance and a complete distance and a state of the peaks are to a complete di

FERICUS O'CONNOI.

THE MURDER AT CLAPHAM.

(Continued from the 6th prog.)

James Weston, who stands charged with the murder of Maria Weston, his wife, and Maria Elizabe in the displayed of the two great classes, the sexual der of Maria Weston, his wife, and Maria Elizabe in the displayed of the two great classes, the sexual classes of the standard of the two great classes, and the standard of the sexual classes of the standard of the standard of the two great classes, and the standard of t

able than that of the hon. member for Montlrose; but neither his (Mr. O'Connor's) candour nor ingenuousness, induced the noble lord or the right hon. baronet to vote for his proposition. (Cheers and laughter.) But he was too old a soldier to be caught in such a hon, member for Montrose. (Loud cheers.)

sums expended upon those abominations would place every father in his own sentry box, in the middle of his own labour field?—(loud and tremendous cheering)—thus reducing competition in the labour market, and making every able-bodied man a willing volunteer to fight for the preservation of a constitution which upheld and defended his rights as a man. (Cheers.) But this, let him assure them, never could be effected by any reduction in the national expenditure, as proposed by the Financial Reformers, inasmuch as, if they had a reduction of 10,000,000l. or 20,000,000l. to-morrow, the working classes would not derive a particle of the working classes would not derive a particle of benefit from the change; but he cordially co-operated with the association when they adopted the just means to achieve the required end—viz., MINISTRY OF THE ABENDUNG. SATURDAY OUTDER 20, 1849.

Free Ballings and silt-processor of Course of the City to Six Rogery Peers, refused to the City to Six Roge such a representation of the people as would give them the fact, that his definition of the Suffrage and the Equalisation of Electoral Districts, was more candid. ingenuous. and understand-

Breathes there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said This is my own, my native land.

Mr. O'Connon resumed his seat amidst tremen-Mr. Conynonam protested in some degree against what had been said by the last speaker. They had been told that the middle classes were the enemies of the working classes. On behalf of the middle

monies according to the	: 10110Willig Scale :
£ S. (1	. £ s. d.
	0 Manchester 4 0 0
	0 Marylebone, Pad-
Bilston and	dington and
	O Somes Town 2 0 0
) Mid-London,
Bradford 2 0) including the
Birmingham	City and
and District 4 0) Finsbury 2 0 0
Barnsley 1 0	9 Nottingham 2 0 0
Bristol 2 0	Northampton 2 0 0
	Newcastle-upon-
Dundee 2 0 0	Tyne 2 0 0
Dudley 1 0	0 Norwich 2 0 0
Durham 1 0	0 Oldham 2 0 0
Edinburgh 4 0	0 Preston 1 0 0
Falkirk 1 0	0 Paisley 2 0 0
Glasgow 2 0	0 Rochdale 1 0 0
	0 South London,
	6 including
	0 Greenwich 2 0 0
Halifax 2 0	0 Sheffield 2 0 0
llanley and	Stalybridge 1 0 0
	0 Swindon 1 0 a
	0 Stockport 1 0 0
Lecds 2 0	O Tower Hamlets 2 0 0
Lynn 1 0 Leeds 2 0 Liverpool 2 0	0 Worcester 1 0 0
	0 Wigan 1 0 0
	0 Warrington 1 0 0
Post Office Orders (m.	ade payable at the Blooms-
bury Post Office) must !	ade payable at the Blooms- be addressed to Mr. Thomas
Clark, 144, High Holbor	rn, London. If, after pay-
ing the Printers' Bill. a	ny surplus should remain,
it will be handed over to	the National Victim Com-
	disposed of as the Chartist

Foreign Entelligence.

FRANCE. MOCK TRIAL OF THE PROSCRIBED REPUBLICANS.

The 'Reforme' publishes the following declaration from those of the accused of the 13th of June who are in London :--

'The trial of the affair of the 13th of June is soon about to open at Versailles, and the public this communication alludes to a letter which he act as his counsel. prosecutor has summoned us to appear before his High Court. Not wishing to enter prematurely alone, the following is our reply in a few words, and the summary of our motives:-We will not, we ought not, to surrender ourselves to the trial of the 10th of October:-1. Because we cannot accept as accusers those, or the servants of those, whom we have denounced to the country as having violated the constitution in assessinating the Roman Republic-those whom we have declared as fallen, and whom we have put out of the pale of the law for a flagrant act of high treason. 2. Because we cannot accept as legitimate judges the creatures of exception and circumstance, invested' with a sovereign judicial power by virtue of a violated constitution, and on the appeal and convocation of the violators themselves. 3. Because we are deeply convinced that, by placing ourselves in the hands of our enemies, we should full into a judicial snare. The government, in fact, would not allow any one to plend, or to prove that it had violated the Constitution; it could not allow any one to prove its crime; our desence would not be therefore possible except on the centerial facts of the 13th of June, facts accomplished by us in the fall measure of our rights, in the order of our duties, and for which we could not consent to justify ourselves any more than to defend ourselves. 4. Because it appears to us contrary to the interest of our party, which is that of Republican Europe, to deliver up our arms, and to bury our efforts and our propagandism in the citadels of the counter-revolution, or to render them fruitiess by exiling them beyond sea: and that when the French Republic—every people being under the yoke—would have soon to fight its last battle against traiters at home and the Cossacks abroad. Would Mazzini, Bem. Kossuth, and Garibaldi be more formidable to Austria at the bottom of her dangeons, that is a foreign land, where their liberty would prepare them for future action? Such are the mutives which command us not to surrender ourselver-not to offer ourselves as a trophy to our enemies. Would they not be happy, after having gagacid us, to again stifle the revolution, and to ent. riuto a contract over our bodies with old Europe, which can only go to sleep to the rattle of chains? We have been told that our resolution would be calcumiated—that it would be misconstraid, If that comes from our enemies, it concerns us but little; if from our friends, let them reflect before they censure us. We tell them all that if it should ever happen to them to be thrown into exile after performing a great duty, their liberty will not appear to us a privilege, and we will not accuse them of happiness.

LEDRU ROLLIN, RATTIER, ETIENNE ARAGO, C. RIBEROLLES, MARTIN BERNARD, LAN-DOLPHE, E. MADIER DE MONTJAU, JUN. The same journal publishes the following:-'Canton of Vaud, O t. 9.

Grizen Editor.—We were of a different opinion to that of our friends at London and Paris on the who participated in the incriminated demonstration should go, and say again themselves, on the 10th of October, in the face of the country, what they said commander-in-chief of the Grand Mobile General Tempoure.

The names proposed for the new government were read, fluther cried, 'Let us go to the Hotel de vasion, and said he did not see Huber take the prevailent the names proposed for the new government were read, fluther cried, 'Let us go to the Hotel de vasion, and said he did not see Huber take the prevailent to the names proposed for the new government were read, fluther cried, 'Let us go to the Hotel de vasion, and said he did not see Huber take the prevailent to the inon the 15th of June, that the government has vioon the 15th of June, that the government has vio-lated the Constitution. But as party men, and by a spirit of discipling, we must as the minority, submit spirit of discipline, we must, as the minority, submit spirit of discipline, we must, as the minority, submit any National Assembly, and I summon you to follow me to the Hotel de Ville!' On leaving the plorable scene of invasion a considerable time not therefore appear at the trial. Salutation and

FELIX PYAT, ROLLAND, (of Saone-et-Loire) Boichor, L. Avril Jannor, Ernest

COURT OF JUSTICE OF

SITTING OF OCTOBER 10.—The habitual tranquillity of Versailles has been but little disturbed for the dissolution of the Assembly!' answered the de nous faire mettre a la porte.) A rather long by the trial which has just commenced there. In captain, and at the same moment arrested Huber. period elapsed, and I saw Huber standing on a table order to guard against eventualities, the garrison But the crowd released him, and carried him beyond near the tribune, proclaim the dissolution of the had been increased, and an imposing military the bridge. At about six o'clock in the evening, Assembly, and at the same time he displayed, stuck force was stationed in the interior of the Palais de Huber was arrested a second time in the Rue on a walking-stick, a placard, bearing the incrip-Justice, and in the prison, which is contiguous to it. | Coquilliere, at the corner of the Rue Jean-Jacques | tion, 'The National Assembly is dissolved!' A At eleven o'clock the judges entered and took their Rousseau, by a witness named See, who had left the man then mounted on to the bureau, and said to me, seats, M. Berenger, the president, taking the chair.

the decree of the Legislative Assembly of 10th released by order of the mayor. In the evening, he consequently I could not see those who pushed me. August last, which sent the parties implicated in the went to the house of one Moulin, 73, Rue de Faubourg As for Huber, I did not see him make any menacing number of thirty, were introduced, and about half- tress, and because he was a socialist who had attempt of the 13th June before the High Court of Montmartre, where he resided, and stated to that gesture at me, and it was not he who ascended the past the president and the other judges took their thought and still thought that the constitution had Justice, and required the High Court to proceed person that he did not know what had passed in his bureau; in fact, he could not, for, if I mistake not, seats, and the names of prisoners present were been violated. Forestier said he would not give any immediately to constitute itself. After an address from the President, the court Assembly. He then went out to get his beard cut

retired to ballot for those who were definitively to off, but never returned."

the Versailles bar, will be charged to assist you .- is a debt which I acquit towards those who love me, clearly expressed. Hubert: Allow me, Monsieur le President,-

For a man outraged in his honour, and who demands | political morality in question. The one attacks my | murs.) reparation, there is only one thing wanted—justice liberty, the others my honour. I am, if I may be Huber (rising hastily, said with energy): I proand that I hope that these sentiments may be yours, allowed the expression, between the anvil and the test against these words. at all events they are mine. All that 1 demand is hammer. It is necessary that I should struggle | The Procureur-General to witness: Do you not the plain and simple truth; my defence, therefore, against my political friends-against those who for see that your dignity was compromised in being so requires no legal talent. Besides, if I had wished eighteen years have made use of my devotedness, turned out? to confide the care of my defence to another, I and have afterwards loaded me with outrages, so as | Huber (with a certain degree of violence) : It standing the certainty of being condemned to a fice. No one can accuse me of egotism: all my life idea of doing it. I had no other relations with you

pariment of the Bas Rhim. The jurymen here severally took the oath prescribed by the law.

from the indictment, on the affair of the 13th of the question of honour as on the political question. | would act in the same way. (Movement.) May, which specially concerned Huber. It is as It is the only favour which I ask of you; otherwise

follows:-Huber, a currier, condemned in 1838 to trans- tion as mine he must justify himself or die. [The me about the dissolution: no, you never said any- tution had been violated by the government, that

portation for political crimes, obtained his liberty at prisoner displayed great emotion as he sat down. the Revolution of February. A few days before the 15th of May he was named Governor of the Chateau of Raincy. He was a member of the Central Com. his two principal accusers, with Mounier, should be to establish complicity with me to excuse your cowmittee of the Societe des Droits de l'Homme and called as witnesses. President of the Comite Centralisateur, which replaced the Club des Clubs; and in this capacity it fore, call either Blanqui or Raspail. is believed that he presided over the meeting which took place on the 12th of May at Dourlans', but at refusal as an act of injustice. all events he was present: and it is certain that he present: and it is certain that he present and it is certain that he present: and it is certain that he present and it is certain that he presen all events he was present: and it is certain that he in the Orangery of the Tuileries. It was there de- evidence at Bourges, as to the facts of which I met with were connected with Caussidiere of the municipal police, in the Accused the proceeded to justify himself in the accused then proceeded to justify himself in the accused the proceeded to justify himself in the accused then proceeded to justify himself in the accused the accused the accused the accused the proceeded to justify himself in the accused the ac the Assembly to take part in the demonstration in against a recent publication of Raspail, in which I met with were connected with Caussidiere, the court. A similar course was adopted in success.

The interrogatory of the prisoner Lebon was then favour of Poland. The participation of Huber in all latter accuses him of having been the instrument of and were signed 'Pierre.' On examination we sion by Dufelix, Lebon, Beaune, Langlois, Allyre-read.

these acts is proved in a letter in the Reforme' of | an occult combination, and entered into long but | were soon convinced that the signature was that of Bureau, the 2nd August, written by him and addressed to uninteresting explanations of his conduct on May 15. an individual who was secretary to Caussidiere. the committee of the National Assembly charged to He concluded by again demanding that the persons For the space of a week I saw this man near make an investigation into the events of May and he had named should be called as witnesses. The court adjourned at half-past five. June. (This letter set forth that Huber got up and directed the demonstration, but that he had in-

that arms should be taken on the first favourable

SITTING OF 11TH OCTOBER.—The President took tended it to be perfectly pacific. It added that whilst he was preparing it, Barbes had in vain his seat at half-past ten. M. Buvignier, ex-representative, took his scat sought after him to persuade him to postpone it.

The indictment then proceeded:)—The accused in near the prisoner, having been sent for by Huber to time he was overcome by his feelings, and confessed

not to fall into a snare, it expressed the opinion some one near me who had known me. The President : M. Buvignier, I think it necessary occasion. Besides, Huber himself had caused it to be to call to your mind the provisions of article 311.

M. Buvignier: I came here at the request of my decided on the evening of the 13th that, if attacked, at the head of the demonstration, surrounded by the left the him. In my opinion the prisoner ought to be perthe delegates of clubs and banners. He left the him, but he more lift, and to prove that the day police.

The admits, also, that he went to the ground for the charges made against him, but he among the number of members of members of members of members of members of members of the day police. cortege on the place de la Concord, and half an hour mitted to establish his morality, and to prove that sitting was about to commence. Having been a which is well known; if he establishes that he was answer. that if that were refused, there would be disorder. it is evident that his position before the jury would The 'Moniteur' showed that after the invasion of not be the same as if he did not prove those facts, the Assembly, the reading of the petition, and the and it should remain in the minds of the jury that speech of Blanqui, Huber ascended the tribune. It that man who occupies an eminent position in the appears that at that moment he announced to the democratic party had betrayed it. On Monday last President, M. Buchez, the intention of calling on a pamphlet was published by Raspail, in which he the crowd to withdraw. But the conditions of the again accuses Huber of having forfeited his honour, terms he laid down were these:- 'I have been and of having served in the police of Louis Philippe promised, he said, 'that the people shall file off and of the provisional government. You must be before the tribune. I will die on the spot if this well aware how important it is for Huber to exculpromise be not fulfilled. I recommend the people pate himself from this charge, since, if at a future to withdraw, and we will pass before the tribune day, he should establish that on the 15th May he two by two. The Assembly must know that three had only entertained honourable intentions and such hundred thousand citizens are watching it.' In the as were favourable to public security, it would be of before saying so, and leave me midst of the tumult Huber again demanded that immense interest to him that the jury should be contime to exert all my influence?

lowed these words. Huber afterwards went to a on it. I will add that the presence of the witness against you. corridor, where he consulted with five or six persons, | Mounier will give you the opportunity of explaining and wrote on a paper some words in pencil, saying, | yourself on the charge which as been brought against

'We have no time to lose!' He then re-entered it. the Assembly, and showed to Barbes, who was in Huber: I respect the decision of the court; but I the tribune, a piece of paper containing a list of appeal to the jury and to public opinion to appreciate

names, saying, 'Do you know that?' And on my situation. have told you nothing!' A piece of paper stuck on a pike was presented at the tribune. Huber took it, taurant Dourlans, and that the question of manifestation, as he had been accused that the object of the interrogatories was to fix the apike was presented at the tribune. Huber took it, and, in a voice which pierced the clamour, again tien in favour of Poland was there discussed; but cried, 'The Assembly is dissolved!' Then, turning the witness said that he did not now recognise the letters might be read, one of which had been ad. evidence. to the President, he seized him by the collar, and prisoner as having been president at the meeting. shook him violently, and said, 'You are no longer M. Danduran gave an account of the character of him to Louis Blanc.

anything here—go away with you!' After the the club Centralisateur, which, he said, had for its to that of our friends at London and Paris on the question as to whether we should be present at the tripic of the 10th of October. We thought that it was important to the Republican cause that all those was important to the Republican cause that all those was important to the Republican cause that all those was important to the Republican cause that all those was important to the Republican cause that all those the names proposed for the new government were was injurity and the prisoner read the letters, which were not of different planations. He deposition of the decree object the discussion of social questions. He deposition in this report.

After an address to the jury from the Avocat-protected violence.

When narriginated in the incriminated demonstration was sponen of the prisoner read the letters, which were not of different planations. He deposition of the decree object the discussion of social questions. He deposition at a later stage of the proceedings. Of the factions, Huber of the discussion of social questions. He deposition in this report.

After an address to the jury from the Avocat-proceedings. Deville said he would sccept no questions for the dissolution of the Assembly. A little later, when the declared that the proceedings. Deville said he would sccept no questions of the discussion of social questions. He deposition of the decree object the discussion of social questions. He deposition of the decree object the discussion of the decree object the discussion of the prisoner read the letters, which were not of different planations at a later stage of the proceedings. Deville said he would sccept no questions of the decree object the discussion of the prisoner read the letters, which were not of different planations at a later stage of the proceedings. Deville said he would sccept no questions of the decree object the

commander-in-chief of the Grand Mobile, General, but Huber was much excited.

Assembly, he climbed up the railing which surrounds | elapsed. Blanqui and Raspail had spoken successively. it, and announced to the crowd that the Assembly It may have been about half-past three when I perwas dissolved. At the moment at which he tra- ceived Huber near me. I said to him-Huber, you versed the ranks of the National Guard to proceed are not an enemy either of the Republic or the Natowards the bridge, Captain Pouillaude, of the 10th tionel Assembly? He replied, No!-Well, then, I legion, asked him by what authority the National added, do all you can to get these people out, in assembly dissolved. 'By the authority of the peo- order that the Assembly may deliberate, which it

Chamber, and who recognised him. He was taken 'Retire-you are nothing here.' But I was not M. Baroche, the Procureur-General, then read to the Mairie of the 4th arrondissement, but was pushed or touched in front; it was from behind, and head when he had declared the dissolution of the he has a wound in his leg.

Huber: The placard which M. Buchez has referred to was remitted to me after I pronounced Immediately after the court bad retired, the prisoner Hubert was brought in, guarded by two gendarmes. He is a man of stout stature. The long heard which covered his face, his bushy

The mediately after the court bad retired, the prisoner into such prisoner Hubert was brought in, guarded by two gendarmes. He is a man of stout stature. The long heard which covered his face, his bushy

The mediately after the court bad retired, the president previously observing that into mode of the necessity of doing that, that I resolved aged 30, Paris; J.B.C. Paya, aged 40, Paris; J.B.C. Paya, aged 40, Paris; J.B.C. Paya, aged 39, editor of the Democratic Pacifique; bush on it is spite of the personal danger which might on it is spite of the personal danger which might bush on it is spite of the personal danger which might on it is spite of the personal danger which might bush on it is spite of the personal danger which might bush on it is spite of the president previously observing that is dead of the necessity of doing that, that I resolved aged 30, Paris; J.B.C. Paya, aged 30, Paris; J.B.C. Paya, aged 30, Paris; J.B.C. Paya, aged 39, editor of the Democratic Pacifique; bush on it is spite of the president previously observing that is dead of the necessity of doing that I resolved aged 30, Paris; J.B.C. Paya, age long heard which covered his face, his bushy eyebrows, his small but piercing eyes, and his pale eyebrows, his small but piercing eyes, and his pale sieur le President, until my moral as well as my mitted to me a placard, 'The National Assembly is fused on Monday to answer the questions put to of the committee on the subject of credits demanded to me a placard,' Rut no one cave me the idea of the subject of credits demanded to me appearance of the committee on the subject of credits demanded to me appearance of the subject of credit complexion, gave to his countenance an aspect of political situation has been determined. I wish to dissolved!' But no one gave me the idea of the harshness and resolution.

The President, addressing Huber, demanded with a counsel?—Hubert:

The President, addressing whicher he was provided with a counsel?—Hubert:

The President, addressing Huber, demanded think of it; I could not then have wished it, for I think of it; I could not then have wished it, for I the expense of the expedition to Rome, read his counsel. I refused having a dissolution. In the course of the sitting the dissolution. In the course of the expedition to Rome, read his counsel. I refused at the preliminary investigations being read to the jury.

The President, addressing Huber, demanded think of it; I could not then have wished it, for I think of it; I could not then have wished it, for I them. The case of the expense of the expens explain, in the first place, why I refused having a dissolution. In the course of the sitting the disso-

and I would not owe my justification to the talent of M. Buchez: I can only repeat what I have said. Hubert: Allow me, Monsieur le President,—
The President: You will be at liberty to prevent your counsel from speaking, but my duty is to appoint you one. It may happen that you may straid in need of his advice, and he must take his seat near you.—Huber: Allow me, Monsieur le resident: You will love me still. Let my friend, bly was the result of an emute, and that it was not of the artillery of the national guard, Clichy; V. Angelot, aged 39, ex-lieutenant mittee of twenty-five, and was seen at the Conservation of the artillery of the national guard, Paris; L. A. Vernon, aged 39, ex-lieutenant mittee of twenty-five, and was seen at the Conservation of the artillery of the national guard, Paris; L. A. Vernon, aged 39, ex-lieutenant mittee of twenty-five, and was seen at the Conservation of the artillery of the national guard, Paris; L. A. Vernon, aged 39, ex-lieutenant mittee of twenty-five, and was seen at the Conservation of the artillery of the national guard, Paris; L. A. Vernon, aged 39, ex-lieutenant mittee of twenty-five, and was seen at the Conservation of the artillery of the national guard, Paris; L. A. Vernon, aged 39, ex-lieutenant mittee of twenty-five, and was seen at the Conservation of the artillery of the national guard, Paris; L. A. Vernon, aged 39, ex-lieutenant mittee of twenty-five, and was seen at the Conservation of the artillery of the national guard, Paris; L. A. Vernon, aged 39, ex-lieutenant mittee of twenty-five, and was seen at the Conservation of the artillery of the national guard, Paris; L. A. Vernon, aged 39, ex-lieutenant mittee of twenty-five, and was seen at the Conservation of the artillery of the national guard, Paris; L. A. Vernon, aged 39, ex-lieutenant mittee of twenty-five, and was seen at the Conservation of the artillery of the national guard, Paris; L. A. Vernon, aged 39, ex-lieutenant mittee of twenty-five, and was seen at the Conservation of the artillery of the arti the information of the jury. The moral situation that on whichever side I turn, I find numerous ad- ment) - and that it was necessary to act in its which was made for me at Bourges is so serious that versaries—some skilful, others pitiless; the first re- place. It was on that account requisite for me to captain of the artillery of the national guard, I cannot, without a want of delicacy, unite any one here with me. I wish to defend my honour myself, and for that purpose I have no need of a counsel.

I cannot, without a want of delicacy, unite any one here with me. I wish to defend my honour myself, and for that purpose I have no need of a counsel.

I cannot, without a want of delicacy, unite any one participator in its acts.

The accused Boune was a member of the Combinate of the considered in the letteter of the considered in the letteter of the head written to M. Edgar Ney, and that therefore explain, incriminate my good faith, and call my thing in itself, and as a lucky thing for me. (Mur
College of the considered in the letteter of the head written to M. Edgar Ney, and that therefore explain, incriminate my good faith, and call my thing in itself, and as a lucky thing for me. (Mur
College of the considered in the letteter of the names of those in default were also called the circulars of the democrat socialist of the democrat socialist of the conclusions of M. Thiers' report could not be the conclusions of M. Thiers' report could not be the conclusions of M. Thiers' report could not be the conclusions of M. Thiers' report could not be the conclusions of M. Thiers' report could not be the conclusions of M. Thiers' report could not be the conclusions of M. Thiers' report could not be the conclusions of M. Thiers' report could not be the conclusions of M. Thiers' report could not be the conclusions of M. Thiers' report could not be the conclusions of M. Thiers' report could not be the conclusions of M. Thiers' report could not be the conclusions of M. Thiers' report could not be the conclusions of M. Thiers' report could not be the conclusions of M. Thiers' report could not be the conclusions of M. Thiers' report could not be the conclusions of M. Thie

out the hand to the man whom I esteem for fear of think the witness should explain himself. offending him. Do you know how it is that my M. Buchez: I demand to be allowed to defend

Huber (with energy): I strongly protest against be without pity; for when a man is in such a situa- M. Buchez insinuation. Never did he say a word to tency of the court, on the ground that the consti-The President: Now you will answer my questions. | grace to you if you had, I should have blamed you. Huber then demanded that Raspail and Blanqui, for you should have displayed dignity. You want ardice. (Painful sensation.)

The Procureur-General said: He should not there-

Huber, with great animation, complained of this

M. Mounier was the next witness called, He said : | the jury. Before the revolution of February I was in no way | The court retired to deliberate, and after a short The Procureur-General here informed Huber that childhood. I found him surrounded by Sobrier and

Caussidiere, without his being allowed to know that the papers in question had been seen. We afterwards found the letter which contained offers of service. Caussidiere assembled his friends and

all and hegged for mercy. I was then named Sewrote on the 15th of May to Barbes, and which was Huber rose, and, addressing the President said: I cretary-General of the Prefecture of Police, as reseized on a man named Landolphe, expressing the hope the counsel you have officially ordered me will constituted on the 24th February. I could no longer into a a discussion which does not belong to us desire that the demonstration should take place not feel offended at my having refused his assistance, continue my examination of the papers, which were without arms. But, though it declared that the and demanded that of another. It is not from any entrusted to another person. After the 15th May, time had not arrived, and that care should be taken doubt as to his talent, but because I wished to have I gave in my resignation at the same time as Caussidiere, but I was retained in office by M. Trouve Chauvel, doubtless because I was found to have some aptitude for business. On the 2d June, some letters and a report were brought me, copies of arms should be sought and resistance offered. On the 15th of May Huber left the Place de la Bastille although he certainly might have mer disewhere the signature of Huber. I do not know his hand-

named director of the day police.

money with which to return to Bourges?'

agent of the police of royalty ?-Mounier: I do not } by the police while I was at the Prefecture.

before saying so, and leave me at liberty for that

The witness did not reply to this question until room should be made in order that the people might vinced that he had not played a disgraceful part, The witness did not reply to file off before the Assembly. Exhausted by his ex- and that he had not acted as an instrument of the told by the President to do so.

ertions, he was seized with a fit of fainting, which police.

lasted half an hour. On recovering he rushed to the General, the President says, I do not think that the tionary of the police, and as such I thought it my the facts sooner. The reason was that I was func-President and insulted him by look and gesture; he presence of the condemned Raspail and Blanqui is duty to respect the secret of things which had taken then cried, 'No decision is taken! Well, then, I, necessary to enable the jury to decide on the ques- place before I was so. My conduct, perhaps, may in the name of the people—of the people de- tion submitted to them, which have nothing to do not be considered politic, but it has been serious. ceived by the representatives, declare that with your private quarrel. However, both the jury I have no relationship with Caussidiere, but I have the National Assembly is dissolved!' Cries, and public opinion will count in your favour your long been a friend of his, and I know him to be an vociferations, and indiscribable confusion fol- demand, and the manner in which you have insisted honest man, but I have never taken part with him

The court adjourned at six o'clock.

SITTING OF OCTOBER 12.—The President ordered Mounier to be called into court. The witness retired, after answering some further interpellations from the prisoner tending to establish Barbes replying in the negative, he said, 'Then they M. Dagneaux, restauratuer, deposed that he had that Huber had in no way sought to lead Raspail to answer for their own sakes, and explained to them

dressed by Louis Blanc to him, and the other by

The President having given his sanction, the

. The President called on the prisoner for his Huber rose and spoke at some length, but ap-

the facts.

M. Bavignier then made some observations on behalf of the accused. The President summed up the case, and the jury,

Guilty' by a majority of more than twenty-three votes. The court then retired to deliberate on the sentence, and on returning after a short delay, de-

nouncement with a cry of ' Vive la Republique!'

Maube, ex-captain of the artillery of the national to the democratic committee on the elections. guard, Paris; A.F.M. Fraboulet de Chalendar, guard, Paris; C. Schmitz, aged 30, architect, ex-

follows: J.P.F. Servient, aged 56, professor of mathiematics, Paris; J.N.L. Songeon, aged 31, avocat, Paris; H. Morel, aged 29, shoemaker, Paris; E. M. de Montjau, Jun., 31, avocat, Paris; Tessier Dumotay, aged 34, journalist, Paris; C. F. Pardigon, editor of the Vraic Republique, Paris; E. Bonnot Duverdier, aged 24, medical student, Paris; friends.

A. Maillard, aged 30, clerk, Paris; J.C.E. Courday at half-past ten. It was crowded. On entering, the accused saluted their relatives and Moniteur' this morning, but it does not. In ththe A. Maillard, aged 30, clerk, Paris; J.C.E. Courday at half-past ten. It was crowded. On entering, the accused saluted their relatives and Moniteur' this morning, but it does not. In that evening, M. de Falloux, hearing what the decisionion of the President of the Reference of the President of the President of the Reference of the President of the Pr should not now be here; I should have preserved to compel me to retaliate. I have also suffered for was contrary to the interest and dignity of the de-Roy, aged 24. medical student, Paris; C. Ribeymy liberty, which would have been dear to me even the last six months—I have also suffered in this Assembly. No! you never said anything of the Pollin and other the interrogatories of the last six months—I have also suffered in this Assembly. No! you never said anything of the Pollin and other the interrogatories of the last six months—I have also suffered in this Assembly. No! you never said anything of the Pollin and other the interrogatories of the last six months—I have also suffered in this Assembly. No! you never said anything of the Pollin and other the interrogatories of the last six months—I have also suffered in this Assembly. No! you never said anything of the last six months—I have also suffered in this last six months my liberty, which would have been dear to me even the last six months—I have also sunered in this exile, since in France I have always been a captive. Struggle. I would have avoided it at the cost of my ble to have heard. I have stated my reason for calumniated I travelled 200 leagues, and, notwith—honour. I could not have strength for such a sacrification with volumnts of the months—I have also sunered in this kind to me, and besides it would have been impossi. Rollin, aged 40, representative, Paris; V. Consible to have heard. I have stated my reason for pronouncing the dissolution, and no one gave me the pronouncing the dissolution, and no one gave me the pronouncing the dissolution, and no one gave me the pronouncing the dissolution, and no one gave me the pronouncing the dissolution, and no one gave me the pronouncing the dissolution, and no one gave me the pronouncing the dissolution, and no one gave me the pronouncing the dissolution, and no one gave me the pronouncing the dissolution, and no one gave me the pronouncing the dissolution, and no one gave me the pronouncing the dissolution, and no one gave me the pronouncing the dissolution, and no one gave me the pronouncing the dissolution, and no one gave me the pronouncing the dissolution, and no one gave me the pronouncing the dissolution, and no one gave me the pronouncing the dissolution, and no one gave me the pronouncing the dissolution, and no one gave me the pronouncing the dissolution, and no one gave me the pronouncing the dissolution. The president said: It results from this, that F. Jannot, representative, Paris; Felix Pyat, aged you, Chipron, were a member of the Committee of proprio, but they declined doing so. Thus that perpetual punishment, I did not hesitate for an has been one of sacrifice; I have renounced all enjoy- than those of which I spoke yesterday. I only 38, representative, Paris; E. Arago, aged 45, chef Twenty-Five, and that numerous papers of a political instant. And why? Because the name I hear is that of a honourable family—

The President (interrupting the preservation of my honour, in your cause has not yet been drawn, and is just in your cause the triumph character were seized in your house.

profession, place of birth, and residence?—Huber; character, nor my devotedness, nor my master and residence?—Huber; character, nor my devotedness, nor my master and residence?—Huber; character, nor my devotedness, nor my master and residence?—Huber; character, nor my devotedness, nor my master and residence?—Huber; character, nor my devotedness, nor my master and residence?—Huber; character, nor my devotedness, nor my master and residence?—Huber; character, nor my devotedness, nor my master and residence?—Huber; character, nor my devotedness, nor my master and residence?—Huber; character, nor my devotedness, nor my master and residence?—Huber; character, nor my devotedness, nor my master and residence?—Huber; character, nor my devotedness, nor my master and residence?—Huber; character, nor my devotedness, nor my new devotedness, nor suffered too much to have the courage to hate. All You have deceived us—you promised not to have Tribune des Peuples, Paris; C. Delescluze, aged 39, and to answer any question. sky—

Suffered too much to have the courage to hate. All 'You have deceived us—you promised not to have Tribune des Peuples, Paris; C. Delescluze, aged 39, editor of the Revolution Democratique et Sociale, Thirty-five years; born at Wasselonne, de- crushed by a sentiment of distrust; I dare not hold The President: These details are useless. But I Paris; T. Thore, editor of the Vraie Republique,

When the calling over the names had been con-

Gambon rose and protested against the compething of the kind to me; it would have been a dis-legal, and that the High Court had therefore no constitutional existence.

M. Madier de Monjau, the counsel of Baune,

maintained the incompetency of some members of the councils-general called on to form part of

connected with politics. After the revolution I went time returned and delivered its Judgment, overto see Caussidiere, whom I had known from my ruling the objections and declaring its competency. The President, addressing the prisoners, told them that he should proceed to call on them by just read, the prisoner Dufelix made part of the proceed to accept the resignation of the Arc Arcs

Commissaire, Sutchet, Paya, Fayolle, Pilhes, Lamaziere, Vauthier, Lourio, Guinard, Achintre, Delahaye, Merliot, Socialist Committee, without forming part of the Maube, Fraboulet, de Chalendar, Vernon, Angelot, Committee of twenty-five; that he was seen amongst prefacing their replies with short observations. The indictment was then commenced, but as the whole of it could not be read in that sitting, the the police.

those of that individual at the Luxembourg. At court adjourned at six o'clock, to complete it on the first, he wished to deny his signature, but after a following day. SITTING OF OCTOBER 14.—The president did no

take his seat until twelve o'clock on Sunday.

After the reading of the indictment the registrar Heron. proceeded to read the charges against each separate individual confining himself however to those against the prisoners present. The prisoner Chalendar made some explanations

ground for the charges made against him, but he among the number of members admitted. Two cortege on the place de la Concord, and half an hour before the commencement of the sitting entered the Assembly. The secretary-general of the questure caused him to be removed, but he returned as the caused him to be removed, but he returned as the considered the constitution and against him at Bourges, and the hearing of which is well known: if he establishes that he was answer.

In the table to contained the day police.

Huber: Did you not persuade Caussidiere to detain me in London?—Mounier: Never. For considered the constitution audaciously violated, and that he refused to answer. Napoleon Lebon, which is well known: if he establishes that he was answer. declared he would answer no question, for the various appeals to insurrection which have been second time invited to withdraw, he stated that it wronging represented as having belonged to the huber: What do you mean—for my interest? I present. Baune made a similar declaration, already frequently alluded to. the petition which he bore were allowed to be read police of the old government and to the secret police fear nothing. I ask you whether Caussidiere did Langlois, of the Revolution Democratique et Soctate, The "interrogatories" of the provisional government, on the 15th of May, not reply to a communication with the provisional government. by him or the delegates, all would pass well; but of the provisional government, on the 15th of May, not reply to a communication you made to him— and Bureau, of the Democratique Pacifique, said they Do not be under any uneasiness, he has not the would answer the charges against them when the evidence should be brought forward. The accused Mounier: I solemnly affirm that he did not. 1 Paya said that all the magistrates who had taken have now the letter which he wrote me. I regret much being obliged to present it, but I must do so.

| Evidence should be brought forward. The accused that the president said it appeared that the accused was at the meeting of the Mondard part in that prosecution had violated the code of criminal instruction. He had answered the examination of the column which proceeded to the Conservation of the column which proceeded to the Conservation. Huber: Does the witness consider that I was the the result of an error, but as he now saw that it was turned in a cab to his residence to change his intended to condemn him, he would answer nothing. know it. What I can say is, that you were employed He would observe, however, that the indictment It was likewise shown that he was the author of a y the police while I was at the Prefecture.

Charged him with having been prosecuted twenty-letter bearing his signature on the events of Bavaseven times for offences of the press under the ria, which had been seized at Landau, in that sidered me an agent of the fallen government when monarchy, but that did not prove that he was at country. he came to give evidence at Bourges? And, if he the Conservatoire des Arts et Mutiers on the 13th thought so, why did he wait for eight months of June. He, however, admitted his repeated prosecutions under the monarchy, and gloried in them but he was never condemned in those prosecutions

when tried before the jury. The President then proceeded to the category of representatives of the people. He asked the accused Sergeant Commissaire if he was accustomed to attend the meetings of the Rue du Hasard? Commissaire: I have nothing to answer on that subject. I will only observe that the indictment alsely charges me with having written a ridiculous | Madier de Montjau. etter; the author of it has committed a gross plunder, for he pretends that the letter was written in German, and I know nothing of that angunge.

The President: Were you at the meeting of 13th June in the Rue du Hasard? Commissaire; I will not answer at present.

President: Did you sign the manifesto to the people and the appeal to the army?

Commissaire returned no reply, and sat down. The accused Suchet and Maigne were then questioned, but refused to answer. The President recommended the prisoners to

attention on the charges against each of them, Huber then demanded of the President that two that they might be proved or disproved by the Notwithstanding the president's appeal, the

accused Fargin-Fayolle, Pilhes, Daniel Lamazieres, and Boch, on being separately questioned, positively Boichot's uniform and Rattier's hat. refused to answer. Vauthier said he would give exprotest he had made; but he declared that the pro- up he changed his uniform in a wine shop. secution was the most iniquitous ever instituted he had delivered in the tribune of the Assembly as sent at Conservatoire. a representative of the people. Louriou said that peared more anxious to defend his honour from the for his part he was disposed to answer, though he legion; he was aware before the 13th of what was charge of being a spy than to escape conviction on felt unwilling to separate from his friends. He said that he knew nothing of the meetings in the after retiring to deliberate, returned a verdict of Rue de Baune, that he did not sign the protest of the 13th June, that he knew nothing of the placards of the delegates of the 9th legion. He assisted the stuck up on the 13th June in the vicinity of the manifestation of the 13th June, which he owned to Conservatoire, and he denied that he had been to the having organised. Conservatoire that day.

The President then said that he would proceed to ple?' said he. 'We are the people, and do not wish cannot do now.—Try to get us turned out. (Tachez clared that the prisoner Huber was condemned to interrogate the accused of the national guard. In transportation. The accused received this an- answer to his questions, Guinard said he would keep back nothing of what he had done in the affair of the 13th June, but like his friends would SITTING OF OCTOBER 13.—The trial of the parties postpone his explanations for the present. The acimplicated in the affair of June 13 was begun on cused Achintre said he would not say what he did taken part with the insurgents in the movement Saturday. More interest appeared to be excited at the Conservatoire. Delahaye said that he was of the 13th of June. One of these men was senthan was shown in the trial of Huber, and the at the Conservatoire with thirty-eight others who tenced to ten years' imprisonment in irons, and the court was very crowded soon after the doors were were released, but be would not answer for the others to imprisonment varying from five years to opened. A great number of the friends and rela- present. Fraboulet, Vernon, Angelot, Merilot. tions of the prisoners were present.

At about eleven o'clock, the prisoners, to the accused on the cancans of the old woman his por-Mombe, refused to answer. Lemaitre said he was

He was also a member of the democratic socialist committee, and was a participator in its acts.

SITTING OF OCTOBER 15.—The court re-assem-

The president observed that, as the accused refused to answer, he, in the exercise of his discretio-

implied in your cause has not yet been drawn, and is not yet been drawn, and is not your remarks are therefore useless.

At half-past one the court resumed, and the jury drawns; Land have been embarrassment was extreme, and in have believed that, after having always served it dissolution, as you have caused it to be understood from it a little esteem and gratitude; but no; profession, place of hirth, and residence?—Huber: profession, place of hirth, and residence?—Huber: break the popule, and it was necessary profession, place of hirth, and residence?—Huber: break the popule, and it was necessary profession, place of hirth, and residence?—Huber: break the popule, and it was necessary profession, place of hirth, and residence?—Huber: break the popule caused it to be understood from it a little esteem and gratitude; but no; nothing has been respected in memeters of the majority to resist of fly and the proposed and the profession, place of hirth, and residence?—Huber: break the popule and the profession of the offices of the Democratic flow of the committees of the places.

