best they can. POUR IN YOUR PETITIONS. Your faithful Friend and Representative, FEARGUS O'CONNOR

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

TO ALL CLASSES WHO LIVE BY THEIR LABOUR.

My FRIENDS.

I look upon every man who earns his bread by the labour of his hands or the labour of his intellect, as a working man—that is, I consider the architect, who draws out the design of a house which labourers are to build, to be as worthy of his hire as the labourers themselves; while, upon the other hand, I look upon it not as an injustice, but as a sin, that the idle should live in luxury upon the labour of the industrious; and it is because the land constitutes

reply of Mr. WHEELER, and other allottees of O'Connorville, to the Nottingham BOOBY, and from those STARTLING DISCLO-SURES you will learn the base slander and lying hypocrisy to which every man who attempts to serve the poor without a selfish motive is exposed, and you will also discover the avidity with which the Press of faction seizes avidity with which the Press of faction seizes upon the lucubrations of those reptiles, when you recall to memory the fact, that the "Nottingham Review" published the rubbish of the ROORY with the usual indersement as to his BOBY, with the usual indorsement at the BOBY with the usual indorsement at the BOBY with the usual indorsement at the stipulated price—that is, at the whole—the Editor was in possession of the name of the writer—which, however, he withheld—the legitimate and the only conclusion to which you can come being that he was in possession of his character also—no great treasure—but the developement of which might have stigmated the name with an odium that might have stigmated the stranged the name with an odium that might have stigmated the STARTLING DISCLO.

SURES. However, as a matter of course, the "Nottingham Review" will publish Mr. Wheelers and the ach member will wheelers are last compared with the more in order to prevent after-claps, it must be written and said and said and suspendent of the worst acre, but might have stigmated the name with an odium that might have stigmated the sure property. Why should you not possess in the deeds of yourselves beget your fears. It is the deeds of yourselves beget your fears. It is the debt of yourselves beget your fears. It is the debt of yourselves beget your fears. It is the debt of yourselves beget your fears. It is the debt of yourselves beget your fears. It is the debt of yourselves beget your fears. It is the debt of yourselves beget your fears. It is the debt of yourselves beget your fears. It is the debt of yourselves beget your fears. It is the debt of yourselves beget your fears. It is the debt of yourselves beget your fears. It is the debt of yourselves beget your fears. It is the debt of yourselves beget your fears. It is the debt of yourselves beget your fears. It is the stipulated price—will expect that he is to go get of the which is not yell the elair. Mr. Joseph Turner at the stipulated price—will expect that he is to go go do sail the debt of your selection. It is the sail price—will expect that he is to go go do sail the debt of your selection. It is the debt of your selection. It is the stipulated price—will expect that he is to go go do sail the price—

You will also find a letter in this week's " Star," from the occupants at Lowbands, in reply to Mr. Driven's evidence at Northampton, and it gives me no little pleasure to find the occupants upon the several estates, thus coming forward gratuitously, and without any—the slightest—solicitation upon my part, to speak for themselves. I have often told you that, like Wilberforce. my strongest desire was like Wilberforce. my strongest desire was like Wilberforce. my strongest desire was like Wilberforce. The state of the states, and retused over the working Men's News'-room, and the working Men's News'-room, bank delivered in the working Men's News'-room, bank delivered in the working Men's News'-room, and the conduct of the Halifax Guardians in partition to assertions made by Mrs. White and Mrs. Do-nounded satisfaction on "The Curse of an Aristocracy," by Mr. John Bentley, of Bury, which gave unbounded satisfaction. While and Mrs. Do-nounded satisfaction on "The Curse of an Aristocracy," by Mr. John Bentley, of Bury, which gave unbounded satisfaction. On the Monday evening Mr. William Nixon, of Manchester (late victim in Kirkdale Gaol), lectors of the paupers, although not "support that the dietary of the paupers, although not "support that the dietary of the paupers, although not "support that the dietary of the paupers, although not "support that the dietary of the paupers, although not "support that the dietary of the paupers, although not "support that the dietary of the paupers, although not "support that the dietary of the paupers, although not "support that the dietary of the paupers, although not "support that the dietary of the paupers, although not "support that the dietary of the paupers, although not "support that the dietary of the paupers, although not "support that the dietary of the paupers, although not "support that the dietary of the paupers, although not "support that the dietary of the paupers, although not "support that the dietary of the paupers, although not "support that the dietary of the paupers, although not "support that the dietary of the paupers, although not "support t like Wilberforce, my strongest desire was to live down prejudice, and in concluding this part of my letter, I may say, that the last week has been one of the happiest of my life, and the cause of that happiness you will find in week has been one of the happinest of my life, and the cause of that happinest you mill find in the several responses to my letter of last week, and the result of which will be such a platant of independent voters going to the poll at the next General Election as will astomate the centre of Labour; not for one country, nor for two counties, but for a majority of the counties, but for a m

postscript to this letter. However, as it is indispersable that those who invest their money in such a project, should be thoroughly ac-

veying the property, will cost nearly 200% pant of any one of those allotments employing However, every subscriber must pay at the a single individual for a single day in the year, rate of 321. an acre, from one acre to eight. and how stands the matter? Why, that Then in last week's "Star," I made a mistake as to the price of the growing timber, which I put down at 4,000%, while I find it is ment to 125 FREE LABOURERS; and Duke of Richmond in the chair, and a considerable less than 2,500%. You must understand that would produce more than twenty times assembly of peers and commoners around him; and,

must pay off.—out. for Land, 1. for the timber; and legal expenses, and 5l. for the timber, I undertake not only to return to every purchaser of an acre his 5l. paid for timber, and to every four-acre man his 20l.

The National Association of Politic Industry and to every four-acre man his 20l.

The National Association of Politic Industry and Complete Industry and Industry Industry and Industry and Industry and Industry and Industry Industry and Industry Industry Industry and Industry Industry Industry and Industry Indus paid for timber, but also to level all the fences, sition in which the labourers of England can tion for the Protection of British Industry and Capaid for timber, but also to level all the iences, and to convert all the old building materials—such as bricks, stone, timber, door and window sills, and other materials—to use out of the profits made on the timber, that is—they shall had a labourers of England can bloom the labourers of England can bloom for the Protection of British Industry and Capital, "was duly inaugurated, a long list of vice-profits, with all the Protectionists of note in saying, "But these men would not be all labourers." My answer is, that they are now in labourers of England can bloom for the Protection of British Industry and Capital, "was duly inaugurated, a long list of vice-profits, with all the Protectionists of note in both Houses of Parliament, was read, and a general committee appointed.