The President: Accused, what is your name, age, profession, place of hirth, and residence?—Huber: character, nor my devotedness, nor my misfortune. Chiral proposed and the profession of the committees of the place of the place of the place of the profession of the committees. But further appears that you supplied that be committeed in the journals of the list, that you were on the popule and the journal of the declaration of the committees. But further appears that you supplied that the declaration of the committees. But further appears that you supplied that the committees of the place of the place

The jurymen here severally took the oath precritical by the law.

Che registrar then proceeded to read an extract least that I should be allowed to defend myself, on the proceeding, it was now their time the manuscript of the lished in the democratic journal.

The Procureur-General then read the documents

cannected with the charge against Andre. The Procureur-General expressed his opinion that the proceedings of such a meeting were the origin of the organisation of the Committee of twenty-five. prisoner Dufelix.

The President : It results from these interrogatories that Lebon belonged to the Democratic and Socialist Committee, without forming part of the bemaitre, Forestier, and Schmitz, some of them the insurgents at the Conservatoire, and that in a letter writtten by him the prisoner spoke of the necessity of withdrawing himself from the search of

The interrogatories of the prisoner Banne were then read, from which it appeared that the prisoner was a member of the Committee of twenty-five; that he presided at the Club of the Salon Rasache, in the Rue de Sevres; that he usually signed the cir-The proceedings commenced with the reading of the remaining part of the indictment—a document of monstrous length—stuffed with as monstrous in the Rue du Hasard, and that in the Rue Coq-

The interrogatory of Langlois, editor of the Peuple, was next read. The President observed that the facts of the interro-

gatory might be summed up as follows:-That he respecting previous condemnations he had incurred, formed part of the meeting which took place on the and endeavoured to show that they were political. morning of the 11th June in the offices of the Démo-He complained that they were mentioned otherwise cratic Pacifique; and afterwards that which was held in the indictment in order to injure him. The ac- on the evening of the same day, in the offices of the

The "interrogatories" of Bureau and Paya were The Clerk next read the interrogatory of Sergeant Commissaire, and the president said it appeared clothes, after which he returned to the Conservatoire.

After the interrogatory of Suchet had been read. The President announced that another accused named Maillaird, had given himself up, and that he would be interrogated. The accused, having been brought in, declared his

name to be Alexis Maillard, his age thirty, a clerk by profession, and his residence in Paris. The President asked if he accepted the case in the state in which it was?

The Accused said he would do what his co-accused had done. He added that his advocate was M. The President asked him if he had hot been a member of the Committee of twenty-five?

The Accused answered that, having adopted the system of his co-accused, he would reply after hearing the witnesses. From his interrogatory, which was then read, it

appeared that he had been a member of the Committee of twenty-five, and that two papers had been found at his lodgings, one the manuscript of the Address to the People, published on the 11th June, the other a letter from Butain, announcing that he had rented for the meeting of the 11th the riding school of The "interrogatories" of Maigne, Fargin, Fayolle,

Pilhes, Lamayieres, Boch, Vauthier, and Deville, were then read; after which the court adjourned. SITTING OF OCTOBER 16.—The court sat as usual at a quarter to eleven. Two tables were laden with muskets, swords, powder, &c., taken at the lodgings of the divers prisoners. Conspicuous were The registrars continued to read the depositions Moubet was a major in the artillery legion, and was at the Conservatoire. When the troops came

Fraboulet de Bhalendea, was an artillery comagainst a man, as he was accused for a speech mander of the Batignolles legion, who was also pre-

would, however, not answer any questions respecting the alleged plot, so that he would not interfere with the system they had adopted. He then said that he knew nothing of the meetings in the The accused Schmiz was captain of artillery. He was president of the permanent executive committee

The court then proceeded to hear testimony as to

general facts. Twelve privates belonging to the 17th Regiment

of the Line, in garrison at Lyons, have been convicted by court-martial, held in that city, of having 'When we announced some days ago,' says the

Semaphore de Marseilles' of the 11th inst.,-'The arrival of M. Daniel Manin, ex-President of the Republic of Venice, we were far from foreseeing called over as follows:-V.E. Chipron, aged 32, explanations until after hearing the evidence, when that a dreadful misfortune would visit the hon. plater, Paris; L. E. Andre, aged 28, avocat, Paris; the truth against him would be known. Schmitz refugee. M. Manin, who had retired among us with Lebon, aged 42, no profession, Paris; A. Baune, At this stage of the proceedings the court adof his wife, who died, on Tuesday night, of an At this stage of the proceedings the court ad- of his wife, who died, on Tuesday night, of an The President said to the prisoner: You will the dissolution. For my own part, I was so con- aged 50, homme de lettres, Paris; A. J. Langlois, journed; the president previously observing that attack of cholera. Her death caused yesterday a

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—REPORT OF THE COM-MITTEE ON THE ROMAN QUESTION .- In the Legisaged 31, representative, Paris; J. B. G. Daniel- them. The case of the accused Chipron was then for the expense of the expedition to Rome, read his whether he was provided with a counset?—Hubert:

No. Monsieurle President.

The President: I, however, ordered you one.—
Huber: Yes, sir, but I wrote him telling him that he need not come.

The President: I am, therefore, compelled to appear that the first reason I came myself to defend our complement to the national guard, appear to the representative, Paris; J. M. Guinard, aged 36, ex-captain of the appears from these that Chipron was one of the republicant to the manner in which it was carried into effect. M. Therefore, compelled to appear that the dissolution would have been for the advantage of the republicant to the manner in which it was carried into effect. M. Therefore, compelled to appear that the manner in which it was carried into effect. M. Therefore, the manner in which it was carr the manner in which it was carried into effect. M. appear in the acte d'accusation, and are attributed as the first real advantage that had been gained by the expedition, and he thought that all truly liberal il The accused Andre was then examined. He was men ought to congratulate themselves upon it. M.

Victor Hugo was the only member of the committee:e on Roman affairs who protested against the reportet PARIS, TUESDAY.—MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—We'e are in the midst of a ministerial crisis.

The President of the Republic wrote yesterday toto M. O. Barrot to inform him that government couldid not abandon the line of policy adopted in the letterer

The Council of Ministers assembled, and thehe course advised by the President of the Republic wawas followed. The note of the President of the ReRe of the council had been, sent in his resignation. It It the committee-rooms of the Assembly, and beinein The registrar then read the interrogatory of the all firm adherents of the President, endeavoured to bring round M.M. Mote, Thiers, and Broglie, t, t The President said: It results from this, that abandon the stand they had taken on the molnot breach between the President of the Republic ac ar

> The 'Assemblee Nationale' says that Genemer Rulhiere resigns also in consequence of M. i. a

originally signed at Vienna, on the 30th Septemberall The interrogatory of Andre was next read, and the president told him that he was accused of having be- (Prussian envoy). Ten days were allowed for for longed to the Committee of Twenty-Five, of having taken part in the demonstration of 13th June. The day inclusively. It appears that the question ion form of the oath imposed on socialist democrats, was, mitted to the consideration and approbation obn off the president added, found at his residence, as also Council of Administration of the Triple Lea Leav was long and maturely 'debated; and, being pug pu Andre said, he had intimated that he was prepared | the vote, was agreed to by all the plenipotentientic to give explanations, but, as the other accused had excepting three, namely, Oldenburg, Ducal Hal F decided that they would not do so until after their (Darmstadt), and the Thuringian Houses (G: (G: examination of witnesses, he must conform to the Weimar, &c.) A large majority was consequeeque decision, although it rendered his situation more in favour of approving the ratification, which Nch M Schleinitz conveyed to Sans Souci last evening ing the documents having received the King's signsigned they were forwarded last night by special messmess to Vienna. The next step will be the nominomire of the four Plenipotentiaries (two from each subh sub) The registrar then read the interrogatory of the ing party), who will form the double dualismalism

> diction of the old Diet. (Continued to the Seventh page.)

Poetry.

THERE IS NO PEACE. (From The Reasoner.) Preach not to me of war's decease While priest or despot reigns!
Oh, sanctify the sword to peace But first strike off our chains.

Men lack their rights—thought is not free; And mind, all-saving mind-Kingly caprice and fantasy Its eagle pinions bind.

We have the power of act and word; We can do all, or say; And need not battle's trenchant sword To win for truth its way. But, peace! my friends, while Poland's ghost

Is urned in northern snows! And Hungary, her cause now lost, Writhes under Cossack blows!

Would ye have peace, while Milan feels The bayonet at her throat, And bleeds beneath the iron heels Of Pandour and of Croat?

While Venice, glorious Venice! weeps Amidst her weeping waves; And Austria's felon banner sweeps Above her martyr-graves?

· While Rome sinks down, in fiery rain, Torn, mangled, crushed by force, And faithless France, and bigot Spain Piles arms upon her corse? While Naples is a den of thieves-

Pope, king, and priestly crew?

'Tis scarcely mercy which bereaves The axe of its great due! Look, England, o'er the western sea Behold a haggard land. Wouldst thou have peace twixt her and thee? Raise justice on her strand. Peace is no common weed to bloom O'er just men's blood-stained graves;

The woes which other lands have wrenched, My soul no longer hears; I cease—for passion's fire is quenched In Erin's bitter tears.

Peace will not blossom in the gloom

Which shrouds a land of slaves.

Yes tell me not that war shall end Where priests or despots be: The sword is sacred to defend, More sacred to set free.

October 2, 1849. EUGENE.

Review.

Educational Economy; or, State Education vindicated from the objections of the Votaries of Voluntaryism. By Thomas Emery. London: Arthur Hall and Co., 25, Paternoster-row. Leicester: J. Burton, Hay- people.

This pamphlet is by the author of the Prize Mr. EMERY set himself to the task of showing, | curity. that "Ignorance is the Parent of Crime; and he concluded his arguments by enforcing the necessity of a sound system of secular National Education. In the pamphlet before us the Author reviews and answers the objections to State Education, and, in our opinion, does so most successfully. He thus forcibly pictures

-though affording facilities for co-operation in intellectual pursuits - present fearful illustrations of vicious education and example. Thousands of human beings are huddled together, commingling in immor ality, and imparting a zest to each others' depraved appetites. Here are the prolific conditions for the inordinate exercise of the inferior propensities, to the sacrifices of the moral susceptibilities, and the rendering of the intellect subservient to this animal ascendancy. Children are doomed to receive their earliest impressions from beings, whose lives are devoted to mere animal gratification. Designs of guilt are made familiar to the rising generation, and the cunning and despatch evinced in their execution by matured delinquents, are proof of a dreadful distortion of mind. The skill imparted and acquired by vicious example and constant excitement in city life, is apparent when contrasted with criminal practices in the agricultural districts. Our modern Blasts and youthful Jingos—the denizens of Saint Giles, and the heroes of Hog-lane-must be allowed to have attained a greater proficiency in villany than country offenders and invenile apple stealers.

He thus powerfully argues

THE UNIVERSAL RIGHT OF EDUCATION. From the natural equality of condition and capacity at birth, I infer that every member of the human family has a right to the best education known at the time, as a necessary qualtication for the enjoyment of existence, and the proper performance of the business of life. The human being at infancy is susceptible of impressions which shall tincture and modify the events of his future career; he is capable of being the victim of vicious associations, the effects of at the wedding feast; care and dark anticipations which may prove his curse through life, or of being the happy recipient of a direction to his faculties, which shall, in a great measure, lead to the development of those qualities and characteristics which should distinguish him as an intellectual and moral

It is the duty of government to provide the best education for every individual, as a guarantee that the rights of the individual are appreciated—that all capacities of human nature—that every one possesses the requisite equipment in the struggle for happiness that each shall have a fair start in the world—that the probabilities of success are, as far as practicable, proportionalised-and that any loss of prize, or deprivation of pleasure, shall not occur through any avoidable personal disqualification.

In answer to that class of political economists who question the wisdom of State legislation for the furtherance of popular educa-own country—thrown a wanderer on the wide tion, and who argue that education is one of a world—received at length into the haven of doclass of questions which, although belonging mestic bliss, it was a baven of delight compared with his past bitter experience. Politics were alto society, do not rightly come within the legislative province of Government, Mr. EMERY happily observes:—"If civil govern- country. The Sturge Conference had aroused the ment is to be limited in its operations to the correction of human conduct, it is to a consicorrection of human conduct, it is to a considerable extent shorn of its legislative office. Government in this sense has nothing to do place, and all had again sunk into inanimity. In but to devise and execute schemes of punish- home, therefore, all his joys-all his desires were ment for evil. It has no authority to do good | concentrated, and happy is the man who can boast that evil may not come. It is the avenger of of such a home, and resolve to enjoy himself the wrong, without the power to promote the pleasure in the thousand amusements of the world, right. It is an instrument blindly battling it is at home—and at home only—that a man can with effects—the victim of its own helplessness | be truly blessed; and Mary, surrounded by naught | the hangman of society." He adds:—"Is but pleasant associations, each day unfolded new attractions to her admiring husband. Possessed of an excellent voice and having a slight knowledge of restricted in its movements to the repression of evil, and the immediate good required Arthur's estimation, made ample amends for any by society be left to sectional legislation or deficiency in scientific execution; and he could sit total neglect?"

people to the present comparatively irresponsible government, notwithstanding the fears and objections of some as to the powerful machine we should her the glorious stanzas of the immortal Byron—position of the two expeditions is here given; and her the glorious stanzas of the immortal Byron—position of the two expeditions is here given; and they might work out other objects. The rudiments gressed in intellectual attainments. The company worthiness of the Esquimaux's report had already of learning acquired by State pupils might be as- of a few democrats of their mutual acquaintance, arisen in the minds of Mr. Goodsir and his compaof learning acquired by state pupils inight to definition of learning acquired by state pupils inight to definition of learning acquired by state pupils in the learning acquired by state pupils and occasional visits from the parents of Mary, in long the learning acquired by state pupils and occasional visits from the parents of Mary, in long the learning acquired by state pupils and occasional visits from the parents of Mary, in long the learning acquired by state pupils and occasional visits from the parents of Mary, in long the learning acquired by state pupils and occasional visits from the parents of Mary, in long the learning acquired by state pupils and occasional visits from the parents of Mary, in long the learning acquired by state pupils and occasional visits from the parents of Mary, in long the learning acquired by state pupils and occasional visits from the parents of Mary, in long the learning acquired by state pupils and occasional visits from the parents of Mary, in long the learning acquired by state pupils and occasional visits from the learning acquired by state pupils and occasional visits from the learning acquired by the learning acquired by sta the stimulus given to mind would constitute the made a pleasant variety to their studies, and served possibility that ultimately the wheat might be separated from the chaff. Bigots in religion might be multiplied, and State-politicians manufactured to order; and better so than the populace remain the dead weight as the espousers of no principles—the advocates of no party;—too ignorant to hold opinions for the exercise of bigotry, or too indolent to fanatically defend them. Let us not be misled by terms. Discrimination will lead to the adoption of the least evil. Let us not "strain" at probable mental bias coupled with incipient intelligence, while we "swallow" actual slavery with no hope of release from the darkest ignorance.

In answer to the argument that Government has no right to interfere in this question between parent and child, Mr. EMERY replies,

PERSONAL LIBERTY,
Has no meaning beyond the exercise of our individuality in a manner not interfering with the wel-duality in a manner not interfering w fare of others. The parent may claim the liberty to leave his child in ignorance, and to allow it to grow up the victim of undisciplined passions—the untutored subject of incentives to crime; but the untutored subject of incentives to crime; but the untutored subject of this exercise of "liberty" are moment the effects of this exercise of "liberty" are moment and the thousand the matters of the expedition. Before it came on thick we could make which bring the passions of humanity into grand, which bring the passions of hu

veto upon them. Voluntaryists are tenacious of the personal liberty of the parent, in prospect of the child being required by government to go to school; but the youthful delinquent may be snatched from the domestic hearth and sent to the hulks without the least scruple. It is a matter of course, that the child should be punished by government, but that

object to show the inseparable connexion of education with the functions of civil govern
and the functions of civil govern
was still lavourable to their exertions. A character of local as near cape itement as possible. From that position a considerable extent of coast, rangements; the young bride no longer looked with a say the instructions, may be explored on foot; and in the following spring (1849) detached parties are ment, rather than to define the kind of educafrom the steamers gently floating in the air, showed
tion to be thus nationally provided. But dethe direction in which lay the mighty Thames; her
to look thoroughly into the creeks along the wesfining the capacity of civil government to be strictly of a mundane character, the system of education to be adopted should be in accordance on the former; but the love that prompted apassage between the land and the main volve on the former; but the love that prompted apassage between the land and the main body of ice, the steam launches are ordered to be to the former's revolutionary to be the former's revolutionary the mighty made the creeks along the western coast of Boothia, and even as far as Cape had become a mother, and increasing domestic arrangements caused the care of the garden to deposit the land and the main body of ice, the steam launches are ordered to be the former's revolutionary to be the former's revolutionary the mighty made the creeks along the western coast of Boothia, and even as far as Cape had become a mother, and increasing domestic arrangements caused the care of the garden to deposit the land and the main body of ice, the steam launches are ordered to be the former's revolutionary the mighty made the creeks along the western caused the capacity of Boothia, and even as far as Cape had become a mother, and increasing domestic arrangements caused the care of the garden to deposit the land and the main body of ice, the steam launches are ordered to be the former's revolutionary the might be a summer should have opened a passage between the land and the main body of ice, the steam launches are ordered to be the former's revolutionary the might be a summer should have opened a passage between the land and the main body of ice, the steam launches are ordered to be the former's revolutionary the might be a summer should have opened a passage between the land and the main body of ice, the steam launches are ordered to be the summer should have opened a passage between the land and the main because the capacity of a summer should ance with the limits thus expressed, and the Mary's to be the first eye to greet her husband's ar- sent into Lancaster Sound to meet the whalers. instruction given be of a purely secular nature, rival had not evaporated, it had only found a fresh We have here something tangible to deal with. The

Is there no common ground upon which all par-ties may meet with a view to mitigate, if not to an-nihilate these common evils? If our speculative niceties, and political idiosyncracies cannot be justly incorporated in a system for general enforcement, is there no general, secular, knowledge, upon the necessity of the national possession of which we are all agreed? There are humanising agencies which receive general sanction. Co-operation and system are requisite to make them publicly available, Reading and writing, moral instruction, and scientific attainment are the objects of all who think. The instruction of the people in their rights and duties as men and citizens is a public work, and, as far as avanted in a cubic work, and as far as a constant. executed, is a public good. Surely the public legislature might extend this business, and endeavour to initiate our youthful population into honest, temperate, industrious habits, without offending the most fastidious, or alarming the most bigoted. Surely the State might institute means which shall tend to keep from the tavern and gambling-house, those who might be the ready recipients of vicious habits and arts of deceit, without doing violence to any creed, or compromising any party. The influence of refined and fraternal intercourse—the pleasures and advantages of scientific research—the modulations of the musician — the grace of the sculptor—and the pathos of the poet will ultimately move and elevate the populace. It will be well for society when an advanced political economy shall hasten this work, by incorporating with its objects the improvement, as well as the punishment of the

We have much pleasure in recommending this pamphlet to those who desire the ex-Essay on "Crime," noticed in the Star of tinction of popular ignorance, and, thereby, Saturday last, and may be considered as sup- the removal of one of the principal causes of once the most interesting and ingenious contri- is entertained by those who may be considered the plementary to that work. In the Prize Essay proletarian debasement, and national inse- vances which from time to time have arisen as the

> 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 XXIX.

How merrily the Wedding bells rang on! The parting guests mov'd homeward to the chime. been one:

And life look'd glad as Spring in rosy prime. And life renew'd, when this should all be done, Look'd brighter still—beyond the reach of time. Is it not sweet to think the bond of love Contracted here, will yet endure above ?-Beste. The Camp may have its fame, the court its

The theatre its wit, the board its mirth; But there's a calm, a quiet Heaven, where Bliss flies for shelter—the domestic hearth! If this be comfortless—if this be drear, It need not hope to find a haunt on earth; Elsewhere we may be reckless, gay, caressed-But here—and only here—we can be blessed!

Arthur Morton had been in constant work during the four months that had elapsed since his residence in London, and having the promise from his employer of a regular situation, he felt justified in making a tender of his hand to her who already possessed his heart. He might not have been thus hasty in his proposal, but he detested long courtwork, experienced by her father, Mary was thinking of going to service, ne preferred, rather than this alternative, taking her to a less comfortable home than he had otherwise wished to provide; and Mary, without any false delicacy, accepted his offer, and there being no rich relations to consultno lengthy legal settlements to be drawn up, they speedily became man and wife. Merry rang the marriage bells-merry were the select few present were, for that day at least, banished from their thoughts, and joy and cheerful mirth presided. Mary, though adoring her husband, could not but regret leaving the home of her youth; the children she had been almost a mother to, and the parents who had ever treated her with kindness, and whom she loved and reverenced; but her husband's devoted attention, and a pretty cottage neatly but plainly furnished, in the suburbs of London, soon reconciled her to the separation; and by her industry and cheerfulness, she soon rendered Arthur's home what home ever should be-a pleasant retreat from the cares of business-a spot where strife and unkindness can never enter-a heaven where all is peace and love. And Arthur Morton, oh, he was truly happy; never before had he known the thousand charms comprised in the word Home." Left an orphan to the care of his austere relative-never experiencing the comforts of female management or domestic felicity, proscribed in his the Admiralty through the Truclove, for the truth most forgotten in the honeymoon of his bliss-indeed, a complete lethargy had tallen upon the whole Chartists of the Empire from their former torpidity; but its failure, though hailed as a triumph, an excellent voice, and having a slight knowledge of from the Esquimaux, even by those best acquainted with music, she sung with a degree of feeling that, in for hours listening to her sweet voice now warbling forth the melodies of Moore or of Burns, anon de-He thus argues for

STATE EDUCATION.

I would entrust the business of educating the late the present comparation increased in the present comparation in the late of fondness for reading, she plied the busy needle with greater detail than that of Mr. Ward, communi-

The author observes, that it has been his ments which decorated the rooms, showed that forther observes, that it has been his constant and the rooms, showed that forther of 1848 as near Cape Rennell as possible. We conclude our extracts with the following variety of display, the little Arthur—for so the infant instructions which we have quoted were prepared was called—had to be decorated to receive its even-by a board of eminent Arctic officers; and we find

(To be continued.)

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. offspring of the inventive ingenuity of man. How many are the wonders herein contained! How beauties of the various inventions for which this two expeditions, were seen some time in the spring who deliver their ideas in a most comprehensive Two hands were joined whose hearts had long and scientific manner. Many of the arts are carried on here, which greatly add to its interest and popularity; among them we have particularly observed pass some hours here more rationally than in any exhibition in the Metropolis.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

ships, and knowing that owing to the slackness of in importance with every step, many hours had not peditions this year. Had she only been sent out in over us. It is not to die, or even to die of hunger, as an almost certain event. For ourselves, we had ease and safety up the Sound, early in July. misgivings, which we thought it right to hint at even in that first moment of excitement: and we flection gives, set ourselves carefully to weigh the arguments for and against the trustworthiness of the evidence offered. We are bound to say, even for the sake of those whose disappointment will be

seek after information respecting Sir John Frankhis relatives in Scotland, descriptive of his hopes and fears, have been obligingly placed in our hands, to assist us in estimating by private evidence from of some variations which it contains:

Off Cape Macculloch, Aug. 1, 1849. as cheering intelligence of the expedition. Mr. Parker the master of the Truelove, of Hull, came on board to breakfast, and informed us that some Esquimaux, who had chart and pointed out to Mr. Kerr where both Sir John Franklin's and Sir James Boss's ships were lying,—the of May. Mr. Parker seemed confident as to the correctness of this information; and as his ship is nearly full, and he will proceed homewards very shortly, Mr. Kerr had given him the chart which he said he intended to forward to the this was very pleasing intelligence; but when I began to consider, I soon saw much to throw doubt upon its correctness and authenticity. First there was the extreme difficulty of extracting correct information of any kind their habits and language. A leading question they are sure to answer in the affirmative. Then, there is the great unlikelihood of Sir John Franklin's being beset at a spot during the months of July and August-Pond's Bay and its boats fitted on sledges.

It will be observed that this letter enters into

nought of satiety. "Few and simple are the annals of the poor"—so sings one of our sweetest bards, Since I last wrote we have had such a series of gales and storms that I have been unable to put pen to paper. About four o'clock on Saturday morning, the 4th, it came on to blow from the eastward, with thick weather. We had little or no ice hitherto, and what we had seen was exceedingly light. Everything looked well, and we were very sanguine that we should be able to gain some intelligence of the expedition. Before it came on thick we could make out what we took to be Prince Leonold's Island at the yet if feelings—if emotions are matters of history—if love—love uninfluenced by rank or wealth—be the poet's theme, where would he find materials so

the least scruple. It is a matter of course, that the child should be punished by government, but that the the strong of the intricacies of the human heart would be laid to the superseding of punishment is another question. I deny the right of any individual to choose to rear his child in ignorance; by so doing he is in flicting an injury on his child and on the society to which it will be made amenable. No one can have the right to do wrong. The parent cannot sway the nouseholds of others. The infant man will have relative as well as individual duties to perform. His gregarious nature will cause him to affect, either for good or ill, the welfare of society. The parent has no right to commit anything which shall be prejudicial to the individual well-being of his relationships as a social being.

Or a Dickens to record these strange truths—more of the human heart would be laid to the discussed and settled with calmens and impartiality. They are chiefly many, excepting as being unworthy of confidence, the springs from whence the rapid rivers of vice and trine take their source would be exposed to the springs from whence the rapid rivers of vice and trivers of vice and the springs from whence the rapid rivers of vice and the springs from whence the rapid rivers of vice and the springs from whence the rapid rivers of vice and the springs from whence the rapid rivers of vice and the springs from whence the rapid rivers of vice and the springs from whence the rapid rivers of vice and the springs from whence the rapid rivers of vice and the springs from whence the rapid rivers of vice and the springs from whence the rapid rivers of vice and the springs from whence the rapid rivers of vice and the springs from whence the rapid rivers of vice and the springs from whence the rapid rivers of vice and the springs from whence the rapid rivers of vice and the springs from whence the rapid rivers of vice and the springs from whence the rapid rivers of vice and the springs from whence the rapid rivers of vice and the springs f ing's kiss from its pleased father; and thus a new that a journey from Cape Rennell to Cape Nicolai, attraction was created for home, a new stimulus following the indentations of the coast in the spring attraction was created for home, a new stimulus given for industrious exertion, and a novel, yet engine for industrious exercise for its constant freedom and purity.

The extraordinary properties of this medicine are thus the two next years of Arthur's life; the only incite that industrious exercion for industrious exercion, and a novel, yet engine for industrious exercion of nuisances, and promised the mayor, who heard it, that the nuisance should the mayor, who heard it, that the nuisance should the mayor. After the two next years of Arthur's life; the only incite that industrial industr dents that created any intensity of excitement, was maux says he was) of Franklin's safety, it does ap any now!" the birth of a daughter named after its annt, Fanny, pear extraordinary that the parties were not desand an event as painful as the former was pleasure-able—the death of Mary's mother. This last was a heavy blow to both Mary and Arthur, for she was endeared to them by a thousand acts of kindness, distance between the two points is very much less and was respected by the husband as much as she than that from Cape Rennell to Cape Nicolai. Mr. was loved by the wife. Peace be to her manes; a Goodsir on more than one occasion expresses his better wife, a more devoted mother or a truer de- astonishment that "no word has come down from mocrat never existed; those that had the pleasure of | Sir James Ross"—as he declares that the officers of about 120 inhabitants to a square mile. her acquaintance, or recognise her portraiture, will the expedition were perfectly aware that the long sorrow for her loss; cut off in the prime of her whalers would be in Pend's Bay during the entire hetween the says.—"There is an admirable partition of qualities hetween the says.—"There is an admirable partition of qualities hetween the says.—"There is an admirable partition of qualities hetween the says.—"There is an admirable partition of qualities hetween the says.—"There is an admirable partition of qualities hetween the says.—"The North American long sorrow for her loss; cut off in the prime of her loss. existence, she sleeps in peace, and has been thus month of July. In fact—to repeat ourselves—supspared many a bitter pang which has fallen heavily on those she left behind. This was the first knell that broke with its dismal echoes upon the peaceful that broke with its dismal echoes upon the peaceful to the Esquimaux who brought that report, That is beautiful; man is daring and confident—woman serenity of their domestic bliss; and Arthur's heart he should have made no communication by his own shuddered uneasily heaves and ferred. shuddered uneasily beneath its influence, and feared, messengers, nor given any document to authenticate man at home; man talks to convince—woman to peralmost with a superstitious fear, that his career of the communication made by the Esquimaux, happiness was ended—it was one of those presentiments that reason in vain endeavours to combat—
which return again and again until they almost create the evil which their agency seems to portend

the communication made by the Esquimaux, a tender one; man prevents misery—woman restead of beneficial.

None are genuine, unless the words "PARR'S LIFE lieves it; man has science—woman taste; man has conceive that if Sir John Franklin has been frozen liudgment—woman sensibility; man is a being of Government Stamp pasted round each have also the form create the evil which their agency seems to portend. up for three winters in the spot indicated, he should justice—women an angel of mercy. have spared no volunteers from his expedition to

> This is so melancholy a view of the case, that we great Arctic authorities. We have caused inquiries to be made, and such is the result. Sir George many are the wonders herent contained:
>
> much is there to interest our minds, and rivet our attention with fulness of wonderment and surprise!
>
> It is hardly just to attempt a description of so much art and skill, unless time be given to examine the art and skill, unless time be given to examine the that four ships, answering to those composing the art and skill, unless time be given to examine the contained.
>
> Back, who has nad great intercourse with the never knew an Indian or an Esquimaux tracing to fail; and after deliberately weighing all the information, he is of opinion that four ships, answering to those composing the contained. place is noted, which we will briefly describe. The popular lectures delivered by the Professors of the Establishment comprise the subjects of Electricity and Chemistry by Dr. Bachhoffner and Mr. Ashley, who deliver their ideas in a most comprehensive Sabine, and Admiral Beaufort are all in favour of the truth of the Esquimaux report.

We are sorry to hear from unquestionable authority that the munificent reward offered by governlarity; among them we nave particularly observed Gem and Seal Engraving by Mr. Gifford,—Diesinking by Mr. Sthodart,—Painting by Mr. Rivers,—Glass Blowing by Mr. Hudson,—and Lithographic Printing by Mr. Cox. The Model department is important object of whaling, the captains doubtless important object of whaling, the captains doubtless and, instructed in the rudiments of that delightful and, instructed in the rudiments of the back and instructed in the rudiment and instructed in the highly worthy of notice. Iin fact, the visitor may feel that unless armed with the fullest discretionary powers from their employers—the owners of the art by Mr. Hubert Desvignes, of London, he has ships—they would not be warranted in running any risk by deviating from the course in pursuit gards colour and effect. One of his paintings was

The dangers of the Arctic seas have been again brought painfully before us by the loss of two The extreme interest which has been felt by the public in the fate of the long missing Arctic Expedition has been strongly illustrated by the avidity

Thus, in consequence of the lateness of uniting it is is full of wealth, yet English the report of its account in the month of August by a solid body of ice, a million of inhabitants.

Thus, in consequence of the lateness of uniting it is is full of wealth, yet English the report of its account in the month of August by a solid body of ice, a million of inhabitants.

Thus, in consequence of the lateness of uniting it is with which the report of its ascertained existence Thus, in consequence of the lateness of sailing, it is in March last was received. Seizing eagerly on the doubtful whether the North Star, the ship sent out asserted fulfilment of a long-deferred hope, the this year with provisions for the expeditions, has people perish. Press at once announced the actual safety of Sir effected a communication with the ships. Mr. Good-John Franklin and his party; and as news generally sir says, "There are a hundred chances against the travels with the properties of an avalanche, swelling North Star being able to communicate with the exelapsed before the return of the Erebus and Terror time, she would have got through Melville Bay in the course of the present month was spoken of along with the fleet of whalers with the greatest

> EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.

On Wednesday a very numerous and influential sorest if disappointment there shall finally be, that this inquiry has yielded a result wholly unsatisfactory to ourselves.

| the disappointment there shall finally be, that the Mansion House, at the invitation of the Royal tory to ourselves. | ture, and we parted on triendry terms. I am now social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and held in the Mansion House, at the invitation of the Royal tory to ourselves. | ture, and we parted on triendry terms. I am now social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompanying goods, but my wife, through the instigation of her parents refuse connecting results to their cause. This selection concluded parents, refuses to join me, and her parents refuse connecting results to their cause. This selection concluded with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects their cause. meeting of merchants, bankers and traders, was It will be remembered that the Advice whaler Royal Highness proposes to have an exhibition of accompanied the Truclove in her recent passage to arts and manufactures in London, to which the Lancaster Sound in search of the expedition, on the whole world should be admitted as exhibitors or competitors, has been for several months before the former ship Mr. Robert Goodsir, the brother of the public. A deputation from the Society of Arts, Professor Goodsir, of Edinburgh, was embarked, to the members of whose council Prince Albert, as with the touching purpose of assisting personally to President of the Institution, first proposed it, has lin's ships, in one of which his brother Henry had towns and cities of the kingdom, explaining the gone out as surgeon and naturalist. His letters to scheme, and soliciting advice and co-operation throughout the whole kingdom. It appears they have met with a hearty response to the proposal and there can now be no doubt that the scheme of the spot the reports which were likely to reach us his Royal Highness will be fully realised. The Lord turning an eye of indignation on the hard man, through public channels. We will give Mr. Good- Mayor having opened the business, and introduced sir's version of the same report which has reached the deputation, on whose behalf Mr. Henry Cole fitting wages, and I will undertake to raise the which, if duly followed up, cannot fail in effecting a cure.

This name is illustrated by seventeen coloured engravings. explained the proposed exhibition in detail. It is souls. I cannot create souls in starving bodies!" to consist of the following four divisions:-Raw materials, Machinery and mechanical inventions. Manufactures. Sculptures, and the plastic arts temporary, and is proposed to be erected in Hyde Park £20,000 will be distributed in prizes, £500 will be given as the first prize. £1,000 as the first in each of the four divisions, and gold metals will also be given by the Queen; the whole of the expense to be

so comparatively near to the constant resort of the whalers are all the prisons, his the gaolers, his the courts not older—without experience, without a house, of cases. To those persons who are prevented entering the he civil and spiritual, his mediately the strength and without a pot or a kettle, -nothing but love and married state by the consequences of early errors, it is in in neighbourhood—for three summers and three winters weapons of thirty thousand picked soldiers of without sending down despatches to them by the light rance. All the elements of physical force are his. weapons of thirty thousand picked soldiers of Eden." why, now that he has abandoned it, has he re-bathing every morning in a large piece of water, treated to a still greater distance from the eternal overlooked by the windows of their residence. treated to a still greater distance from the eternal

is he at Naples and not at Rome. - Norfolk News.

sure to burst the veins. He has also shown that the power resides principally in the blood vessels themselves, that in short the blood vessels possess a muscular power. His words are: "From the various facts stated or referred to in the foregoing paper the following inferences appear to be unavoidable—That the circulation is maintained by the combined power of the heart and blood vessels; and that the power of both is a muscular power." If the blood be impure, the muscular power of the heart and blood vessels is impaired and a languid circulation, with constant cruptions on the skin is the consequence. In such cases "Halse's Scorbutic Drops" are recommended strongly to the public as being the most powerful purifier of the blood of any medicine in existence.

Varieties.

Robespierre's Star Ascending .- It is perhaps the very nature of "things human" that there shall

more powerful than is generally supposed. It plicated windings, for the nourislment of the frame; we would make a curious paragraph to collect a list of cannot avoid being moved by an involuntary thrill of astotitles given by those who have written on him from ishment: Montjore to Mr. Lewes. From "sanguinary fiend" to "godlike hero," the epithets run through the

Whatever opinion may be enthere can be no dispute as to the purity of his life and character.—Athenœum, No. 1,115—" Review of Lewes's Life of Robespierre."

Works of Necessity and Mercy.—On the 26th of March, 1451, the people of Aberdeen got a license from Pope Nicholas V., to fish for salmon on Sundays and festivals, on condition that the Church should have the first release the strength, whilst most other medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let sundays and festivals, on condition that the Church should have the first release the strength, whilst most other medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let should have the first release the strength, whilst most other medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let should have the first release the strength, whilst most other medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let should have the first salmon that was caught on

between the sexes, which the Author of our being has suade and please; man has a rugged heart-woman

THOROUGH DRAUGHT .- A new patent stove, for the carry the news of his whereabouts to any station through which it might have reached those whom is placed under the feet, and a mustard plaster. Seld through which it might have reached those whom his silence delivered over to doubt, deepening into despair, at home.

Is placed under the feet, and a mustard plaster upon the head draws the heat through the whole the world. Full directions are given with each box.

THE OLD WORLD DYING. " Toll ye the Church bell sad and slow. And tread softly and speak low, For the old World is a dying.

His face is growing sharp and thin, Alack! our friend is gone. Close up his eyes, tie up his chin : Step from the corpse, and let him in That standeth there alone, And waiteth at the door. There's a new foot on the floor, my friend

And a new face at the door, my friend, A new face at the door."-Tennyson. HE who can implant courage in the human soul is its best physician.

England, appears to have turned his otium cum dignitate at Liverpool to some account. Report and, instructed in the rudiments of that delightful ON PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS, GENERATIVE produced several pictures, admirable alike as rerecently sold from the exhibition of the Liverpool Academy for £50.—Jerrold's News. Effects of English Civilisation.—Delhi, a

famous city in India, was the capital of the Mogul Empire. It is now in decay, but in 1700 it contained THE POVERTY OF WEALTHY ENGLAND,-England

is full of wealth, yet England is dying of inanition. * In the midst of plethoric plenty the ple perish. * * I will venture to believe, that in no time since the beginning of society was the lot of these same dumb millions of toilers so entirely unbearable as it is in the days now passing that makes a man wrotched; but it is to live miserable we know not why; to work sore and yet gain it is to die slowly all our life long, imprisoned in a deaf, dead, Infinite Injustice.—Thomas Carlyle.

to give up my goods. What is my remedy?"

Hold your tongue. We know a man who would give two cart-loads of furniture to have had your fully display the effects of physical decay.

Let the filles to the means by which these cheets may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of physical decay. luck .- Sunday Times.

La Democratie Pacifique states that Col. Delannoy, tutor of the sons of King Leopold of Belgium, has infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and sebeen discharged for having said to his pupils at a condary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, inbeen discharged for having said to his pupils at a review of the civic guard in the environs of Brus-

sels-" These are soldiers for Sundays." farmer to a man of God in black garments, "why don't 'e put souls into the congregation?"—the labouring peasantry. "Souls!" replied the preacher, turning an eye of indignation on the hard man,—turning an eye of indignation on the bodies with THE FIRST WEDDING .- Major Noah thus plea-THE FIRST WEDDING.—Major Noah thus pleasantly and poetically discourses upon the "first by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is wedding." He says,—"We like short courtships, simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, and generally. It is to be open to all nations. The building for the first quinquennial exhibition will be temporary, and is proposed to be erected in Hyde Park at a point easy of access, alike to rich and poor.

He says,— we fire short coursmps, and destroys its power on the system. This important part of the work should be read by every young man entering the appears to have popped the question almost immediately after meeting Madlle. Eve, and she, with a destroy of the work should be read by every young man entering into life.

Part the Fifth

Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obligation of the Duties and Obligation of the Duties and Obligation of the National State and of the cause with the virus enemiciany, and destroys its power on the system. This important part of the work should be read by every young man entering into life.

Part the Fifth

Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obligation of the Duties and Obligation of the Duties and Obligation of the State and of the cause which lead to the consideration of the Duties and Obligation of the Duties of the Duties and Obligation of the Duties and O out any flirtation or shyness, gave him a kiss and tions of the Married State, and of the causes which lead t herself. Of this first kiss in this world we have had however, our own thoughts, and sometimes in a bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and have entered into the however, our own thoughts, and sometimes in a bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and the causes which the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the however, our own thoughts, and sometimes in a bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and the causes which the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the poetical mood have wished we were the man 'wot ried couples are traced to depend, in the majority of indefrayed by voluntary contributions. The city meeting unanimously approved of the object, and after eulogising the public spirit and intelligence of the getting married in a garden. It is in good taste. eulogising the public spirit and intelligence of the Prince Consort, appointed a very influential committee to co-operate with others in carrying out No envious beaux were there; no eroaking old the chief t maids; no chattering aunts and grumbling grandmothers. The birds of heaven were the minstrels. "Wnx?" AND "BECAUSE!"-The pope is not yet and the glad sky flung its light upon the scene. in Rome, nor is he likely soon to been there. How One thing about the first wedding brings queer The arms of four great powers not only at thoughts to us, in spite of scriptural truth. Adam his service, but triumphant in his behalf! The keys and his wife were rather young to be married, of Rome laid at his feet, and his triumvirate of some two or three days old, according to the sagest renness, and debilities arising from veneral excesses, has vicars fulminating their decrees in his name! His speculations of theologians-mere babics-larger, been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands de

Female Curiosity.—Two elderly maiden ladies, Why, then, does he not return to Rome? Why has last summer, waited on a neighbouring magistrate, he lingered so long on the shore of Gaeta; and to complain of a man who was in the habit of panderings of government instructions and appressive political politics, could not be taught the people without placing in their hands the handles with which out placing in their hands the handles with which out placing in their hands the handles with which out placing in their hands the handles with work out other objects. The rudiments of the temporary influence in upholding religious establish-leart-arresting, home-breathing tales of Dickens; how you could tell whether it was a man in the how you could tell whether it was a man in the show you could tell whether it was a man in the how you could tell whether it was a man in the show of the care of Syrincum or Concentrated Detersive Es. Es. two expeditions had been seen by the natives five or six weeks later than the Admiralty account—a fact but make them creditable, or tolerable. He must, spinsters,) we were in doubt more than a week, but the winter evenings glided rapidly away, and they work out other objects. The rudiments of the trust-sing home-breathing tales of Dickens; letter also places the date at which the ships of the system is undeniable. Price 11s.11s.

In order to re-seat numseit upon the pontificial do not live very close to the edge of it. I do not see the date at which the ships of the work of a more scholastic character was a man in the own of two expeditions had been seen by the natives five or six weeks later than the Admiralty account—a fact but make them creditable, or tolerable. He must, spinsters, was a man in the own of two expeditions had been seen by the native five or six weeks later than the Admiralty account—a fact but make them creditable, or tolerable. He must, spinsters, was a man in the own of two expeditions had been seen by the native five or six weeks later than the Admiralty account—a fact but make them creditable, or tolerable. He must, spinsters, was a man in the own of two expeditions had not only assert his claims, water." No more we could, (replied one of the six weeks later than the Admiralty account—a fact work of Scolding is the pepper of matrimony; the ladies packet.

under Arthur's instructions, anary rapus, present in intellectual attainments. The company of a few democrates of their mutual acquaintance, and occasional visits from the parents of Mary, and a pleasant variety to their studies, and served to increase the sum of their enjoyments. The dark to increase the sum of their enjoyments. The dark to increase the sum of their enjoyments. The dark to increase the sum of their enjoyments. The dark to or each Regerial latefor the solution of the question of their enjoyments. The dark to or each Regerial latefor the solution of the question of the solution of the or each Regerial latefor the solution of the question of the proper to the studies of the solution of the or each Regerial latefor the solution of the question of the proper to the studies of the description of their essess. see.

Arthut Morton seemed to be filting away, and a gleam of sunshing glided his existence. Early spring was now beginning to displace the child of winter, and under its genial influence and Mary's proper the solution of the companion of th

THE POPULAR REMEDY. PARR'S LIFE PILLS.



Parr introduced to King Charles I .- (See "Life and Times of Thomas Parr." which may be had gratis of all Agents.)
THE BLOOD.—To a person who has at all studied the orto wait. * * * Luther's name is not more closely associated with the principles of the Reformation, than Robespierre's with extreme ideas of the Revolution. His partizans in France are more numerous than ever: even in England are more numerous than ever; even in England der it coursing rapidly through its various channels, and and Germany the advocates of his doctrines are branching out into a thousand different directions and com-

"And we exclaim, while we survey the plan,-

How wonderful this principle in man!"
What the sap is to the tree, the blood is to the anima frame; and inasmuch as the strength and verdure of a tree are dependant upon the moisture derived from the root, tertained of Robespierre's revolutionary career, the health and vigour of the body are indispensably con-there can be no dispute as to the purity of his life and character.—Attengum. No. 1.115—"Review of and character.—Attengum. No. 1.115—"Review of and character.—Athenœum, No. 1,115—"Review of Lewes's Life of Robespierre."

TRUE!—Attorney's hate costs out of their own proceed the vital fire becomes clouded—barns distrant cated, the vital fire becomes clouded—barns distrant pockets. We find from the Preston Chronicle that long, did the venerable Parr, (the messenger of health and long, did the venerable Parr, the messenger of health and long, did the venerable Parr, (the messenger of health and long, did the venerable Parr, the messenger of health and long, did the venerable Parr, the messenger of health and long, did the venerable Parr, the messenger of health and lo

found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have im-

each Sunday and festival.

There are twenty German principalities, with territories equal to English counties, containing about 120 inhabitants to a square mile.

Parallel of the Sexes.—The North American principalities of the Sexes and less by every dose you take; and if you will persent in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, and disease their disease when you will persent in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, and disease their disease will receive their disease will receive the parties of the body.

Secondly—In their operation they go direct to the disease will be experience their effect; the disease upon you will become less and less by every dose you take; and if you will persent in regularly taking from three to six pills every day. your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the

system "Thirdly—They are found, after giving them a fair trial or a few weeks, to possess the most astonishing and invigorating properties, and they will overcome all obstinate complaints, and restore sound health; there is a return of good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use; whilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratum greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly where violent purging is acknowledged to be injurious in

Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also, the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London," on the Direc-

Sold by all Chemists.

IF MANKIND are liable to one disease more than another, or if there are any particular affections of the human body we require to have a knowledge of over the rest, it is cortainly that class of disorders treated of in the new and improved edition of the "Silent Friend." The authors, in thus sending forth to the world another edition of their product when their rest. medical work, cannot refrain from expressing their grati-fication at the continual success attending their efforts, which, combined with the assistance of medicines, exclu-sively of their own preparation, have been the happy cause of mitigating and averting the mental and physical miseries attendant on those peculiar disorders; thus proving the fact, that suffering humanity must always derive the greatest advantage from duly qualified members of the medical profession adopting a particular clase of disorders for their exclusive study, in preference to a superficial knowledge of When are lady archers in danger of having ill-tempered husbands? When they select cross beaus, to those whose constitutions have become debilitated from PRIZE FIGHTING AND PAINTING .- Mr. James Ward generative diseases, nervous and mental irrittability, local (writes a correspondent), the ex-champion of constitutional weakness, &c., and beg to acquaint those so England. appears to have turned his oftum cum digdaily at No. 19, Berner's-street, Oxford-street, London, from eleven till two, and from five till eight in the evening; and on Sundays from eleven till one.

Thirty-first edition, illustrated with Twenty-Six Anatomi,

cal Engravings on Steel, enlarged to 196 pages, price 2s. 6d; by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d., in postage stamps. THE SILENT FRIEND;

a medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay of the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the conse-quences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with obser-vation, on the married state, and the disqualifications whiel prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured engra-vings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street London. Published by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hamay, 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Starie, 23, Tichborue-street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes and Co., Leithwalk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, Argyll-street, Glasgow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. Newton, Churchstreet, Liverpool; R. Ingram, Market-place, Manchester.

Part the First

Is dedicated to the consideration of the anatomy and physi-

nothing; to be heart-worn, weary, yet isolated, unrelated, girt in with a cold universal laissez faire; ology of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged it is to die slowly all our life long, imprisoned in a the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six co-

CASE AND OPINION.—A. B. C. submits the following for our opinion:—"My wife left some time ago to reside with her parents until I could obtain a which the hangel consequences of this includence operate.

Part the Second.

Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, produced by over indulgence of the passions, and by the practice of the passions, and by the practice of the passions of this indulgence operate. situation. She took with her a cart-load of furni-ture, and we parted on friendly terms. I am now social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and

Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by Bodies and Souls,—"Parson," cried out a fen fects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus This part is illustrated by seventeen coloured engrayings.

consideration in this section of the work. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

Is expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of valuable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one me

varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as eruptions on o tions of some as to the powerful machine we should place in the hands of an ambiguous agent. The panderings of government instructors might exert a temporary influence in upholding religious establishtem for a condition of the two expeditions is here given; and place in the hands of some as to the powerful machine we should place in the hands of an ambiguous agent. The panderings of government instructors might exert a temporary influence in upholding religious establishtem for a condition between the date at which the ships of the two expeditions is here given; and city? The reason is plain: soldiers, inquisition, "But, ladies, (said the magistrate,) it seems that the gay priests, cardinals, and all, are not enough. the water is at least half-a-mile wide, and that you specifical influence on the system is undeniable. Price 11s.11s.

In order to re-seat himself upon the pontificial do not live very close to the edge of it. I do not see beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price 11s.11s.

In order to re-seat himself upon the pontificial how you could tell whether it was a man in the condition between them had the skin, blockes on the head and face, enlargement of the the skin, blockes on the head and face, enlargement of the the skin, blockes on the head and face, enlargement of the the skin, blockes on the head and face, enlargement of the the skin, blockes on the head and face, enlargement of the the skin, blockes on the head and face, enlargement of the the skin, blockes on the head and face, enlargement of the the skin, blockes on the head and face, enlargement of the the skin, blockes on the head and face, enlargement of the the skin, blockes on the head and face, enlargement of the the skin, blockes on the skin blockes on the skin blockes on the head and face, enlargement of the the skin, blockes on the skin blockes

TO THE FRIENDS OF POLITICAL PROGRESSION. THE NATIONAL VICTIM COMMITTEE Respectfully announce that they have taken that elegant Establishment, the

CTANDARD THEATRE Now under the able directorship of Mr. J. Douglass, And which is now one of the best conducted Theatres, and possesses one of the best companies in London!

For WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24TH, 1849, When it is stated that the Fund raised will be applied in support of the Wives and Children of those now suffering a long incarceration for mere so-called Political offences. It is hoped that public sympathy and support will not be withheld, but that BOXES and PIT will prove an overflow

The Performances will consist of a A DOMESTIC DRAMA, A FARCE, AND A BALLET

Supported by the talents of Mesdames R. Hennor, R, Atkinson, Daly, Eliza Terry, Williams, Pearce, and Mademaiselle Pauline; Messrs. T. Lyon, R. Honnor, J. Douglass, — Penvil, G. B. Gastou, J. Gates, H. Lewis, G. Herbert, How Schmidt, M. Ellar, and J. W. Doughty.

Doors open at Six o'clock. Boxes, Is ; l'it, 6d ; no Half.price.

Tickets to Boxes and Pit only will benefit the CAUSE! Tickets to Boxes and Pit only will benefit the CAUSE!
To be obtainet at:—Mr. J. Watson, publisher, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row; Mr. Dyson, bookseller, Shoredite's; Mrs. Colliver's Coffee House, Holywell-street, Strand; Mr. J. Shaw, undertaker, 23, Gloucester-street, Commercial-road. Humphrey's Coffee-house, Clerkenwell-green; Mr. Park's, Little Windmill-street, Haymarket; Mr. R. Moore's, Hart-street, Boomsbury; Mr. E. Milles, Great Suffolk-street, Borough; South London Hall, 115, Blackfriars road; Mr. W. Shute, Upper John-street, Golden-square; Mr. J. Grassby, 96, Regent-street, Lambeth; Mr. Pattinson, 8, Mitre-street, New Cut; Mr. Cartee, 112, Tyers-street, Lambeth; Mr. Fowler, 28, Golden-lane, Barbican; Mr. Newley, 12, White-street, Carter, 112, Tyers-street, Lambeth; Mr. Fowler, 28, Golden-lane, Barbican; Mr. Newley, 12, White-street, Bethmal Green-road; Perry's Coffee-house, 42½, Church-street, Shoreditch; Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethmal-green; Crown and Anchor, Cheshire-street, Waterloo-town; and of the Secretary, 144, High Holborn.

Rights of Man. 1s. 6d., cloth boards; gilt and lett., 1s. 8d. Rights of Man, stitched in a neat wrapper, only 1s. This is the cheapest edition ever offered to the public.

The Aphorisms of Thomas Paine. 1s. 6d.

Good Sense, translated from Bon Sens, by the Curé Meslier, 2s.

Clio Rickman's Life of Thomas Paine, with a Portrait (a very scarce book). 6s.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS. SURE CURE FOR SCURVY, BAD Another surprising cure by means of Halse's Scorbutic Brops.

DECLARATION OF THE GUARDIANS OF BRENT, DEVON.

We, the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Rollins, (one of our parishioners) commenced taking "Halse's Scorbutic Drops," he was literally covered with large running wounds, some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement and that, by continuing them for some time, he got com-pletly restored to health, after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking "Halse's Scorbutic Drops," and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this country, without deriving the least benefit. "Halse's Scorbutic Drops" have completely cured him, and he is now enabled to attend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part, we strongly recommend "Halse's Scorbutic Drops" to the notice of the public. Signed by John Elliott, sen., Lord of the Manor; John Manning, William Pearse, Henry Goodman, and Arthur LANGWORTHY .- June 21st, 1843. This medicine has the same action on the impurities of

the blood as an autidote has on a poison—viz., by immediately robbing it of all its evil qualities. Its effects are fedeed astonishing and will scarcely be credited until tried.

To the Proprietors of "Halse's Scorbutic Drops." Holt, near Wimborne, May 21st, 1849.

Sir.—It is due to you to state the astonishing cure your valuable medicine has caused to my wife. About five years since an eruption appeared in various parts of her body she applied to various medical gentlemen, without deriving the least benefit; the disorder continued to increase, and latterly to a frightful extent—her body being covered with painful, itching, unsightly scabs. About six months ago, I providentially saw the advertisement of "Halse's Scorbutic Drops," in the Salisbury Journal. I determined that my wife should give your medicine a trial; and, accordingly, purchased a bottle of your drops of Mr. Wheaten, your agent for Ringwood, and I have not words to express my opinion of the medicine, for, in the course of a fortnight she was perfectly cured, having taken two bottles of the Drops and one box of pills. Six months have now elapsed,

and she has had no return of the complaint.

A neighbour of mine, Mr. John Shears, yeoman, of Holt, has a child eighteen months of age, which, since, it had been four months old, had its head and face completely covered with scabs, causing itself and mother many sleep-less nights. Now, as I was a witness of the truly wonderful recommended it to my neighbour, and, after some persua-sion, he purchased a bottle. He gave it to his child; the effect was miraculous, for in less than three weeks the child effect was miraculous, for in less than three weeks the child was perfectly cured. Truly, "Halse's Scorbutic Drops" is a wonderful medicine; and I am convinced that no one would be afflicted with the scurvy if they knew its value. I have recommended these Drops to many others in my neighbourhood; a statement of their cases, if you wish, I will forward another time.—With the greatest respect, I semain, your obedient and obliged servant, Stephen Cull. Read the following extract from the Nottingham Recient. "The property of the livent rue Cause of Score &c.—It

"IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD THE CAUSE OF SCURY, &c .- It is really astonishing that so many persons should be con-tent to be afflicted with scurry, wounds in the legs, &c., when it is a well-ascertained fact, that 'Halse's Scorbutic when it is a well-ascertained fact, that 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops' trake the disease vanish like snow before the sun. No one is better enabled to judge the value of the medicine as to its effects on the bulk of the people than a vendor of the article; and, as vendors of this medicine, we can conscientiously recommend it to our friends, for there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraordinary accounts of it; indeed, we have known parties who have tried other advertised medicines without the least success, and yet, on resorting to this preparation, the now justly celebrated 'Halse's Scorbutic Brops,' the disease has yielded as by magic. We again say, try 'Halse's Scorbutic Brops.''

N.B.—Be sure to ask for "Halse's Scorbutic Drops."

Price 28. 9d. per bottle; and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s.

APPOINTED AGENTS.—C. King. 41, Carter-street, Walworth-road, Surrey; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Prentis, 84, Edgeware-road; Sutton and Co, Bow Churchard. Verthers Co. Carabity Surrey. renns, 34, Logeware-road; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnston, 63, Cornhill; Sanger, 159, Oxford-street; Hallet, 83, High Holborn; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; and T. Sheward, 16, Cropley-street, New North Road, London, and by all re-spectable chemists and medicine vendors in every market town throughout the United Kingdom.

YOU MAY BE CURED YET HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Coatham, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 28th, 1818.

Sir,—For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicines I was so bad as not to be able to walk. I had tried doctoring and medicines of company that had tried doctoring and medicines of company. had tried doctoring and medicines of every kind, but all to no avail, indeed I daily got worse, and felt that I must shortly die. From seeing your remedies advertised in the paper I take in, I thought I would give them a trial. I did so. I rubbed the ointment in as directed, and kept cabbage leaves to the parts thickly spread with it, and took the Fills night and morning. In three weeks I was enabled to walk about for an lower or two in the day with a stock to walk about for an hour or two in the day with a stick, and in seven weeks I could go anywhere without one. I am now, by the blessing of God and your medicines, quite well, and have been attending to my business for more than seven months without any symptoms of the return of my lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old wound or ulcer, as a married woman, living near me, had had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your Pills and Ointment, which soundly healed it when nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honour to serve my country for twenty-five years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen years a corporal. I was two years in the Proinsula War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo. I was dischard with the receipment of the Stateshort Life. discharged with a pension on the 2nd of September, 1833, The commanding officer at the time was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Hon. Henry Baving.—(Signed) Thomas Brunton.—To Professor Holloway.

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF TWEXTY-ONE YEARS' STANDING.

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

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

Felkirk, August 15th, 1848. SIR,—I was superintending, about six months ago, the exection of one of our railway bridges, and by the fall of a large stone my right foot was seriously bruised, which nately got so Lad that I was advised to go to Edinburgh to consult some of the eminent surgeons, which I did, and was told that in order to save my foot, two of my toes must be taken off. In despair, I returned home to impart the melantholy news to my wife, intending to submit to the operation, it was then a thought struck me to try your valuable Cintment and Pills, which I did, and was by their means in three weeks enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at this time my toes are perfectly cured.-(Signed) Oliver Suith Jerring.—To Professor Holloway. AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE.

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

The Pills should be used eccionally with the Untment in most of the following cases:-Bad Legs Bad Breasts Corns (Soft) Rheumatism Cancers Scalds Sore Nipples Sore Throats Burns Bunions Contracted and Stiff-joints Bite of Moschetoes Elephantiasis Skin-disease and Sand-flies Fistulas Scurry Coco-Bay Chicgo-foot Chilblanes Gout Glandular Sore-heads Tumours Ticers

Lumbago Chapped-hands Wounds Piles Yaws Sold by the Proprietor, 241, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medi-cines throughout the civilised world, in Pots and Boxes, Is. 13d., 2s. 9d., 4s., 6s., 11s., 22s., and 33s, each. There is avery considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

S.B. — Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot and box.

 \mathbf{OF} I IST NOW PUBLISHING BY B. D. COUSINS, HELMET COURT, No. 3371, STRAND, LONDON. (Late of Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn).

The Sherherd, by the Rev. J. E. Smith, M.A. Vol. I., price is, 6d.—Vol. II., price is.—Vol. III., price 6s. 6d., whole boards or the three volumes in one, half-bound in calf and lettered, price 16s. Mirabaud's System of Nature, a neat pocket edition (two volumes in one). 3s. 6d.
THE GREATEST QUESTION IN THEOLOGY COM-

PLETELY DISCUSSED; namely, the Argument a priori for the Being and Attributes of God, by William Gillespie, and a Refutation thereof, undertaken in consequence of a Challenge of the abovenamed Author. By Antitheos. 2s. Gd.

Antitheos. 2s. 6d.

The Moralist, devoted solely to the inculcation of Morality and such scientific knowledge as relates to Moral Improvement. In one vol., cloth boards, 2s.

Tom Jones, by Henry Fielding. The four vols in one, handsomely bound, richly embossed covers and gilt lettered 2s

handsomely bound, Nemy embossed covers and gave tered, 3s.

THE CHRISTIAN MYTHOLOGY UNVEILED, in a Series of Lectures, by Logan Mitchell, Esq., late of 9, Grove-road, Lisson-grove, London, in Nineteen Numbers, at 3d. each; or, handsomely bound and gilt-lettered, 6s.

"The Christian Mythology Unveiled." Is admirably written, and in every respect it is valuable. It evinces learning, acuteness, strong reasoning powers, with excellent feelings, and, in all its parts, it shows the author to have been a man of taste, with an elegant author to have been a man of taste, with an elegant and highly-cultivated mind. We should be very glad to see it circulated, in cheap numbers, for the enlightenment of the mills.

ment of the middle classes and the much-abused and despised 'lower orders' "-Weekly Dispatch, 5th Dec., The Theological Works of Thomas Paine. Cloth boards, 4s. Age of Reason. Cloth boards, 2s.
Rights of Man. 1s. 6d., cloth boards; gilt and lett., 1s. 8d.

All the ab ove Works may be had at the published prices, post-free to all parts of the United Kingdom. Penny

stamps may be remitted.

The Universal Chart, containing the Elements of Universal Faith, Universal Analogy, and Moral Government. By the Rev. J. E.Smith, M.A. Price 1s.: by post, 1s.: 2d. Analytical Chart of Universal Justice, Truth, and Peace; avoiding the Two Extremes of Spiritualism and Materialism. By the Rev. J. E. Smith, M.A. 6d.; by post, 8d.; on a thick decaying wayse 1s.: 2h. post, 1s.: 2h. or, on thick drawing paper, 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d.
The World Within; or a description of the Interior of the
Earth; a Vision of the Mind. By the Rev. J. E. Smith, M.A. 6d.; if by post, nine penny stamps.

New Christianity; or, the Religion of St. Simon, with a coloured portrait of a St. Simonian Female; translated by the Rev. J. E. Smith, M.A. 1s.; post-free, 1s. 4d.

Refutation of Owenism, by G. Retford, of Worcester; with a Reply, by the Rev. J. E. Smith, M.A. 1s.; post-free, The Little Book, addressed to the Bishop of Exeter and Robert Owen, by the Rev. J. E. Smith, M.A. 6d.; by

Legends and Miracles, by the Rev. J. E. Smith, M.A. Cloth boards, Is. Sd.; post-free, 2s. Volney's Ruins of Empires and the Law of Nature. Pocket edition, cloth boards, 1s. 6d.; post-free, 2s.

Speculative Dictionary, for the Contemplation of Penetrating Intellects, by I. B. Smith. 9d.; by post, 1s.

Essays on the Formation of the Human Character, by Robert Owen, revised by the Author. 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d. The Book of the New Moral World, by Robert Owen. Is. by post, 1s. 4d. Six Lectures on Charity, by Robert Owen. 6d.; by post

ten penny stamps. Address of Robert Owen, Denouncing the Old System of the World and Announcing the Commencement of the New 2d.; by post, 4d. Charter of the Rights of Humanity, by Robert Owen. 2d.

by post, 4d. Charter and Unanimous Declaration of Independence of the United States of America, with a List of the Names of all he Deputies who signed this spirited and manly Document. 2d.; by post, 4d.
Social Bible; or, an Outline of the Rational System by
R. Owen. 13d.; by post, 3d.
A Lecture on Consistency, by Robert Dale Owen, 2d; by

post, 3d.

Chartism, Trades Unionism, and Socialism; or, Which is the best calculated to produce Permanent Relief to the Working Classes? A Dialogue. By Thomas Hunt. 3d.;

Working Chasses
by post, 5d.
Wat Tyler, by Robert Southey. 2d.; by post, 4d.
The Vision of Judgment, by Lord Byron, 2d.; by post, 4d.
Confessions of Faith, by a Philosopher. 2d. by post, 4d.
Confessions of Warti-Marcus, by Stephen W. Fullom. Confessions of Faith, by a Philosopher, 2d. by post, 4d.

Poor Law Rhymes, or Anti-Marcus, by Stephen W. Fullom.
2d.; by post, 4d.

An Estimate of the Character and Efficacy of Prayer;
wherein it is shown that that Ceremony is both unreasonable and useless. 2d; by post, 4d.

An Essay on the Necessity of Revelation. By Aristarchus

Redevivus. 2d.; by post, four penny stamps.
The Aristocrat; or, Wealth and Poverty, a Play, in Five Acts, by Fawcet Dawson. 1s.; by post 1s. &d.
The Life of David, the man after God's own heart, by Peter Annett. Is.; by post sixteen penny stamps.

The Life of Moses, written by a German Jew, and corrected by an English Christian. 1s.; by post eighteen penny

Saul, a Drama, by Voltaire. Gd.; by post nine penny stamps.
True Meaning of the System of Nature. By Helvetius. 1s. by post, sixteen penny stamps.
The Political Drama; a Series of very humorous Political Engravings, in twenty-three Penny Numbers; by post, 2d. each number.

In Two Volumes, price 10s., post-free.
VOLTAIRE'S PHILOSOPHICAL DICTIONARY; to which
is prefixed a Critical and Biographical Memoir, and a
Medallion Portrait of the Author.

Words of a Believer; or Paroles d'Un Croyant, by l'Abbé de la Mennais. For having written which, he was excom-

minicated and damned for ever by the rope. The is, stitched; post-free, is. 4d.

Common Sense. 6d.: by post, nine penny stamps.

Watson's Apology for the Bible. is.; by post is. 6d.

Watson Refuted. 6d.; by post, 9d.

Eternity of the Universe, by G. H. Toulmin, M.D., proving that the World and all Nature have ever Existed. is.;

by post, 1s. 6d. An excellent and highly-finished Portrait of Thoma Paine, by Sharpe, on Tiuted Paper. Is. by post, 1s. 2d. A Small Portrait of Thomas Paine, 6d.; by post, 7d. The following may be had in Numbers to suit the pocket of the poorest Reader:—The Rights o Man, in nine Numbers, at 14d. each.—The Theological Works of Thomas Paine (including the Age of Reason), in thirty-five Numbers, at 1d. each.—The Age of Reason may be had in twenty numbers, at 1d. each.

An Eternal Hell .- Twelve Reasons for not Believing in the Doctrine.
The Almighty God —Twelve Reasons, for Believing in hi The Devil:-Twelve Reasons for NOT Believing in his Exist

ence.
The Immortality of the Soul :—Twelve Reasons for Believ ing the Doctrine.

The Lake of Fire—Hell, not a Place of Punishment, but of Progressive and Endless Felicity; proved by Scrip

N.B.-Price of each of the above Pamphlets, 2d. ; if by post, three penny postage stamps.

AN ESSAY ON WAR;

Or, Tyranny, Ignorance, and Anarehy, versus Freedom. Intelligence, and Peace, being a Sketch of its Causes, Consequences, and Means of Removal. Price 3d.; by

THE MEDICAL MONITOR. In one Volume, cloth boards, price 5s. 6d., post-free, the

MEDICAL MONITOR .- By Dr. De Prati. This work may also be had in parts, each part containing a Treatise or one of the Diseases of the Human Frame. Part 1.-Treats on Consumption, price One Shilling

by post, Is. 4d. Part 2.—On Secret Diseases of both Sexes, price On Shilling and Sixpence; by post, 1s. 8d.
Part 3.—On Indigestion, price One Shilling; by pos Part 4.—On Scrofula, and Diseases of the Skin, pric One Shilling and Sixpence; by post, 1s. Sd.

ANCIENT HISTORY of the FIRST, FEASTS, FESTIVALS, and CEREMONIES, and also the Deities of the Ancient By a RAILROAD TRAVELLER; price 2s. 6d. post free.

Complete in Three elegantly-bound Volumes, price only 9s. or each Volume separately, price 9s., THE LONDON ENTERTAINING MAGAZINE OR, LIBRARY OF ROMANCE. THE FIRST VOLUME CONTAINS THE NOVEL OF MATILDA; or, THE MEMOIRS OF A YOUNG WOMAN

which commence the New Library of Romance, esta-blished the reputation of Eugene Suc as the most popular writer of the age. The tale abounds with deep, thrilling,

The Furious Husband. Ethel Churchill; or, the Two Brides. The Two Apothecaries.

THE SECOND VOLUME CONTAINS Alida; or, Town and Country. Reginald. The Little Bird-clapper. The lity of Elphinshaw. Beppo, Cavlo, and Florette. The Painter's Revelation. The Hussar and the Spanish Nun. The Prudent Judge. Campbell. The Days of Iturbide. THE THIRD VOLUME CONTAINS

The Regent's Daughter, by Alexander Dumas, Eugenia and Adelaide; or, The Triumph of Constancy. The Priory of St. Bernard, Joscelina; or, The Re wards of lenevolence. Besides the above highly interesting Novels and Romances,

or in Penny Numbers. Each Volume of the London Entertaining Magazine may he had, post-free, at the published price (thirty-six

CAUTION.

PUPTURES PERMANENTLY CURED

WITHOUT A TRUSS!—DR. WALTER DE ROOS,

I, Ely-place, Holbern-hill, London, still continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated cure for Single or
Double Ruptures, the efficacy of which is now too well established to need comment. It is easy in application, and
causes no inconvenience. Will be sent free with full instructions, &c., on receipt of 6s. 6d., by Post-office orders
or otherwise. Dr. De R. has a great number of old trusses or otherwise. Dr. De R. has a great number of old trusses left behind by persons cured, as trophies of his immense success, which he will readily give to those who need them, after a trial of this remedy.

Hours.—10 till 1; and 4 till 8. Sunday, 10 till 1 only.

Mrs. Hill, Deal.—"I amquite cured of my rupture, and now return my sincere thanks for your attention and

Mr. Daniells, Woburn .- "It has quite cured me, and

feel in duty bound to recommend you all I can,"
N:B.—Sufferers are cautioned against youthful, newly started impostors, who for obvious reasons, copy this announcement. Their (so-called) remedies being useless, and langerous imitations only. ON SALE,

THE SCRIP OF FOUR SHARES IN able offer will be refused. Applications to be made to

ROBERT OWEN'S BEPLY TO MONSIEUR

THIERS.

PRACTICE of the HUMAN RACE. By ROBERT OWEN.

SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL,

Corner of Webber-street, Blackfriars-road. HREE ORATIONS Will be delivered in the above named Hall, IN AID OF THE FUND FOR THE SUPPORT OF WIVES AND FAMILIES OF CHARTIST VICTIMS, ON WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, IN OCTOBER, 1849, BY THOMAS COOPER.

Author of the " Purgatory of Suicides," AND ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7th, 1849, BY THOMAS CLARK, On the following subjects.

Oct. 24, Life, Patriotism, and Genius of Milton. 31, Lives, l'atriotism, and Genius of Byron and November 7, Napoleon Buonaparte-did his career serve or injure the cause of France and of Europe?

To commence at eight o'clock .- Admission, Two Pence. THE CHEAPEST EDITION EVER PUBLISHED. Price 1s. 6d.. A new and elegant edition, with Steel Plate of the Author, of

PAINE'S POLITICAL WORKS. Now Ready, a New Edition of

Sold by J. Watson, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster row, London; A. Heywood, Oldham-street, Manchester, and Love and Co., 5, Nelson-street, Glasgow.

And by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

To Correspondents.

Mr. O'Cossor will visit Bradford, Todmorden, and oth towns to which he has been invited, on his tour. VICTIM FUND.—J. Sweet begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:—Mr. Knott 3d; from the Seven Stars, 5s.—Debt Due to Printer—Mr. Chipindale, 6d. Divid Cater.—Your letter is too lengthy for insertion. Indeed we see no utility in continuing the discussion con-cerning Mr. Holyoake's estimate of the Chartists leaders. The Chartist leaders themselves evidently do not think

the matter worth their notice. LEICESTER.—The secretary of the Leicester Chartists is requested to send his address to James Sedlip, care of Mr. Farrell, 62, Richmond-row, Liverpool.
ENGLISH-INISHMEN.—'Can any one learned in the law give
a trustworthy solution to this question: 'If a married couple, both being English, go to Irelaud, and there have children born to them, are the children English or

CHIPPLEGATE.—Our friends of this locality are hereby requested to condense and improve the reports of their weekly meetings, which at present come to us in "so questionable a shape," that we are constantly compelled to rewrite them. We cannot occupy valuable space with announcements of the appointment of deputations, and sub-committees, and resolutions concerning business to be done at some future time. We have before stated, that we cannot announce forthcoming meetings unless paid for

as advertisements. WEBBER, Halifax, writes, that although the advocates of

the Charter appear to agree as to the union of both classes, still he thinks the subject should be discussed in every Chartist locality, either for or against the proposed

THE NORTHERN STAI SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1849.

THE GREAT UNPAID.

bers," and surprising to their constituents.

BOOKS AND SHEETS PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, &c. | rably deficient among the members of all Roos, I, Ely-place, Holborn-nill, London; where he may be consulted on all these diseases daily, from 10 till 1, 4 till 8; Sundeys, 10 till 1 only.

Advice, with medicines, sent to all parts of the world for £1. Patients corresponded with till cured. Those cases deemed incurable are particularly invited.

Sions last session, and it is exceedingly curious to absorb all 1 political ocean.

The recent c California to the deemed incurable are particularly invited.

Sions last session, and it is exceedingly curious to absorb all 1 political ocean.

The recent c California to the deemed incurable are particularly invited. the members attend half the divisions; indeed, which more than one-half are absent. As we have said, this non-attendance cha-

> against even those who occupy most of the racy in practice. time and the attention of Parliament. Mr. was the subject of so many jokes to "Punch." derable celebrity for donations to charitable to seven—a large body are content with less cheon of the Republic? than a score of divisions; whilst Viscount of the 219 divisions!

tary and unpaid members-many of whom other. seem to have spent a great deal of money, and

of these so-called private Bills, affect the public the delay in establishing a definite and authormore directly, more generally, and, in many ised government official in California. cases, more mischievously, than any Govern- The principle involved in the dispute is, and the provision of sanitary arrangements, of American politics. are in the hands either of monopolising companies, close corporations, or interested job- deprived of the allegiance of her victorious of upwards of four hundred members at half- vaguely defined portions of the unsettled terripast four in the afternoon, of a sweltering July tory. Among these-Virginia-aslave Stateday-we have seen, when a railway job was asserted rights of jurisdiction and possession as advertisements.

Husgary.—The following appeared in the Sun of October 18th.—Six small subscriptions, per G. Julian Harney:—Collected at a Meeting at Berry-Edge, 18s; Collected at a Meeting at Berry-Edge, 18s; Collected at a Meeting at Ashford, Kent, 11s Sd; James Powell, Monmouth, 1s; A Chartist Prisoner, Kirkdale, 1s; "Wallace," id; S. Guinaman, Tunbridge Wells, 6d.

Union of the Modle And Working Classes.—George Wells, 6d.

Were the Modle And Working Classes.—George Wells, 6d.

Were the Modle of the Modle of the Modle of the Advertes of Indiana, and the "House" resumed its usual humdrum of the Modle of the Modle of the Advertes of Indiana, and the "House" resumed its usual humdrum appearance, with the fifty or sixty old stagers been created. appearance, with the fifty or sixty old stagers | been created. thinly scattered here and there, "to make up | Matters remained in this position till shortly tance to my Lord This, or Squire That, was vested in the Central Legislature. yard. It flatters the amour propre to drive a question never occurred, and therefore no the Barrister is paid two hundred guineas for r A new light has been thrown upon our re- present a petition, or perform some other rou- judge, "however, of the sense in which the In the very few courts where the political al

THE FARTHING JOURNAL.

A PEARL OF SMALL PRICE. In sixty-six numbers, at One Farthing cach; in six parts, at Threepence cach; or in one volume, nearly bound, gilt lettered, for Two Shillings, post free; the ninety-ninth edition of the Farthing Journal, the world, and Shillings post free; the ninety-ninth edition of the Farthing Journal, the world, and one of the world, and of attention to Parliamentary duty. is deplo-

The recent cession of New Mexico and to be cultivated exclusively by free labour. California to the Government at Washington has, no doubt, contributed to bring the question at rest. The Slave States tion at issue so prominently forward; but have raised it again by their own rapacious the members attend nan the divisions; indeed, both the first for one division at which so many as half it is an old one, and being likely to influence, and unprincipled conduct. With what effect, that for one division at which so many as half it is an old one, and being likely to influence, and unprincipled conduct. With what effect, that for one division at which so many as han it is an one direct, the members are present, there are ten from in a very material manner, the future fortunes time will show. They felt that the North was and internal policy of the vast Republic of the outstripping them, and in order to restore the West, it must possess great interest to all who balance, as they imagined, they suggested As we have said, this non-attendance characterizes the members of all parties alike. look with hope towards that Republic, for the the annexation of Texas, an immense ter-It also, strange to say, may be charged gradual and complete development of Democ- ritory lying within their line, and out of There are, at present, thirty States in the might be constructed. "Annexation"

ment or public Act. At a time when the sup- however, as we have said, an old one, and has, ply of water, gas, the means of locomotion, at various periods, shown itself on the surface

When England was finally and definitely bers, it is imperatively required that the public colonies, and acknowledged their independence interests should be carefully and constantly —there passed into the possession of the Conwatched and protected. These "private" in- federated States, a vast, uncleared territory, against each other. We have seen a "House" States, however, advanced claims to large, but

"the ladies" down-step into the House- definite terms were laid down. We can only correcting.

"dead lock." Our legislative machinery By paying the representative his attendwould grind out nothing but words, just as ance could at least be demanded. The relathe Slavery Question was stirred again. The This has produced a remonstrance from the till the labourers on the treadmill churn the wind. tion between him and his constituents would geographical position and physical character- Poor-Law Commissioners, against the expenses But though nobody either expects or desires be clear and defined—and it is in all cases far istics of the countries north-west of the Ohio, of working the Act, which, it must st that every Member of Parliament should be a better to pay a liberal and a fixed salary, than to a great extent determined their culture by remembered, comes out of the poor-raterated speaker; the very fact of candidates seeking, to allow agents to help themselves by fees, or and of constituencies electing Members to seats by indirect means. If the services of any grants were Northerns, who were opposed to Barristers. Hissar and the Spanish Adm. The Florents study. The land of constituencies electing Members to seats by indirect means. If the services of any grants were Northerns, who were opposed to Beggar of Florence. Knight of the Red Shrine. A in the Legislature, implies that the members, gentleman are desired by a constituency in the slave-holding on principle, and grain farmers, Right in the Catacombs. The Lock of Hair. The Patrice of 9. When elected, are to be in their places, and capacity of their representative, they are capathy who found it unprofitable in practice. The Bival Brothers. The Beauty of the Mine. Duncan give their attention to business with reasonable ble of having at least an approximate money sottlers, on the other hand. give their attention to business with reasonable ble of having at least an approximate money settlers, on the other hand, who had been has completely broken down, and is product luctive constancy and vigilance. If all cannot speak, value put upon them. It is too much to exact attracted by Napoleon's cession of Louisiana, of dissatisfaction to all who have to work ork and the territories flanking the embouchure of with the single exception of the lucky gengence. serves:—"Voting is the tangible function of nent talent or ability finds a market for his the Mississippi, came chiefly from the States men who are paid the two hundred guineas iens: the member—the great act of his Parliamen—exertions, and a price for his services, that such where slavery already existed, and found in their annual participation in the revision. on. tary life—the definite deed by which he is to onerous, continual, and important duties as the warm and moist soil of their new settlecach volume contains numerous interesting Tales, Anecdotes, and Facetice; also select Poetry, Epigrams, and depends the continuance of Cabinets—the will be performed without a quid pro quo.

The knowledge of this fact has, we use uncontained the continuance of Cabinets—the will be performed without a quid pro quo.

The knowledge of this fact has, we use uncontained the continuance of Cabinets—the will be performed without a quid pro quo.

The knowledge of this fact has, we use uncontained the continuance of Cabinets—the will be performed without a quid pro quo.

The knowledge of this fact has, we use uncontained the continuance of Cabinets—the will be performed without a quid pro quo.

The knowledge of this fact has, we use uncontained the continuance of Cabinets—the will be performed without a quid pro quo.