After the adoption of the usual anti-free-trade reprofits made on the timber, that is—they shall be all the control of the usual anti-free-trade reprofits made on the timber, that is—they shall be all the control of the usual anti-free-trade reprofits made on the timber, that is—they shall be all the control of the usual anti-free-trade reprofits made on the timber, that is—they shall be all the control of the usual anti-free-trade reprofits made on the timber, that is—they shall be all the control of the usual anti-free-trade reprofits made on the timber, that is—they shall be all the control of the usual anti-free-trade reprofits and the control be all piled in lots, and ready for sale, to the occupation upon their own land would thin the solutions, the following was adopted:—" That, from occupants or others who may wish to purchase market in which they are now a surplus; the peculiar circumstances attending the last geneoccupants or others who may wish to purchase them. They should be piled in quantities that would build a suitable cottage, which the purchaser could buy at less that half the retail price, saving the carriage, and the money received for them would be equally divided amongst the purchasers—that is, if they amongst the purchasers—that is, if they sumers; and the 125 freemen would be much brought 2,000l., every man who purchased an better customers to every branch of trade, brought 2,000%, every man who purchased an better customers to every branch of trade, cies immediately to address the Queen, praying that acre and did not purchase materials, would than the ten slaves now employed upon the her Majesty will be pleased to dissolve the Parlia-

more than Land and all would now fetch. I shall be turned from a wilderness into a parawhile I shall be much deceived if they do not fetch over 3,000%, or 6% an acre. But as 1 was enabled to sell him his free labour field, wish the "Worcester Journal," and other Let it be clearly understood that I by no wish the "Worcester Journal," and other Let it be clearly understood that I by no wish the "Worcester Journal," and other Let it be clearly understood that I by no College Hospital, from "tremendous pericarditis, a free labour price for his slave labour.

Save to change positions with his sordid and often unscrupulous master, who, instead of playing the unscrupulous master, who, instead of playing the body, the peace of the city, the security of the body, the peace of the city, the security of the free labour of his former slave, as well as to pay microcosm of man. so is order to all this microcosm of man. so is order to all this microcosm of man. so is order to all this microcosm of man. so is order to all this microcosm of man. so is order to all this microcosm of man. so is order to all this microcosm of man. so is order to all this microcosm of man. so is order to all this microcosm of man. so is order to all this microcosm of man. so is order to all this microcosm of man. newspapers so favourable to myplan, to reserve this letter as condemnation of my present juggle, I wish to disarm them; and in order or interference, to any amount that the conjuggle, I wish to disarm them; and in order or interference, to any amount that the conjuggle, I wish to disarm them; and in order or interference, to any amount that the conjuggle, I wish to disarm them; and in order or interference, to any amount that the conjuggle, I wish to disarm them; and in order or interference, to any amount that the conjuggle, I wish to disarm them; and in order or interference, to any amount that the conjuggle, I wish to disarm them; and in order or interference, to any amount that the conjuggle, I wish to disarm them; and in order or interference, to any amount that the conjuggle or interference or int

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 30. 1849.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

GROCOTT, but let the article be read by all and that there should be no mistake, I will here fidence of the working classes enables me; and the very same rules that apply to Mathon Every purchaser of an acre must pay 37 will apply to any other estate that I may pur-

quainted with the subject, and as some appear to mathen, as respects of this town was need on ruesday evening, the future seems all chaos—all doubt. Thomas Clar to be in error, let me now clearly state how the matter stands.

Of this town was need on ruesday evening, the future seems all chaos—all doubt. The Halifax meeting, after an elaborate investigation favour of the People's Charter. The chair was as to it with regard to the most simple developed as to it with regard to the most simple matter stands.

Every man who wishes for an acre will have to pay 321. the acre, at the price I propose to purchase, costing 301., and putting down 21. an acre for legal expenses of conveyance and surveying; and perhaps this will appear small when I tell you that the stamp alone, for conveying the property, will cost nearly 2001.

## PROTECTIONIST MEETING.

ment, and appeal to her people."

A two-fold plan (says the Times) was suggested. 16l.; thus reducing the price of the Land—
including legal expenses and surveying—to 28l.

same estate.

I trust that I have now placed the matter in such a clear and understandable light that no li

MR. KYDD'S TOUR.

Every purchaser of an acre must pay 37

"Two acres", 74

"Three acres", 148

"Five acres", 229

"Seven acres", 259

"Begin acres", 259

"Begin acres", 269

"Begin acr TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Wheeler's reply. I am not so sure of this, however, as that paper has changed editors, and I learn that the present conductor is an old and virulent enemy of mine.

Note that the present conductor is an old and virulent enemy of mine.

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Note that the present conductor is an old and virulent enemy of mine.

Note that the present conductor is an old sold some fixed upon it by fair valuation. I bought the mean of the water of the control of the water for 67% 10s. I made a profit of nearly 30%.

Instruction of nearly 30% and acre upon other estates, and refused over an acre upon other estates, and refused over on "The Curse of an Aristocracy," by Mr. John on "The Curse of an Aristocracy," by Mr. Joh which it is proved that our dependent poor are partially exhibited to the world. Still the Victim worse fed, than our punished criminals; in other Committee request the income and expenditure to words, the honest husbandman, who by fifty years' be laid before an intelligent public in order that of industry has added wealth to the state, who has

best off; while the strictest attention shall be paid to the sub-division, and the most critical account, in a printed form, as to the expense, shall be placed in every member's hand.

So much with regard to Mathon, as respects

The restriction before leaving the hall. It will be forwarded for presentation on Friday, the with your present system of "Devil-take-the-hind-most" free trade and competition. When I think of it, I am astonished when I know that our legislators do not think of it, with but few exceptions. I am melanchy—the future seems all chaos—all doubt.

# THE LAND AND LABOUR QUESTION.

TO MR. WALTON AND THE BRITISH

Sir, -As an admirer of all who make it their study to propound plans really calculated to mitigate the miseries of the toil-worn slave, I was highly gratified to observe the bold stand taken by the London without them, they will only be ready to help those who can help themselves. Up, then, and be doing: do not deprive the government of the pleasure and expense of cultivating the waste lands as long as there is plenty of land to purchase otherwise, and abridge part of his luxuries, for so noble a cause. "was recently found in the village of Stapleford, 16l.; thus reducing the price of the Land—including legal expenses and surveying—to 22l.

Now I hope that I make this matter of trees and old materials sufficiently plain. I put down old materials at 2,000l., while, perhaps, the reader would be astonished when he hears that they were not crected for 20,000l.—or 5,000l.

Thus that I have now placed the matter in the faction can put him down as one of my juggled and old materials at 2,000l.—or 5,000l.

The tenant farmers were recommended to stop pay. The tenant farmers were recommended to the end in the village of lace au

of the industrial classes would be enabled to do, and of the best quality, and the land could be got not only of the best quality, but also in the best locations of the best quality, but also in the best locations of this distribe; it is evidently the snaring of a distribution of the d of the industrial classes would be enabled to do, and

the bark strips. There are fir trees there, which Mr. Cullingman estimated at over three strips, the bark strips. There are fir trees there, which Mr. Cullingman estimated at over three strips, the bark strips. There are fir trees there, which Mr. Cullingman estimated at over three strips, the bark strips. There are fir trees there, which Mr. Cullingman estimated at over three strips, the bark strips. There are fir trees there, which Mr. Cullingman estimated at over three strips, the bark strips. The bark strips and much unpleasant sensition in the minus of the calculation of what is called LOP and TOP, which is always considered as the buyer's prities have appealed to the college of the Manchester Victin communities have appealed to use of the Manchester Victin committee have appealed to the fact market in England for such stuff, and every particle of which should be economically converted into eash.

So much for purchase money, and money returned from sale of timber, leaving the paying them are for for our arcs and the fullence of the manches of the victims and the converted into eash.

Feargus O'Connon.

The dothers the man a ready eause givent excitement and much unpleasant sensition in the minus of the character of the leasing of these presents, that the key of retrieved their money back by reduction for the minus of the character of the strip which is contained in the language of these presents, that the sign and northing more can't work on the grant and northing more of the strip which is always considered as the buyer's which is always considered as the buyer's which is always considered as the buyer's which is alw

something like a proper estimation may be taken of

Additional money given in prison by. friends, viz.,

They are supplied with pens and paper. Sent by London Committee to Mrs. Donovan, from January 18th to

By Manchester Committee By the Council ... Leeds, January 31st. Mr. Barker

Another source (per week) Mrs. Leach, per London Committee Mrs. Rankin, per London Committee

We remain, sir.

# Your much obliged servants, F. C. CROPPER, and Mrs. RANKIN.

THE Morning Advertizer says,-" Every door of

quantities, whether land or other raw material of A Worcester publican has a pig only half-fatted, general manufacturers. This a well organised union which weighs 120 stone.

Sir,-Our attention having been drawn to two articles which lately appeared in your paper, and in which our names are mentioned, and as we are there reported to have made certain statements, we trust to your sense of justice to allow us, on behalf we trust to your sense of justice to allow us, on behalf of ourselves and brother allottees, the opportunity of correcting the mistatements and exaggerations of your correspondents. Now, Sir, from the writing of "B.," we were led to expect something terrible, as he speaks of "The extreme folly and perverse wickedness of Mr. O'Connor in propounding the scheme." But, after an attentive perusal, had he not wilfully misrepresented the conversation he heid with some of us, we should have been content to have treated his bombastic ravings with contempt.

appointed partisan, trying to out Mr. O'Connor from the representation of Nottingham. Vin hope! it will require something stronger than the conversations booked by "B.," whether they are those of the cottager's wife, or that "specimen of rural invalidations.

simplicity," whose intellectual abilities enabled him to state that "Sum'num are wors nur sum 'rum."
We will now come to the conversation with Merrick, which is marked with that exaggeration that runs through the whole article (as, for instance, turning a simple tri-coloured flag into a splendid banner). But here the writer has overshot his mark, for even if Merrick had stated that "the occupants were in great distress, brought on by their own improduce, and the habit of cocking up their little fingers;" does not "B."—or Booby—see that that would be no argument against Mr. O'Connor or the practicability of the Land Plan? and is the next practicability of the Land Plans and is the next paragraph he speaks of the "magnificent school-house, and thirty-six beautiful cottages—I should think more commodious than any that the allottees had previously dwelt in;" rather a strange proof this of "the extreme folly or perverse wickedness" of their founder. Oh, prejudice! how thou dost blind the ages of the votarious!

And if I am anower the real mine of labour, and the only field from which the labourer can draw a fair requitation has not his work, that I have made up my mind to struggle to the death for the restoration of GoD's people, and I never will join in any-mixture of the first the restoration of the mine, and I will undertake to produce the admirable article written bas not the further arms of my project for its object.

I shall now conclude by calling the attent of the admirable article written bas not the further arms of my project for its object.

When I say my project, I do not mean any Land Plan proposed by myself, because I will burn into ashes, and withing to make the best manure for twenty acres of ground. There are trees there valued at more from the real manufacture of the site of the parties, and of the seven tons of timber—oak trees—and, of the more happy than the writer to notice from the more former impressions. I wish that it were otherwise in one, far an sure, would be more happy than the writer to notice from the more former impressions. I wish that it were otherwise in one, far of Saturday last, there appeared two letters were signally emanting from King.—I void of all classes of society—when. I think the word there will be signature of "B," who seems to time an safely induge in generalized. But Mr. "B," an all burn into ashes, and without the admirable article written of the admirable article written of the admirable article written. I have been seed the parties, when it is a fixed been are shown as a manufacture of the state of the parties, and the project for its object.

I wish that I have made up my mind to struggle to the death for the admirable article written of the proposed by myself, because I will undertake to produce.

I wish that I have made up my mind to the provide of the parties, will be idealized. Let us the provide of

And "Dear Jem," who it seems is a worthy companion to his correspondent, and has visited the interior of most of the lock-ups in the neighbourhood, declares that, in order to prove that he is a Good Brick, he will furnish anyone with tales as long as they will find "lush;" and this is the person to whom "B," refers all who may want to know anything about our present condition or future pros-