The knowledge of this fact has, we use uncontained the continuance of Cabinets—the warm and moist son of their new settle—the continuance of Cabinets—the warm and moist son of their new settle—the continuance of Cabinets—the warm and moist son of their new settle—the continuance of Cabinets—the warm and moist son of their new settle—the continuance of Cabinets—the warm and moist son of their new settle—the continuance of Cabinets—the warm and moist son of their new settle—the continuance of Cabinets—the warm and moist son of their new settle—the continuance of Cabinets—the warm and moist son of their new settle—the continuance of Cabinets—the warm and moist son of their new settle—the continuance of Cabinets—the warm and moist son of their new settle—the continuance of Cabinets—the warm and moist son of their new settle—the continuance of Cabinets—the warm and moist son of their new settle—the continuance of Cabinets—the warm and moist son of their new settle—the cabinets—the warm and moist son of their new settle—the cabinets—the cabinets settlement of disputed questions—the weal of By withholding that at present, the conse- rant crops of cotton, rice, and sugar. Midway his hand at cobbling the old shoc—but wat war the community at large. The vote of the quence is that they are not performed at all on the western side of the river, however, a little pressing from without. That is t is: most silent and obscure member is as poten- by many-by none but office holders, and there is a debateable land, capable of raising motive power of all action on the par parr tial at the "division" as that of the Premier expectant office holders, with any degree of either cotton or corn. There the two streams Government, now-a-days, it seems. A. A. or Sir Robert Peel—or any other of the regularity. The "Attendance Accounts for of immigrants encountered each other; and, as paying very highly for having the national nations."

S PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, &c.

ONE trial only will prove the value of the celebrated RENAL PILLS. for speedily curing all kadical, seem to be unanimous on one point; kinds of pains in the back, diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and urinary organs generally, resulting from imprudence or otherwise. Price is. 2d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., per box. They have never been known to fall, and will be sent (free) with full directions, &c., on receipt of is. and two stamps, 2s. 9d. of 4s. 6d. in postage stamps, by Dr. De Roos, 1, Ely-place, Holborn Hill, London; where he may be some one box for a friend; the one I had has quite in the two back the Government for the cured me."—Mr. King, Aylesbury: "They are the only thing of the kind I can recommend."—Address Dr. Walter De Roos, I, Ely-place, Holborn Hill, London; where he may be consulted on all these diseases daily, from 10 till I, 4118. Stunders, in a till 1 only.

American Exchanged and the parallel of 3d deg. 30 min., were to be business compels the Government for the time being. There were altogether 219 divisions last session, and it is exceedingly curious to train or abolish the called by the Congress as a definite settlement of the diffical and two states have called at the Missouri line, which was adopted by the Congress as a definite settlement of the diffical and the long been known to be divided into two—Whigs and Locofocos, or what are called at the Missouri line, which was adopted by the Congress as a definite settlement of the diffical and the long been known to be divided into two—Whigs and Locofocos, or what are called at the Missouri line, which was adopted by the Congress as a definite settlement of the diffical and the long been known to be divided into two—Whigs and Locofocos, or what are called at the Missouri line, which was adopted by the Congress as a definite settlement of the diffical and the diffical direct collision, by proposing what is called

which ten or twelve slave-holding States Chisholm Anster, whose awful verbosity great North American Federal Union. Of is quite a favourite manneuvre with cousin Jothese fifteen are unpolluted by Slavery, and NATHAN, and practice has given wonderful exand the theme of so many fiery leaders in the fifteen maintain that "domestic institution." pertuess and dexterity in its performance. Morning Journals, was absent from 169 divi- They are thus equally balanced in the Senate; Whon they cast their eyes upon a toothsome sions out of 219. His twin brother in "vast and the contested point is, in effect, whether island or territory, they quietly promote a coneloquence," Mr. URQUIART, only divided the Free or the Slave States shall, in future, siderable immigration of true Yankees, regular fifteen times out of the 219! Mr. DISRAELI was have the predominence in the Central Legis- "go a head" sons of the Republic, whose absent from the division lobby in 157 divisions, lature and Executive, and, by consequence, desire is to see the "Star spangled banner" and Mr. Cobden, the head of the opposite whether Free Labour or Slavery shall prevail float in every clime. Once settled the rest is party-" the Manchester school"-129 times; throughout the Union. According to the Con- easy. Their greater activity carries all before THE SCRIP OF FOUR SHARES IN party and the National Land Company, paid up in full and the National Land Company, paid up in full and the Protectionists, was present eight times; Mr. of a territory governed as a dependency by the nexed. Thus it was in Texas—and could the GRANTLEY BERKELEY, whose electioneering Central Executive, acquires a certain number matter have stopped there, perhaps the South-Thomas Cook, stone-mason, Ware, Merts.

Mrs. Elizabeth Nichardson, Marshgate, Doncaster, in consequence of the death of her husband, wishes to dispose of Four Shares, paid in full, upon easy terms. Applications to be made to her address.

GRANTLEY BERKELEY, whose electioneering contents and quarrels with "the Castle" set of inhabitants, it may forthwith claim to be cruers would have really gained by their move. But it did not do so. The annexation over its internal affairs, and sending Representatives and Senators to Washington, to again ended in the defeat of the lattern and the tended precisely seven times. He, again, is ex-sentatives and Senators to Washington, to again ended in the defeat of the latter, and the ceeded by B. B. Cabbell—a name of consi-take part in the general Government of the Federation. Shall these dependencies—these larger portion of these countries lies south of THE REVOLUTION in the MIND and societies, but the owner of which seems to have enormous territories, as yet uninvested with the Missouri compromise line; and thus it is. much more money than time for parliamentary political power, but destined to be so rapidly that the question of Free Soil has sprung up duties. He was present four times; and we and successively—shall they add to the weight into its present paramount position in the London: Effingham Wilson, Publisher, 11, Royal find four or five others present exactly the same and influence of Free Labour, or be suffered to States. The North might have been content number of divisions—with a great many, five augment the number of the Slave States, and to see the Slave-holding interest augment its is the favourite number, others range from six perpetuate that blackest stain upon the escutof the immense additional territories included The advocates of "Free Soil" insist that, in the recent conquest, going to swell the pe-Alford, the member for Berkshire - Mr. in every succeeding charter conferring abso- culiar power and influences of the Southern Bell, South Northumberland-Sir B. Hall, lute or qualified independence on portions of slave-holding States, was too much to endure. THE Marylebone-Viscount Northland, Dungan- these vast outlying districts, as they become Even if no higher motive than icalousy as to non — Mr. T. Wakley, Finsbury—Mr. R. successively qualified for such privileges, there the balance of power was called into action, it WALKER. Bury—and Colonel WESTENRA, shall be inserted a clause, or proviso, directly was not likely they would sit tamely by and King's County, were absent from the whole prohibitive of involuntary servitude, or slavery. witness such an immense increase in that of The Slave-holding interests deny both the the rival interest. We believe that higher In fact, a careful inspection of the list will policy of such a prohibition, and the power of motives, and an earnest desire to cleause and show that the power of legislation is virtually the Central Congress to make it, or to compel purify the future of the Republic from the fearleft to Ministers and their understrappers. its observance. It will thus be seen, that the ful and infamous pollution of slavery, actuate The attendance of equerries from Buckingham question is a vital and all-important one, and many of the Free Soil party. That they have Palace, and of subordinate officials from Go- bids fair to be shortly at issue between the reasons for active and general exertion, will be vernment offices, at divisions, is quite edifying, whole of the Northern States on the one admitted by all who have watched the unwhen compared with the lackes of the volun- side, and the whole of the South on the bridled, unprincipled, and shameless covetousness of territory by which the Slave-holding Such a clause as is contended for by the States seem to be devoured. Not content with involved their constituencies in the turmoil of Free Soil Party, has been inserted in the Act the possession of Texas, and the chance of a a contested election, merely that they might of Congress, by which the Oregon Territory huge slice of the last addition to the enormous have the pleasure of writing M.P. after their was lately constituted a Government. It is territories of the Federation, they have cast called the "Wilmot Proviso" throughout their eyes upon Cuba. There also the initia-It may be urged as an apology for this lax the States, in consequence of a some tory processes of annexation are in motion: attendance, that many of the divisions were on what similar proposition having been and so ripe did these appear, that an illegal trivial questions—"private" bills and routine introduced into Congress by DAVID WILMOT, expedition to take possession of it has lately business—but that does not affect the great a Pensylvanian. The question at present spe- been denounced by President Taylon, under MR. O'CONNOR'S WORK ON SMALL FARMS point at issue, namely, the obligation of a cifically disputed between the Anti-Slavery the authority of the central Government; member to attend in his place. If these trivial and the Pro-Slavery party, is whether the impressions and private bills were as harmless mense tract of country coded by Mexico is to a captured, and the expedition put down for the as they are said to be, we hold it would be no be subject to the same provise or not. The excuse for neglect of duty, But, inreality, many non-settlement of this question will account for ington has the power to prevent the final consummation aimed at by the pro-slave interest remains to be seen. One thing is certain, momentous issues are contingent on the mighty question which now agitates the Transatlantic Republic, in comparison with which such trifles as diplomatic squabbles with French and English ministers shrink into utter insignificance. Such questions as those raised by the disputes between the Government of Washington and M. Poussin, or Mr. Champton, the British chargé d'affairés about Mosquito, terests are powerful within the Legislature, of which the exact political position was as may serve for a temporary gossip among and the absence of independent members opens little ascertained as its value and extent. quidnumes always on the search for novelties; and the absence of independent members opens that is a secretained as its value and executed the way for the perpetration of every species of jobbery at the expense of the public health, sands of thousands of square miles, were surpointed to the emancipated colonists; but to these private Bills by their promoters, is whether they possessed them as an aggregate, distributively as citizens of particular to the real proportions and distributively as citizens of particular to the promoters at stake. We need evidenced by the large "Houses" they can or distributively as citizens of particular magnitude of the interests at stake. We need the whip," when there is any danger of their states, was unsettled, and, apparently, at that being beaten, or when two "jobs" are pitted time little regarded. Some of the elder victory to rest.

THE REGISTRATION REFORM OF THE REFORM ACT.

The annual farce of the revision of the Lists of Voters is now being performed in the usual manner, in various places in town and country. The Overseers, Collectors, and Revising Barristers have it all their own way in very many a show;" and this, too, when there were on before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, of the Courts. Not a claimant or an objector the paper questions of vital interests, both to when the old Provisional Congress—which appears before them. As far as these great conthe Home Empire and the Colonies. Again, fought the War of Independence—made for stitutional battle-fields are concerned, it might AGENTS

we have frequently observed on Government mights, when by courtesy "counts out" are counts, rendered on the 29th ult., will not receive a further supply of this paper, unless than forty members present. In fact, the national affairs are transacted by a limit the War of Independence—inade for almost be supposed that a political Millennium almost be supposed that a political Millennium cede their unoccupied dependencies to the lain down with the Whig lamb, and accepted complied with—the separate claims of the Chartism as the "little child" to lead them.

States were extinguished by voluntary cession—

A few loungers who have nothing else to do—

A few loungers who have nothing else to do—

and in the event of the United States into a little of the United States into a little of the supposed that a political Millennium and application to the individual States to almost be supposed that a political Millennium and application to the individual States to concerned, it might was a political Millennium and application to the individual States to concerned almost be supposed that a political Millennium and application to the individual States to concerned almost be supposed that a political Millennium and application to the individual States to concerned, it might they remit in full on, or before, Thursday next. fact, the national affairs are transacted by a and in the erection of the United States into a who are sorely puzzled how to while away the mere moiety of the members. It is very Constitutional Federation, sovereign auth dreary hours—do by chance wander into such a showy, and gives a mighty idea of impor- ority over the uncleared and ceded territory courts, but even they feel a deeper ennui settle; down upon them, as they listen to the substi- to ride, attended by his groom, "down to the The point now raised is, whether that sove tution of "John for Thomas," "Barratt for r House," on a fine afternoon, through the reignty was absolute and complete or qualified Parratt;" "n's for m's," and "t's for I's" double file of gazers after notabilities, who and restricted, like its authority over the mem- mistakes of carcless overseers, blundering g are usually congregated about the Palace- bers of the union. Probably at the time such compositors, or inattentive readers, which h

presentative system by the publication of what are termed "Attendance Accounts, House of Commons, 1849," in the "Spectator" of last tance considerably elated. But we think such the cession was made by the individual states ing. The combatants, armed with "Lut-t-ANCIENT HISTORY of the FIRST, FEASTS, FESTIVALS, and also the Deities of the Ancient Eastern Nations, collected from the most celebrated ancient poets, historians, and others; with an appendix, relating to the Universe, solar system, geology, &c. Embellished with an engraving of the proportionate size of the sun and the twelve planets called the solar system. By a Ralkoan Traveller: price 26 films of the proportion at size of the Ralkoan Traveller: price 26 films of the proportion at size of the Ralkoan Traveller: price 26 films of the proportion at size of the Ralkoan Traveller: price 26 films of the proportion at size of the Ralkoan Traveller: price 26 films of the proportion at size of the Ralkoan Traveller: price 26 films of the proportion at size of the Ralkoan Traveller: price 26 films of the proportion at size of the Ralkoan Traveller: price 26 films of the proportion at size of the Ralkoan Traveller: price 26 films of the proportion at size of the Ralkoan Traveller: price 26 films of the proportion at size of the Ralkoan Traveller: price 26 films of the proportion at size of the Ralkoan Traveller: price 26 films of the proportion at size of the Ralkoan Traveller: price 26 films of the proportion at size of the Ralkoan Traveller: price 26 films of the proportion at size of the Ralkoan Traveller: price 26 films of the proportion at size of the Ralkoan Traveller: price 26 films of the proportion at size of the Ralkoan Traveller: price 26 films of the proportion at size of the Ralkoan Traveller: price 26 films of the proportion at size of the proportion at size of the considerably elated. But we think such the cession was made by the individual states of the combatants, armed with "Lutata the comba the course pursued in order to arrive at the result stated, must satisfy all as to its accuracy and impartiality. The list is, consequently, a correct test of the degree of attention quently, a correct test of the degree of attention and introduce into Parliament at the proposition, and assert a right to promote a slavery in the dependencies of the Federation. Salvery in the dependencies of the Federation. The code framed by that Congress for the proposition, and assert a right to promote a slavery in the dependencies of the Federation. The code framed by that Congress for the proposition, and assert a right to promote a reguments about what constitutes a street-dooror sufficient residence—sufficient occupation—sufficient residence—sufficient occupation—sufficient residence—sufficient occupation—sufficient residence—sufficient occupation—sufficient residence—sufficient occupation—sufficient occupation—of rates—dates of claims and objections—and a score of other minutiae, that at the code framed by that Congress for the proposal to pay Members of Parliament a known as the ordinancies of 1787, declared objections—and a score of other minutiae, that at the code framed by that Congress for the proposal to pay Members of Parliament a known as the ordinancies of 1787, declared objections—and a score of other minutiae, that at the code framed by that Congress for the proposal to pay Members of Parliament a known as the ordinancies of 1787, declared objections—and a score of other minutiae, that at the code framed by that Congress for the proposal to pay Members of Parliament a known as the ordinancies of 1787, declared objections—and a score of other minutiae, that at the code framed by that Congress for the proposal to pay Members of Parliament a known as the ordinancies of 1787, declared objections—and a score of other minutiae, that a code framed by that Congress for the proposal to pay Members of Parliament a known as the ordinancies of 1787, declared objections—and a score of other minutiae, that a code framed by which is paid by every individual member to number of persons too poor to be independent that after the year 1800 there should be no appear to have been expressly contrived forfor: the discharge of his duties as representative, in their conduct—who would be open to temp- involuntary slavery in these districts, and the purpose of surrounding the franchise by as as and we imagine that the result of the investigation, or whose poverty would make the these ordinances were afterwards adopted by many difficulties and obstructions as possible leading will be equally annoying to "hon, memadditional salary to be gained by the prolongation will be equally annoying to "hon, memadditional salary to be gained by the prolongation of the Constitutional Federated Legislature. In The Overseers and Vestry Clerks in the Cityity; tion of the Session a matter of interest to 1800 some hundreds of slaves were set free in of London, where their lists are somewhathat It is not expected that every unit of that them. How far any of these allegations are Indiana, under their operation. As far then sharply looked after, and their bills closelyely writer of the age. The tale abounds with deep, thrilling, and tragic includest; it is a lideous but striking picture of French society, true to Nature, though clothed in rich and high-coloured drapery. The principal male character, Lugarto, represents a Russian nobleman, who married a near relation of the Emperor Napoleon; and Mailda, the principal heroine, is the beautiful and accomplished Madame 25. Indeed, every character in the Parisian circles; and the whole is an index of fashionable life and the impurities which sprung from it—of society as it is, not as it should be.

**Tree soil" party lave the question as fact and precedent are concerned, the preparation of the throw might be guarded against in the results of the present system of sending "independent" gentlemen, work represents some remarkable personage well known in the Parisian circles; and the whole is an index of fashionable life and the impurities which sprung from it—of society as it is, not as it should be.

**Tree soil" party lave the question as fact and precedent are concerned, the preparation of the they might be guarded against in the principal heroine, is the beautiful and accomplished Madame 25. Indeed, every character in the Parisian circles; and the whole is an index of fashionable life and the impurities which sprung from it—of society as it is, not as it should be.

**Tree soil" party lave the question. We have in the throw of their favour, as the objects they aim at they should be thrown upon them, and thathat the preparation of the throw of the present system of sending "independent" gentlemen, without any pay; and it is evident that these for several years. The great stream of emissis which sprung from the highest degree, injurious to the best interests of the nation.

**Tree soil" party lave the question. We have in the throw of the free objects they aim at they should be thrown upon them, and they have the preparation of the throw of the preparation of the throw of the preparation of the truth, and what are the precadtions. In large aggregate—the House of Commons— founded in truth, and what are the precautions as fact and precedent are concerned, the pared, complain that the preparation of the the

It will therefore be seen that the machinehines

| Slave Labour. Mr. CLAY then averted any | But though his Lordship is supposed to ed to o

no objection to an alteration, it must be, like himself, "a very little 'un." The old, absurd system of making the vote depend on the rating, instead of the rent-the old complexity of forms, which make the overseers' lists little else than an ingenious combination of blunders, omissions, and irregularities, will be touched in the gentlest manner possible-i. e. if the author of the Reform Bill is left to the devices of his own imagination.

A very pretty scene in its way, with reference to this matter, was enacted at the close of the revision in the City of London last week. With a knowledge, no doubt, that their rian lady who was publicly flogged by the Ausstatements would be acceptable to those in trians, and whose husband, in a state of agony power, and afford a seeming justification for and despair, committed suicide. The correspontaking a certain course, the Conservative and dent of the "Times," while expressing his vir-Liberal agents both fell foul of the machinery tuous indignation at the conduct of the of the Reform and Registration Acts. With Austrian commander—supposing the alleged "Imperial Court-martial" have tried to make great acumen and practical knowledge, they atrocity, with its terrible consequences, to have out that the Count was condemned to death exposed its defects, and they concluded by ex- really taken place—affected to throw doubt on for what they term "his share in Latour's pressing a hearty wish that the whole system of Registration Courts might be swept away, communication, the said "correspondent" admiration of Registration Courts might be swept away, and replaced by "the appointment of perma- mitted the truth of the tragic story, adding taken good care not to have thrown away the nent, paid, and careful officers for making out the following correction:-

JUDGE'S CHAMBERS.

TRIPTREE v. O'CONNOR.

This was an action in the County Court of Mary-lebone for the recovery of £5, paid by the plaintiff like to win a character for "humanity," Since the as a "member," to the defendant as a "promoter" of the National Land Company. The defendant now applied for a certiorari on an affidavit, alleging that the matter in dispute was one involving a large number of small sums, similar in amount to that sought to be received, and which, in the aggregate, amounted to more than £70,000; and that there were several legal questions arising out of the action of great importance and difficulty - whether the Scheme was legal or illegal, under the Joint Stock Companies Act, or under the act for the abolition of lotteries; whether the plaintiff having paid voluntarily, and been a party to all the proceedings, could now recover his money; the defendant's affidavit also stated that the Queen's Bench had granted a mandamies, the return to which would raise the present and several other questions. The Judge (Mr. Justice Talfourd) called upon the solicitor for the plaintiff to say whether these statements were true, and it was admitted that they were so; but then it was contended that the application was too late, inasmuch as it new wanted but two days to the hearing in the County Court; the solicitor also complained of the hardship to his client, who was not of ability to bear the expence, of taking the case before one of the Superior Courts, and must, therefore, forego all hope of obtaining his money. The Judge, however, to the "too late" argument observed, that he had frequently granted these applications, even when made ex parte, and without any notice whatever to the other side, in which case the plaintiff was wholly unaware of the writ until the names were called in Court: and as to the expence of trying the dispute elsewhere, that was a circumstance which could not be remedied. He considered that the questions to same day, at Pesth, Count Louis Batthyany of their treason, deserved death." "But," be raised in the action were of very great impor- was put to death, after he had vainly adds the moderate "Chronicle," "it does aptance, and ought to be tried by a Superior Court, and the more so, as, if the judgment then given were not satisfactory, it could be reviewed in the Exchequer Chamber, and afterwards in the House of by powder and ball. Lords. He granted the certiorari.

COUNTY COURT, WESTMINSTER. Wm. Richards, who summoned Mr. O'Connor in

the above court on Thursday last, was nonsuited, and had to pay his own costs. RECEIPTS OF THE RATIONAL LAND COMPANY

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1849.

MONIES RECEIVED FOR THE PURCHASE OF MATHON.

H. W., St. Hilliers 90 0 0 J. W. Newcastle, 135 0
J. S., Alnwick ... 70 0 0
J. T., Wigton ... 2 0 0 Land Fund .. Expense ditto Bonus Loan Transfers ... Mathon Rent, per Mr. Doyle... Cultivation, per ditto Ballot for Mathon

> C. Dorle, T. CLARE, Cor. Sec.

FOR COSTS OF MACNAMARA'S ACTION. Received by W. Rider.-W. Cropper, Edinburgh, 1s. FOR WIDOWS OF THE LATE MESSRS. WILLIAMS

Received by W. RIDER.—Queen's Arms, Reading, per II. F. Ellis, Is 6d.; Worcester, a few Journeymen Tailors, per J. Harding, 4s. FOR W. CUFFAY.

Received by J. Grasser.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 4s. 4d. DEBT DUE TO THE PRINTER. Received by W. Rider, Nottingham, per J. Sweet, 6d. a Red Republican, 2s. FOR WIVES AND FAMILIES OF VICTIMS.

Received by W. Rider.—Nottingham, per J. Sweet, 5s. 3d.; R. Hamer, Radeliffe Bridge, 6d.; Todmorden. per R. Rafker. 12s.; Bristol. per C. Clark, 2s. 9d.; J. Braggs, Sligfield, 7d.; J. Mayman, Kanisgate, 2s. 6d.; W. Crepper, Fighburgh. 1s. 6d. Edinburgh, 1s. 6d. FOR THE AGITATION OF THE CHARTER,

Received by W. Rider.-Bradford, Yorkshire, per J.

Connell, Gs. VICTIM FUND.

VICTIM FUND.

Received by S. Boonham.—James Green, 2s. 6d.; Commercial Lecture Hall, Philpot-street, 6s. 6d.; Mr. Wickmercial Lecture Hall, Philpot-street, 6s. 6d.; Proceeds of Thomas 2s.; W. S. A., per T. Clark, 3s.; proceeds of Thomas 2s.; W. S. A., per T. Clark, 3s.; proceeds of Thomas 2s.; W. S. A., per T. Clark, 3s.; proceeds of Thomas 2s.; W. S. S.; W. S. A., per T. Clark, 2s.; Proceeds of Thomas 2s.; W. S. S.; W. S. A., per T. Clark, 3s.; proceeds of Thomas 2s.; W. S. S.; Proceeds of Thomas 2s.; Proceeds 2s.; P

SEVERAL RAILWAYS have slightly advanced their fares-and greatly reduced their receipts.

LETTERS TO THE WORKING CLASSES. LXIII.

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

AUSTRIAN ASSASSINS AND THEIR ENGLISH ALLIES.

BROTHER PROLETARIANS,

My Letter in last Saturday's "Star" closed with the heart-rending statement of the Hunga-

pital opportunity of rewarding the services of deigned any comment on this atrocity, which citement on the part of Batthyany, the natural active political supporters—who can't be put probably he considers beneath his notice. The rage of the Viennese at the discovery of Lainto very high offices—and, at the same time, "Chronicle," on the other hand, has indulged Tour's duplicity and treachery was amply sufcan't exactly be made either tide-waiters or in an "editorial" breathing fierce invective ficient to account for his destruction. The only excisemen. It will at the same time open out against the "wretch," Captain Graber, and matter to be regretted is that those who shared quite an asylum for all the loose hangers-on of calling for "the infliction of the most extreme LATOUR'S rascality did not also share his wella political party, who possess a fair education penalty on the criminal." What rank hypodeserved doom. with some cleverness and business tact—but crisy is this! The "Chronicle" "wretch" In pursuance who, either from constitutional or accidental well knows that he and his comrogues of the Count was marched between two lines of causes, are unable to fall into, or settle down at regular employment. These are an exceedingly useful class in election eering times; they are the useful class in election eering times; they are the gailty than the execrable Graber, seeing that true jackals who provide the prey for the lordly they have encouraged, supported, and ap- fatal. According to some accounts, he em- sufferings and immolation of our continental lions, who are too lazy, too dignified—and, plauded such miscreants as Graber and his ployed a dagger (which had been conveyed to brethern, we must not be unmindful of the wrongs perhaps, we may add, too ignorant to find it masters in all their hellish wars against Hu-kim in his linen) in the vain attempt to deprive country. I trust that all who can attempt the for themselves. The new scheme would provide for them most admirably; when a fresh specimen of the class was caught, he would of "Order!" The flogging of women was a needle. This saved the victim from death by saved t alwayshave the otium cum dignitate of a Revising matter of almost daily announcement during hanging. The wound was bound up, and he officer's place to look forward to as the termi- the Hungarian struggle; and only a few weeks was taken back to prison. It might have been nation of his active political drudgery. It ago the hoary ruffian RADETZKI-lauded by supposed that, under these circumstances, the would be a new cog fitted on to the old wheel, and add a little additional grease that, together, might for the time help to make it work more smoothly.

The heavy ruman fladetizational respective flowers as the conqueror heart of even a Haynau would have relented. But not so;—the soul of that monster never women to be publicly flogged, "for having knew the blessed influence of Mercy. At insulted (that blood-reeking rag) the flag of twelve o'clock on the night of the 6th of the first flowers. We do not deny that the making out of the Austria." But flogging has not been the only, October, Louis Batthyany was again tern lists would be far better done if placed in the nor the worst, atrocity committed on women from his prison, and walked, notwithstanding hands of a competent person, permanently by the Imperial brigands. I leave my readers his extreme weakness from loss of blood, to the appointed, and possessing that experience and to imagine crimes and horrors (with the record place of execution. "After he had passed a knowledge which long practice can alone give. of which I will not sully these columns) of few seconds in prayer, and his eyes had been But we do contend that that, or any other which Hungarian, German, and Italian fc-bound with a handkerchief, a signal was given tinkering of the efficie Reform Act, must be males have been the victims—abominations with the drum, three riflemen advanced close preceded by a large and liberal admission of the adult males of the community within the pale of the Constitution. Let us have that first, and we shall cheerfully support any pro
"Chronicle" editor, has not ere this time found maza" ("My country for ever")! posal that will make the Constitution a bona-fide one.

We tell Lord John Russell that nothing

vent? How is it that those "virtuous-indignation" -mongers have only now found words to hurl describable tumult of feeling agitated Pesth.

the thunders of their wrath against—not a Military patrols traversed the streets disperfide one.

We tell Lord John Russell that nothing short of a large extension of the Suffrage will be satisfactory, and that if he tries any small, peddling alterations in the machinery of his own Act, with a view to throw the people off the scent, he will be very much disappointed.

The doubt-margination in the strateging was proceeding, an interest dispersion of the streets dispersion of the Suffrage will describable tumult of feeling agitated Pesth. Military patrols traversed the streets dispersion whose hearts burned for vengeance, but whose hands were powerless. It is stated that the officer who postponed for a few hours the execution of the the assassins of nations to destroy the liberties of their wrath against—not a Military patrols traversed the streets dispersion would be consummated that night which describable tumult of feeling agitated Pesth. Military patrols traversed the streets dispersion would be consummated that night which would be consummated. the assassins of nations to destroy the liberties sentence, and, finally, gave orders for the like the man who scaled the hill in the mist to his miseries of fire and sword, and all the horrors arrested and ordered for trial by court-marinvariably perpetrated by a brutal soldiery, tial, HAYNAU being furious that his victim was the account of her sufferings, the suicide of her | tion. husband, and the wreck of her happiness, to These foul, unnatural murders have forced prostituted the London Press to the service of the part of the "Chronicle," and forced even country, and destroyed her own peace.

> unhappy Madame DE MADERSBACH. Some BATTHYANY, as "an act of horror" only time ago I announced, on the authority of the equalled in history by "the murder of Count daily papers, that General Aulich, and seve- | Egmont, by the Duke of Alva.' ral other Hungarian chiefs, had been butchered A careful perusal of the articles in the in cold blood, by the Austrians. The report "Times" and "Chronicle," will satisfy the was premature, but only premature, as it too reader that the precious scribes of those jourtruly foreshadowed the deed. Since I last nals, in reality, feel no compassion for and can, therefore, consistently vote, as I shall country of the massacre of the following "protest" by the fear that his butcheries will

patriots:-At Arad, on the 6th of October, the Hungarian generals and chiefs Aulich, Nagy, military murderers. The kindly "Chronicle" SANDOR, SCHWEIDEL, DAMIANICH, VECSEY, admits that "the late insurrection in Hungary TOROK, POLTENBERG, KNESICH, and LENIN- was attended by circumstances which de-GEN WERE HANGED. ERNEST KISS, DES- manded and justified severity, and that some of SOFY, LAZAR, and LAUER were SHOT. The the ringleaders, by the aggravated character attempted to commit suicide. A guerilla pear to us that the number of executions chief, named Fekere, was also put to death ordered by HAYNAU, very far exceed the

agree that thirteen brave and true men were their enemies. Perhaps the "Chronicle" election to parliament. At present men depend on body of the community. (Cheers.) The people of put to death either by the rope or the bullet. would not have objected to the addition of the favour and patronage of some peer or wealthy other nations had struggled against despotisms, The particulars of this massacre have not yet Aulici, Nagy Sandor, and two or three commonner, having influence in a horough, or on and had destroyed them; but other despotisms had reached this country. These unfortunate men others to the list of victims; but the execu- the influence of a clique at the Reform, or some in many cases been established. Nothing of the were induced by the traitor Gergey to surrender. It ion of so many, and particularly of Count render with him, or to imitate his surrender. Batthyany, excites that worthy journal's ticular place, or on the known corruptibility of a the effective expression of public opinion. When sad—sad have been the consequences of that "extreme alarm." render with him, or to imitate his surrender. Sad—sad have been the consequences of that

Of the murder of Louis Batthyany, some, though not the fullest, particulars have been

Count Louis Batthyany was descended from "one of the most aucient Hungarian families." An aristocrat by birth and fortune, he was no Radical, although, for some time previous to the ascendancy of Kossum, he led the Reform party in the Hungarian Diet. When the Revolution broke out in Vienna, the deceased was one of the deputation that obtained the famous March concessions." Subsequently Prime Minister of Hungary, he strove to preserve a middle and moderate course, when the Austrians gave evidence of their determination to strangle the liberties of the Hungarians, or drive them to revolt. "In the last moment of external peace between Austria and Hungary—in the first moment of the conflict for life or death—Louis Batthy-ANY resigned the Ministerial office, entered as a common soldier in a Hussar regiment, and took no part in the proceedings of the National Committee of Defence." On the invasion of the country by WINDISCHGRATZ, BATsion of the country by Windischeratz, Batsion of the country by Windischeratz, Batthe condemnation to mankind's hatred, and (I trust)
the most powering pen would be not appeal to the mixed multitude before me deavour to prevent bribery altogether, we may fail. Roger, inherited Connorville, and married Anno
the condemnation to mankind's hatred, and (I trust)
to-night. Continue disunited, and the reforms
But we can much lessen the amount. What can be deavour to prevent bribery altogether, we may fail. Roger, inherited Connorville, and married Anno
the reforms but we can much lessen the amount. What can be deavour to prevent bribery altogether, we may fail. Roger, inherited Connorville, and the reforms but we can much lessen the amount. What can be deavour to prevent bribery altogether, we may fail. Roger, inherited Connorville, and the reforms but we can much lessen the amount. What can be deavour to prevent bribery altogether, we may fail. Roger, inherited Connorville, and married Anno
the reforms but we can much lessen the amount. What can be deavour to prevent bribery altogether, we may fail. Roger, inherited Connorville, and the reforms but we can much lessen the amount. What can be deavour to prevent bribery altogether, we may fail. Roger, inherited Connorville, and the reforms but we can much lessen the amount. What can be deavour to prevent bribery altogether, we may fail. Roger, inherited Connorville, and the reforms but we can much lessen the amount. What can be deavour to prevent bribery altogether, we may fail. THYANY presented himself to that brigand, in condemnation to manking a narred, and it is referred to that brigand, in condemnation to manking a narred, and it is referred to the referred to three months, drove WINDISCHGRATZ and his cut-throats out of Hungary, and, for a moment, established the independence of that

cannot but express my sincere pity for the victim, and heartfelt hatred of his murderers.

army;" and of having re-entered the Diet "which had been dissolved by his Majesty." "He is therefore," continues the sentence, "for the crime of high treason, condemned to forfeit his whole property for the indemnifica-tion of the treasury of the state, and to suffer death by the rope."

The Press-gang devils, both Austrian and

English, improving on the sentence of the the lists."

The name of the officer was omitted. I now find that it is casy to see where this leads to—easy to conceive the object of such a suggestion. It will give an immense increase of patronage to the Government for the time being, and a catherest conceive the distribution of the village is not Ruskby, but Ruskberg, and the injured lady is the relict of one of the firm of Hofmann and Madersham, who were proprietors of some extensive iron works.

The august Editor of the "Times" has not know well that without any connivance or instrument for the part of Barruyany the natural opportunity of blackening, or attempting to blacken, the character of their victim. The attempt now made by the Press-gang is another proof of the matchless villany of that

In pursuance of his sentence the unfortunate

Since the execution of BATTHYANY, a priest "liberality," &c. Faugh! Their pretended and a Jew have been shot at Pesth. It is resympathy is hypocrisy—their assumed indignation a lie. The unhappy Madame DE MADERS- of Hungary, and several other Magyar chiefs, BACH may assure herself that, next to the mis- have been condemned to death. We may excreant GRABER and his masters, she may lay pect to hear in a day or two of their execu-

those editors and "correspondents" who have a renewed exhibition of decent indignation on the master-fiends who have desolated her the "Times" to break silence. The former journal tells its hitherto favourite hero. New horrors, demanding comment, will not | HAYNAU, that he "has much to answer for:" dlow me to dwell longer on the case of the and the "Times" speaks of the execution of

bring universal odium on the "Holy Alliance"

ciates had not been arrested by judicial doubts,"

"There's nothing like

Can choose his jury and appoint his judges." For one sentence I thank the "Times," "This blood," says that journal, " will be a curse on those who shed it, and men who sully their victory by such

True! But there are others than those whom the blood of the true and the innocent clings, and will continue to cling, until Justice shall have exacted her penalties. Certainly the most powerful pen would be inad-

stitutionalist?—"a man wno opposed denocracy and sought to put down rebellion," yet I
cracy and sought to put down rebellion," yet I
cannot but express my sincere pity for the
victim, and heartfelt hatred of his murderers.
The less he was allied with Kossuru and the
true Reformers, the less excuse had his astrue Reformers, t sassins for destroying him; and the greater the Hungarian patriots to their doom by sending purposes we have in view. It is clearly, then, the his "moderation" as a politician, the greater them words which meant nothing, instead of giving interest of the working classes to join us, and this I Wickham and Eme, after which it terminated.

| The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. It is rumoured that Mrs. Butler the Hungarian patriots to their doom by sending purposes we have in view. It is clearly, then, the Wickham and Eme, after which it terminated. Stockbridge.

"WILL COME, and the great ones of earth shall turn

pale;
The yoke of the bondsman, enfeebled, shall shake;
All tyrants shall join in one desolate wail,
And empires' foundations will tremble and quake;
Thrones shall crash, and the sceptre be-clotted with Will shiver to shreds in the hands of its lord,

And the voice of the people will echo aloud,
That 'Freedom, the Birthright of Man, is restored.' L'AMI DU PEUPLE. October 18th, 1849.

P.S.-I beg to call the attention of my Metro-P.S.—I beg to call the attention of my Metropolitan readers to the fact that on Wednesday evening next, the performances at the Standard Theatre, Shoreditch, will be for the benefit of the wives and children of our unfortunate brothers—the imprisoned Chartists. Whilst mourning the sufferings and immolation of our continental brethren, we must not be unmindful of the wrongs and wants of our comrades and their families in this country. I trust that all who can attend the Victim Committee.'

22 I have just learned through a letter from Mr. Farrell, of Liverpool, of the liberation of our brave and persecuted brothers, John West, George White, and Daniel Donovan. I have no information beyond the fact of the liberation of our three applause.

Sir Joshua Walmsley appropriately returned Sir Joshua Walmsley appropriately returned friends; but as the term of their sentence would not have expired until some time in December next, I venture to hope that Dr. M'Douall, Ernest man.

Jones, and the rest of our incarcerated brethren will also be speedily restored to their families.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

ABERDEEN. (Concluded from the 1st page.)