Sir, such being the character of one of your corbury valiantly coming to the rescue, and he, as well as "B." was so charmed with the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the general appearance of the Estate, that they both became absolutely poetic. Mr. Bradbury has not hesitated to sacrifice truth for the sake of a finely rounded period. If, as he states, Tawes's cheek was wan, it is the result of his former occupation in the unhealthy factories of Nottingham, and not the result of the pure air of O'Connorville; and the best answer to this question is the concurrent testimony of all who knew him, on his arrival, as to his vastly improved personal appearance, and his own declaration, that ho never enjoyed better health or was more contented in his mind; his children, he also declares, are strong and hearty, the pictures of ruddy health, and with the exception of the one who had the fever, they have all enjoyed better health than they ever did at Nottingham; "their wan and care-worn cheeks, and heavy languid glances," existing only in the imagination of their poetic visitor, who must have been thinking of their former condition, when they were the slaves of those petty tyrants 1 11 9 who lord it over the children in the factories, and not of their present proud state, as the children of an independent English labourer, who, like the rest of us, call no man master, and trust by a judicious application of our energies to the cultivation of the soil, to be enabled to convince our fellow working men that the means of their redemption is in their own hands whenever they like to turn their attention to the obtaining the possession of the Land. But both Bradbury and "B.," in the depth of their sympathy for what they are pleased to call 0 7 6 Tawes's destitute state, wilfully keep out of sight the fact, that before he came here to be a "victim to O'Connor's perverse wickedness," such was his prosperous condition, that for months he had been an inmate of a poor law bastile, where the food he now enjoys would have been considered a positive luxury; but it did not suit their purpose to mention It is true, as stated by Mr. Lambourne, that owing

to the dearness of provisions on our first arrival, and the failure of the potato crop both years we have had many difficulties to encounter; and where is the working man or tradesman who can say he has passed over the last two years without difficulty? but he did not say, neither is it true, that persons with families will not be able to get a living stop there; that you will not be satisfied with sending a few petitions to parliament, enforcing your claims to inhabit the wastes of your country. Although, I readily admit the influence of the well-organised Trades, I am afraid the Whig government is all but inaccessible to that influence; unless you in the first place convince them that you can do without them, they will only be ready to belt those his sojourn amongst us, and after the interviews with the schoolmaster and Tawes, so pathetically described. Let any unprejudiced person comparthis statement made in the presence of the par-ties, with his letter to a newspaper that he knew we did not usually see, and they will have no hebetter worth the paying for, at a fair price, than if you had the wastes for nothing. Possibly, you will passage is pregnant with instruction to the patron sitation which to believe. Finally, we shall have you had the wastes for nothing. Possibly, you will exclaim—Where is the money to come from? for without money it is impossible to purchase. I admit it. But although a poor man has few pounds, still he is a poor man that has no pence; and as there are many poor men the pence will become pounds. I would not wish to abridge the poor man's necessaries; and he is poor, indeed, who would not abridge part of his luxuries. for so noble a cause the second pounds in the village of Stanleford.

| you had the wastes for nothing. Possibly, you will be exclaim—Where is the money to come from? for beggars, as the beggar marks show that a system of freemasonry is followed, by which a station which to believe. Finally, we shall be glad for those still in doubt to visit us, and judge for those still in doubt to visit us, and judge for those still in doubt to visit us, and judge for those still in doubt to visit us, and judge for those still in doubt to visit us, and judge for those still in doubt to visit us, and judge for those still in doubt to visit us, and judge for those still in doubt to visit us, and judge for those still in doubt to visit us, and judge for those s classes. This our experience teaches us can be best accomplished by their location on the land, even though they should have to encounter the difficulties stated by Bradshaw and B. to be the

THOMAS MERRICK, JOHN LAMBOURNE, SARAH HEATON. RICHARD AVISON, GEORGE POCOCK, WILLIAM HOUSE, BENJAMIN KNOTT. CHARLES TAWES, BENJAMIN KA THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER,

THOMAS IRELAND. Chairman of a public meeting of the a lottees.

George WM. Wheeler, Sec. O'Connorville, June 26th, 1849.

THE FRENCH expecition to Remo has already cost £1,000,000 sterling. .



### Aforeign intelligence.

ITALY.

HE SIEGE OF ROME.—GLORIOUS FENCE OF THE ETERNAL CITY. (From the 'Daily News.') On the 12th, brigand Oudingt sent the following

etter to the Roman Assembly :--'Head quarters of Villa Pamfili, June 12, 5 p m. M. President of the National Assembly,-The wents of war have, as you are aware, brought the which France has placed at my disposal. Before who cannot harbour bostile centiments towards nance any illusion, and for that reason we shall by Let Rome be Rome! France. The Fational Assembly, no doubt, wishes, every possible means resist whoever shall attempt to as I do, not to expose the capital of the Christian destroy our institutions. The brave alone, moreworld to bloody calamities. With this conviction, I beg of you, M. President, to give the greatest publicity to the proclamation which I here inclose. If, twelve hours after the reception of this despatch, I shall not have received an answer in conformity

guished consideration. The General-ir-Chief of the French expeditionary ≺ Oudingt de Resgio.' The following is the answer transmitted by the

force. Receive, sir, the assurance of my very distin-

Triumvirate to the French General:-'General,-We have the honour to transmit to you the answer of the Aesembly, extraordinarily convoked, to your communication, dated the 12th inst. We never herray our engagements. In the execution of the orders of the Assembly and of the Roman people, we have undertaken the engagements of defending the standard of the Republic, the honour of the country, and the sanctity of the capital of the Christian world. We will do so.

Receive, General, the assurance of our consideration. '(Signed-) Mazzińi, Armellina, Saffi, Tri-

nmvirs.' By a decree of General Avezzana, all projectiles

half (about a sou) per pound weight. June 11 .- No striking military operations have

Roman government holds firm to the treaty in its possession, a treaty made and signed by the French plenipotentiary Lesseps, and, until that treaty shall be annulled by the French government, it considers the efforts of Oudinot merely as a furious brigandage, on a large scale, excited by the bribes and bigotry of despots and priests.

On Saturday afternoon, shortly after posting my last, a few companies made a bold sortie from the gate of San Pan razio, with the intention of molesting the French in their fortifications. They advanced, driving the enemy before them, as far as the third line of entrenchments, when a house strongly occupied by the French, and surrounded with barricades, stopped their progress. After having destroved a considerable part of the works, the Romans returned to the city, leaving a garrison in one of the intervening houses, from which the enemy had been d-slodged, and which afforded an advantageous position for checking any onward movement. The fusillade was very brisk for a couple of hours, but the Romans had only one officer and ten soldiers wounded. I was on the Aventine bill at the time, and witnessed the cannonading between the batteries placed there and the French covered batteries, which are situated on a little eminence close to the fortified house to the south of Porta San Pancrazio. Two French cannons were dismounted. They fired chiefly granades, which were true in direction, but usually burst in the air after passing a yard over our heads, probably from their battery being lower than the Aventine. Reinforcements continue to arrive from the provinces, and they have been able, as yet, to pass wishout molestation from the French.