Mr. C. Thompson, M.P., expressed his happiness to meet with so large an assemblage of the inhabi of an entire people, and encouraging those shooting of the Count—his lacerated neck not brother, they would then learn to recognise every assassins in dooming that people to the admitting of death by the rope-has been man in society-whatever the grade or distinction accessible to reason, susceptible above all things of kindness, to be conquered by love though he could not be successfully assailed by violence, thus achieving a victory over the understanding, and kindness of their conduct. If men would only approach each other, they would, in most cases, the man who scaled the mountain top, find that the object which had terrified them, while enveloped in

the mists of prejudice and ignorance, was a friend male population of the country; for it is more than in England, that I could conscientiously subscribe to the six points of the People's Charter. (Loud cheers.) I have never qualified the confession I then made. I am as much as ever disposed to give to all my fellow subjects perfect civil, religious, and addressed you, intelligence has arrived in this HAYNAU's victims, and are only inspired to always do when I have the opportunity, for the widest extension of political rights. But, while I make this frank avowal of my views and predilections, I concur in the wisdom and propriety of the contend against the opponents of progress and reform. (Applause.) The hon. member for Nottingham has spoken of the enmity of the middle was to admit within the pale of the constitution all who had a clean moved night to be represented. hope he has employed too strong an expression, but The "Times" too admits that BATTHYANY and are only less famous than those who buy their rally subscribing towards the objects of the Assothough "his faults were not those of a low dema- base votes; but let this union be effected, and a ciation, he would be ready to accede to their gogue or a popular revolutionist—may have description of one shilling a served to suffer," but objects that instead of being reform we seek is carried, will, partially at least, year was sufficient to constitute membership, who tried by a court-martial, he ought to have been purify the political atmosphere, and make our elec- would hesitate to subscribe that amount? With proceeded against "with all the formalities of the tions much less a farce and a mockery than they respect to the qualification for belonging to the law, and all the guarantees of a public trial." The have hitherto been. I wish you distinctly to un-Times" will not condemn death punishments for derstand the nature of this movement. There are could be urged against the course which had been political offences; and intimates in no very rounda- some seventy or eighty men in the House of Com- pursued. It was necessary to secure the services of bout terms, that "if the fate of Frost and his asso- mons who are in favour of a measure of reform- men whose moral character formed a security for financial, ecclesiastical, colonial, and fiscal. For the rectitude of their acts, and who gave a practical

they might have been hanged "with the assent of two years they have been testing the temper and proof of their interest in the cause. Experience public opinion;"—meaning the "opinion" of the disposition of that house by a variety of motions, proved that no man could be more dangerous at a "Times's" patrons, the money-mongering "public." and have found themselves, in all, left in an insignation of the provention of the public and have found themselves, in all, left in an insignation of the provention of the public and have found themselves, in all, left in an insignation of the provention of the public and have found themselves, in all, left in an insignation of the public and have found themselves, in all, left in an insignation of the public and have found themselves, in all, left in an insignation of the public and have found themselves, in all, left in an insignation of the public and have found themselves, in all, left in an insignation of the public and have found themselves, in all, left in an insignation of the public and have found themselves, in all, left in an insignation of the public and have found themselves, in all, left in an insignation of the public and have found themselves are public and have found themselves. The Puddle-dock Thunderer has no objection to the nificant and miserable minority—the objects of by persuading the masses that he was a patriot. hanging or shooting of "rebels" providing it be derision and laughter in the eyes of the tax- (Hear, hear.) eating and place hunting majority. These men, one and all, see the hopelessness of their efforts, without a sweeping change in the representative system; and a few of them, in conjuction with a growing party out of doors, have determined | The real strength of the people lay in the union o to devote themselves to the work of effecting that different classes of the community. (Hear, hear, change, and thereby securing for the great measures A constitutional object was in the case sought by demanded by the condition of the empire, the con- constitutional and peaceable means. He rejoiced sideration they will never otherwise obtain. The that an association had been formed in Stratford the "Times" denounces to whom the "curse" of change contemplated as the means to the achieve- and he trusted that the smallness of the required ment of the ends I have specified, can only be effec- subscription would ensure a large addition to its ted through the immediate instrumentality of the numbers. The representative body needed enlargemiddle classes, who are the electors, with the sanc- ment. In a work written by Lord Brougham on tion and earnest support of the non-electors; and British constitution, his lordship said :- "If we en

wics, as a deputation to propose a surrender and pacification, on condition that Austria would guarantee the old constitution of Hungarians is also on the head of that the gary, as it existed in 1847. This step was taken by Batthyany and his colleagues, in opposition to Kossuth, whe, with the veritable reformers, repaired to Debreczin, to orgative the property of the peritable reformers, repaired to Debreczin, to orgative the property of the property of the property of the peritable reformers, repaired to Debreczin, to orgative the property of the property of the property of the peritable reformers, repaired to Debreczin, to orgative the property of the property of the property of the peritable reformers, repaired to Debreczin, to orgative the property of the property of the property of the peritable reformers, repaired to Debreczin, to orgative the property of the nise the army of liberation, which, within the ruffianly journalists, who like those of the sixty years ago, we should have had no continental agreeing with the Association. (Hear, hear.) Suthree months, drove Windischer and his "Times" and "Chronicle" have laboured and war. If the people had had their own representative search and his "Times" and "Chronicle" have laboured and war. lied, conspired and calua-niated, to promote the tives in the House of Commons, the repeal of the try. The Association sought to obtain for the triumph of the Imperial butchers. The prostituted Test and Corporation Acts would soon have been working classes, not an useless favour, but a just scribes affect now to be horror struck at the deeds carried, so would Catholic Emancipation, so would and valuable right. He then referred to Mr. unfortunate land. It was while attempting of blood and vengeance which they themselves have the abolition of Slavery, so would the repeal of the Hume's speech at Norwich, as exhibiting the pracunfortunate land. It was while attempting to negotiate with Windischeratz that he was treacherously arrested and thrown into prison, where he remained until murdered by the world negotiate with windischerated by the world negotiate with Windischerated and thrown into prison, where he remained until murdered by the world negotiate with Windischerated and thrown into prison, where he remained until murdered by the world negotiate with Windischerated and thrown into prison, and Mazzini, and Carninally, and Lead Rolling, and a load of taxation unequalled in the history of the nations of, the carth. Were the history of the nations of, the carth. Were the history of the army people at this moment, as examiting the final respect of the final re butcher Baynau.

From this (very imperfect) notice of the career of Louis Batthyany it will be seen that he was not one of our friends. He was what the "Daily News" terms a "moderate constitutionalist"—"a man who opposed demostitutionalist"—"a man who opposed demostitutionalist of this metropolis, the "Times" and population that this moment properly represented, creased from eleven to twelve inilions for the army you would not now be listening to the sound of the hammer employed to creat a seaffold in your cheers.) This organic change to-morrow. (Loud cheers.) This organic change to-morrow. (Loud cheers.) I repeat, must be effected through the immediate instrumentality of the present electoral body, and ployed, and 780 captains, of whom only eighty were the members of that body must be assisted by the complex of the service of the army you would not now be listening to the sound of the hammer employed to creat a seaffold in your conditions, during a time of peace. Without class legislation that incomplex to-morrow. (Loud cheers.) This organic change to-morrow. (Loud cheers.) I repeat, must be effected through the immediate instrumentality of the present electoral body, and ployed, and 780 captains, of whom only eighty were the members of that body must be assisted by the employed:

The condition the clying of the narmy and not now be listening to the sound of the hammer employed to creat a seaffold in your city, on which a human being is to be strangled to-morrow. (Loud cheers.) This organic change is to be strangled to-morrow. (Loud cheers.) This organic change is to be strangled to-morrow. (Loud cheers.) This organic change is to be strangled to-morrow. (Loud cheer

is the infamy of those who are answerable for his blood.

According to the terms of his sentence Count Louis Batthyany, "native of Pressburg, 40 years of age, Catholic, married," was convicted of having loosened the ties which bound Hungary to Austria by the Pragmatic Sanction; of having after his resignation as Minister entered the ranks of "the insurgent" them the aid of deeds worthy of this nation's power and which were imperatively demanded by the perilous position of the people, with whom the perilous position of the people, with w ing will come. The "Chronicle" and the "Times" are quite correct in feeling "alarm" for the future; and the "Daily News" equally well anticipates that "the vindictive, treacherous, and sanguinary conduct of all the governments, will inspire future "insurrectionists with the conviction that those "who preceded them, failed through their moderation and their humanity."

"The people," says the same paper, "who all "had their day of triumph, showed in their mode of using it how much they had advanced beyond "the barbarous atrocities of past centuries. Whilst, on the contrary, kings and generals, in "their triumph, have shown a cold-blooded atrocity," a contempt for either oaths or honourable pro-

"a contempt for either oaths or honourable pro- need not prevent our cordial union to-night in the "mises, an aversion to the most moderate principles of constitutional government, and a total disregard for the commonest feelings of humanity. We are sorry to say, that as long as monarchy is supported in this way, it is impossible to hope their subordinates responsible to the people. As it their subordinates responsible to the people. As it It will not survive. The handwriting is on the wall, and monarchy, with institutions still more infernal, will perish. The hour of Retribution popular constituency, they often apostatise, and popular constituency, they often apostatise, and popular constituency, they often apostatise, and are turned out; but under the present system they ereep into the House again for such sweet places as Harwick, and Kinsale, and Tavistock, and Ripon, and are able to do all the mischief they desire. This must be corrected, and ministers, like other members, must be made amenable to popular opi

nion for their conduct. After some additional observations, Mr. Thompson declared his determination to continue the advocacy of the rights of the people, until all who were constitutionally entitled to the franchise enjoyed their full share in electing to the House of Commons the men en-

given to the deputation for their visit on that occa-J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., from London, in a short and eloquent address, seconded the motion. The motion was carried by three hearty rounds of

thanks, and proposed a vote of thanks to the chair-Mr. O'CONNOR, in rising to second the vote of thanks to the Chairman said, that he must again dissent from Sir Joshua Walmsley, he denied that the Whigs were mongrels; the best dog he had ever had was a mongrel, between a greyhound and a bull bitch—(voars of laughter)—and he had never known a good Whig in his life; they were spaniels,

not mongrels. (Renewed laughter.) The vote was passed by acclamation, and Mr. M'PHERSON heartily returned thanks, announcing that a soirce in honour of the deputation would take place the following evening at six o'clock, when actual business arrangements in connexion with the formation of a local branch sssociation will be more fully entered upon.

The meeting which was most attentive and orderly throughout, then separated.

STRATFORD.

A public meeting of the association at Stratford was held on Tuesday evening at the Yorkshire Grey Inn, Mr. E. Clark in the chair. The chair-

Mr. T. CLARK addressed the meeting. To parliamentary Reform he looked as the great means of disarming their opponents by the conciliation and every man had a right to exercise a control over those who made the laws which he was called upon to obey. The unenfranchised classes had a great interest in the industrial property of the country, and while they sought not what was called protection for their industry, they asked for the protection afforded by representation. (Cheers.) In order to effect any extensive parliamentary reform it was necessary for wealth to combine with comparative poverty, and hence he rejoiced to find that the association sought to embrace all classes. A qualification for voting more contemptible than the £10 qualified than others to exercise a voice in the rehe denied the right of the 658 members who comgovern the unrepresented. In a moral point of view, the right was no better supported than that of the highwayman. Each of the voters was supposed to have six times as much intelligence as

the farmers as a body. Who would say that they nossessed six times as much intelligence as their unrepresented fellow-countrymen? (Laughter.) lation. The House of Commons contained admirals which it is found to be impractible and hopeless to generals, lawyers, and merchants; while the work to the working classes of the people. I would fain who had a clear moral right to be represented. There was much less to be dreaded from the enhitherto separated the one class from the other, let | tinued exclusion ; for, if occasionally excited, their me hope that here, and every where else, it will be | conduct in the main was right and just. It was said oy powder and dail.

I have taken the list of names given in the 'Times' of the chiefs shot and hanged at Arad. There is some difference in the names in the names in the accounts given in the papers though all Designated the conceivable demands of the emeration of the emeration of the common adversary. Depend upon it, when to the common adversary. Depend upon it, when the union we seek to bring about shall be effected, we shall witness a very different line of conduct m the main was right and just. It was said our aim to extinguish every unkind and hostile that if the working classes were represented in emotion, that we may present a consolidated from to the common adversary. Depend upon it, when the union we seek to bring about shall be effected, we shall witness a very different line of conduct as prepared in the main was right and just. It was said our aim to extinguish every unkind and hostile that if the working classes were represented in the to the common adversary. Depend upon it, when the union we seek to bring about shall be effected, we shall witness a very different line of conduct as property its best its real restoration. in the accounts given in the papers, though all Dembinski, had they been within reach of agree that thirteen brave and true men were their enemies. Perhaps the "Chronicle" the part of men offering themselves as candidates for found in the good sense and moderation of the great needy greedy few, who are willing to take bribes, the Prime Minister saw the working people gene-

Mr. Hows next addressed the meeting. Mr

On Wednesday evening an exceedingly numerous meeting was held in the Assembly Room, Denbigh, for the purpose of receiving a deputation from the National Financial and Parliamentary Reform Association. Mr. Shepherd, the senior churchwarden, presided. Mr. Atkinson, in a lengthy and able speech, stated the objects of the Association, after which a discussion took place between Mr. G. Griffith, an extensive land-owner, and Mr. Atkinson; the former contending, that if the Association carried into effect the objects which it aimed at, it would be the manufacturing and the trading interests only which would be benefited, to the disparagement of the rural and agricultural districts. The Atkinson refuted all the arguments of his opponent, and Mr. Griffiths, notwithstanding the high local respect in which he is held, was completely hooted down. A resolution approving of the objects of the Association was carried by deafening acclamations, and the meeting, after hearty cheers for the cause, separated at a very late hour.

Mational Land Company.

O'CONNORVILLE. - HARVEST HOME! - A dinner.

ea party, ball and concert, was held at O'Connor-

ville, Herts, on Monday, October 15th. Amongst

the invited guests we observed Messrs. P. M'Grath and T. Clark, (two of the Directors of the National Land Company); and Messrs. E. Stallwood and John Arnott, (of the National Victim Committee.) The dinner was served up in the School-room, and consisted of good old English fare. The tea was also served up in the same edifice. The tea tables having been cleared, Mr. T. M. Wheeler was unanimously called on to preside, and stated that Mr. Tindal Atkinson had been invited, and would doubtless have been present had not his services been previously engaged in a distant region, and the same must be said for Mr. O'Connor.—The Chairman having read a letter of apology from G. Julian Harney, called upon Mr. Clark to respond to the first sentiment—" The People." Mr. Clark having spoken, the next sentiment was: "Mr. Feargus O'Connor, his brother Directors, and our Land Plan." Mr. M'Grath replied. "The Victims and their Families" was responded to by Mr. John Arnott. Mr. Newson responded to the next senti-ment: "Our brother allottees of Charterville, Lowbands, Snig's End, and Great Dodford." The next sentiment was: "G. Julian Harney, E. Stallwood, and the Democratic Press." Mr. Stallwood replied. "Miss Vaughan, our only female allottee, and the Ladies," was given and responded to by Mr. Hornby. The room was then cleared for the ball and concert, which was kept up with great spirit until past "the witching hour of night," when the company separated, highly delighted with the rational pleasure they had so abundantly enjayed.

SHEFFIELD.—At the usual weekly meeting on Monday evening, of this branch, held at the Democratic Temperance Hotel, 33, Queen-street, a discussion arose on the inattention of a number of members to the requests of the committee in desiring such members to re-commence their subscriptions, or in default it would be worse for them: the discussion ended in the following resolution being unanimously agreed to. Moved by Mr. Bagshaw, and seconded by Mr. Heaton:—"That the secretary be forthwith instructed to make out a list of all members, both with regard to general and local levies, and also those who are paid up, but have not attended to the resolution as determined upon at the Conference. That all such defaulters will have to be dealt with in the manner and spirit of the resolutions as agreed by the late Conference; and those members who have allowed their arrears of levies to run out, their payments should be struck off the books; and further, that in the course of a fortnight from this date, if all local members be not cleared off the books, the same will be deducted from the original shares of such defaulting members explain to them the nature of the above resolution. Circumstances are compelling the Committee to act in a determined manner. We entreat for the last time those who are in arrears to immediately pay the same.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR AND MR. JOHN CONNELL.

(In the absence of Mr. O'CONNOR, we have extracted the following comment upon John CONNELL'S pedigree of FEARGUS O'CONNOR, from the "Relfast Vindicator" of Saturday last. Had it not been that Mr. O'Con-NOR has been busily engaged of late, it was his intention to have written a Scries of Letters upon his electioneering exploits in Ireland, and also to have given the veritable pedigree of the descendant of "Hunting Cap," and all about "Grey Robin," the Moving Lamp-post, with a lanthorn tied to his tail, as a sham light to mariners, to cause shipwrecks upon the coast of Derrynane, and all about 'MOLL LYNCH Mull me an egg!" a series of articles from which the reader will derive not a little instruction, and no small amusement -the most prominent feature being the return of John Connell for Youghal, through the unpaid exertion, energy, and zeal of FEARGUS O'Connor, and, as his father stated, contrary to his most sauguine expectations.) MR. J. O'CONNELL'S PARLIAMENTARY EXPERIENCES-

opinion, due consideration. He tells us that English Chartists, and M.P. for Nottingham, "descends from an English adventurer named Conyers, patriotic relative of the redoubtable Feargus, long since; we have a respect for the name, and consider that Ireland, too, should look upon it with favour, and even fond regard. Under these circumstances we cannot permit Mr. J. O'Connell's history of that family to pass without giving our reasons for doubting its authenticity. If our view of the case be correct (and we are

ready to prove it is), O'Connor, instead of descending from an Essex man, descends in the sixth generation from a county Cork gentleman named Cornelius Connor, Conner, or O'Connor, who is stated by Cromwell's troops, and to which his father had fallen a victim. His mother dropped the obnoxious Popish "O" from his name. Cornelius was the father of Daniel Connor, who lived in Bandon, and paternal estate by large purchases of the then re-cently forfeited lands of Justin M'Carthy, and Donough, Earl of Clancarthy. This Daniel's posterity are so numerous and so notable, that it is rather strange how he could have been confounded with "an Essex man named Conyers." He was the (of Ballybricken) being father of Mary Anne Con-nor, who, in 1778, married the Right Hon. John Lysaght, second Lord Lisle, of Mount North, county Cork. He was also the ancestor of O'Neill Daunt, his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Gumbleton, of Ballygarron Castle, county Waterford, being mother of Jane, who, in 1775, married William Daunt, Esq., of Kilcascan, county Cork. He was also the ancestor of Daniel Conner, Esq., now of Manche House, county Cork, who inherits his extensive estates. His son, William Conner (sometime M. P., for Bandon), built the family mansion of Connerville in 1727, and married, in 1721, the Cork (of the family of the Earl of Bandon whose portrait is at Kilcascan.) William Conner's son. Robert, of Fort-Robert; 3. William; Roger O'Connor (the father of Feargus); and,

We do not think Feargus would feel much complimented by having the honours of a really respectable Irish lineage superseded by an account which is, to say the least of it, exceedingly far fetched. We should state that the Celtie "O" was resumed by Roger and Arthur O'Connor, on hearing from their father the history of its abandonment, from

procured for his favourite nephew, he himself being

Swindling.—A number of pawnbrokers in Norwich have been the victims of a party of swindlers from London. Two men, named J. Walker and H. James, have been apprehended on a charge of having conspired to defraud Mr. Shalders, Mr. Lavine,

The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK. In the 1,162; the weekly return, therefore, now exhibits a decadful catastrophe entered. At a few minutes One spasm would send the blood to the heart, decrease on the average, after a period of more than three months, during which it has shown a consimous excess above the usual rate of mortality. The crown of the sewer was broken the carbonic gas sewers, but it is so heavy that it cannot rise. decrease is observed in the west, north, and central rushed out with fearful velocity, and it was with current of air through the sewer would render it divisions; the mortality in the cast and south, where the deaths from cholera are still the most which, exclusive of those from diarrhea, the epi- and succeeded in recovering the bodies of the lost no danger to health. the deaths from diarrhora and dysentery (the mor- spot where they had entered. They were immediatly street, Red Lion-square. I am one of the assistanttality of which is more steadily maintained) were conveyed to the Clarendon Tavern, and placed in surveyors to the Commissioners of Sewers. All I season of the year. The aggregate deaths from these names of the deceased men are Thomas Gee, Daniel a note from one of my colleagues, stating that the deaths from cholera were registered during the Sewers, which were recovered on Saturday morning, week. In Kensington there were 6; in Hackney presented a most extraordinary appearance. On 5; in Bethnal-green, 7; in Shoreditch, 12; in Pop-removing the cloth covered over the naked bodies, lar, 5; in St. Saviour, 6; in Bermondsey, 6; ia St. the faces, necks, and upper part of the chest appears (Southwark). Northally beauty broaded and beging a glass of George (Southwark), Lambeth, and Wandsworth, 7 peared completely bronzed, and having a glaze on each; and in Greenwich, 8. In all other districts them, particulary the front of the face. The face of the mortality from the epidemic did not range the policeman Walsh did not present the same exhigher than 4 deaths. All other epidemics are at traordinary appearance, being a little blueish, havpresent under the average; small-pox and measles ing only been a short time under the action of the remarkably low; but scarlatina becomes more carbonic acid gas. In order to show the powerful fatal, the deaths having risen from 39 in the previous week to 56 in the last (the average being 64.) Typhus was fatal in 47 cases. The births during the week were 1,271. The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29-540 in: the mean temperature was 46 deg. 7 min., which is 4 deg. 7 min. less than the average of the same week in seven years; it also shows a decrease on the mean of the previous week of 5 degrees.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—On Saturday last Mr. H. M. Wakley held an inquest at the Thornhill Arms, Chalk Farm-road, on Elizabeth Lewis, a washerwoman, aged fif y. For a length of time deceased complained that she could not work, and said that she was tired of life; she also hinted that she would destroy herself. On Thursday morning she was found, half dressed, standing in the water-butt of her own house, her body half bent, so as to put her head under the water. Verdict, "Insanity."

THE FIRE IN LONDON-WALL .- On Saturday it different Assurance Companies that policies to the premises belonging to Messrs. Gooch and Cousins, in them with them into the sewer. London-Wall, and which was burned down on the 6th inst.:-The Sun Insurance Company, £18,000; was insured under floating policies, and the above. various parts of the metropolis. Upwards of twenty be divided for the benefit of the several fire offices

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.—On Saturday last an Mr. Solly, one of the surgerns of St. Thomas's Hospital, who gave him until Tuesday last to consider short time it would be too late to perform an operathe next chloroform was administered by the surgery man and cupper, whose duty it is to do so. A sponge containing a drachm was applied, but it had no immediate effect, and two or three drops more were applied to the sponge, but all was not inhaled. The operation was performed by removing the toenail in about a second, with a pair of forceps. The deceased then turned blue, and seemed to be dead. the pulse small, and the eyes became dilated. Ammonia and other stimulants were applied, but with out effect, for he had ceased to breathe. Mr. Solly the same day sent for his wife, and told her he had died under the influence of chloroform. The brother the operation, but from chloroform experimentally applied. The cupper said this was the most painful operation in surgery, and it was agreed that chloroform should be used before he came into the hospital. Mr. Solly had had great experience, and everything that was possible had been done. The brother persisted that such a dangerous experiment and operation should not have been resorted to till they had and they would have found it very bad. The jury ultimately returned a verdict of "Natural death

while under the influence of chloroform." FATAL FALL FROM AN OMNIBUS.—On Wednesday Mr. Bedford held an inquest at St. George's Hospital, on the body of George Broadway, aged 24. On Friday night last the deceased, a furrier, residing of filling up, under the impression that the men had at No. 41, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, at the corner of Regent-circus, mounted the box, requesting to be set down at Praed-street, Edgeware- scended himself, with Turner, into the sewer. road; before reaching which place, he, from some cause, fell off from his seat into the road. Being immediately picked up he was, without loss of time, removed to the above institution, where he expired shortly after his admission. A post mortem examination having been made, it was found that death had resulted from a concussion of the brain, and a verdict was recorded of "Accidental death."

SUNDAY LABOUR AT THE POST-OFFICE. - Bags from Sheffield and several other large towns were received at the Post-office in consequence of the new regulations as to letters, &c., passing through London. - Most of these were well filled, but they were not opened in consequence of the order of the Post- Why did not you try to get them out when you saw master-Gen ral issued on Saturday, postponing the increased Sunday duty for a fortnight, on the ground of the necessary arrangements for carrying it out not sure they were dead. I was afraid if we dragged having been qu'te completed. The order that the them out through the sewer the bodies would be country deliveries should be reduced to one on the mutilated. Dr. Wells had come then, and a boy Sunday came into operation last Sunday.

REMOVAL OF THE MANNINGS FROM HORSEmorning Manning and his wife were removed from the Surrey County Gaol to Newgate. The other was thought advisable to convey the Mannings at the next came out complaining, and I fell down. same time. Manning left at ten o'clock in the have no recollection of what happened after. I think assistants. A few persons were collected round the bodies were lying with their heads towards Warentrance of Horsemonger-lane Gaol when Mrs. Man-wick-street. They had evidently been retreating, ning left; and before the cab arrived at Newgate, the | and had arrived within fifty feet of the opening. news of her removal got wind, and a large concourse | we have found one lamp, but not the measuring of persons were assembled in the Old Bailey. The chain. Alsop got out safe. When I was taken if cab drove up a little after eleven o'clock, and she it came all in a minute. I had no previous disagreewas hurried into the prison. She kept her countenance closely concealed by her veil, so that no person | than common. I have been in a great many which could see her face. Both the prisoners tendered had much more soil in them. their thanks to Mr. Keene for the kindness displayed

An Expensive Visitor.—On Monday afternoon, culty he was dragged off the premises.

THE WHALE LATELY CAUGHT IN THE THAMES.and kill the whale there started up a number of claimants, who were advised to refer their claims to the policeman brought out. Everything possible the arbitration of Captain Rowland, the principal harbour master. Several of them expressed their willingness to abide by the harbour master's decision. It is, however, supposed that there are some dissentients to the proposition, and that it is likely the gentlemen of the law will take a turn out of the

THE LATE CATASTROPHE AT PIMLICO.

straw were then procured, and ignited over the aperture; and after burning of the gas, several men men, which were found about fifty yards from the Thomas Lovick examined: I live at 87, Princesaction of the contents of the sewer in question, one of the officers of the Commissioners of Sewers dipped two halfcrowns into the contents. One, in half a second, was much changed in its appearance; and the other, in eighteen seconds, was completely turned black

THE INQUEST. The inquiry into this lamentable accident was proceeded with at ten o'clock on Monday, by Mr. Redford, coroner, at the Clarendon Arms, Pimlico. turn evidence of identification was proceeded with. The bodies having been identified-

Mr. Kellcher was called and stated that the three past five on Friday morning. The sewer had been opened on Thursday. They walked down without any ladder. The sewer is situated in Warwickstreet. Witnes was standing on the bank when the men went down. Witness had been watching. was ascertained by the surveyors connected with the and when the day watchmen came witness went home. The deceased were sober and in their perundermentioned amounts had been effected at the feet health when they descended into the sewer. respective offices, for property deposited upon the They had their own lanterns with them, and took

EDWARD JORDEN was then called, Lives at No. 2 Silver-street, Bloomsbury-market. Is a labourer the Alliance Insurance Company, £11,500; the Atlas in the sewers. Was employed in opening the War-Insurance Company, £6,000; the Union office, wick-street sewer on Thursday last. Opened the £6,500; the Legal and Commercial, £15,000; the sewer at six o'clock in the morning, and smelt Imperial office, £9,000—total. £66,000. The wool nothing then. Was not affected by any sensation or sickness. Did not go down. Saw into the sewer. therefore, covers the stock in certain warehouses in There was a foot of water in the sewer. Gee, Peart, and Attwood were engaged in the work, and on exmen were busily engaged on Saturday last in getting amining the sewer they determined on not going the immense quantity of salvage out of the ruins, and down that day. Witness saw no more until the taking it away to be dried and sorted. This will next morning at ten minutes past six, when the last occupy at least three weeks or a month, when it will witness told him that the deceased men had gone afterwards be sold by auction, and there is no doubt down into the sewer. At breakfast-time witness it will realise several thousand pounds, which will hallooed down to them, but received no answer. Went to another grating, and again called, and again without answer. Then, becoming alarmed, he gave notice to Christmas, the bricklayer. Men inquest was held by Mr. Payne, at St. Thomas's tioned it also to a fellow-labourer, adding, "It is Hospital, on the body of Mr. John Shorter, aged forty-four, whose death was alleged to have been caused by the improper use of chloroform. The deceased had for some time been affected with a homion on his right too and on Saturday consulted to the sewer, and, on their return, witness said to home time been affected with a homion on his right too and on Saturday consulted to a lenow-lavourer, auding, 11 is strange being pay-day." Also mentioned it to Mr. danger?—Every possible precaution is taken, and order to await the result of the most careful men. I attribute no blame to any party.—A Juror: One of the parties who was saved was only a boy. (Christmas.)

John Henry Batterbury examined: I am an inthen "I'm afraid your labour's in vain, for they one of the surgerns of St. Thomas's Hospave him until Tuesday last to consider in answer, "Silence, give no alarm, we put our hands on their dead bodies." They were down an hour before they found the bodies. It was about tion. He went to the hospital on that day, and on six o'clock in the evening when they came up. They then got more assistance, and went down again. They did not get out all the bodies until about four o'clock on the following morning. They were taken up out of a hole situated about 300 from the place at which the men went down. Witness saw the three—Gee, Peart, and Attwood—taken up. They were quite dead. Saw their clothes taken off, and the bodies washed, and brought into the Clarendon. Christmas is a bricklayer in the employment of the contractors. Witness told him the

men had been a long time down. WM. CHRISTMAS examined: Lives at No. 8, Port land street, Wandsworth-road. Is a bricklayer in of the deceased complained that he had not died from the employment of Humphreys and Thirsk, the contractors. Has opened many with considerable deposits. Never had any alarm about him when opening them. The deceased commenced opening the sewers on Thursday. There were no man holes, and they dug a hole nearly opposite the Marquis of Westminster public-house. At last they found the man-hole. Gee wanted to go down that evening but the others thought it better to finish in the ascertained what the deceased's constitution was, morning. Witness called again at nine the following morning, and heard from Jorden, the last witness, that the men had gone down and had not returned. Witness felt no alarm as they had said they would not come up until they had finished the job. Did not feel any alarm until late in the afternoon. Went then to the hole which Jorden thought do so, and having procured his sewer boots he de

come up by another hole. Witness told him not to ness and his companion traversed the sewer for nearly an hour. Could trace the passage of the men by chalk marks on the wall. Parts of the sewer had no soil at all in them. At last they came upon one of the men, lying on his face in the soil. Witness pushed him with his hand and returned to the hole. Had seen two men in the sewer. Witness then went for help; saw a man Woodby, who, on being told of what had happened, went for more Returned then into the hole, and saw the third body. Witness then got a line, and measured from the bodies to the entrance and back on the surface, for the purpose of digging.—Coroner: them first? Were you sure they were dead?—Witness: I hallooed to them, and touched them. I am pointed out the head of the sewer. We commenced

then knocking the head wall down. Mr. Wells then MANGER-LANE GAOL TO NEWGATE. - On Monday went in; a man named Alsop followed next, and I next. When we got in about 100 feet, Mr. Wells complained, and said he felt faint. He turned to prisoners committed for trial at the ensuing Old come out, but before we got to the entrance Alsop Bailey Sessions having to be removed that day, it called out that the doctor had fallen down. Alsop county van, with fourteen other prisoners, guarded I recollect seeing the chalk marks of the deceased by Mr. Keene and three turnkeys. Mrs. Manning men on the walls. Before I became insensible I felt was conveyed afterwards to Newgate in a cab, a strong sewer smell, but nothing more than usual; attended by the governor and Maynard, one of his nothing to give me any alarm. To a Juror: The able sensations. I did not find this sewer worse

NICHOLAS LIPSTONE examined: I live at Brewer street, Pimlico. Am a butcher. On Friday after noon, I was passing down Warwick-street, and I between two and three o'clock, one of a drove of heard some boys say that some men had been down oxen coming from Smithfield, made its way into in the sewer since five o'clock in the morning, and Lawrenes' tambour factory, Goswell-street-road, en- they were digging for them then. I went down, tering the ground floor, in which about thirty young and some men came out of the sewer and said, women were at work. In his unweildy efforts to "We have found the men, but cannot get them escape he commenced tossing the frames, and out." I said, "Why not get them out?" and they and destroyed about £50 worth of property. Ropes said, "We are so exhausted." Then a little boy were passed round his horns, and with much diffi- said he knew where the head of the drain was, as he had seen it built. All present then went to the head of the drain and made an opening, when the The whale which was caught in the Thames on Mon- smell was so great as to almost knock me down. day week is likely to be the cause of litigation. On Dr. Wells went in, saying, "If there's a spark of Saturday last the Lord Mayor, attended by the City life in these men, I'll bring them out and restore to London or Gravesend for exhibition, nor allow it poor Doctor Wells lying on his face, but was too to become a nuisance anywhere. His lordship found weak to assist him. I went in about the length of

dissenticative the proposition, and that it is likely the gentlemen of the law will take a turn out of the whale before the exhibition now open at Grays at sixpence a head shall have concluded.

Destructions of Findly morning. I found the decreased at the tap-room of this house. He was then gained ead, laving been seen by a medical man, it is likely the point of the whale before the exhibition now open at Grays at sixpence a head shall have concluded.

Destructions of Findly morning. I found the decreased at the tap-room of this house. He was then gained ead, laving been seen by a medical man is dead, laving been seen by a medical man is the findly account of the was sent to the hospital.—The Coroner: Of what uses to the hospital if he was a deal of Mr. V. Peto, situated on the found partially the point of the commextion with a man whom I had have in work in the found partially the time. It as allow point of the water, and rise on more all that the decreased and a fellow boatman, named conditions, and then the day of the was sent of the lave lived an uncomfortable life for some monthouth the sent at one that the done to the commexton with a man whom I had have in the found partially the time of the water, and rise of man. Ho was also quite dead, I applied restoration of the water of the lave lived and the camnot say the exact quantity, but there were considered with the siderable quantities, and all that had to be done to the comment of the comment of the comment of the comment of the water, and rise of the lave lived an uncomfortable life for some monthouth the decreased and a fellow boatman, named condition, and the exact quantity, but there were considered when the time of the water, and side the camnot as the camnot as

than that at which the unfortunate victims of this paper. One inhalation of it would produce asphyxia, before four they succeeded in breaking through the whence it would not return. The body of a person sewer in Kenilworth-street, at about fourteen feet dying under such hurmstances would be disbelow the surface of the road. Immediately the coloured. Sulphuretted hydrogen always exists in difficulty that the persons who were engaged in the innocuous. Persons going into a sewer should works could maintain their feet. Large parcels of have a lighted candle carried some distance in

three kindred diseases were therefore 215; whilst Peart, and John Attwood. Upon inquiry as to the sewer in Warwick-street required cleansing. the weekly average is only 35. During last week man named Sherman, who had been brought out of gave directions to Mr. Batterbury to have it exathe daily number of deaths from cholera averaged the sewer on the Friday evening in an almost lifeless mined on the same day. He did so; and his report tricts of St. James (Westminster), Islington, St. the effect of the noxious gas. The bodies of the deposit in it. He said that the collateral sewers Giles Holborn, Camberwell, and Rotherhithe, no three men in the service of the Commissioners of also required cleansing.—Do you ever take any steps to ascertain whether or no there is poisonous gas in a sewer before you send in your labourers?— Yes; we send in our men to examine. In this case report, except as to the length and width of the sewer, and that in one part it was rather foul. Upon collateral lines, when they could be examined with safety.—Would they include the sewer in question? I did not know of its existence. I have received no report respecting it. The deceased men were employed in examining it. The men are always cautioned. I have frequently received reports of the existence of deleterious gas in sewers. I consider that the inspection of the Warwick-street sewer examination took place at the requisition of some their drains. It was on the complaint of James ! The jury having been sworn, they adjourned for a usually send men down without any previous testing few moments to view the bodies, and on their re- to examine sewers ?—In this case we sent to Mr. men. They ought to have been able to ascertain the deceased men descended into the sewer about half- to it. He might have had chemical tests, but we have always found in practice that the labourers could detect the presence of gas.—Have you had reports to that effect?—I have an impression that found the men capable of forming an opinion. may occur every day.—We never send the men down if we apprehend gas. But you have no means generally find them able to ascertain the existence there was any danger.—And do you think these miles of sewers. We sometimes had the Davy lamp. gauze, which we could not admit combustible vapour. by the police. -Then, would it not be a bad means of testing the

> spector of flushing to the Metropolitan Commissioners. I had made an inspection of Warwickstreet, sewer on Monday morning. I went in with Gee and Peart, and went through the whole length. I went about ten or twelve feet into the sewer in called him back. I went into the other sewer. Gee said, "What an odd smell; like rotten cheese." go where they like without orders ?-Mr. Batter- ham." bury: No. I subsequently gave them orders to have

When I examined it it hissed and bubbled very much, which is always a bad sign.

Another Junon: Were you aware that there was much more deleterious when the end of the sewer is stopped up ?--Certainly.

In answer to a juror, witness added that there were hundreds of walled up sewers in the parish, and that the sewer in which the accident took place was built on the most approved principle.

Tobias Jennings examined: I am a surgeon. was called in here on Friday last to look at a body. I saw it was dead, and directed it to be sent to a hospital-Coroner: Why did you suggest the removal to a hospital?—I thought that this was not r proper place to hold an inquest. A Juron: Is Mr. Jennings a qualified surgeon or

licentiate apothecary? The Coroner: Why do you ask the question? JUROR: Because Mr. Ord said that he did not apply any remedies to Mr. Wells, because the case was in Mr. Jennings' hands? Did you apply any

restoratives?-Mr. Jennings: No. I became ill with the smell, and immediately returned home. A JUROR: Do you mean to say that you did not recognise your opposite neighbour and fellow-practitioner, Mr. Wells?—Mr. Jennings: No. He was blue and discoloured. At the conclusion of this witness's examination,

the proceedings were adjourned. On Wednesday a subscription of twopence each was entered into by the private constables of the police to assist the widow of Walsh, the policeman who lost his life in the sewer at Pimlico. The sum thus raised, it is presumed, will amount to about £30. It is also proposed to open a public subscription for Mrs. Wells, whose husband perished on the

THE EXPLOSION IN BERMONDSEY.

Upon the examination of the premises where the explosion occurred, the particulars of which were given believed to be those of the two younger children, from the following particulars given by a young female now in Guy's Hospital, who acted as servant to Mrs. Barlin. She states that she was in the front room on the first floor at the time the explosion ocwindow. A minute or two before, she noticed the two children lying in bed, on the opposite side of the

seen persons die under the influence of a similar table, he knocked it against a lighted naphtha-lamp seen persons are under the innuence of a similar table, he should be seen the die under the hanging from the ceiling, and the jerk threw a piece She was dressed, with the exception of her shoes.

A support ?—Witness: I have seen them die under the hanging from the ceiling, and the jerk threw a piece She was dressed, with the exception of her shoes. vapour :- witness: I have seen them die under the nanging from one coming who will a picco on as uressed, with the exception of her shoes. Influence of hydrocyanic acid, which is similar to of the red-hot wick amongst the heap of fireworks. I found a female child lying on its face on the bed, influence of hydrocyanic acid, which is similar to of the red-hot wick amongst the heap of fireworks. I found a female child lying on its face on the bed, influence of hydrocyanic acid, which is similar to of the red-hot wick amongst the heap of fireworks. number of persons were engaged in endeavouring to sulphuretted hydrogen gas, the vapour present in piled up on the table beneath. It was seen by the gain an entrance into the saves of covered its threat out to covered its thre derived from deaths in the autumnal quarter (which gain an entrance into the sewer at some other point this case. I ascertained its presence by a test whole of them to fall among the stock, and they covered its throat cut, so much so as to have sepatheir means, for a bundle of crackers exploded the cause such wounds. I have some recollection of moment the burning wick touched them, and, flying the deceased. I believe she was cook in a gentleabout the place, almost instantaneously set light to man's house on Clapham-common, and she had run heaps of fireworks in other parts of the room, not- a needle in her hand, which I extracted. I did not withstanding they one and all combated with the ex- know she was married. I should think the deploding articles with all their might, by trampling them under their feet, and throwing water on them. This they continued as long as they were able; and This they continued as long as they were able, and asked inding the fire becoming fiercer, and burning sulphur appeared as if she had been trying to reach the for two pounds of bread; he was served by the definding the fire becoming fiercer, and burning sulphur appeared as if she had been trying to reach the for two pounds of bread; he was served by the devious weeks they were 2,026 (the highest number) connected with the Sewer Commission went down, which, exclusive of these from discreptors from discreptors and successful the sewers and successful the back yard, ionowed by her nusuand, and should start to his knowledge seen the prisoner previously. The it ought to be, requested her to weigh it, as he said that both her sons and the man Baldwin escaped at | Down Mr. Duitshould work as he said the same time. She heard her son William scream out " Mother, mother, come out!" and called to him that she was safe. She believed he heard her, and 105, almost as numerous as deaths from cholera, and considerably more than usual at this advanced Walsh, the policeman, had been laid before. The shop if ha reference to the constant work; his ened to kick the complainant out of the shop if ha reference to the constant work; his ened to kick the complainant out of the shop if ha reference to the constant work; his ened to kick the complainant out of the shop if ha reference to the constant work; his ened to kick the complainant out of the shop if ha reference to the constant work; his ened to kick the complainant out of the shop if ha reference to the constant work; his ened to kick the complainant out of the shop if ha reference to the constant work; his ened to kick the complainant out of the shop if ha reference to the constant work; his ened to kick the complainant out of the shop if has reference to the constant work; his ened to kick the complainant out of the shop if has reference to the constant work; his ened to kick the complainant out of the shop if has reference to the constant work; his ened to kick the complainant out of the shop if has reference to the constant work; his ened to kick the complainant out of the shop if has reference to the constant work; his ened to kick the complainant out of the shop if has reference to the constant work; his ened to kick the complainant out of the shop if has reference to the constant work; his ened to kick the complainant out of the shop if has reference to the constant work in the constant work managed to get out at the front.—Mrs. Darnin, it stood the prisoner to be in constant work; his ened to kick the complainant out of the shop if he should be observed, is unconscious of the fact that stood the prisoner to be in constant work; his ened to kick the complainant out of the shop if he any of her family are lost. There is no doubt that William misunderstood his mother. He suspected she was amidst the exploding fireworks, and rushed 16; on Wednesday they were only 11. In the dissection of St. Large (Western Western) and the amount of St. Large (Western) the deposit in it. He amount of St. Large (Western) the deposit in it. He amount of St. Large (Western) the deposit in it. sulphureous vapour she had inhaled, was her children. To get at them by the staircase was beyond human power; the continued explosions had knocked down the lath and plaster partitions, and the whole of the Mr. Batterbury was sent to inspect. He made no lower part of the place was in flames, gushing up the staircase and out at the back door. With the help of her husband, she managed to climb out on to the duced to identify the bodies of the murdered woman 4, by which it is enacted that bread shall be sold by getting his report I directed him to examine the roof of an out-house near the window of the room where they slept. They heard her cries, and the children then opened the window, got out, and jumped into her arms. After which she has no recollection of what occurred, excepting being brought to the hospital. She declares that there was no "composition" exposed in the front parlour but that in the cases left for pasting and securing up. There might be some powder in other parts of the house, but no was going on at the time of the calamity. This great quantity. She was confident that the circumstance of her son knocking the chair against the of the inhabitants, who complained of the state of lamp was purely accidental. He was a well conducted young man to his father, and he used all his efforts to first entertained, that distress was the incentive to Beth that this examination took place, -Do you prevent the fireworks from igniting. [The poor woman is shockingly injured; her face, neck, and arms, are greatly burnt, and it is much feared she will Batterbury, who sent down his three most cautious lose her eyesight. Frequently during the day she inquired for her son William, but it was not deemed prudent to communicate the sad tidings of his fate

or that of her youngest children. 7 The condition of the survivors at Guy's Hospital is thus reported by the principal surgeon :- "William Barlin, aged 46, severe burns over the arms, face, we have received such reports, but we always have and head; going on favourably.-Ann Barlin, aged 40, his wife; face, head, and lower part of the body According to the present system, what has occurred | very much burned; hopes entertained of her recovery. -Charles Barlin, aged 17, son of the former; face shockingly disfigured, and arms and chest burned: of ascertaining, except by sending down men.-We favourable symptons of recovery.-Phobe Wynn, aged 22; extensive laceration of the thigh by falling f poisonous vapour. We have no chemical tests. on some spikes in leaping from the first floor window: I have traversed many sewers myself, and I always in a fair way of recovery."-The latter unfortunate found the lantern to burn blue a long time before creature, strange to say, was found by the police he had generally about four days' work out of the lying weltering in blood near Newington. It seems poor labourers were aware of the fact?—They that after she was extricated by some persons from must have been aware of it, having traversed many the spikes, she ran away towards her mother's house, and remained until after nine. The prisoner was which is situated in the above locality; exhaustion, -What is the principle of the Davy lamp?-The however, overcame her from loss of blood, and she principle is to surround the flame with a fine wire dropped on the pavement, where she was picked up

INQUEST.-At one o'clock on Tuesday, Mr. W. presence of this gas? - If it could not get through | Carter held an inquest at the King John's Head, the gauze, it could not discolour the flame 2-I Abbey-street, Bermondsey, upon the bodies of and wanted to see his brother. He said also that generally prefer the flame lamp.—Does it not George Barlow, aged forty-six, William Barling, strike you, in a serious question like this, one in aged twenty, James Barling, aged four, and Thomas fact of life and death, that some scientific means Barling, aged eighteen months. After hearing some might be found of ascertaining the state of the minor evidence, the inquiry was adjourned to Tuessewers, before the lives of the men were put in day, the 6th of November, at eleven o'clock, in

> WIFE AND CHILD AT MURDER OF A CLAPHAM:

On Saturday, soon after Mr. Paynter took his seat upon the bench, Mr. Parrott, junr., surgeon, of which the men were killed. Gee went a little fur- | Clapham-common, arrived at the court, and gave ther. He said he saw a curious light, but I could the startling intelligence that he was in attendance not see it. I thought the sewer very close, and to give evidence upon a charge of murder of a woman and child that had taken place at an early hour that morning. In the course of an hour the did not. I said, "Well, it is gas." Peart said he Mr. Coleman, the inspector of the Clapham dishad smelt a similar odour at Paddington, where trict, and placed in the dock. The prisoner, who is there was an explosion of gas. I told Gee then not a middle-aged man, with nothing ferocious in his to go into the sewer. He said, "Very well." I appearance, but much the reverse, was described in said if it was necessary to go into the sewer and the charge-sheet as James Weston, aged 39, lathere was no aperture we would have one dug .- bourer, and the words of the charge were those of Coroner: You say you told Gee not to go, had he any | " wilfully murdering Maria Weston, his wife, and other subsequent instructions ?-Mr. Batterbury : | Maria Elizabeth Weston, their child, by cutting He had none from me.-Coroner: Then do they their throats with a razor, in the parish of Clap-

The first witness examined was WILLIAM COLEMAN. man holes opened where they required them. I who stated: I am one of the inspectors of police, told them to go into no sewer that was at all close. This morning, at a quarter past seven o'clock, the with him lately. He was a man of violent temper, I had no doubt of the existence of gas in the sewer. | prisoner came to the station, and, addressing me, said, "I have come to give myself up." I asked him, "what for?" and he said "for murder" [here A JUROR: Was there any one present but these the prisoner burst into a paroxysm of grief which poor men who are dead when you gave these lasted for several minutes. I perceived that there cautions?—No. asked him who it was that he had murdered? He an abutment to this sewer ?-No.-Is not the vapour | said, "his wife." I asked him why he had murdered her, and how he did it? He replied, "with a razor," and he then put his hand to his waistcoat pocket, and handed the razor to me (a black handled one). I saw that it was covered with blood. I then asked him his name, and where he lived? He answered, "James Weston, Carpenter's-buildings, Clapham." I asked him if he had any other articles in his possession? when he handed me three knives, as also the key of his apartments. I then at once despatched Sergeant Langton to his residence. Sergeant Langton was present, and heard all that transpired up to this time. After Sergeant Langton was gone, the prisoner said, "I have also murdered my child." I asked him the sex of the child, and he said it was a female, and aged one year and nine months. He then said, "There is another child there also—I wish you would send after the man to have her taken away." I asked him how he came to do it, and whether he had had any quarrel with his wife? He replied, "We were in the habit of having trifling broils, like other people, but nothing of a serious nature. I went to bed comfortably last night, and felt so up to four o'clock this morning, and after it struck four I got out of bed, struck a light with a match, went down stairs, and fetched razor (the one produced), but when I returned I felt that I could not do it; but after being tempted formed a resolution, and attacked my wife as she was dressing herself in bed." The prisoner afterwards made several incoherent expressions, having no reference whatever to what had transpired, but from the nature of those expressions I believed him to be insane. The prisoner further said, speaking of his wife, "We were to have been disgraced today, and I could not bear it." He further said, Mr. Parrott gave him medicine some days previously.-Prisoner: It was on Monday week.-Exmination resumed: He said he gave him some drugs and forced him to take them, and that it was done by the sanction and advice of the Rev. Mr. It was 9 o'clock ere the firemen succeeded in check in The Northern Star of Saturday last, two bodies Pritchard.—Mr. Paynter: Before the prisoner ing the conflagration. Fortunately for the promade these statements did you caution him ?-Inspector Coleman:—I did so, your worship. After a little while he sobbed bitterly, and spoke in affectionate terms of his wife and child.

The next witness examined was FREDERICK LANGTON, who stated he was a sergeant in the V curred, and that she was blown completely out of the division, No. 19. He begged the magistrate would pardon any little discrepancies he might make, as the sight which he had witnessed had completely appearances of each indicate that they had been there about half-past seven o'clock. On my way been ascertained to be those of James Baldwin, aged house which he rents. There was nothing to inforty-five years, who was in Mr. Barlin's employ, and dicate disorder down stairs, but on going up stairs, Mr. Barlin's eldest son, William, aged twenty, The I saw the leg of a woman protruding on the land-Affred (both deceased.) were askeep in the front room upstairs, and three others in the back room; the reupstairs, and three others in the back room; the reidentify the bodies. I afterwards opened the admainder were with her at work with their father,
joining room door, in which direction I had seen a full pardon to any one giving information prowife of it whom she came body and she said slid ship William Ord examined: I live at No. 2, warwickstreet. I am a doctor of medicine. I was called
from my own house, about ten minutes before eight
on Friday morning. I found the deceased Mr.
on Friday morning. I found the deceased Mr.
He was then

They were all dead.—The Coroner: Have you ever the act of doing, when, in passing the chair over the spinal cord. The wound must have been instantly get out of the room, from the footmarks I saw; but Rev. Mr. Pritchard was a subscriber to the dispensary, and he had since learnt that he had given do, but said she would call her husband; in the the prisoner an order for medicine, which he now meantime, the defendant's son came into the shop, appear to be any reason to suppose that he was ruined or disgraced.

Inspector Coleman produced the marriage certificate which the prisoner had handed to him when he first came to the station-house, by which it ap-peared he was married in April, 1847, being then a bound to convict: he was, therefore, convicted in a bachelor, to Maria Glover, widow. The surviving fine of 2s. and costs 8s. There are many bakers in child was by a former husband.

until Thursday next, when evidence must be pro- refer them to 6th and 7th William IV. cap 37, sec. tion of a great number of witnesses, as the facts in this case were very clear.

The prisoner was then removed in custody. THE INQUEST.

On Monday morning Mr. Higgs, the coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster, held an inquest at the Two Browers Tavern, Clapham Rise, on the bodies of Maria Weston and Maria Elizabeth Weston. The jury having been sworn, were shown to the cottage where the bodies were lying. It was a very neat place, and did not at all warrant the supposition at the commission of the crime. All the more repulsive traces of violence had been removed, and the bodies were decently disposed upon a bed in the front top room. The throats were dreadfully cut, and the injury in each case must have caused death within a few seconds. In addition to the evidence given above, the following witnesses were exa-

Joseph Weston, the brother of the prisoner, was then examined. He had not seen his brother since June last; of course, he could give no evidence as to the state of his mind at the time of the commission of the act. This witness was directed to withdraw.

CHARLES NEWMAN stated that he resided near Tooting, and was a farmer's labourer. He had known the man for some time, and had known deceased woman about three months. He had seen the prisoner very frequently of late, and knew that week. Witness called on the prisoner and his family on Friday night last about seven c'clock, quite sober all the evening, and drank nothing except some porter, which witness sent for. The deceased woman was present. The prisoner and his wife appeared quite friendly all the evening. Witness asked if he had been at work that day, and he said that he had not. He could not sleep at night, he had attempted to see his brother, but returned when he got to the park, as he was uneasy about his wife, who was unwell. His wife remarked that he looked very unwell, and seemed in a bad low iad lost flesh lately. He looked very wild, and witness thought that he seemed an altered man Did not think that he was right in his mind. His wife was a laundress, and had been in full work for some time.

SARAH CLOVER, the child who was found in the house, was then brought into the room. It was death of her mother, and therefore the jury deemed it better to leave her examination in the hands of MATION .- A correspondent says :- " A most singular the coroner. Having been questioned as to her I asked him if he knew what it was, and he said he murderer was brought into court in the custody of comprehension of the nature of an oath, she stated that a strange person awakened her on Saturday morning last. She had heard no noise during the night or morning. Her father and mother had had no quarrel on the Friday evening.

> The jury made a subscription for the benefit of this child MARY ANN BAKER, a woman with whom the pri

soner was familiar before his marriage with the deceased. was then examined. She saw him last Monday, but did not speak to him. She knew him Kelson, surgeon. He was seen frequently, and seven years ago. She had not seen him for months when Dr. Green left him, late at night, his opinion before that time, and had had no communication and she had bound him over to keep the peace, as she feared for her safety.

The Coroner summed up briefly, stating that the case did not call for any particular commentary from him, as the confession made by the prisoner reason whatever against the reception of that confession in the case. There was no motive of fear or interest which could have induced the prisoner to criminate himself, and due admonition had been given to him by the inspector of police. The quesbe so considered by the jury. The room was then cleared. After remaining

with closed doors for about five minutes, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against James Weston. The witnesses were then bound over to prosecute.

The Provinces.

GREAT FIRE AT BRISTOL .- On Sunday night last the insurance companies in the City received the subjoined particulars of a fire at Bristol :—" Bristol. Saturday morning. A tremendous fire broke out yesterday evening, at five o'clock, at the Great Western Cotton Works, situate on the north banks | the body to the tomb. They injected the veins with of the Avon, near the line of the Bristol and Gloucester and Great Western Railway. It originated in a spark from a fly wheel which caught a pile of refuse cotton lying in the blewing room. About thirty hands, chiefly boys, were engaged in this department, and so rapid was the work of devastation that the poor creatures had to rush out of the build ing instantly, many of them, in fact, had great difficulty in escaping. Within five minutes after the discovery, the whole building, of 200 feet long and 90 wide, was in one glow of fire. Thousands of persons were soon on the spot, and amongst them were conspicuous the relations and friends of the decomposition having undoubtedly begun. An inchildren engaged in the factory, trembling in ignorance of their fate. The fire raged for three hours with terrific violence, fed by large bales, and heaps of raw cotton which lay at one end of the building. In this department there are 6 or 8 engines, each valued at 150 guineas, all of which are destroyed. prietors, the remaining portions of the works were preserved. The part destroyed was valued at £15,000. Nearly 2,000 hands were thrown out of employment, and a vast number of victims will be compelled to seek the workhouse.'

INFANTICIDE AT HANDSWORTH.-For the last four or five year's the town and neighbourhood of Handsworth have obtained unenviable notoriety for the number of newly-born children bearing marks of small doses of poison in his food. room to where the bodies were found, and she had unnerved him. The witness then proceeded with their having been deprived of life by violent means no doubt that when she was forced out of the window his evidence, and said: I went to the house, No. 1, soon after being brought into the world, that have the children were blown out of their beds. The Carpenter's-place, High-street, Clapham, and got been found in the by-lanes and other remote places. To such an extent has the atrocious system been forced with great violence against the wall of the thither I called on Mr. Herring, the relieving practised, that the local magistrates have laid the whole facts before the Secretary of State, and her two.—The first two bodies found by the firemen have the prisoner gave me unlocked the front door of the Majesty's government have offered such a reward as the upper portion was used partly as "stores" and low many state a good deal of mud and then rallied. I lave myself been ill ever since.

Thomas Tunstall, sergeant of the B division of the man Baldwin, were in the house at the time of the man Baldwin, were in the house at the time of the scale of the sc Thomas Tunstall, sergeant of the B division of police, deposed to seeing the dead body of Walsh the policeman brought out. Everything possible had been brought out. Everything possible had been that Sir George Grey has authorised a reward of £50 being offered for the capture of this chief the police where you found the stuff one that you you

The accused and another man named escape. Jones, who was on the deck of the boat, looked on whilst the deceased was drowning with perfect unconcern. A line thrown from the boat would probably have enabled him to escape sinking. The man Jones having gone up the river to Worcester, the inquest was adjourned in order that his evidence may be taken.

REFUSING TO WEIGH BREAD.—William Chater of Doddidgton, baker, was summoned last week h John Redmond, who described himself as a native of Dublin, a surgical instrument maker, and a discharged soldier from the 16th Lancers, for refusing ceased must have endeavoured in her struggles to to sell him 2lbs. weight of bread. It appeared that the complainant, who was travelling through the it must have been after she had been wounded. It town, happened to call at the defendant's, and asked wife being examined, she confessed that she refused to weigh the bread, but said it was because the complainant was insolent. The Bench considered the case so clear that, though they excused the defendant country places who are not aware of the present law Mr. PAYNTER said he should remand the prisoner that bakers are bound to sell bread by weight; we and child. There was no necessity for the produc- bakers by weight, and in case any baker shall sell in any other manner than by weight, every such baker

shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 40s. WHOLESALE FRAUDS ON THE EXCISE.—The magistrates sitting in petty session at Halesborough, on Friday, were engaged in adjudicating upon no less than ten informations against brickmakers, for re-moving bricks to the kilns before the duty was levied, and thus avoiding payment of the proper duty thereon-a practice which seems to have obtained here, to the great injury of the legal tradesmen, and defrauding the inland revenue. The following penalties were inflicted :—Mr. Whitehouse, Oldfield, fined £150, and 84,782 bricks condemned; Mr. Sadler, Oldbury, fined £100, and 76,222 bricks condemned; Johnson and Probert, Oldfield, fined £75. and 49,833 bricks condemned; Messrs. Whitehouse Oldbury, fined £60, and 33,693 bricks condemned : Mr. Lees. Oldfield, fined £65, and 24.837 bricks condemned; Mr. Guest, Oldfield, fined £55, and 30,904 bricks condemned; Messrs. Sadler and Herton, fined £50, and 25,797 bricks condemned; Mr. Edwards, Oldbury, fined £50, and 28,440 bricks condemned; Mr. Barrett, Halesowen, fined £25 and 10,023 bricks condemned; and Mr. Whitehouse. Oldbury, fined £25, 11,929 bricks condemned. FIRE NEAR THAME. - On Friday, October 12,

soon after 11 at night, a fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. Thomas Sheen, at Worminghall. near Thame, Oxon, the estate of Viscount Childen. and about an hour and a half afterwards flames were also discovered upon the farm of Mr. William Hemmings, about a furlong off. The cause of the fire is a mystery, but it is possible, from the brisk wind setting in the right direction, that the second arose out of the first. An engine from the County Fire-office at Oxford arrived at the spot as soon as possible, and speedily quelled the progress of the flames upon Mr. Hemming's ricks, but we regret to say that the whole of Mr. Sheen's ricks, nine in number, were entirely destroyed, as well as the greater part of the farm buildings. Too much cannot be said in praise of the indefatigable exertions of Mr. John Ashurst, of Waterstock-house, in that neighbourhood, a magistrate for the county, who together with his brother, the Rev. James Ashurst, vicar of Milton, and the Rev. James Stattar, of Worminghall, were upon the spot nearly all the night, persewers, before the lives of the men were put in day, the 6th or November, at eleven o close, in danger?—Every possible precaution is taken, and order to await the result of the illness of those who these were most careful men. I attribute no blame to any party.—A Juror: One of the parties who was saved was only a boy. (Christmas.)

Way. Sne said that he had label and the looking glass and remarked, "I shall get fat to-morrow." He was not a bad-tempered man, and seemed to live very comfortably with his wife. Witness observed that he looked very wild and element, and all the agricultural labourers of the looked very wild and element, and all the agricultural labourers of the looked very wild and element, and all the agricultural labourers of the looked very wild and element, and all the agricultural labourers of the looked very wild and element, and all the agricultural labourers of the looked very wild and element, and all the agricultural labourers of the looked very wild and element. neighbourhood were upon the spot eager to render assistance. The extent of the damage done is about £1,000, which it is understood is more than covered by the insurances. Application has been made to Mr. Alderman Brownig, of Oxford, and that gentleman has set on foot an investigation of the matter through the medium of the police.

BRISTOL.-Supposed Case of suspended Ani-

case of suspended animation, or what is usually

termed trance, has just occurred at Bristol, and

the facts are of such a remarkable character as to be worthy of a detail notice. On Friday morning the 12th inst. about half-past nine o'clock, a gentle-man named Byron Blyth, a newphew of Mr. Blyth, of the firm of Blyth and Green, the well-known shipbuilders of London, was apparently seized with cholera at his residence, Orchard street, Bristol. He was speedily attended by Dr. Wallis and Dr. Green, two of the physicians of the Bristol Infirmary, and Mr. was that he had rallied, and that there was a chance of his recovery. At half-past two o'clock, however, on Saturday morning he apparently died. At 6 o'clock the same morning Dr. Green, being on his way to visit him, was surprised to hear of his death. He went and viewed the body, and gave a certificate that Mr. Blyth, had died from malignant cholera. The seemed to be entirely voluntary, and there was no body he found to be still warm, but at this he was not much surprised, death having been so recent. Directions were given for the funeral, which was to take place on Sunday morning at nine o'clock, and a special message was sent to London to acquaint the relatives of the deceased of his sudden and untion put was a very simple one, and no doubt would fortunate death. At six o'clock on Saturday evening Dr. Green again called when he found the necessary preparations for the funeral, and the body screwed down. Dr. Green directed the undertaker to unscrew the coffin, and upon removing the sawdust with which the body was covered, to his great surprise, he found that it was still warm. He was unable to account for this, and supposed that perhaps the sawdust might have generated the heat. He accordingly directed it to be removed, and ordered that the funeral should not take place till the next morning, after he had again seen the body. Dr. Green then communicated with Dr. Wallis and Mr. Kelson, and all met at the house at nine o'clock on Sunday morning, at which time the preparations were complete, and the bearers in waiting to convey warm salt and water, but without producing any effect. The body was then subjected to powerful galvanic shocks, which changed the colour of the body, and rendered the hands more supple, but there were no other signs of life. The body was then ordered to be laid out in the usual way, without any sawdust, and up to Monday afternoon the extraordinary appearance of warmth still remained, and there are no signs of decomposition. The body was removed to St. Peter's nimation.—Wednesday.—All doubts as to the fate of Mr. B. Blyth, are now at an end, quest has been commenced upon the body at the Albion Tavern, which has been adjourned for the purpose of a post mortem examination being made by several eminent surgeons.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED POISONING BY

A serious case of attempted poisoning was brought before the magistrates at the Chelmsford Petty Sessions on Friday. The charge was brought by William Hayward, a shoemaker, at Springfield, against t his wife, to whom he has been married fourteen a years, and has three children, the eldest aged 13 3 The allegation was that she had within the o last three weeks attempted to kill him by mingling g

HAYWARD, who appeared very weak, and suffering ig from the effects of poison, said: I have had poison in put in my food three times within the last three so weeks. No one resides in the house but myself, if wife, and children. Last Wednesday I was called ed down to my dinner, and found some apple pudding ag ready but on my plate. I ate two mouthfuls, and nd will be likely to suppress the revolting acts. During tasted something very unpleasant, and saw some-nether past week a farmer's labourer, named Ellis, was thing like a white speek on the pudding, which It I bodies of the two children found last are those of long, a bed-room door was open, and another leg rested against the door-stall, the remaining part of the and four years. The other three children were found wandering about the streets by the police in the early part of the morning, and taken to a place. Underneath her head there was a man's the early part of the morning, and taken to a place. Underneath her head there was a man's took off with my knife, and put it on the right side of; of holly bush in the hedge row. On opening it, the my wife said it was only the apples which were notation newly-born children. The coroner of the district, thing the matter with that. After I had my dinnerner: Saturday last the Lord Mayor, attended by the City Solicitor, proceeded to Grays, where the whale lies them." Dr. Wells then went in, and I waited with some anxiety for his return. He did not come, officially esserting his claim to the fish as conservator officially esserting his claim to the fish as conservator and giving it up to the service of the moaning and a splash. I then went in myself, and some one had endeavoured to get into the adjoining on her back; she was dressed all but her shoes and the streets by the police in on her back; she was dressed all but her shoes and stockings. Underneath her head there was a man's the early part of the morning, and taken to a place stockings. Underneath her head there was a man's coat, and a woman's boot was beside her face. I also noticed two footmarks without shoes, as if some one had endeavoured to get into the adjoining born alive. and that strangulation was evidently appetitude. wife of the occupier, to the authorities of Guy's Hospital, explains the whole circumstances as to the origin of the melancholy occurrence. Mrs. Barlin states that her husband had been in the habit of livent towards the woman's head, and found her other for some time in the hause in threat was cut. There was a very great deal of threat was cut. There was a very great deal of threat was constant of the mode by which they had come by their deaths. Other facts showed that the innocents had been a piece of toast which I had in the afternoon of off the mode by which they were born alive, and them, expressed an opinion that they were born alive, and that strangulation was evidently anything? I said "No;" and we searched thethey of the mode by which they had come by their deaths. Other facts showed that the innocents had been a piece of toast which I had in the afternoon of off the mode by their deaths. to become a nuisance anywhere. His lordship found appearance anywhere. His lordship found appearance anywhere the whale last containing fireworks for some time in the habit of this table again, when I was overpowered by the this table again, when I was overpowered by the dition, for the stench proceeding from the enormous mass had already become intolerable. The moment was dead, but bed rooms. She had nine children, all of whom, with warm—the pulse had ceased beating. On a bed, and found her huse and found her huse

a full pardon to any one giving information, promy wife of it when she came back, and she said shid shh

Ţ

e or the purpose of killing vermin in children's heads. -Mr. Knox: What quantity would destroy life?edr. Leaton said that depended on circumstances. edf taken in small quantities it would be likely to act

ncon the constitution. e The Charman asked Hayward if he had any of pthe apple pudding?—Hayward: No; that was put iway, and I could not find it.

i A piece of toast was produced on which there apchim some broth, in which there appeared something ice upon the rails, until the train had arrived too white; after taking two spoonsful of it he felt sick and said he could not eat it, and his wife took it away. The toast was brought to him at tea-time sthe same day.—The Chairman: Who served you with this toast?—Hayward: My wife brought it up port line. stairs to me when I was ill in bed. The first time I geharged her with it she denied it; the second time summoned to hold an inquest on the body of the sshe said she bought the stuff, and she wished to unfortunate child, but after having been sworn and shake hands and make it up, and said she would behave well to me all her life. - Mr. Pearson: Did she say what she bought it for ?—Hayward: No; she denies every thing. I found my constitution was going, and I thought it right to do something.

Dr. Bind was sent for by the bench, and the chairman having explained to him the charge, said they wished to know the nature of the poison. - Dr. Bird: I think it is not destructive of life, because the stomach will hardly ever retain it; it will produce sickness, and be thrown off, and therefore I do not think it would be deleterious on that account.—The Chairman: But still it was administered with intent to destroy life ?- Dr. Bird : No doubt of that .- Mr. Pearson: If taken repeatedly, time after time, are fatal consequences likely to follow ?-Dr. Bird: Though repeated doses were taken, there would not he sufficient retained on the stomach to produce a deleterious effect. He admitted it was a matter of dispute with medical men, and said, of corrosive sublimate a small quantity would be sufficient to destroy life, but enough of this he thought could not be retained on the stomach.—Mr. Knox asked if it was not often used for medicine.—Dr. Bird: We use it largely as an outward application. However often repeated. I think sufficient would not be retained to be likely to produce death. It would injure the person, no doubt, as it would be attended with amongst the neighbours, and an immense concourse certain ill effects, such as the vomiting, but not sufficient to produce death.

Mr. Knox asked Hayward if his wife had ever had been very violent when he had talked to her and reasoned with her.

A discussion took place between the magistrates as to the course to be pursued, it appearing that, as the medical man thought the powder would not produce death, the case was not reached by the act on the subject. As Hayward said he considered he was in danger of his life, and as his wife had wished him dead, and had said many times she hoped she might find him dead and stiff in the morning, a warrant was issued for her apprehension. In the meantime the magistrates consulted Professor Taylor's work on poisons, which seemed to give a different complexion to the case; and when the wife was brought up she was charged with feloniously and

The Prisoner said if there was anything in the pudding or the toast, her husband put it there himself; for she declared before God and man she did not. HATWARD repeated the statement he had before

made; and said when his wife wanted to make it up, she called him down stairs, and asked him to sit down, and said she had something serious to tell him. He said he had not time; but she said, "Oh, you are not in a hurry, come and sit down, and I will tell you-give me your hand, and I will behave well to you as long as I live." He told her he should not, and went up stairs. After that she said she bought the stuff for the children's heads. and get me something; and she got me some pills and I took them .- Mr. Knox : Had you any suspicion on the Monday that she was poisoning you? Hayward: I had not the slightest suspicion then.

any question.—The Prisoner: It is of no use for me to ask him any question, for if it was ever so wrong he would say it if it was against me. He turned me out to get my own living. I had that powder for the children; it is a good thing for chilthat when her husband said he could not eat the broth, she took it away and eat it herself.—Mr. Knox: You give no account of where you got the the prisoner: I got it at Mr. Baker's. When I got it I sent one of the children for it, some time ago—one of the children that goes to the school, and is about nine years old.

Mr. Baken, Jux., on being sent for, and being shown the powder, said it felt like white precipitate but he could not swear it without analysing it. He

could not swear it was not mixed with something else.—The chairman : Do you sell it to anybody ?-Mr. Baker: Yes.—The chairman: If a child came in nine years old, should you let him have it?-Mr. Baker: Yes.—The Chairman: Is it poison?-Mr. Baker: Oh, it is poison, and we write poison on it. We keep it done up in 1d. and 2d. packets, and it is used for children's heads.—The Bench: Do you think it would destroy life?-Mr. Baker: I think it would.—The chairman: You never knew: case of the sort? The medical evidence is that it would not .- Mr. Baker: It would be uncertain some might be retained on the stomach though the party had vomited. I think I know the writing on the paper, and that it is written by one of our young men. [The word poison, and the name of the powder, were written on the paper. Mr. Kxox asked Hayward if his wife could read

-Hayward said a little, but she could not read EDWARD PERTWEE, from Mr. Baker's, said the writing on the paper was his; he wrote poison on There were forty grains in it, which was a pennyworth; he did not recollect to whom he sold it, or when he sold it; they sold it to any one who

came for it. He should say there were not above fifteen grains in the paper now out of forty. After the magistrates had consulted, the Chairman told the prisoner this was a charge of a very serious nature against her, and they had endeavoured to go into all the evidence to satisfy themselves, but further evidence of a scientific and medical

character was required, and they should remand her.

DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY BY A RUNAWAY TRAIN.

On Saturday morning last a fatal accident occurred at the Preston-street Station of the White-Furness Junction Railway, which was attended with a melancholy loss of life. As the eight o clock down train was passing along the line from Ravenglass to Whitehaven, on the part lying between the latter-named town and the village of St. Bees, the inclination begins to have a descent to wards the town of about 1 in 100, the driver shut off the steam, and put on the convoy which, in consequence of the hoar frost lying upon the rails, failed to take effect; the result was that the train proceeded at a fearful rate to the station, at the extreme end of which it received a slight check from the S pieces, placed there to prevent engines from passing nightly abstraction of crops—the bloody affrays over the rails. It knocked down a yard-wall, separating the premises of the railway company from the adjoining dwelling-houses, tore away the outer wall of a substantial stone built house, occupied by Mr. Pennington, a respectable schoolmaster, carried away the whole of the kitchen belonging to the buildg, and broke through the partition wall between that apartment and the back parlour, and the e lodged, more than half of its huge bulk being within the residence. The passengers who had come by the our present landlord system, founded in natural train, seeing that they were passing through instead justice, and acting by the only means at its disposal, of halting at the station, became greatly excited, and several of them leaped from the carriages on to the attentive consideration of all sensible men here the platform, fortunately without any injury to any rain and tender were unhooked from the locomotive. The engine driver, stoker, and guard saved themselves by jumping to the ground the moment they sustained effort for 'land and life.' Operations so perceived that an accident was inevitable.

nington, a little girl named Jane Pennington, about and perhaps creditor, struggling for the cropten years old, the daughter of the occupier, was allowing each in turn to use her name-lending no seated at the fire singing, and watching the prepara-tion of breakfast for the family. She was instantly knocked down by the stones and timber forced into knocked down by the stones and thurst like the room, and the off-wheel of the engine passed the room, and the off-wheel of the engine passed and the law has been a sleeping accessory before, over her body, crushing and dreadfully mutilating and the law has been a sleeping accessory before, during, and after—unless, indeed, in a few instances, during, and after—unless indeed, in a few instances, her. She was killed instantaneously. Her brother, Matthew Pennington, about eight years old, had where a bench of landlord magistrates found that labour on the Sabbath was penal under some very Just quiesed not state make the next moment thrust in, old statute enacted in conformity with the decalogue, the wan or which was the heat monache in the state of the parties concerned five shillings Irish with the fire-grate, fire, chimney, and household and fined the parties concerned five shillings Irish furniture. The child was thrown to the floor, and currency each. As the struggle grows fiercer, so the heated grate and burning coals, coming in contact the heated grate and burning coals, coming in contact and co the heart grade and at all who share or sympathise in it. Lying tact with his forehead, he was much burned and at all who share or sympathise in it. Lying otherwise injured, but not, it seems, mortally.

rendered prompt assistance to back the engine and We have said, and we believe, that the farmer who rendered prompt assistance to back the engine and extracate the body of the peor girl from the ruins. Saturday being a holiday for the school children by Mr. Pennington, has was said that rent is not due until, or taught by Mr. Pennington, his support is guaranteed from it. We hold by Mr. Power and the measures greatly outstripping the administrative ference to the narcotic effects of the tobacco, that who should seek to put such alaw in force, even if the funeral obsequies of the late parish priest. It was however, strictly exacted that Mr. Power and the measures greatly outstripping the administrative ference to the narcotic effects of the tobacco, that who should seek to put such alaw in force, even if the funeral obsequies of the late parish priest. It was however, strictly exacted that Mr. Power and the measures greatly outstripping the administrative ference to the narcotic effects of the tobacco, that who should seek to put such alaw in force, even if the funeral obsequies of the late parish priest. It was however, strictly exacted that Mr. Power and the measures greatly outstripping the administrative ference to the narcotic effects of the tobacco, that who should seek to put such alaw in force, even if the funeral obsequies of the late parish priest. It was however, strictly exacted that Mr. Power and the measures greatly outstripping the administrative expressed himself, in a thoughtless manner, in reinflected upon it. What could that magistrate be ference to the narcotic effects of the tobacco, that who should seek to put such alaw in force, even if the funeral obsequence of the late parish priest. It was however, strictly exacted that Mr. Power and the measures greatly outstripping the administrative expressed himself, in a thoughtless manner, in reinflected upon it. What could that measures greatly outstripping the administrative expressed himself, in a thoughtless manner, in reinflected upon it. What could that measures greatly outstripping the administrative expressed himself, in a thoughtl taught by Mr. rennington, he and his whe had not unless, his support is guaranteed from it. We hold arisen at the time the melancholy event happened. Had it transpired on any other working day the that property held through his starvation is robbery that property held through his starvation is robbery whole family would have been seated at breakfast, here is great difference in the criminal half of the start of the criminal half of the control of the criminal half of wnote laminy whose lamin to death.

Reference in the criminative committed in these been still more disastrous. As it was, the scene lity of occasional homicide committed in these length of the revived disastrous. As it was, the scene lity of occasional homicide committed in these length of the revived disastrous. As it was, the scene lity of occasional homicide committed in these length of the revived disastrous. As it was, the scene lity of occasional homicide committed in these length of the revived dangers threatening violently to overthrow the constitution of the State; also of having, after very consequential air; inquired, "Hab you a few diviness if the new movement than those which characterised the new movement than those which characterised the meeting of the previous week. Up to the hour of one o'clock, the time appointed for the meeting of the previous weeks. Up to the hour of one o'clock, the time appointed for the meeting of the previous weeks. Gib enough quires of the wittens of the scident of the constitution of the State; also of having, after the constitution of the State; also of having, after the constitution of the State; also of having, after the constitution of the State; also of having, after the constitution of the State; also of having resigned on the 3rd of October of last year quires of all 1 say that the frequence of the evire its force. First of all 1 say that the previous week. Up to the hour of one o'clock, the time appointed for the meeting of the previous weeks. Up to the hour of one o'clock, the time appointed for the meeting of the previous weeks. Gib enough quires to the length of the constitution of the State; also of having, after the constitution of the State; also of having, after the constitution of the State; also of having, after the constitution of the State; also of having, after the constitution of the State; also of having, after the constitution of the State; also of having, after the constitution of the state; also of having, after the constitution of the state;

railway is an incline, sloping to Whitehaven for "Pay your debts." "Our contemporaries of the in the hall; and the "leaders" (Mr. J. O'Connell revolution; has been for the crime of high treason; nearly three miles but at the gentle gradient of one process who waits in Gentlement and Mr. Hugh Gentlement to the contemporaries of the line the hall; and the "leaders" (Mr. J. O'Connell revolution; has been for the crime of high treason; and Mr. Hugh Gentlement to the contemporaries of the line than the gentlement of the contemporaries of the line than the gentlement of the contemporaries of the line than the gentlement of the contemporaries of the line than the gentlement of the contemporaries of the line than the gentlement of the contemporaries of the line than the gentlement of the contemporaries of the line than the gentlement of the contemporaries of the line than the gentlement of the contemporaries of the line than the gentlement of the contemporaries of the line than the gentlement of the contemporaries of the line than the gentlement of the gentlement of

In the afternoon of Saturday a coroner's jury was attending to view the remains, the inquiry was ad-

The inquest upon the child was held on Monday, and lasted five hours. The jury, after a long discussion, brought in a verdict of "Accidental death, in Accidental death, in consequence of an error in jud ment of the engine-driver, and they considered that there is a great and Whitehaven terminus."

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT MANCHESTER-

Great sensation was created at Manchester on Sunday, by a report that a man named Barnsley residing in the part of the town called Gaythorn had made a desperate attempt to murder his wife.—On information being lodged at the Chorlton-upon-Medlock Town Hall police station, police-constable Anderson went to the scene of the shocking occurrence in search of Barnsler. He found the door of the house fast, and immediately proceeded to force it open. It appears that Barnsley had made no attempt to get away, for he was found up stairs. The policeconstable took him at once into cus'ody, and without opposition conveyed him to the lock-up. By this time intelligence of the dreadful affair had got abroad of people had assembled round the door of the house, and their feelings were vented in execrations upon the prisoner as the police led him from the house, threatened him ?- Hayward said she never threatened and some fears were entertained lest the crowd should to do anything in that way, or to hurt him ; but she proceed to violence.—On Monday morning the prisoner was brought to the borough court for examination before the magistrates, and an immense crowd of people attempted to obtain admittance. The bearing of the prisoner at the bar exhibited much indifference to the crime with which he was charged.—Mr. Superintendent Taylor stated the circumstances under which the prisoner had been apprehended .-Mrs. Margaret Jones was next examined, and said I live next door to the house of the prisoner, at 14, Rowe-street, Gaythorn. I was sitting in my own house yesterday evening, when I heard loud shrieks coming from the next house, and a cry of "murder." The prisoner and his wife lived there. I ran immediately to their back-door, and attempted to gain admittance, but found the door was fast, and I knocked and called as loudly as I was able; but for unlawfully attempting to administer to her husband knocked and called as loudly as I was able; but for white precipitate, with intent to kill and murder a time and a time and I heard Mrs. Barnsley's voice and I thought she said, "Oh, dear, don't murder me, for the sake of our child!" Afterwards I heard her exclaim, "Oh! the job is done-he has murdered me!" Soon after that the door was opened by Mrs. Barnsley, who was bleeding profusely from the throat, and I carried her into my own house. I did not examine the wounds, but applied a wet towel to them as soon as I was able, for the purpose of stanching the blood, and held it to her throat until the arrival of a surgeon.-The knife with which the attempt was made was produced in court, and appeared to be a large case-knife.-Police-constable Anderson said he was informed of this affair about six o'clock on the previous evening, and went immediately to the house of the prisoner. Finding the Mr. Knox: Did you send for a doctor when you were ill?—Hayward: We talked of sending for a doctor, and I then said she could go to Mr. Mark's. incised wounds in the neck, and one in the right The prisoner was told she might ask her husband | recovered so as to be able to give evidence. Under these circumstances he did not propose to offer any further evidence on this occasion, but would simply apply to the magistrate to remand the prisoner until that day week.—The prisoner was accordingly remanded until Monday next; and it was understood iren's rash, or anything of that sort. She declared that a magistrate would proceed to the infirmary for nate wife, who it is feared may not recover to give her evidence in person, - We learn that the prisoner is a boiler-maker by trade, but has been out of work for five cr six months. He is 42 years of age, and

Freland.

prisoner was that he had had words with his wife.

his wife is upwards of 30. They have one child, about

four years of age. The only motive assigned by the

THE WAR AGAINST RENT still continues to be raged in various parts of the country with varied results. Present appearances give rise to the belief that a winter campaign is in preparation which will find work for the police and the troops. The following from the Cork Constitution will give an idea of the manner in which this novel warfare is carried A great deal of the corn which was being con-

veyed away from Sir George Colthurst's bailiffs on Sunday, the 30th ult., was subsequently thrown on the sides of the roads at Ballymountain on the appearance of the military. Early on Monday last twelve men, with six horses and cars, belonging to Sir George, proceeded to Ballymountain, with view of bringing back the corn. The parties who had it in charge refused to give it up, when one of the bailiffs had to call for the assistance of constable Aldwell, of the Upton station. The men got two loads of the corn filled, which was in charge of a man of the name of Sullivan, at Ballymountain, and were just in the act of moving for home, when a horn was blown, and at once hundreds of persons were seen running, some on horseback, from all directions towards where the cars were loading, whistling, yelling, and shouting in a most terrific manner. Mr. Dillon, the agent's clerk, who accompanied Sir George's men, seeing the great danger both he and his men would be exposed to had he persevered in having the corn removed, had to order it to be unloaded at once, and the men and horses to drive off as quickly as possible, taking another road different to that which they came, and thus evade a number of persons who were by this time assembled on the road by which they had come. Constable Aldwell, with two farmers of the neighbourhood, kindly went with Sir George's men until they saw them beyond all danger.'