Yesterday afternoon I reconnoised the whole position of the besiegers and besiezed from that noble observatory which commands not only the city and its environs, but also the vast sween of the Roman Campagna from the Abruzzi to the Tyrrhene Sea, I mean the summit of St. Peter's. The principal French force and the general's head-quarters are at Villa Santucci, about two miles south of the posed to occupy that camp, and to garrison the numerous strong houses, villas, and farms around it, stretching their outposts within musket-range of the Roman advanced sentries. Another camp is sitnated at the Villa Maffei, three or four miles west of the Porta Cavalleggieri; and a third occupies the summit of Mente Mario, to the north of St. Peter's and the Casile of St. Angelo. Besides these principal corps, smaller detachments are at St. Paul's extra muros, Ponte Molle, Acqua Acetosa, and Ponte Salaria, so that the circumterence of the city is only free from Porta Pia to Porta San Giovanni. General Garibaldi ascended the cupola whilst I was there, and I had an opportunity of expressing my admiration of his bravery and my good wishes for his final success. He replied with the utmost courtesy and simplicity, and stated his conviction that the French, with their present force, would be unable to gain admittance into the city. After observing the disposition of the enemy's camps, the general descended into the Piazza di San Pietro, in whose ample area he reviewed the troops, about 7.000 or 8,000 men, destined for a cortie by night. The expedition did not succeed in its object, which was that of surprising the French camp, because the enemy's spies had already carried information of the movement, and, on the Roman forces approaching, they found cavalry, infantry, and artillery, drawn up in order of battle, in numbers too superior to render an action advisable. They therefore returned about daybreak and re-entered the city. At an extraordinary sitting of the Roman Constituent held on the 12th inst., Galletti in the chair, the secretary read a despatch from General Oudinot to the President of the Assembly, and the proclamation of the General to the inhabitants of Rome. At the conclusion of the d-spatch, which was listened to with the most complete silence, a cry was raised by the entire Assembly of 'War! Vive la Repub-

The deputy Audinot rose and said-'It is necessary to lay aside declamation and to reason coolly. We have signed a convention with M. Lesseps, which has not been disavowed by the French Government. It ought, therefore, to be in full force as regards the two parties. We must send a message to General Oudingt by some deputies. In this message we must make him comprehend that he is attacking us contrary to good faith, and that he is violating the law

of nations.' (Applause.) The president, with the unanimous assent of the Assembly, appointed the deputies Audinot, Sturbinetti, and Agostini to prepare a reply. The sitting was then suspended, but was shortly afterwards resumed. M. Sturbinetti read the following reply:-General,-The Roman Constituent Assembly, in to your declaration, it ought to consider this convention as obligatory on the two parties and under the protection of the law of nations until the French Republic shall have ratified or repudiated it. In the meantime the Assembly must regard every act of hostility of the French army as a violation of that convention, or any other hostile act which may be communicated, and before the armistice concluded shall have expired. General, you demand a reply in conformity with the intentions and honour of Prance: but none can be more in conformity with the intensilent; they will help afterwards to shout for the tions and honour of France than a halt in a flagrant piolation of the laws of nations. Whatever may be the effect of this violation, the people of Rome can never be responsible for it. The people of Rome are strong in their right, firm in their resolution to maintain the pact by which they are bound to your nation; and compelled by necessity alone to defend and repel every unjust aggression.' (Applause.)

The Assembly adopted this reply, which was or-'Vive la Republique!'

covernment; and they devote themselves willingly if he does not fight.

to this duty with zeal, and without reference to the atigue attached to it. The National Guards have find in us the credulity of Abels; they have envied

tinguished consideration.

· STURBINETTI. Representative of the people and Commanderin-Chief of the National Guard.'

The reply of the Commander-in-Chief of the army over, are worthy of resisting French soldiers. We must likewise consider that there is a condition for that the Romans will certainly defend themselves to are waging against us should place us in that position, of dissensions having taken place in that city. Men, it would be better for us to close our eyes for ever women, and children of all ranks were busily enwith the intensions and the honour of France, I shall than to assist at the interminable oppression and gaged erecting a breastwork behind the breach consider maself obliged to citack the place by open misery of our country. Good health and fraternity! which the enemy was forming. On the 14th, a force. Receive, sir. the assurance of my very distin-

fruitless assault. The firing was kept up until eight is melancholy to think that so much patriotism and o'clock p.m. and then ceased during three hours. devotion should be thrown away. the French. The Triumvirs dissuaded them from the city about the ears of the inhabitants. taken place since my last, although skirmishes and their purpose, saying that everything would end well ricades, should the French enter the city. (From the 'Morning Chronicle.')

JUNE 14. - After the rejection of the French overtures, which were couched in language as insulting as their tenor was unworthy, Oudinot made another attempt, of a more private nature, to draw the Romans to his will. Cernuschi, one of the deputation of the Assembly which regotiated with Lessens, was invited to the French camp, whither he proceeded yesterday morning. Oudinot had the modesty to propose to him that a breach should be made in the walls of the Transtevere, over which the French army should march into the Eternal City with flying colours and music sounding! Cernuschi replied by asking the French General pointedly whether he meant to restore the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, telling him that if he did the gates would be immediately opened to his army. This question Oudinot declined to answer. No assault, as threatened in Oudinot's communication, has yet taken place, but it is expected that one will be given on Saturday (June 16th), that being the anniversary of the accession of Pius IX. What a melancholy contrast is presented by the state of the Christian Jerusalem, and the sentiments of its population, to that which prevailed when the reforming Pontiff took his seat in the chair of the Fisherman!

Meantime, the bombardment is being prosecuted as vigorously as ever, and even nightfall brings no cessation. In the course of yesterday afternoon and this morning several hundred shells, halls, and rockets have fallen in the city, on both sides of the liber. Between seven and eight a.m. to-day, three shells burst in the air, in the immediate neighbourhood of my hotel, in the Piazza Minerva. It makes one heart-sick to reflect on the danger to which the noble library of the Dominican monastery of Santa Maria supra Minerva (so called because occupying the site and partly crected with the materials of an ancient temple of Minerva) is exposed. This library, which is the largest in Rome, and one of Porta San Panciazio. About 15,000 men are supthe richest and most curious collections in the whole world, contains 120,000 volumes, besides manuscripts, and was left in the convent for public use y Jerome Casanate, of Naples. If burned down the loss will be irreparable, as many of the editions are almost unique. The Palazzo Braschi, one of the finest buildings in the city, the flying staircase of which is thought a miracle of art, was struck several times yesterday, and seriously injured. It is close to the statue of Pasquin. At the Palazzo Spada yesterday a homb fell, but was prevented from expoding by the bravery and devotion of Montesanti, a sergeant of firemen, who plucked out the fusee. The firemen (pompieri), a fine body of men, most active lads have been distributed about the city at various points for some days past, and are in constant readiness. The circumstances under which I record these hurried anecdotes are far from pleasant, as every three minutes I am disturbed by the borrid whistling of a shell or rocket, some of them apparently quite near. We, however, take things as coolly as possible; and to make good the old proverb, 'That it is an ill wind that blows nobody good,' the little beggar boys about the streets have opened a market of French balls, and find ready customers at a baioccho e mezzo (not quite three

The Algerines outside have now completed a breaching battery, masked, for the nature of the ground near the walls affords admirable facilities for concealment, but supposed to mount sixteen guns and mortars. Oudinot has been heard to boast that his arrangements are so perfect that he can enter the city in three hours - nous verrons; he has not vet made the attempt. Yesterday, by the by, the French posts at Pontemolle, on the eastern side of the Tiber, were driven across the river with considerable loss, by Arcioli. In this very gallant affair the Riman loss has been twenty killed and

Two more proclamations on the present crisis have appeared (one before the post left yesterday, but I had not time to translate it), which I subjoin :-'ROMAN REPUBLIC .- COMMISSION OF THE

BARRICADES. 'People!-To the new despatches of General Oudinot, the Assembly, the Triumvirate, the General of the National Guard, Sturbinetti, and the General-in-Chief, Roselli, have repeated the old enswer, Rome does not perpetrate vileness; go on with phecy of Napoleon, and his nephew worthily ful-

fils it. 'To save this capital of Italy we will gladly burn Santucci, not yet at Villa Pamfili, whence, however, his last despatches. One falsehood the more.

'Let all who have courage, and wish to slay an is open, let a crowd enter, and then let each do his duty. Grape-shot, the musket, and the pike. Let the few who are afraid hide themselves and be victory.

'The Representatives of the People,

· CATABENI. CERNUSHI, 'CALLESI.' ANDREINI, ROMAN REPUBLIC-MINISTRY OF WAR AND

MARINE. 'Romans! When the country is in the enemy's

a disloyal foe! The chiefs of the people (capiof the Roman Republic to General Oudinot is as fol- popolo) will organise you in corapanies, and will in-French army to the gates of Rome. In case my en- lows :- Citizen General,-A fatality causes the sure that your hands should be useful for the welltrance into the city were still opposed, I should be armies of the two Republics to engage in ordered defence of the sacred walls of Rome. Arise. obliged to employ immediately the means of action battle, which a better destiny would have united all of you! There is no menace or danger which together to fight against their common enemy; for can stop the generous. Fear is unknown to Roman baving recourse to this terrible necessity, I consider the enemies of the one cannot but be the enemies of breasts. The very rules will form a monument of it my duty to make a last appeal to a population the other. We cannot allow ourselves to counte- glory for a free people. Arise all—rise as one man!

'The Minister of War and Marine. GIUSEPPE AVEZZANA. 'June 13, 1849.' The private letters from Rome to the 16th, say brave men worse than death. If the war which you the last extremity. There is no truth in the report The 'Piedmontese Gazette' of the 18th inst. con- members of the National Assembly went on the 14th tains the following intelligence from Rome:- On in procession with music before it and flags flying, the morning of the 13th the French begun to bom- through the fourteen arrondissements of Rome, to bard Rome, without, however, inflicting much injury show the people that they fully sympathised with on the city. They at the same time attempted a them, and to encourage them to defend the city. It

At eleven o'clock it recommenced and lasted until By the evening of the 15th, the French cannon Venice, 14th instant:—'After several attacks made four o'clock, a.m., on the 14th. It then ceased had destroyed 160 metres of masonry of the walls by the enemy on the side of Brondolo and Chioggia, again, but was soon afterwards resumed with greater of Rome. The Romans have made a bold attempt and a fierce cannonade on the bridge of the Lagoon, intensity and destructive effects. At four o'clock in to force the French to raise the siege. They sent for the purpose of demolishing our works of defence, the afternoon of that day the French had opened a some emissaries to Civita Vecchia to get the inha. the Austrians have this morning disappeared, and breach close to the gate of San Pancrazio. At eight bitants of that place to surprise the French garri- are to be seen neither at Chioggia nor at Brondolo. o'clock p.m. the firing continued with violence. The son in the citadel. The plan was well laid; but, A few troops were seen marching towards Compalto. breach, however, must not have been considered unfortunately the commander of the French forces This is said to be owing to the intelligence officially sufficiently wide for an assault, as on the 15th the got notice of it, and it failed. Had it sucreeded, received, that about 30,000 Hungarians were marchcannonade had not relaxed. The French have cut off from their sup- ing towards the Isonzo, and were expected at Fiume, off several aqueducts which supplied Rome with plies, and would have been forced to abandon the Udine, and Trieste. The Austrians are therefore water, and their cavalry intercepts all communica- siege of Rome in order to commence that of Civita hastening to encamp on the banks of the Isonzo to sion. thrown into Rome by the enemy are to be brought ion between the besieged and the country. The Vecchia. The Debats calls the affair a foul conspi- oppose the Hungarians. Manin published this into the chief of the section of the artillery, and, if in infuriated Fransteverines twice waited on the Trium- racy. What name, then, ought it to give to an ex-

partial cannonadings are always going on. The if they preserved their order to fight behind the bar. extract of a letter from a member of the National evening. Assembly of Rome to his brothers residing at Civita Vecchia:- 'It is impossible to conceal the fact that the war against Rome has become a war of extermination. Blood has been shed in abundance, and have taken their determination, and they will bury he people. themselves under the ruins of their city rather than consent to return under the yoke of the priests. Every measure has been adopted; the principal barricales. Up to the present time the French sol- gaud in the tribune of the National Assembly. troops, who dispute every inch of ground; and se- effect an entrance into their offices on the 13th, or children-all are armed; and when the tocsin gives