The accounts from other parts of the country indicate an equally wide spread determination on the part of the producers of the crops not to surrender to those who claim the produce of their toil on the ground of their abstract right to the soil on

The Nation defends the proceedings of the tenantry, without qualification. Mr. Duffy says:-Week after week the war between landlord and tenant—on the one side for pauperising rents, on waxes fiercer and more fatal. The Sunday or with bailiffs, drivers, and all the other agents of our nefarious land system—the bloodless murders, on a larger scale, by unlimited extermination—law in abeyance or contempt, life in perpetual peril, property become booty—these are the bulletins which daily reach us from the agrarian war that is now vigorously and with fluctuating success waging in the south, and fast getting levies in every other portion of the island. The movement against is doing its work well. It merits, and is obtaining, and in England. It is not a jacquerie—a system of The rest retained their places until the arson or assassination—but a deliberate struggle for the right of subsistence—a rough protest against the idle imbecility of the workhouse-a simple and decided and extensive must soon force the question The most melancholy part of the affair is, that to a settlement. The law at present looks silently when the engine burst into the kitchen of Mr. Penon, and watches landlord and tenant, tax-gatherer, very constant or effective aid to any one. The 'nocturnal plundering'—the 'impious Sabbath breaking' which the landlord press so constantly

epithets are daily vomited at us, and constant misotherwise injured, but not, it recalls, inortally representations of our principles ventilated under the terminus being situated in a populous portion the choice titles 'Robbery' and 'Communism.'

the ordinary virtues of humanity. We are not land door at Ss. 6d., and were much amused on our en-A piece of toast was produced on which there apdependence of toast was produced on the land of toast was produ unto us,' and we have yet to learn that landlords, meeting, was almost deserted. Upon it we observed gine-driver, it is added, is not a skilled or practical even Irish landlords, are especially excluded from Mr. J. Mahon (the chairman of the former week, engineer, but a stoker, recently promoted to the its application. We have, moreover, a firm convictory of engineer from the Whitehaven and Mary-tion that all human society is held together by the Kelch, Mr. B. M'Garry (publican,) with two Roman Cotholics. earnest appeals to the tenants of Ireland, which, however meant, will assuredly be taken, by those to whom they are addressed, to mean an advice unitation of the mean an advice unitation of the Endrin property, was riding into Ferbane on Mandan manifest by the Endrin property, was riding into Ferbane on the Endrin property of the Endrin prope

> granting, on the compulsion of the time, large reductions in rent, which but for such compulsion the Privy Council was held on Tuesday afternoon place in the country. SANGUINARY CONFLICT—ONE POLICEMAN KILLED,

AND FOUR WOUNDED. On Sunday night, about eleven o'clock, Constable Hall, of the Killoughy joint station, King's County, had passed the cross roads, in the direction of Clonaslee. In a short time after, his attention was atduced him to send to the Mountbolus station for assistance; and he was accordingly strengthened by reinforcement of a constable and five policemen. Between the hours of two and three o'clock this morning, the tramp of an approaching party, accompanied by horses and cars, was heard. This induced Constable Hall to range his small force, leaving six on one side of the barrack, and keeping his own four men in front with himself. The advancing body was now nearly on a line with the barrack, driving in front about fifteen head of cattle, when the constable called out to the leaders to halt. Upon this the man that seemed to direct the movements of the party-who was John Keyes, of Caparogan, near Clonasloe, stepped forward and said Constable Hall, don't you know me? Why am I in reply, stated that the transaction seemed very suspicious, and said he was determined, at least, to take down the names of the parties implicated in the movement before he would let them pasa. Keyes again expostulated; but the constable evinced a stern determination at carrying out his purpose, when the former exclaimed, "Armed men to the front!" There was an answering motion, which was immediately succeeded by a volley of fire-arms, causing the death of Sub-Constable Patrick Mortimerinflicting mortal wounds on two others of the party, seriously injuring Constable Balfour, of Mountholus, on the right hip, also perforating his pouch-box with several slugs, and depriving Constable Hall of three deadly effect. One of them was discharged by Sub-Constable Mortimer, after receiving his death wound. two by Sub-Constable Gleeson, though he had his with great rapidity from the scene of bloodshed. It 200 persons, and that one-third of them were armed. been either killed or wounded, as traces of blood

conveyed to all the surrounding police stations in this and the Queen's County, parties from which places were at Killoughy without delay. Measures were immediately adopted to arrest the murderers. Orders were sent to all the surrounding police staions, whe Sub-Inspector Cox, of Frankford; Hill, of Mountmellick; O'Mallie, of Tullamore; and Mr. Read Cox, inspector of the King's County, were early in attendance. The country was scoured, and eleven persons arrested, against whom, it is said. evidence of a very strong nature can be produced. Some of them had blood on their clothes and shoes, and in the house where they were captured, fire arms were found, which appeared to have been recently discharged. Three of the inmates of Keves's house were arrested, but they assume utter ignorance of the transaction, though the butt-ends of several candles duced to prove to the loading of the corn. A gun recently discharged was found in Keys's house. Blood was found on the road near the police barrack; it was that of one of the opposite party, who is suppolice barrack was riddled, and the walls present the

After the party had gone away, information wan

were found on the road.

mpressions of many bullets. Colonel Dunne, M. P., and Major Fox, went to Killoughy at an early hour, and took the depositions the wounded policemen. John Julian, Esq. crown solicitor, from Parson's-town, also attended to make the necessary inquiries James Dillon, Esq., senior coroner, was also promptly in attendance but as it was impossible to obtain a respectable and the body of Mortimer to be removed to Tullamore. where he was to hold an inquest on it. The wounded policemen have all been removed into the county every possible aid to the sufferers.

Keys was tenant to the Rev. John Baldwin. of

An inquest was held on Monday at Tullamore. when a number of witnesses were examined, principally, of course, on the part of the police. ury came to the following verdict .- "That Patrick Mortimer had come to his death by a wound inflicted by a bullet fired from a gun or pistol, on the morning of Sunday the 14th inst.; and that John Keyes and Joseph Keys had been feloniously assisting in committing the said murder." The coroner instantly committed Joseph Keyes (who had been taken by Mr. Coe) for trial, and descriptions of John Keyes, who has absconded, have been forwarded all over the country. The magistrates then proceeded to take informations against the other parties charged, and decided on remanding them antil Monday next. CONSTABULARY REINFORCEMENT.-A strong rein-

forcement of police was ordered from Dublin to the King's county immediately on the accounts being received of the fatal collision there on Saturday. COMPULSORY DEMAND FOR WORK .- A proof o

the will but inability of the people—of the poor people—to obtain employment was afforded last week by the appearance of a body of upwards of 500 men from the County Clare and other distant parts of the country, at the railway works near Galway. They endeavoured to force themselves on the steward, who called in the aid of the police to disperse them. CULTIVATION OF CHICORY .- The Clonmel Chronicle

contains the following :- "An English capitalist has visited Tipperary to take a large piece of land for the purpose of cultivating chicory. He requires several hundred acres of the richest soil contiguous to a railway or river, as he will export the produce to the English market. Should he settle down here he will build a manufactory for preparing the chicory roots, and give a great deal of employ-TAE POTATO CROP.—The reports of this crop are

less unfavourable. It is now generally admitted that not more than one-third of a very productive trade of the north is in a very prosperous condition.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION. — Dr. O'Higgins, Roman Catholic Bishop, of Ardagh, has promised Mr. John O'Conneil his aid, and that of his elergy, in the attempt "to repeal the odious union." The

rent for the week was £30. DISMISSAL OF THE ORANGE MAGISTRACY.—Notwithstanding the threats of the Orange forces there

Brae tragedy.

nearly three miles, but at the gentle gradient of one press, who write in a fierce and denunciatory strain and Mr. Hugh Connolly,) not wishing to make their sentenced to the confiscation of all his property, and in a hundred feet. There had been a severe frost on on the subject of rents, would do well to remember appearance till things put on a brighter aspect, reto death by strangulation; and, after confirmation Friday night, which had rendered the rails exthat there are persons who positively have nothing mained within the committee-room for another halfand publication, that sentence was carried out to-day. tremely slippery; and the engine-driver states that, although he used the ordinary precautions of putting on the brakes, and even of reversing the engine, between the engine, less to live on—persons, too, who are not all 'rob- by an addition of fifty more of the "great unple who are subject to the vices and possessed of washed." We estimated the pence taken at the character reaching the station are effect when the ordinary processors and possessed of washed." We estimated the pence taken at the character reaching the station are effect when the ordinary picture of humanity. We estimated the pence taken at the check the speed of the engine, notwithstanding the ice upon the rails, until the train had arrived too do unto others as we would wish they should do the previous Monday. The platform, as at the first bond of this sacred ordinance, and that any country Catholic clergymen. Not one Roman Catholic in which it comes to be disregarded and set at nought bishop, not one alderman or member of the townwill pay a fearful retribution for its crime. Moral council was visible. At half-past one o'clock the obligations are not set at defiance with impunity. chair was taken by Mr. P. Slevin, tide-waiter to We have, with disappointment and disgust, in one instance with sincere pain, lately perused, in the corporation.—Mr. John O'Connell, of course, made several speeches after his usual fashion, and columns of some Irish newspapers, direct and upon the whole, not with bad effect, as the rent and columns of some Irish newspapers, direct and upon the whole, not with bad effect, as the rent and columns of some Irish newspapers, direct and upon the whole, not with bad effect, as the rent and columns of some Irish newspapers, direct and upon the whole, not with bad effect, as the rent and the columns of some Irish newspapers, direct and upon the whole, not with bad effect, as the rent and the columns of some Irish newspapers, direct and upon the whole, not with bad effect, as the rent and the columns of some Irish newspapers, direct and upon the whole, not with bad effect, as the rent and the columns of some Irish newspapers, direct and upon the whole, not with bad effect, as the rent and the columns of some Irish newspapers, direct and upon the whole, not with bad effect, as the rent and upon the whole, not with bad effect, as the rent and upon the whole, not with bad effect, as the rent and upon the whole, not with bad effect, as the rent and upon the whole, not with bad effect, as the rent and upon the whole, not with the columns of the col

driver, and they considered that there is a great want of protection of life and property at the Furness and Whitehaven terminus."

whitehaven terminus."

whom they are addressed, to mean an advice unity of the landlord who is farmer was walking by the side of Mr. Gage at the inflicted at Pesth. The particulars of the last hours of the ex-Premier of Hungary, as related to you wasterday have been substantiated by later accounts, Meanwhile, the landlords are very generally en-deavouring to set "their houses in order," by several defaulting tenants.

Mr. Gage was tan inquest. Mr. Gage was lately obliged to institute proceedings against several defaulting tenants. ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—A meeting of

would most probably have never been heard of. It at Dublin Castle, the Lord Lieutenant presided, is evident that a great social revolution is taking when the rules and regulations for the government of the proceedings of the Encumbered Estates Comenable the commissioners to commence their duties. In a week or two, the commissioners will be in full received private information that a party of men operation, and already the agents of the creditors of some estates have taken the necessary steps to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the act tracted by the passing of a number of cars, on the for the sale of those encumbered properties. For same road, followed by between fifteen and twenty some weeks past rumours have prevailed as to the husband. Be this as it may, the priest was arrested men, who appeared to be armed. This display in- existence of some fatal defects in the act, which, it on suspicion of having aided and abetted the design. pose. A little time will show whether there is any foundation for such rumours.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

(Concluded from the Second page.) SAXGNY.—By a curious coincidence, it appears that two prisoners deeply implicated in the late insurrectionary movements escaped, the one on the 8th, from the hospital in the Viehweide, at Dresden; the other on the 9th, from the House of Arrest at Leipzic. The first was Meier, ex-Burghermaster of Frauen; the other Dr. Frank, of to be stopped? I am but removing my crops and Vienna. Meier, who had been permitted to remain cattle, which are not under seizure? The constable in the hospital although perfectly convalescent, conin the hospital although perfectly convalescent, contrived to climb over the garden-wall, and then to escape almost in sight of the guard. Frank having been allowed an interview with his wife, changed clothes with her, and passed the gates undiscovered, and also got safe.

HAMBURG, Ocr. 7.—Mr. Loewe, the late president at Stuttgart, and now a refugee in Switzerland, has written here to give a statement of the utter destitution the political fugitives have sunk into that are now in that country. In consequence of this letter the democraticparty in this city has just appointed a committee to collect subscriptions for those unfingers of his left hand. Four shots were immedi- fortunates; similar subscriptions will take place over ately returned by the police, and it is supposed with Germany, with the exception of Saxony, which most inhumanly has prohibited them under the severest

| penalties. BAVARIA .- In the Munich Chamber on the 9th some years with the British army in India. This unions: that these deputies should be empowered to forbid the continuance of a speech, or, if neces-The police retreated to their barracks. It is sug-{ sary, to dissolve the assembly. The Minister also posed that the mob succeeded in carrying away all proposed that no public meetings in the open air the property. It is believed that some of them have should be allowed to be held within a circuit of fifteen English miles round the hall of the Cham- in imminent danger of attack, and the republican bers during the session; that political unions should government called upon all able and willing men of not be allowed to place themselves in connexion with other political unions, either at home or abroad, nor to form or correspond with such.

> AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY. HORRIBLE MURDERS! FOURTEEN HUN-GARIAN CHIEFS SLAUGHTERED BY

THE AUSTRIANS. (From the 'Morning Chronicie.')

The Vienna mails, of the 9th and 10th instant, have arrived. The intelligence they bring is a confirmation of the report of the execution of thirteen Hungarian noblemen. The details which we publish below, respecting the death of Count Louis Batthvani, had caused a most painful sensation at experience in the mode of treating the fever, Vienna. This tragic event was the all-absorbing from which the soldiers suffered much during the topic of conversation.

'Count Louis Batthyani,' says the 'Ost-Deutsche

Post,' 'had voluntarily surrendered to Prince posed to be mortally wounded. The door of the deputation from Pesth that waited upon the Imperial Commander-in Chief to effect, if possible, a peaceable solution of the struggle against Austria. sence will efford fresh courage to the persevering Since then he remained a prisoner, and his name | defenders of that city, now seven years besieged. was scarcely ever mentioned. Suddenly it is upon every lip, and the report is spread that Batthyani is sentenced to die upon the gallows. The effect produced by the report was visible in the countenances of all, and many looked anxiously forward to the intelligent jury in the neighbourhood, he directed morning fixed for the execution; for although the energetic measures of the state of siege set any great demonstration at defiance, still something unusual was expected-either an act of mercy or an act of medical gentlemen, were in attendance, and rendered despair. The morning came, and the dawn broke upon an assembled multitude of many thousands round a gallows erected on the Holz Platz. A Castlecuff, and he was removing his creps and cattle | rumour suddenly spread through the crowd that rom his farm, which is in the neighbourhood of Batthyani had attempted suicide in prison. It proved true: but either the hand of the unhappy man or his energy failed him. Though he gave himself various wounds he did not deprive himself of life; he, however, escaped the rope. Twelve hours later, at nightfall, he was led out and shot. As yet it is a mystery what influence procured the substitution of powder and lead for the rope. Common report says that the wounds in the Count's neck prevented the rope being used. Batthyani, however, walked. it seems, with a firm step to the place of execution; and, before he fell, shouted in a clear voice. Elien a haza! or long live my country! A fearful silence pervaded the multitude at this solemn moment. Some ladies, apparently of the highest classes, endeavoured to steep their handkerchiefs in the blood

of the dead man, but were driven back by the guards. Another account says:-' The Count appeared very emaciated, and if possible paler than usual; he nevertheless walked with a firm step and calm countenance to the fatal spot. The soldiers employed were Jagers. The silent multitude were much powder and ball was not a modification of the sentence but a necessary consequence of the wounds inflicted upon himself by the Count.'

'Lloyd's' says :- 'The condemned was dressed in a suit of full-dress black. Though evidently very weak, he advanced without support to the place of execution; there was a large assemblage of people on the Homok. Having uttered a short prayer, the roll of the drum was heard, a sharp volley, and all was over. The crowd then separated.' The 'Presse,' though reputed a ministerial jour-

strong terms. A letter from Vienna of the 10th, says-' You must not chide your correspondent if his letter con-

tains nothing but accounts of executions. Bat- eleven months. thyani's only led the way; many others have folrop has been destroyed by the blight.

The Irish Linen Trade. — The linen and yarn lowed him to the scaffold. On representations being made to Haynau against these executions, he replied by holding out the parchment which con-Young Ireland Re-organisation. - The Nation | ferred unlimited powers upon him.' They style me, refers to the preparations for an aggregate meet- he said, 'a blood-hound, a tiger, a hyena; I am ready ing in Dublin on an early day in November next, to take upon myself the responsibility of my acts. which is called "the first step" in the new organisa- So much is he feared that the officials in Pesth trembled for their lives because they had not hanged Batthyani at once instead of postponing the execution for twelve hours. Havnau is said to have been greatly incensed when he heard of the postpone- that much worse results are yet to follow.' The official 'Gazette of Pesth' of the 7th pub-

has been no general demonstration of opposition or of public feeling in the reference to the dismissal of Lord Roden and his worthy abettors of the Dolly's victed of having in the reference to the dismissal of thouse. lishes the sentence as follows:—'Louis Count Bat-Hungary, taken, executed, or caused to be executed, was, however, strictly exacted that Mr. Power, and Hungary and the hereditary States of the Empire to ride on the shaft of the machine, fell down, and established by the December 2 of the product was to ride on the shaft of the machine, fell down, and no one else, should be the celebrant.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The correspondent of the created dangers threatening violently to overthrow

Times says:—The second meeting of the revived the constitution of the

'THE IMPERIAL AND ROYAL COUNCIL OF WAR.

' Pesth, Oct. 6, 1849.' While the above tragedy was in course of operation, a wholesale slaughter was being perpetrated at Arad where the following Generals were banged :-Count Leiningin, Aulich, Damiawich, Lahmer,

Knesich, Nagy Sandar, Pottenberg, Schweidel, Torok, Vecsey. The following three were shot, as a and Lazar. The particulars of these executions have | Bench." not yet been made public. PESTM, Ocr. 7 .- I have just heard that Paul

Nyary has been caught. (Paul Nyary is, after Kossuth, the most eminent parliamentary man of the revolution.) This evening a Catholic clergyman of Mezohagges

was also shot; and, unless I am misinformed, the same fate is reserved for Csanzi. VIENNA, Ocr. 10 .- The all-absorbing topic of

are defrauded. He cannot pay the debts due from at the unfortunate gentleman. His body was rehim, if the debts due to him be 'repudiated.'" moved into Ferbane to await an inquest. Mr. Gage and the contradictory evidence of the Pesth papers explained away, by the circumstance of the types having been set at an early hour in the morning, and the journal published while the gallows were yet standing. It appears that the Count was shot in hangman in the morning, by wounding himself in missioners were submitted and approved of. This the throat with a sharp instrument, conveyed to sanction by the Privy Council was necessary, to him by a friendly hand. Accounts differ as to the means through which he received the suicidal weapon. It is supposed a French abbe fornished him with it; others maintain that the last service tendered by an affectionate wife was to enclose a poniard in a parcel is alleged, cannot be worked for any practical pur | Csanzi will, it is thought, share the fate of Bat-

> Batthyanyi's wife has retired to Tot, a secluded country seat, the property of Count Stephen Carolyi, in the vicinity of Pesth. She is accom-

The executions still continue. One of the army chaplains was amongst the latest victims. It is rumoured that the late minister Csanzi, and Baron Clessenak have been hanged at Pesth.

The Czar has ordered the standards taken in Hungary to be sent to Moscow, there to be exhibited in he Palace of the Crimea, and afterwards to be carried through the principal streets of the city in solemn procession. They are finally to be deposited

ITALY. Rome, Oct 1.—The so-called amnesty graciously

conceded by his Holiness is now coming into full The CHAIRMAN, having opened the meeting, called operation, and the consequence is, that hundreds of under these circumstances, individuals, hitherto unmolested, have received sum- Mr. John Then, secretary to the Dyers' Union, mary notice to depart, if they do not intend to pass the remainder of their days in a prison. Amongst the foreigners who are included in this wholesale banishment is Dr. Millingen, an English medical officer of distinction and experience, having served other employers." thigh broken in two places. Sub-Constable Doyle Zwohl, the Minister of Justice, proposed that de- gentleman has been in the habit of residing alter in effect that the wages of the dyers having been was dangerously wounded in the groin. After the wages of the dyers having been cachange of shots, the assailing party passed off puties of the police should have special places as nately at Rome and Albano, and was so much reduced through a competition among masters from magistrate, and chosen for one of the officers of the to combine in self-defence, and their combination national guard; in both which capacities, he discharged his duties with zeal and efficiency rendering important services to the town during the late trying | rall, however, had stood out, and hence the present and difficult circumstances. When the capital was the provincial national guard to hasten to its defence. like the dyers found their employers were crushing Dr. Millingen answered the appeal by marching with a part of his company to Rome, where he reported himself to General Avezzana, then Minister of War, who placed him under the command of General Garibaldi. Under this active leader there was plenty to be done; and the English officer accordingly fought with his Albanese volunteers in the first engagement at the Porta San Pancrazio; and, after the defeat of the French, took part in the rout of the Neapolitans at Palestrina and Velletri. When the republican cause was annihilated the doctor returned to Albano, and was of eminent service to the French troops quartered there, by his summer heats. By a recent and arbitrary notice Dr. Millingen has been forced to leave his residence, without any motive being assigned for such a pro-

> Garibaldi is said to be on his way to. Video, the scene of his former exploits. His pre-

ceeding, although it is easy to be guessed.

Several Hungarian exiles, among whom were four members of the Hungarian Diet, had arrived at Athens in the last Constantinople steamer. Princess Belgioso had also sought refuge at Athens.

Since the departure of Prince Radzivil all parties here have been in a state of anxious suspense, awaiting the answer of the Emperor Nicholas. The Sultan and his Ministers remain unsbaken in their resolution of abiding the consequences, whatever Czar. It is a remarkable sign of the liberal feelings which at present prevail amongst the Turks, that the Sheik-el-Isleem, the head of the Mussulman religion, has compelmented Sir Stratford Canning on the manner in which he acted in the question of the extradition. In a former letter I mentioned that the Sheik-el-Isleem had approved of the conduct of the Porte in resisting the demands of Russia. He said, that according to the dictates of the Korrn, it was forbidden to refuse hospitality to those who were in distress, or to withdraw protection from those who were in danger from their enemies. The head of the Mahomedan church says that the British Ambassador has acted in this spirit, and that consequently his conduct deserves the approval of every true Mussulman.

Letters from St. Petersburg, received in Hamburgh on Friday, announces the fall of the Circassian fortress of Achulga, the residence of Schamyl, after a desperate and protracted resistance. Our readers moved. It would appear that the substitution of may remember that the first successful attack of the Russians was recorded in 'The Times' a short time ago. On the 29th of August the assault was renewed, after three day's useless negotiation, every inch of ground being fiercely contested by the besieged, who fought with obstinate bravery. The delences were covered with heaps of dead bodies. The loss of the Circassians was estimated by the Russians at 1,000 men killed,—exclusive of those wounded, and 900 made prisoners. Schamyl was not to be found; he had contrived to escape with one of his sons and one of his mistresses. Another nal, condemns the execution of Count Batthyani in of his sons, and his lawful wife, were slain, and a third son was taken prisoner. Schamyl himself was wounded in the arm by a musket ball. The siege of Achulga, thus successfully terminated, had lasted

turbulent aspect.

that news has just reached here that the riots at disunited. (Hear, hear.) Recollect, if you had been Bytown have heep received. What we postice here disunited you would have had, three weeks hence,

met and a terrible conflict ensued. Numbers have been dreadfully wounded, and eight lives are already what? As a learned judge said, and oh, how reported to be lost. The greatest excitement is my heart beat high as I listened to the words, breaking out in this city. Bytown have been renewed. The two parties have breaking out in this city, and as we have not yet "For a breach of contract-flog a man for that?" obtained details of the unfortunate collision, we fear Good God, that a young man who has just returned

A FATAL PIPE OF TOBACCO.—A melancholy check to the boisterous mirth of a party of men who were accompanying a steam threshing machine to Holbeach victed of having, in his quality of Prime Minister of March took place at Wadpole last week. One of the

THE RIGHT OF MAGISTRATES TO FLOG APPRENTICES.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANCHESTER. A crowded and exciting public meeting was held n the Corn Exchange, Manchester, on Thursday evening, the 11th inst., for the purpose of expressing (as the advertisement stated) "their disapprobation of the cruel and unjust sentence passed at the Town-hall, Salford, upon Thomas Bailey, late an apprentice to Messrs. J. and J. M. Worrall, dyers. This man was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and to be flogged, who has particular favour-Ernest Kiss, Aristides Desowffy, since been acquitted at the Court of Queen's

The meeting was principally composed of working

men, but Mr. Councillor Heywood presided, and

opened the proceedings. The circumstances which

led to the meeting were these. Some months since the workmen of the Messrs. Worrall, dyers, struck

for higher wages, and an apprentice named Thomas

Bailey absented himself at the same time. The Messrs.

Worrall, of course, had no remedy against the jour-

neymen, but they obtained a warrant against the

apprentice, and at the close of the week before last

(on Friday) the offender was brought before Mr. II.

L. Trafford (the stipendiary) and other magistrates of Salford. Mr. W. P. Roberts, attorney, was employed by the dyers' union to defend the young man, and urged that as he was bound apprentice at the age of seventeen, and was now twenty-three years of age, the indenture was no longer binding upon him. On the other side it was urged that the apprentice, having neglected to make his election at the age of twenty-one, or on attaining his majority, the afternoon of the 6th, having disappointed the he had forfeited the power, and could not subsequently do it. Mr. Trafford (the magistrate) took the latter view, and said that the prisoner, having neglected to make his election, had no right after committing the offence to turn round and plead it then. Mr. Roberts urged that there was no offence under the indenture. That document became void on the apprentice attaining his majority, and no written document being made subsequently to conof fresh linen destined for the use of her captive tinue the apprenticeship, the magistrate had no husband. Be this as it may, the priest was arrested power under the statute. It might be said that the prisoner was working under an implied contract. from week to week, and that he had no right to desert and leave his employ without notice. If that was so, let the magistrate punish him for that; but in such case he could only inflict upon him the penalty for having broken a civil contract, whereas under the indenture the punishment would be a penal one, panied by her sister, Countess George Carolyi. imprisonment with hard labour. These arguments Countess Batthyanyi is said to have brought her were over-ruled-the magistrates declined even to husband seven millions of florins as her marriage lot the case stand over till the judgment of a superior court could be had-and the prisoner was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour. It was discovered after the young man had gone to gaol that the commitment contained av additional clause, "and to be corrected," which his gaolers are said to have told him meant "to be Rogged with the cat-o'-nine-tails," and that before he left the New Bailey prison they should "have a go at him!" Mr. Roberts being apprised of these facts by the dyers, went to London on Saturday, found Mr. Justice Talfourd in chambers, and obtained an habeas corpus to remove the prisoner from gaol until the legality of the sentence could be as trophies in the Georgian Saloon of the Grand Armoury. There were altogether sixty-four standards. the electric telegraph, was aware of the happy change in his destiny half an hour after the learned

> moved the first resolution :- "That this meeting deeply regrets the continued obstinacy of the Messrs. Worrall, in not having acceded to the just and reasonable claims of the men late in their employ for that advance of wages conceded by the Mr. TEER gave the history of the strike, stating

judge had pronounced his decision.

urge to masters, had induced the majority of them to advance the rate of wages again. "Messrs, Worproceedings in reference to them. The speaker went on to deprecate turn-outs, except as a last resort; but contended that when a class of men them down to the position of paupers merely from a foolish and wanton system of competition they would be guilty of neglecting a moral duty which they owed both to themselves and society if they did not resist.

showed how the Dyers' Union and Sick and Burial Society had progressed since its establishment four vears ago. He said be found that from 1834 to 1835 their contributions had amounted to £4,108 19s. 31d that in the next year they were £3.319 17s. 51d. in the third year £2,944 10s. 5d., and in the year 1837-8, £2,144 13s. 41d. The total was £12,518 Here was a little fortune subscribed, and it would have gone a great way in supporting these industri ous and steady men in sickness and misfortune could it have been retained for that purpose; but here were the Messrs. Worrall trying to crush it. II would show how they had applied the money, that the parish books—(cheers)—they had paid to superanuated workmen £785 11s.; and they had paid to the friends of deceased members, for funerals

£865 16s.: total, £10,173 10s. 9d. (Loud cheers.) The resolution was supported by Mr. Donerry, Mr. Storky moved-"That this meeting expresses

its strong disapprobation of the cruel and unjust sentence passed upon Thomas Bailey." Mr. R. J. RICHARDSON (bookseller) seconded the motion. He said it might be right to imprison an

aprentice, but was it right to employ that most inuman torture—which the laws of England, he contended, never did, and he hoped never would know or recognise—the application of the cruel and inhuman torture of the lash? (Cries of "No.") Mr. W. P. Roberts, the attorney, was called upon to support the resolution, and was received they may be, of having resisted the demands of the with loud cheering. He said, it is one of our misfortunes, and a very great one, that the indignation some of us may feel—the desire to battle with oppression—is not participated in by the working classes generally, but they meet us with their apathy, and so sanction the cruelty they ought to resist. I trust that a different spirit is coming upon us. I only look for England's salvation when the time shall have come that every working man looks self, and when they shall arise as one man to resist oppression, wherever it rears its head. (Cheers.)

I only know it is a healthy work (Laughter and cheers.) I have been in it twenty years; and I never felt happier, stronger, healthier—(loud cheers) —than I do at this moment, and never felt heartier pleasure than I do now in meeting the oppressor, and daring, defying, and lashing cheering.) Whenever the time shall have come that they so determine, the day of oppression has gone by for ever. My friends, I had some little doubt whether I ought to have come: I had some doubt whether I ought, because I have no wish to mix myself up in quarrels between masters and their men. I thought in this case at first it would be better to leave the masters and men to fight their battles out; though if the question were one ot importance to them, and the working men were true to themselves, it was satisfactory to my mind that the victory would be theirs. If the working classes were not true to themselves, it was perfectly clear to him they would be beaten, and that they ought to be beaten; for under God's providence, I know of no better means of bringing men to do their duty to one another than oppression when they neglect it. (Hear, hear.) I say I thought I should be out of place here at first; but when I recollected that this meeting was one to protest against a cruel, oppressive, and unjust sentence, reflected that I should be shrinking from my duty were I not to do so. (Cheers.) I am glad to see you have welcomed this young man, Thomas Bailey, o the meeting, and shown such generous sympathy for him. I was there when they had him before the magistrate. I saw him sent to gaol, and I thank you and the high heart within I have bee The affairs of Canada have once more assumed a able to see him out of the "den of thieves." (Loud cheers.) He is at liberty; he is a proof of you ' MONTREAL, SEFT. 26.—I hasten to inform you power when united, of your weakness when dis-

from the theatre, or some exciting amusement, after a little signing a little bit of a document, called an indenture, stuffed in with all the conditions the masters may have chosen to give his instructions for, that the signing of a document like this should subject a man, for merely neglecting his work during a few days, to be thrown into prison, and to forfeit his manhood, by one of the most de-

I say that no sooner did the prisoner come to be twenty-one years of age than he was free to choose i

evidence that he did not know there had been a strike, and when I asked if there had been any alteration of wages at Messers. Worrall's, he said he did not know. Then again, though it was clearly proved that this man had absented himself, there was no proof that he had absented himself unlawfully. There was nothing inconsistent with the fact, that he might not have been away from his work with the permission of his master. I don't say I think they had given him permission to go away, I think they had not, but I say the magistrate ought to have given him the benefit of what the other side neglected to prove. I urged this, but I failed to make the court comprehend. They were determined he should be imprisoned and flogged. (Cries of "Shame.") Now, it is just possible that some of you may think that this flogging part of the sentence—the words in the warrant are, that he be imprisoned and put to hard labour, and that he be think that the last term means nothing. But I ment. I know some of them have a relish for it; and one of them once told me he never knew such a thrill of joy come over him as when he lifted the him through an application to the judge would have been too late. Fortunately there is a sort of humanity about these gaolers at the New Bailey. It seems to be a part of that humanity that they like to send a youth or a man home to his parents or his wife with his back lacerated, that they may feel his growning and shows his feeling. (Parameter) his ignominy and share his feelings. (Renewed cries down our position, which he can either admit or of "Shame.") You know what an awful thing assail. Having thus put Mr. Brook in his proper this application of the lash is. You have seen it in position, I shall now proceed to examine his argunewspapers, no doubt, that a man threw himself newspapers, no doubt, that a man threw himself ments. He complains of having been misreprefrom the mast of a ship and was dashed to pieces sented. If I have misrepresented him it has not rather than have the cut applied to his back; and another man, a soldier, perished from the lash at English law as applied to adults; but is has been allowed to linger on the statute-book with regard to apprentices, and that is the reason why I said the law of apprenticeship could not be applied in this case to a man who attained his majority, seeing that the punishment awarded him by the law of apprentices was one which the law had not retained in the case of those of mature years; and that was a point referred to in glowing trems by the learned judge to whom the application was addressed. Notwithstanding the opinion that strikes are an evil, I believe they do more good than harm. As I said, there is an unfortunate leaning on the part of the

magistrates towards the masters; but when I say that, I speak of stipendiary magistrates, separating them from the others-and it is accounted for. perhaps, on the ordinary principles of human nature, because they associate and have all their pleasures together. What I complain most of in this case is that the magistrate, though he had a doubt as to his power to deal with the prisoner, did not do as other judges do, and as judges direct juries they should do that where there is a doubt they should give the benefit of it to the prisoner. With regard to the flogging, I belive that the magistrate did not intend it to appear against the prisoner. I did not hear it pronounced in the judgment—but it did not appear in the warrant. But while I have pleasure in saying that, I say that the punishment of flogging ought not to be recognised at all. Mr. Roberts went on to impress on the meeting the necessity of preserving their unions, and concluded amid loud Mr. Southwell and others afterwards addressed

on Thursday, charged with leaving his work without giving the customary three weeks' notice. The town clerk of Salford appeared for the Messrs. Worrall, and Mr. W. P. Roberts for the defendant. Before the case was entered into, Mr. Trafford, the stipendiary magistrate, appearing greatly excited, handed a letter to Mr. Roberts, and desired that the town clerk and Mr. Roberts would retire, and read it. The letter contained a threat to the effect that if judgment were given against the defendant steps would be taken to shoot the magistrate. The town clerk and Mr. Roberts having returned into court, Mr. Trafford said he could not, after reading that letter, give an unbiassed judgment; and requested Mr. Roberts to consent to the postponement of the case, in order that some other magistrate might hear it. Mr. Roberts, however, declined to do so, and inti-mated to Mr. Trafford that the magistrate ought to treat the matter with contempt, and discharge his duty on the face of it. He said the letter purported to be signed by Mr. James Teer, the secretary of the Dyers' Association, and there was every reason to believe that it was a forgery. He was sure Mr. Teer would not be guilty of writing such a letter. The case of Walmsley was then proceeded with, and occupied a long time in hearing; but judgment was deferred till Friday.

THE MINERS OF THE NORTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE YORTHERN STAR. Sin,—The delegate meeting of the Miners of this district took place on Saturday last, at Mr. Greener's, sign of the Cock, Newcastle, when an accession of members were added to the union, together with additional delegates, thus preventing proofs of further progress of the most cheering are brought in the coners of the bank of Engand, the intendence or the fortitude to make a stand draw out its paper instead, and purchase up the against this nefarious system of man being used up goods at merely nominal prices, and store them up in warchouses till prices get up again, when they against this nefarious system of man being used up to make a stand draw out its paper instead, and purchase up the against this nefarious system of man being used up to make a stand draw out its paper instead, and purchase up the against this nefarious system of man being used up to make a stand draw out its paper instead, and purchase up the against this nefarious system of man being used up to make a stand draw out its paper instead, and purchase up the against this nefarious system of man being used up to make a stand draw out its paper instead, and purchase up the against this nefarious system of man being used up again, toogether with additional delegates, thus preventing in warchouses till prices get up again, toogether with additional delegates, thus preventing in warchouses till prices get up again, toogether with a draw out its paper instead, and purchase up the against this nefarious system of man being used up against this nefarious system of man being used up against this nefarious system of man being used up against this nefarious system of man being used up against this nefarious system of man being used up against this nefarious system of man being used up against this nefarious system of man being used up against this nefarious system of man being used up against this nefarious system of man being used up against this nefarious system of man being used up against this nefarious system of man being used up against this nefarious system of man being used up against this nefarious system of man being used up against t

The first business was of a preliminary nature,

striction of labour, from which it was understood that in future, and until the miners are more generally organised, four shillings per day shall not be exceeded, but it is left entirely to each colliery or district to fix a temporary restriction or regulation at any figure below the said four shillings.

Letters were read from Sir G. Grey and Professor

Philips, the Commissioner appointed to examine into the ventilation of mines, wherein the former states his readiness to have the case alluded to properly examined, and the latter appoints Monday, the 22nd of October, at 3 p.m., to meet a deputa-tion of the Miners concerning the state of the col-lieries with respect to the ventilation. The following collieries were then selected, each to send one man to form the deputation:-Washington, Westerton, Crook Hall, Castle Eden, Walls End,

the sole purpose of "urging them to form combinations to resist reduction of wages, and to insure employment to all Miners who are willing to work;"
and he must show us how he will take out the old
whereas the object of that gentleman's visit was to
ascertain the condition of the pits with regard to
ventilation, and to urge the necessity of governmental interference in preventing the immense sacrifice of life, caused by explosions, &c.; and lest his
humane purpose should be attempted to be misconstrued, he guarded against that by the following
words:—"He declined any participation in the diswhich must be repared white take out the old
spokes and put in the new ones, and yet prevent
thus they will meet with that due consideration,
the submitted to your consideration,
I probably be submitted to your consideration,
I thus they will meet with that due consideration,
I probably be submitted to your consideration,
I probably be submitted to your consideration,
I thus they will meet with that due consideration,
I probably be submitted to your consideration,
I thus they will meet with that due consideration,
I probably be submitted to your consideration,
I probably be submitted to your consideration,
I thus they will meet with that due consideration,
I probably be submitted to your consideration,
I thus word of the law. As our numbers and unanithe sword of the law. As our numbers and unanithe sword of the law. As our numbers and unanithe sword of the law. As our numbers and unanithe sword of the law of the sword of the sword of the sword of the law. As our numbers and unanithe sword of the law. As our numbers and unanithe sword of the law. As our numbers and unanithe sword of the law. As our numbers and unanithe sword of the law. As our numbers and unanithe sword of the law. As our numbers and unanithe sword of the law. As our numbers and unanithe sword of the law. As our numbers and unanithe sword of the law. As our numbers and unanithe sword of the law. As our numbers and unanithe sword of the law. As our numbers and unanithe sword of the law. As our numbers and unanithe swor strucd, he guarded against that by the following words:—"He declined any participation in the dispute between them and their masters about wages," this object being a national remedy for the benefit of all ages and countries have had to perform. For no all Miners. The delegates resolved with perfect unanimity to afford Mr. Wyld every aid in defending tructive batteries of despotism have been let loose combining two or three branches of industrial pur-

These recitals had a tendency to arouse the delegates to a more definite plan of procuring a redress of those evils, and on the motion of Mr. Smith, it without any substitute being provided beyond the from others. was resolved:—"To lay before the respective collieries the necessity of establishing a law fund, in order that injustice to the working Miners may be order than the provided to the mean that injustice to the working Miners may be order than the provided to the mean that injustice to the working Miners may be order to the working Miners may be order than the mean that the mean tha The meeting was then adjourned unto Saturday,

the 27th inst., at New Durham. Yours truly.

may be laid before the deputation and Professor Philips. All statements to be accurate, and sent in on or before Saturday, October 20.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin,—I have just read with no small degree of astonishment Mr. Brook's reply to my letter on the Currency. It appears that he has not thought

proper to make the slightest allusion to any one of But supposing that it should survive the storm, my arguments, having, as he says, met them in his letter to Mr. Culpan. I have no desire to take up suffer, in the expectation of better things, would the the pages of the Star, or the time of its readers, dered that I was one of the principal persons alluded rules of logic, no man is ever called upon to prove a negative. He must first attempt to prove his posi-tion. If he succeeds, the discussion is at an end; if he fails, then we assume the affirmative, and lay do to the men would not be of much use if the laws remain untouched; and if he alter the laws then he does not let the money alone, inasmuch as the money springs from the laws; and therefore whatever was done to the men would be of no avail, because others would be found to pursue the same

Mr. Brook seems to treat the idea of money

being abstracted out of the country with levity He observes, that no one will part with his gold cither to the foreigner or any one else, without re-ceiving an equivalent; and that should it be abstracted that which would be left behind would speedily rise in value, and thus bring back its abstracted brethren. Now these are very fine words, and well calculated to deceive persons who are ignorant of the nature of such transactions. But when we come to strip them of their outward tinsel, and examine their naked form, we shall find a mass and if one pound would do then, how would one and examine their naked form, we shall find a mass of fraud and robbery on the one hand, and of wretchedness and misery on the other. With regard to parties receiving an equivalent for their gold it is no matter to the working classes, inasmuch as they are not moneyholders, and have ters detailing his whole plan, then if we think him the transaction. But any one nothing to do with the transaction. But any acquainted with these transactions knows that when gold is sent abroad it very seldom goes in the regular way of buying and selling. There are the Rothschilds, and others of the same class, who have their establishments in almost every commercial parts, a method which must always be imperfect.