> non-officially, by a person of some standing in General Oudinot's comp:-

sation, besides, unfortunately for us, could have no issue favourable to your views and ours. I have the conviction that we have exhausted all possible means of conciliation, and that it only remains to us to Monday, at Courbevoie, of cholera. fight. We will do so-we will do so, you may be assured, from wail to wall, from street to street, from barricade to barricade. We may be conquered, but not put down. We had flattered ourselves with the hope that France would at length feet how much there is noble, sacred, and worthy o herself in our attitude, and what there is-permit me to be frank-contradictory and tyrannical in the part that she plays here with us. We have proclaimed towards France, not a state of war, but a state of defence; we have sent back your pri oners; we have rejected all the occasions which presented themselves to us to combat your troops with advantage; we offered healthy cantonments to those who could not be accommodated at Civita Vecchia, and we declared that we were ready to concede all, one dated June 17. thing excepted-the occupation of Rome. And vet that is what is required. France, having tought against us, blockaded us, disarmed us, deprived us of all our resources, condemned us to sec, with arms in our hands, our territory invaded by Austria, now says to us-'I will have Rome. I will have it without conditions, without a programme, or I will endeavour to crush it, to bombard its monuments, which are venerated by all Europe, and to massacre its brave population.' To that you must perceive, sir, that there is only one reply to make, and we shall make it. I know not whether we shall fall, but I know that there are talls which confer honour. I have the honour, &c.

JUSEPH MAZZINI. The 'Presse' publishes a long letter from M. Pescantini, envoy of the Roman republic at Florence, to M. Ledru Rollin, written some time back, and commenting upon the president's message, in the part relating to Rome. It affirms that the French government had had every opportunity of obtaining correct information about the real opinion of the people of Rome, and that the allegation of treachery on the part of the Romans towards the

French is utterly unfounded. A letter from Toulon of the 22d inst. states, that in consequence of a demand for reinforcements made by General Oudinot, four batteries of artillery and two regiments of the line were to be embarked immediately for Civita Vecchia. The steam-boat Caton, which returned to Toulon from Port Vendres on the 21st inst., received orders to sail forthwith for Italy with despatches from the government for General Outlings and M. de Corcelles. She sailed again from Toulon on the 21st.

(From the 'Daily News.') JUNE 16 .- A tremendous assault took place on the night of the 14th, and the French strove hard to effect an entry at the partial breach. They were, however, your bombardment. At this moment your Rome sieged, and received four discharges of grape as they is being haptised capital of Italy; it was the pro- retreated, which made great havoc in their close ranks. Simultaneous attacks were made at the Porta and Cavallegiero, and he walls of the Vatican, with a like result, and the roar of artillery was unremitting from midnight until late in the morning of and bury suburban villas and delicious retreats; the 15th. The losses of the besiegers must be great. then may we not well stand by undisturbed when The conduct of the French is no longer so exemreply to your despatch, declares to you that, having less magnificent ruins are made by these most Chris plary as in the commencement of their invasion. concluded with M. Lesseps, the French Minister van bombs? To prove that they may be advisedly Every possible annoyance is now inflicted upon the Plenipotentiary, of the 31st of March, 1849 a con- so called, the Papal seal was last night seen on inhabitants of the city; the couriers are stopped, vention, confirmed by the said M. Lesseps, according the table of Oudinot, at his head-quarters at Villa visions intervented country folks will and any provisions intercepted, country folks pillaged, and pro perty destroyed to a frightful amount; the African perhaps for a strategic purpose, he pretended to date regiments considering themselves entitled, no doubt, to make up for the hardships of the campaign by renewing the razzias to which they were accustomed committed before the answer of your government be will be sure to prevent his flight. When the breach regiment of the line, the carabineers, the Bologna battation, and a company of Poles, to take up a position towards Ponte Molle,—a movement which was effected successfully, the French retreating to the other side of the Tiber, and the Romans occupying Parioli Hill (which overlooks the river), and fortifying it with two pieces of artillery. About half-past four p. m., the French received considerable reinforcements, and succeeded in recrossing the bridge. They immediately set about firing all the casini, villas, farmhouses, havricks, and even the haycocks which the country folks had just been employed upon, between the bridge and the foot of the Parioli Hills, and an universal conflagration marked their destrucgrasp, every citizen ought to arm himself for de- tive progress, whilst a dense smoke served at the same fence, and to offer himself as a soldier. There is time to hide them from the fire of the Romans. Their dered to he carried to the French camp by a flag of truce. The assembly adjourned with the cries of the sacred duty of repulsing the enemy from our and what with the tremendous heat of the day, the truce of the sacred duty of repulsing the enemy from our and what with the tremendous heat of the day, the sacred duty of repulsing the enemy from our and what with the tremendous heat of the day, the sacred duty of repulsing the enemy from our and what with the tremendous heat of the day, the houses, from the tombs of our fathers, from the weight of their incendiary work, and the sacred monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur baye certainly scored monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur baye certainly scored monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur baye certainly scored monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur baye certainly scored monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur baye certainly scored monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur baye certainly scored monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur baye certainly scored monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur baye certainly scored monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur baye certainly scored monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur baye certainly scored monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur baye certainly scored monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur baye certainly scored monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur baye certainly scored monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur baye certainly scored monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur bayes certainly scored monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur bayes certainly scored monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur bayes certainly scored monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur bayes certainly scored monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur bayes certainly scored monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur bayes certainly scored monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur bayes certainly scored monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur bayes certainly scored monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur bayes certainly scored monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur bayes certainly scored monuments bequeathed to us by the grandeur bayes certainly scored monuments because the sc manding the National Guards of Rome to General of our ancestors. Let the women and children, for Oudinot:— General.—The treaty of which the range solve the feeble minded everys themselves. Ondinot:—'General,—The treaty of which the raification is expected assures this tranquil city against from combating, command every one who truly loves shot, which plied incessantly, in spite of the smoke, every disaster. The National Guards, formed to them to do his best towards a heroic defence. Every may have somewhat quickened their motions. Rome naintain order, must support the resolution of the man capable of bearing arms is base and cowardly is calm, united, and undaunted, and a hundred acts of heroism might be quoted.

(From the 'Morning Chronicle.')

'Citizens! I call upon you to asse able speedily I sent you) at two killed and a dozen wounded. Now, in your respective districts, armed with muskets, what will you say of the veracity of the French pikes, knives, or anything that can serve to destroy papers, when I inform you that it is an undoubted fact that fifty dead bodies of French soldiers were found by the Romans in the Torre Quatri Venti

CAPITULATION OF ANCONA.—The Wiener Zeitung' of June 21 is headed with a telegraphic dispatch, officially announcing the capitulation of Ancona on the 18th.