C. Shackleton.

C. Shackleton.

C. Shackleton.

C. Shackleton. nothing to do with the transaction. But any one hands. These parties can as easily transmit gold from one country to another, without the process of buying and selling, as a man can lift the victure opponents proceed to act upon the suggestion control to despair to hear the petty leader of Victim Finds (Victim Finds and Mrs. Sharp.—For General to drive men to despair to hear the petty leader of Victim Finds (Victim Finds and Mrs. Sharp.—For General to drive men to despair to hear the petty leader of Victim Finds (Victim Finds and Mrs. Sharp.—For General to drive men to despair to hear the petty leader of Victim Finds (Victim Finds and Mrs. Sharp.—For General to drive men to despair to hear the petty leader of Victim Finds (Victim Finds and Mrs. Sharp.—For General to drive men to despair to hear the petty leader of Victim Finds (Victim Finds and Mrs. Sharp.—For General to drive men to despair to hear the petty leader of Victim Finds (Victim Finds and Mrs. Sharp.—For General to drive men to despair to hear the petty leader of Victim Finds (Victim Finds and Mrs. Sharp.—For General to drive men to despair to hear the petty leader of Victim Finds (Victim Finds and Mrs. Sharp.—For General to drive men to despair to hear the petty leader of Victim Finds (Victim Finds and Mrs. Sharp.—For General to drive men to despair to hear the petty leader of Victim Finds (Victim Finds and Mrs. Sharp.—For General to drive men to despair to hear the petty leader of Victim Finds (Victim Finds and Mrs. Sharp.—For General to drive men to despair to hear the petty leader of Victim Finds (Victim Finds and Mrs. Sharp.—For General to drive men to despair to hear the petty leader of Victim Finds (Victim Finds and Mrs. Sharp.—For General to drive men to despair to hear the petty leader of Victim Finds (Victim Finds and Mrs. Sharp.—For General to drive men to despair to hear the petty leader of Victim Finds (Victim Finds and Mrs. Sharp.—For General to drive men to despair to hear the petty leader of Victim Finds (Victim Finds and Mrs. Sharp.—For General to drive men to despair to hear the petty leader of Victim Finds (Victim Finds and Mr THE SALFORD DYERS.—THREATEVED Assassination of a Magistrates at the New Bailey, Salford, before the magistrates at the New Bailey, Salford, before the magistrates at the New Bailey, Salford, before the magistrates at the New Bailey, Salford, is generally sealed up in casks, and consigned to another, it and consigned to another. When the detached factions calumniating their own flesh and in locality, 2s. 8d.

Bradford, Form one shelf of his cupboard to another, it detached factions calumniating their own flesh and in locality, 2s. 8d.

Bradford, Form one shelf of his cupboard to another, it detached factions calumniating their own flesh and in locality, 2s. 8d.

Bradford, Form one shelf of his cupboard to another, it detached factions calumniating their own flesh and in locality, 2s. 8d.

Bradford, Form one shelf of his cupboard to another, it detached factions calumniating their own flesh and in locality, 2s. 8d.

Bradford, Form one shelf of his cupboard to another, it detached factions calumniating their own flesh and in locality, 2s. 8d.

Bradford, Form one shelf of his cupboard to another, it detached factions calumniating their own flesh and in locality, 2s. 8d.

Bradford, Form one shelf of his cupboard to another, when the form one shelf of his cupboard to another, a is generally sealed up in casks, and consigned to some large commercial house, where it remains to insert letters, though otherwise unobjectionable, unopened until it is reshipped to the place from which exceed half a column.—Ed. N. S.] whence it came. The talk about an equivalent is therefore so much nonsense. But the rise in the price of that which is left behind is a painful fact, and one which the people are soon made to know to their cost. For just in proportion as money rises their cost. For just in proportion as money rises THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF THE or put on short time, and wages reduced twenty or thirty per cent. The money, which before paid two men on full time, now pays six on short time. The ference, on the 7th of November next, to deliberate streets are filled with unwilling idlers, who must either subsist on parish relief,—work at the degrading test-hills for sixpence per day,—or be fed with the cold and trembling hand of charity from organisation among the trades, I, therefore, trust drell, Henry II. ostablished a footing in Ireland in the year 1872. From that period to the present their depressed condition, and as I have laboured in conjunction with many of you to establish an organisation among the trades, I, therefore, trust Irishry, previous to the "Reformation," was as the soup kitchens. Nor are the working classes the only parties who suffer during these periods. Parish relief, test-hill wages, and soup-kitchen fare, begin to tell fearfully on the tills of the shopkeepers and other small tradespeople, who depend upon the trades have spent in strug-

tradesman and manufacturer continue to become men to make two shillings for an individual in the lation. New names, but the same tyrannous due, and their means to take them up have become capacity of an employer, while the employed are policy, continued to divide the people of this illdue, and their means to take them up have become capacity of an employer, while the employed are policy, continued exhausted. Their goods are thrown upon the only making one shilling for themselves. And yet fated island. market at half price in order to raise the means to meet their outstanding acceptances. The parties thusiastic trades' unionists of the old school, who have taken away the gold now bring it back. The trades of Great Britain have never yet had again, lodge it in the coffers of the Bank of England, the intelligence or the fortitude to make a stand

had doubled in value. Such a story is but to mock

and the people must starve till it is brought back

Wingate Grange, Oxclose, Crow Trees, North Hetton, Cassop, and Ouston.

The Secretary having announced that a most calumnious article had been published in the Globe paper, and reprinted in the Newcastle Courant, at once charging Mr. Wyld, M.P., with attending the public meeting of miners held on the Black Fell, for the sole purpose of "urging them to form combinations, and the sole purpose of "urging them to form combinations, which is acted upon, would the sole purpose of "urging them to form combinations, and the sole purpose of "urging the urging the dual to the success of any political purpose of "urging the urging the urg just remind him, however, that "society is a wheel which must be repaired while it is in rapid motion ;"

Several delegates then detailed the hardships and suffering endured by those whom their hard-hearted employers had turned out of door in this inclement season of the year, and it affords some consolation to learn that in one case the workmen have taken legal proceedings to ascertain whether they are not legal proceedings to ascertain whether legal proceedings to ascertain whether legal proceedings to ascertain whether they are not wronged by some one, and they nave been taught to entitled to one month's notice before ejectment. At believe that government has the power of redressing another colliery the workmen have had their wages their wrongs. When, therefore, a popular government had been elected they would naturally look ceased to work until an advance of price is given, their wrongs. When, therefore, a popular government had been elected they would naturally look fills up his time in following his trade as a shoetow work until an advance of price is given, for some speedy relief, and if they found only increased distress they would soon overturn the the entire wants of his family; and thus, by assoour wretched country, the most hideous of earthly wonth had been elected they would soon overturn the claim two branches of industry he is, to a great wonth of the wages and a quarter of land, which supplies his two acres and a quarter of land, which supplies his two ac the wages earned has been retained by their master creased distress they would soon overtain the for goods got at the store, but as this is said by a legal gentleman to be illegal, summonses are to be masters to power. It requires very little penetrate that the moment Mr. Reach others living in the same neighbourhead who are taken out to recover the wages so retained. Six of the workmen had also been apprehended and taken before the magistrates for neglect of work, convicted, and ordered to prison for three months, when Mr. Briggs, the attorney, demanded to look at the agreement, which he pronounced invalid, and succeeded in getting the magistrate to reverse his deciral ceded in getting the magistrate to reverse his deciral ceded in getting the magistrate to reverse his deciral ceded in getting the magistrate to reverse his deciral ceded in getting the magistrate to reverse his deciral ceded in getting the magistrate to reverse his deciral ceded in getting the magistrate to reverse his deciral ceded in getting the magistrate to reverse his deciral ceded in getting the magistrate to reverse his deciral ceded them to combine two branches of incomployment, and the ceded in getting the magistrate to reverse his deciral ceded them to combine two branches of incomployment, and the ceded them to combine two branches of incomployment, thank Heaven, belongs to England we attribute all these evils—to England we justly attribute them. All the crime, and some dustry together; and among others I may mention a carpenter, who is employed by me at the present time, who not being able to find employment at his trade much more than half the year, thought upon the same neighbourhood who are attempted to put his plan into execution the critical ced in the crime and some of the punishment, thank Heaven, belongs to England we attribute all these evils—to England we attribute all these evils—to England we attribute them. All the crime, and some of the punishment, thank Heaven, belongs to England we attribute all these evils—to England we at taken out to recover the wages so retained. Six of tion to discover that the moment Mr. Brook others living in the same neighbourhood who are England we attribute all these evils—to England has left the country, and the paper money has been curtailed in quantity and raised in value; but if we chief articles of home consumption which the want liberty of conscience, and to extinguish the hope of

edness and misery to which even ireland, in her worst periods, has been a stranger.

The magnitude and extent of our industrial operations are such, that it will be utterly impossible to carry them on with a metallic currency, without such a breaking down in the price of labour and its such a breaking down in the price of labour and its measures for their relief from the relief from the response for their relief from the relief from the response for their relief from the relief from the response for their relief from the relief from the

increased in value ferty-fold. All this would take place whilst the circumstances of the country were accommodating themselves to the altered state of the currency. Can any one suppose that it would be possible for any government to maintain its existence, much less its popularity, during such a general wreck. Most decidedly not. The people would cry out, like the Israelites of old, for their old Egyptian taskmasters and the flesh-pots, in preference to perishing in such a wilderness of despair.

But supposing that it should survive the storm,

result answer the proposed end? I deny it. Were with mere eavil or wordmongering, and am therefore desirous that a proper understanding should
be come to. I should not have written after Mr.

Tresuit answer the proposed end: I deny it. Well
the people who produce the only parties who comsume, then it would be a matter of perfect indifference whether the price of their labour was great or corrected. It is possible that some of you may Culpan had taken up the subject, had I not consi-small. But when we consider what a large portion there are who live without any kind of labour, and asked the govener of the gaol if the pris ner was to be flogged? He said, "Yes, he will be negged with the cat-o'-nine tails," and I know that these gaolers are not backward in inflicting the punishment. I know some of them have a relish for it: Culpan, that we, the free paper advocates, are bound to prove certain things,—how the paper will work in our foreign trade, &c. Now, with all due deference to Mr. Brook, I beg leave to inform him that if that is his opinion, he is ignorant of the laws amount consumed by the idler and the foreigner. cat-o-nine tails—"he liked to pitch it into them so."
(Cries of "Shame": and great sensation.) It is a mere accident that Bailey was not flogged on first going into goal, and then our endeavours to save going into goal, and the goal prove anything. He has thrown out the challenge, and assumed the affirmative of the question; while we occupy merely a negative position; and by the made equal to that of the sovereign, in order to the sixpence was made equal to that of the sovereign, in order to the sixpence was made equal to that of the sovereign, in order to the sixpence was made equal to that of the sovereign, in order to the sixpence was made equal to that of the sovereign, in order to the sixpence was made equal to that of the sovereign, in order to the sixpence was made equal to that of the sovereign, in order to the sixpence was made equal to that of the sovereign, in order to the sixpence was made equal to that of the sovereign, in order to the sixpence was made equal to that of the sovereign, in order to the sixpence was made equal to that of the sovereign, in order to the sixpence was made equal to that of the sovereign, in order to the sixpence was made equal to that of the sovereign in the same proportion that the labour is reduced. It is the sixpence was made equal to the sixpence was made equal to the sixpence was made equal to the sovereign in the same proportion that the labour is reduced. It is the sixpence was made equal to the sixpenc preserve the balance of trade we should be obliged to give the foreigner forty pounds worth of goods in return for the same quantity for which we now give him only one pound's worth, whilst the man who is now worth fifty pounds a year would then be equal to the man who is now worth fifty pounds a year would then be equal to the man who is now worth is the man who is now worth is to the man who is now worth is in the man who is now worth is now w to the man who is now worth a thousand. Now afford them the facilities to provide for themselves these parties could not be enriched in this manner useful employment, by breaking up our landed without the people being made poorer by the tenures, and throwing open the soil for national amount. While, therefore, the man of money rather than have the cat applied to his back; and another man, a soldier, perished from the lash at Hounslow. As was justly remarked by the preceding speaker, this punishment is unknown to the English law as applied to adults; but is has been intentionally, but has arisen from his unhis fifty pounds raised to a thousand, the man who guarded method of writing. But the explanation which he offers does not, in my opinion, mend his fifty pounds raised to a thousand, the man who have to labour for about twopence. Mr. Brooks case. He would let the money alone, but not the seems to be afraid of having to strip his shirt from money dealers. Now I imagine any thing he could his back under a national system of paper money, but. I think, under his metallic currency we should

soon have none to strip.

As for handing the land—which ought to be the common property of the nation—over to the fund-holder, I think these parties have robbed the people to a sufficient extent, without having the land handed over to them as a reward for their pecula-

In conclusion, I would observe, that I have no wish to drag irrelevant matter into the discussion; but when we are told that in a certain state of society money would be of no use, we are led to ask what that state of society is? Mr. Brook will, perhaps, say that I am here misrepresenting him-that whether it be one pound, or one hundred millions;

Queen's head, near Halifax.
[We have no objection to the fullest discussion of

ORGANISATION OF LABOUR.

GENTLEMEN, -As you are about to meet in Conand other small tradespeople, who depend upon the and the time which the trades have spent in strug-wages of the working classes for their support. It gling to secure "a fair day's wage for a fair day's is in vain that almost every article in their shops work" have totally failed. You may behold the are ticketed astonishingly cheap! half price! &c.; money has become so dear, and labour so cheap, themselves have never yet correctly understood or that the people have ceased to be consumers of anything but a few of the coarsest articles of food. In consequence of this the home trade becomes parallysed, and destitution increases. The bills of the tradesman and manufacturer continue to become

money. This is what is meant by one of those rises in the price of gold which Mr. Brook treats with so much indifference.

That can only be done by making the working classes, as far as possible, their own employers, much indifference. being relative to the adoption of a few regulations for conducting the business of the delegate meeting, and to facilitate the same.

The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the re
The next question was in connexion with the rewho are licensed to defraud them, merely because and their hands to execute; the national resources remain undiminished, but a few casks of gold are locked up in the cellars of some foreign country, concerned, all classes of workmen are subjected to foreign parliament followed this glorious union. and safely lodged in Threadneedle-street.

Mr. Brook has given us a programme of what he would do had he the power. This, of course, we are to look upon as his plan of setting things to rights. First, we are to wait until the government its duty towards its parent? On that head a new comeffect the industrial, social, and political emancipation of labour. As several of these propositions may

unanimity to afford Mr. Wyld every aid in defending and vindicating his character against the foul slander, and provide the means (if needs be,) to prosecute the party who propagated it.

The next business was a proposition from Seaton Deleval Colliery, "That a subscription be entered into to assist the widow of the late secretary, Wm. Bell," which was adopted unanimously.

The next business was adopted unanimously.

The next business was a proposition from Seaton Deleval Colliery, "That a subscription be entered into to assist the widow of the late secretary, Wm. Bell," which was adopted unanimously.

The next business was a proposition from Seaton Deleval Colliery, "That a subscription be entered into to assist the widow of the late secretary, Wm. Bell," which was adopted unanimously.

The next business was a proposition from Seaton Deleval Colliery, "That a subscription be entered into to assist the widow of the late secretary, Wm. Bell," which was adopted unanimously.

The next business was a proposition from Seaton Deleval Colliery, "That a subscription be entered into to assist the widow of the late secretary, Wm. Bell," which was adopted unanimously.

The next business was a proposition from Seaton Deleval Colliery, "That a subscription be entered into to assist the widow of the late secretary, Wm. Brook has not done so is clearly evident from his programme. Setting aside this idea that we are to labour market, and in many instances obliged to work for the slope shops, and be otherwise subjected to the many evils arising from the overstocked state of the labour market, will surely consider the member of labour market, will surely consider the member of their trade to be in a superior position who can say entire fault lies at the door of the Irish program. who are competing with each other in the slave exposing in the statute book its venality and its you and the cause in which you have embarked.

ventilation will forward the same to M. Jude, San- will have to perish by thousands; whilst the Jews, little use to give to either the carpenter or the shoe-dyford-lane, Barras Bridge, Newcastle, that they and those who are holders of gold, would, according maker I have alluded to, or any other man, two, and the decrease of land perhaps at a conto Mr. Brook, have their property, which is gold, increased in value ferty-fold. All this would take

the most beneficial results would flow from labour being placed under far superior associational ar-

rangemeuts. Yes, I repeat that it is by the association of la bour that it can alone be emancipated and associated under far superior circumstances to which I have alluded in the case of the carpenter and the shoemaker, which, nevertheless, prove that, even under the most unfavourable arrangements, a combination of at least two branches of industry,

whereby agricultural and manufacturing pursuits shall go hand in hand, are indispensably necessary.

I must observe, before I conclude, that I think your first aim ought to be to establish a National Organisation of Trades. To do that you must make the contribtions as low as possible; and, in answer to several friends who have wrote to me to ask my opinion respecting the propriety of levying a weekly contribution as a fund to establish home colonies, be (if done at all) when the members of the associindustry, making an advance of capital-say in paper-money, which may be called treasury notes, or any other name-until that be done, believe me, the emancipation of labour will never come.

ARE HER MISERIES ATTRIBUTABLE?

(From the Belfast Vindicator.) It is painful to listen to the quack politicians and would be patriots of the day descanting on the causes of Irish misery. They throw history overboard, and blasphemously assert that the cause of Irish misery is entirely attributable to the indolence and stupidity of Irishmen themselves. Even some of our Repeal organs gravely talk of selfreliance, and denounce their own countrymen as rial, in telling speeches, which was unanimously the most consummate blockheads on the face of agreed to, and ordered to be forwarded to our estors, who daringly preach that all the evils of Ireland are of her own making. We deny this in toto, and denounce the preachers as revilers, and as knowingly perverting the simple truth. They might hold the doctrine in question if the Parliament were Irish, and if the government of the country were in the hands of Irishmen. If the Irish governed themselves, then, indeed, would it be just to attribute to them the evils that pervade wrong we can write a series in reply; he can then this country; but it is equally just, at first, to atribute to England those miseries which afflict the plan; he can then reply, and we can rejoin. I people of Ireland. It is just to do so, because to behold the determination on the part of Eng-land to continue the present system. But it is fit A glance at the past will show that the present system has been handed O'Connor's letter was discussed, and a resolution down and perpetuated by a brute force which overcame all resistance, and mocked all efforts to destroy it up to this hour. Why, then, blame the vic-tim, if bound and overpowered it cannot resist the

descending blow of the executioner? In looking at the history of Ireland since the connexion with England commenced, the review is as melancholy for the past, as gloomy for the future. Invited over by the profligacy of a scoundrel, Henry II. established a footing in Ireland in Irishry, previous to the "Reformation," was as great a cause of exclusion for an English minister, or his ready automaton, in Ireland, as Catholicity has been in our own days; but even this was not sufficient, for we learn that, in in spite of all these disadvantages, the descendants of English settlers soon got Irish feeling, and to support English as-cendancy the plunderers of one century were the

plundered of the next. How long this centennial plundering might have gone on it is impossible to conjecture, had not the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688 introduced a new order of plunderers whose religion differed from the religion of the mass of the Irish popu-

Catholic degradation, and English or Protestant ascendancy, now succeed to Englishry or Irishry, and it must be admitted with increased violence, and a greater disregard of all social and moral ties than any even the black statutes of Kilkenny evinced.

The first act of justice to Ireland was after the glorious and successful resistance of her then Colonies in North America to English ascendancy. Notwithstanding the devastation of ages, the population of Ireland, true to the religion of their ancestors, gained in numbers, in wealth and organisa-

The forces of Great Britain were deemed barely sufficient to protect her own shores, and Lord Bucktheir misery.

Could anything but the most infatuated madness induce a people to cling to a species of currency which affords such opportunities to a set of conscienceless scoundrels to plunder and rob them at pleasure? The people remain as willing, and as able as ever. Their heads are as skifful to contrive, and their hands to avecute; the patient leaves of the protect her own shores, and Lord Buckthey happen to be employers. I am firmly continghamshire declared to the people of Belfast the vinced that to attempt any other mode of permanently bettering the condition of all classes of Ireland must now depend on her own population. The accursed statues of William III., of George II., of George III. which declared Catholics incapable their labour, would turn out to be a most grievous of their labour, would turn out to be a most grievous of their labour, would turn out to be a most grievous of their labour, would turn out to be a most grievous of George III. which declared Catholics incapable their labour, would turn out to be a most grievous of their labour, working the protection—that they happen to be employers. I am firmly continued to the people of Belfast the vinced that to attempt any other mode of permanently bettering the condition of all classes of Ireland must now depend on her own population. The accursed statues of William III., of George II., of George III. which declared Catholics incapable of their labour, working the protection—that their labour, working the protection—that they happen to be employed the field of employ—the accursed to the people of Belfast the inghamshire declared to the people of Belfas inghamshire declared to the people of Belfast the inadequacy of England to afford protection—that Ireland must now depend on her own population. of George III. which declared Catholics incapable of bearing arms, were then forgotten. Protestant joined Catholic, the volunteer association sprung

> The Protestants were not, even after this experience, prepared to emancipate their fellow-soldiers, and succeeding years enabled the demon of English ascendancy to foment a religious rancour which made a desert of our fertile isle, and turned neighbour against neighbour-man against man, The gifts of nature were spurned, and, to use the expressions of a talented countryman, "Blessings were spurned by government, who embraced, in preference, fanaticism, and malignity, and made us a nation of victims, and a government of

When weak in numbers, the government of Eng-

Bell, which was adopted unanimously.

It was then resolved "To hold the next delegate meeting at the house of Mr. G. Corby, New Durham; chair to be taken at nine o'clock a.m. The levy for the unemployed to be threepence per member, and one penny to the general fund."

Several delegates then detailed the hardships and Several delegates then detailed by those whom their bard-hearted the side that we are to labour market, will surely consider the member of their trade to be in a superior position who can say their trade to be in a superior position who can sa

could just get a view of all the banks being stopped, of employment prevented him from purchasing rational freedom, is the game England has long

Chartist Intelligence.

DORKING.-A lecture was delivered in the Odd Fellows' lodge-room, Three Tuns Inn, Dorking, on Friday evening, the 12th inst., by Mr. C. G. Reynolds, a working man of this town. Mr. R. showed the necessity of extending the elective franchise to every male adult registered resident—the evils of a state church, the legal plundering of the people of two-thirds of the tithes—the evils of primogeniture and entail, showing the curse of locking up the land from the cultivators of the soil-the necessity of extending free trade to all imported goods as well as home productions, and to all matters pertaining to the happiness of the human family, particularly education, which ought to be as free as the air we breathe. The lecturer was warmly cheered during the delivery of his lecture, at the close of which he kindly promised to lecture again on Friday next. Thanks were unanimously voted to the lecturer and

chairman, and the meeting separated
Nottingnam.—A public meeting on behalf of the
political prisoners was held in the Townhall, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to her Majesty.—On the motion of Mr. Sweet, Mr. John Wall was appointed chairman, who after a short address called upon Mr. Roberts to move the first resolution, as follows :- "That this meeting deplores the excessive and severe punishment inflicted upon the persons of all political adjourned until Monday next. offenders; that we deeply lament two of our fellow-countrymen should have been brought to a premature death by the infliction of a cruel punishment for refusing to perform a degrading and unhealthy labour, inflicted upon them contrary to the sentence of the judge before whom they were tried, more especially as they were convicted on the evidence of witnesses of the worst possible moral character, as hear 66. proved on their trials. And that they were tried at time of great political excitement all over Europe. when the minds of jurors, and all those in the admi nistration of the law, would be operated upon by such excitement, so as to give their verdict and award punishment under a momentary impulse, instead of a calm impartial exercise of their mental faculties;" which, being seconded by Mr. Skerritt, was carried unanimously.—Mr. Harrison moved, and Mr. Fletcher seconded, the second resolution, as follows:—"That if it is necessary to inflict IRELAND AND HER RULERS - TO WHOM | punishment for such offences as have been attributed to the persons now suffering incarceration and hanishment for political offences, it is the opinion of this meeting that sufficient punishment has been in-flicted to satisfy justice, and vindicate the authority of the law; and it is likewise the opinion of this meeting that anything like vindictive party revenge will have a tendency to lower the institutions of the country in the good opinion of the population." Carried unanimously.—Mr. Sweet then moved, and Mr. Saunders seconded, the adoption of the memoteemed member, F. O'Connor, Esq., for presentation to the Home Office. The same individuals moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor, for the use of the Hall, which was also carried unanimously, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman, who briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting

> CRIPPLEGATE, 28, GOLDEN-LANE. - The committee for placing Mrs. Sharp and Mrs. Williams in business met on Sunday, when the following sums were handed in:—A few Friends, "Cock and Castle," Hackney-road, per J. Cadell, 3s. 4d.; Collected by Mr. Earl, 4s. 8d.; Mr. Green, 7d.; Mr. Miller, 3d.

passed pledging the meeting to assist in the re-organisation of the Chartist movement; and six shillings was forwarded to the Executive.

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

RESPECTED SIR,—Having been requested by the members of the Chartist Association in this town to write you a few lines—we think it best to preface them with a short history of the Chartist cause in this very slothful and slumbering borough of Great Yarmouth. In March, 1848, a few friends who had the cause of Chartism at heart, and had for a long time admired your bold, straightforward, and noble advocacy of the rights of the people, had a desire that your motion for the establishment of the Charter should be backed by a petition numerously signed by the inhabitants of this place; and for that purpose, together with a view to establish a branch of the National Chartist Association, those friends, eight in number, formed themselves into a provionduct and arguments of this true and noble patriot, we are, in a great measure, indebted, and shall never forget his kindness in coming amongst us; but, Sir, enough of the meeting; a petition was soon got up and obtained, I believe fifteen or sixteen the patriot, we are the patriot, we are, in a great measure, indebted, and shall never forget his kindness in coming amongst us; but, Sir, enough of the meeting; a petition was soon got up and obtained, I believe fifteen or sixteen the patriot, we are, in a great measure, indebted, and Rostock, 18s to 22s, Danish, 18s to 22s, Saal. 20s to 24s, East Friesland, 15s to 17s, Egyptian, 14s to 15s, Danish, 18s to 22s, Egyptian, 23s to 24s, Danish, 18s to 22s, Saal. 20s to 24s, East Friesland, 15s to 17s, Egyptian, 14s to 15s, Danish, 18s to 22s, East Friesland, 15s to 17s, Egyptian, 14s to 15s, Danish, 18s to 22s, East Friesland, 15s to 17s, Egyptian, 14s to 15s, Danish, 18s to 22s, East Friesland, 15s to 17s, Egyptian, 14s to 15s, Danish, 18s to 22s, East Friesland, 15s to 17s, Egyptian, 14s to 15s, Danish, 18s to 22s, East Friesland, 15s to 17s, Egyptian, 14s to 15s, Danish, 18s to 22s, East Friesland, 15s to 17s, Egyptian, 14s to 15s, Danish, 18s to 22s, East Friesland, 15s to 17s, Egyptian, 14s to 15s, Danish, 18s to 22s, East Friesland, 15s to 17s, Egyptian, 14s to 15s, Danish, 18s to 22s, East Friesland, 15s to 17s, Egyptian, 14s to 15s, Danish, 18s to 22s, Egyptian, 14s to 15s, Danish, 18s to 1 hundred signatures, and was forwarded for presentation to the House of Commons; and the committee having done all they could to assist you in this, having done all they could to assist you in this, formed a branch of the Chartist Association, which for a time, promised to do all we could desire. But alas! the time of excitement over, our members fell away, and now we are, and have been left for some time, with only some fourteen or fifteen members; those few we, however, believe are good men-men who will stand to the cause and the principles they have advocated, so long as life remains to them, al though their path may be strewn with difficulties, and persecution meet them at every point; and happy, yea, proud, am I to say, that out of the eight men who first attempted this work in Yar-mouth, one only has departed from us, the others remain to this day all safe. And now, Sir, it remains only for me, at this time, to inform you of the purport of this letter, which is this, as we have had no help in the town, no lecturing, beyond what we ourselves have done, and we having sent two sums to the Executive, and several to the Victim sums to the Executive, and several to the Victim Fand, we consider ourselves members of the Association, and should be very much obliged if you could pay us a visit. And it now appears likely that we shall have a public meeting some time in November next, convened by what is called "The Liberal Registration Society," and Joseph Hume, Esq., and Sir J. Walmsley, M.P., are to attend; and, in order that all classes may be represented at the meeting, we should be most heavy to see you. meeting, we should be most happy to see you amongst us, for, we think, that if you was to visit the town, our society would be increased, and much good would be done. I must now apologise for the length I have trespassed upon your time, legislature to have been, it is a consolation to find and hoping you will receive this in a favourable light, and consider it as a mark of our respect for

We subscribe ourselves your sincere, though humble, fellow workers in the good cause of Liberty,
W. C. SAWYER, President. J. Fulcher, Secretary.

cheerfully attend the proposed meeting.

Yours faithfully, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE CHARTIST PRISONERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-Until I heard Mr. O'Connor's speech at the recont public meeting at John-street, I was not aware at whose expense the Chartist prisoners in the metropolis were exempted from the liability of offensive labour. Mr. O'Connor's munificence in this matter, ought to be put to the credit side of his account, in the public estimation.

The letter of Mr. Rider, in last week's Star, I forwarded to a friend who takes a generous interest porters. in the welfare of all who incur suffering in their endeavour to serve the people, and he, desiring to lighten the generously assumed responsibility of Mr. O'Connor, instructs me to pay ten shillings per would follow, we should behold a mass of wretchsoon which is am ueshous of making, by oringing to pay for that victors success, leading to which even Ireland, in her these cases before your notice, which is this—that liveland cannot be oppressed and productive; and liveland cannot be oppressed and productive inisher miseries must, ere long, entail retributive miscular: talent, temper, education, station, and I will cular; talent, temper, education, station, and I will Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macclesfield-sheld add, public literary services, must combine to M. Jude.

P.S.—It is respectfully intimated that each colliery having just complaints about the state of the little property, and the people radation which surround them. It would be of at Parsonstown,

Internal of nosse is at present engaged in astronomical observations with his monster tolescope that the many who have given him their applause at Parsonstown,

Internal of nosse is at present engaged in astronomical observations with his monster tolescope that the many who have given him their applause at Parsonstown,

hasten to give their pence to relieve him from this

indignity. The same gentleman, "R. L. B.," also commissions me to purchase one pounds worth of a stock of books of the late Henry Hetherington, and present them to the "Distribution collection" of which Mr. Thomas Clark is secretary, for the benefit of the "Wives and families of the Chartist benefit of the "Wives and families of the Chartist Victims." (I have forwarded a contribution of my own books for the same purpose.) The appropriateness of presenting books of Mr. Hetherington to this lottery is worthy of notice. It is at once to honour the dead and serve the living. Could Hetherington know it he would rejoice in such a destination of his volumes. And for the sake of those concerned, I hope the circumstance will prove an attraction to the "Distribution."

Yours, very faithfully, GEO. JACOB HOLYOAKE. Reasoner office, Oct. 18th, 1849.

THE SEWER ACCIDENT IN PIMLICO.

(Continued from the 6th page,)

The adjourned inquest on the bodies of the five men who recently lost their lives in the sewer in Kenilworth-street, Pinlico, was resumed at two

CHOLERA.

SATURDAY.—The Metropolis; cholera 18, diarrhoa 13. The Provinces; cholera 112, diarrhoa 73. Scotland; cholera 5. Total.-cholera 135, diarr. Monday.—The Metropolis; cholera 12, diarrhoga

19. The Provinces; cholera 153, diarrhea 53, Scotland; cholera 78. Total,-cholera 243; diar. hœa 92. Tuesday.—The Metropolis; cholera 9, diarrhoa

14. The Provinces; cholera 113, diarrhoa 40, Scotland; cholera 4. Total,—cholera 126, diarr. hœa 54. Wednesday.—The Metropolis; cholera 8; diarr. homa 8. The Provinces; cholera 88; diarrhoma 42. Scotland; cholera 17. Total,—cholera 113, diarr.

Thursday.—The Metropolis; cholera 5, diar. rhœa 2. The Provinces; cholera 78, diarrhœa. 36. Scotland; cholera 1. Total,—cholera 84, diarrhœa

FRIDAY .- The Metropolis; cholera 7, diarrhma 10. The Provinces; cholera 66, diarrhoa 32. Scotland; cholera 8. Total,—cholera 81, diarr-

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—The debate on the Roman question in the National Assembly commenced on Thursday, and was still going on when the latest accounts left. During the speech of M. Mathieu de la Drome an unpleasant altercation took place between M. Bixio and M. Thiers, which led to a hostile meeting between these two gentlemen. The duel took place in the Bois de Boulogne at five o'clock p.m., and with pistols. They fired one shot each, when the seconds came forward, and declared that the parties had done all that honour required. Letters from Bordeaux announce the election of the Red Republican candidate Lagarde, in opposition to the Legitimist candidate M. Ravey, and M. Gauthier the Orleanist. M. Lagrade polled 26,000;

Gauthier, 15,000; and Ravey, 7,000 votes.

The Evenement says, "The Aid-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia has been presented to the Minister of Foreign Affairs by M. Kisselef, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires. After a long conference, the Russian envoy is said to have declared that the

HUNGARY,-Pesth has been the scene of fresh tragedies. On the 9th of October Ladislaus Czanyi and Baron John Jessenak were put to death by the rope. Another of the first "notables" of Hungary, the octagenarian Eugène von Beöthy, is a prisoner, and looks forward to a violent death.

Markets, &c.

MARK Lane, Monday, Oct. 15.—Our arrivals of both English and foreign wheat during the past week have been moderate, and with few samples from the home counties moderate, and with few samples from the home counties to this morning's market, we had rather more life in the trade at an advance of 1s to 2s per qr. for Engish upon last Monday's prices, and fully 1s. per qr. upon fine foreign. Flour dull. Barley, both for malting and grinding, neets with a ready sale at full prices. Beans and peas quite as dear. The supply of foreign oats was good, but, fine com of all descriptions sold pretty readily at last week's prices. In rye little doing. Linseed and cakes unaltered.

British.—Wheat.—Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, red, new. St. to 44s, ditto white, 40s to 50s, Lincolu, Norfolk, and Yorkshire, red, 35s to 40s. Northumberland and Scotch, white

280lbs., 32s to 35s.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17.—The arrivals of grain fresh in this week are very limited. Wheat, and all other articles, held firmly at Monday's prices, most of our country markets

being on the advance.

Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, Friday, October 19th.—
There was very little wheat on sale, and realised fully the rates of Monday last. In Foreign wheat there was a fair amount of business transacted at the extreme quotations of that day. The supply of barley moderate. Choice qualities of oats were the turn dearer. Beans and peas fully supported Monday's quotations.
Richmond (Yourshine), October 12.—We only had a thin supply of wheat this morning. Wheat sold from 55 tid to 65 6d; oats, 1s 9d to 35 3d; barley, 3s to 3s 6d; beans, 4s

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from a61d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs, loaf. CATTLE.

supplied, moved off heavily, at a decline in the prices of of Monday last of 2d per Sibs. With all breeds of sheep, excited their quality, however, was indifferent. Generally speaking the mutton of trade was in a very sluggish state, at a fall in the quota-tations noid on this day expendent as 2d and 2d. tions paid on this day se might of 2d per 8lbs. The highest estigure for mutton was 4s per 8lbs. Prime small porkers sold old steadily at full prices. In other kinds of pork next to not not the prices are a second to the prices.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD. - Friday .- Beasts, 806 806 sheep, 6,480; calves, 295; pigs, 240. Monday.—Beasts, 4,919; sheep, 29,240; calves, 141; pigs, 243.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).—Beef, 2s. Sd. tdl. till 38, 10d.; calves, 141; pigs, 243. 3s 10d; mutton, 3s od to 4s od; veal, 3s od to 3s od od pork, 3s 2d to 4s 2d.

P.S.—An answer will much oblige at as early a time as convenient.

MY FRIENDS,

I have only just time to say that I will cheerfully attend the proposed meeting.

My attend the proposed meeting.

J. Fulcher, Secretary.

Newgate and Leadenhall, Monday, Oct. 15.—Inferioreion to beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; primerion mutton, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; pork, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; seed, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; small pork, 3s 3d to 3s 10d to 4s 4d; 4d.

Pork, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 3d to 3s 10d to 4s 4d; 4d.

Per 8lbs. by the carease.

Suppose the carease.

Suppose the carease of the carease of the carease of the carease of the carease. SMITHFIELD, Friday, October 19th. - With beasts the the

SMITHRIELD, Friday, October 19th. — Will octate the choicest qualities were scarce, and some of this description in made 4s. The number of sheep was small, prices nominon a nally ruled about the same as on Monday last. At abutabut the same as on Monday last. dant supply of calves and very little trade for them; priceprice were still lower. The dead market being glutted with pig; pig; there was a very slow sale for them at lower rates.

POTATOES. SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, October 15. - The arrivals lails las week were rather limited: they met a ready sale at that the following prices:—Yorkshire Regents, 70s to S5s per ther too Wisbeach ditto, 65s to 70s; Scotch ditto, 65s to 70s; forci i whites. 50s to 70s.

whites, 50s to 70s. Borough, Monday, October 15. - Our hop trade ede ee tinues in a very inactive state, and prices are somewimewis

lower for Sussex hops. Kents, however, especially ally finer sorts, maintain their value, and a slight advance ance in some cases taken place. The duty of £50,000 finds sads s

London, October 15.—There was a good supply of Calof Causeseed from Essex and Kent, and factors had to submisubmin a further decline; the article may be quoted 705 10705 to a The transactions in other sorts of seeds were quite tribe tribe and prices remained nominally unaltered.

in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Pris, Prisi office, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in thein there of Westminster, for the Proprietor, FEARGUSO'CON'CON Esq. M.P., and published by the said William Riom Riom the Office, in the same street and parish.—Same Same