The following telegraphic despatch was sent b Gen. Standiesky, from Trieste, at 6.38 a. m., and reached the ministry of war at Vienna at & 33 p.m., on the 20th:-

'After a severe bombardment, Ancona capitulated on the evening of the 18th. The city and forts were occupied by our troops on the 19th.

The 'Milan Gazette' describes the capitulation of Ancona, which we had already announced. It took place on the 18th after a well-sustained bombardment. The conditions of the capitulation, according to the same journal, are a political amnesty for the inhabitants, the dissolution of the corps forming the present garrison, and the occupation of the fortress and of the port of Ancona by the Imperial

GLORIOUS DEFENCE OF VENICE - RU-MOURED HUNGARIAN INTERVENTION.

The 'Genoa Gazette' has the following from telligence to the people from the palace, and read a lief. Venice is now unblocked by land, and overcome

The 'Piedmontese Gazette' states, from Venice,

The editors, managers, and compositors of the Paris, and that a tax should be levied on buildings are mined, and the streets are covered with contradicting the statement made by General Gourdiers have only had to combat against regular They deny that violence had to be employed to veral of the positions have been taken and re-taken that the damage done could be considered as accisix times, with a courage and an audacity it is diffi- dental; or that the printers of the offices of M. cult to describe. But when the French shall have Boule used insulting language, or that 150 persons opened a breach they will find themselves face to were arrested in the evening in that house; they that the 183 Poles who arrived at Marseilles a few face with an armed population of 200,000, who will admit, however, that the next day fifty workmen days ago, on board an Austrian vessel, shall be sent

PROSCRIPTION OF THE PRESS .- The government

General de Pont-le-Roy died on Friday, at Paris, from cholera, at the age of eighty years.

Madame Marrast, wife of the late President of the National Assembly, died in Paris on Thursday. three decrees declaring :- 1st. That cafes, winethe points of meeting of disorderly persons, shall be closed. 2nd. That the hawking about of books, pamphlets, journals, and other printed papers, is interdicted throughout the whole extent of the division. And, 3rd. That the clubs and other political the sixth military division. These decrees are

On the 14th, an Austrian vessel arrived at Marscilles from Trieste, having on board 185 prisoners of war, most of them Poles, ordered to be transcorted to New York, but she had scarcely got out to obey. But on her coming into port the prefect im- | Martial law was enforced, and several persons were mediately ordered the ship to be towed by the arrested. of the government as to the final destination of the

districts. I cannot too much call your attention to argency, the Assembly decided that the bill should societies, who, after disseminating hatred and prepar- on Wednesday, ing civil war, disappear, and leave after them ruin and despair. The present law already arms you with all Peuple' announces that the publication of that the means required to prevent the danger of this journal has been suspended for the present, in conpropagation of evil. Perhaps it may shortly receive sequence of a domiciliary visit having been made some modifications, which in rendering the action at its offices, and its subscription-list, books, &c., repulsed by the well-sustained musketry of the be- of justice more rapid, will render it more efficient. seized. I have on several occasions informed you how important it is for the utility of repression that it should affairs has been brought to a conclusion, and, as might be immediate, and how much the habit of protracting and uselessly complicating criminal proceedings day motives were proposed, but the Assembly is injurious to the action of justice. More than ever adopted the order of the day pure and simple by you will perceive the necessity of observing my re- majority of 191, the numbers being 353 to 162. commendations on this subject. I will not speak to More arrests have been made at Lyons. Among you of the state of siege, which an imperious neces. them are those of M. Metra, late colonel of the first sity and public safety have imposed on the government; it applies only to some departments for which special instructions will be given, and it will besides and that of M. Saunnier, member of the municipal base only a limited duration. In fine Money or less council for the section of the Jardin des Plantes. have only a limited duration. In fine, Monsieur le Procureur General, great and difficult situations elevate men who know how to comprehend them, and who feel sufficient courage to meet the difficulty. enemy, be ready with their muskets. But, for cha- in Algeria. I was an eye-witness of some of their That suffices to inform you, that I have full confibe, &c., ODILLON BARROT.

to proceed to arrest M. Fargin Fayolle .- Times. Three officers of the 9th Regiment of Hussars, stationed at Verdun, have taken to flight in con-

sequence of being mixed up in the affair of the 13th The 'Courrier' says :- 'Vanquished anarchy is now taking vengeance by as assination. On the 18th a soldier of the 6th Regiment was shot in the head near the cemetery of Fontaines-sur-Saone. On the same evening the keeper of a house of ill-same rushed on a soldier of the 22d Regiment, and attempted to stab him, but the man took to flight The next morning two soldiers, one of the 19th Regiment, the other of the Escadron des Guides, were found assassinated near the fort of Loyasse. In the evening of Tuesday two shots were fired on the soldiers of the post at the Ba: riere des Bernardines Venice, 14th instant:- After several attacks made at a moment at which a group was assembled near the spot. The soldiers returned the fire, and a child had its leg broken by a ball. They then arrested some persons, and among them a suspiciouslooking man, who, after advancing some stens with them, attempted to escape, but was shot dead.' The President of the Club of Batignolles and

several artillerymen of the National Guard were arrested on Friday night. It is said that some imsurrection on the 13th were found in their posses-

A letter from Arhois. in the department of the Jura dated the 21st inst., states that during three a servicable state, they will be paid a bajocco and a virs, with knives in their hands, entreating them to pedition which, under pretence of friendship and letter from Kossu h, in which the latter excited the days, while the result of the attempted insurrection them. allow them to sally out in a mass to exterminate sympathy for the people, comes and batters down. Venetians to resist, and promised them prompt re- in Paris was uncertain, the reign of terror had pre-The Democrate du Var' publishes the following with joy. An illumination is preparing for this presentative, announcing the triumph of the Mon- campaign in the end; that the legal revolution that complete tranquillity reigned in that city, that most hideous yells were then raised, and the most revolution will commence where the other terminates. the Fete-Dieu had been celebrated with great so- atrocious intentions manifested. The extermination lemnity and even magnificence, and that his Emi- of the most respectable inhabitants and the confisexasperation is at its highest pitch. The Romans nence Cardinal Moncio had blessed the soldiers and cation of their property was threatened. It was resolved that one thousand Socialists should march to the assistance of the insurgents of

Peuple' have addressed a letter to the 'Republique,' the rich to defray the expenses of the expedition. The telegraphic despatch, however, received from Paris announcing the failure of the insurrection. dispelled their illusions, and those who had terrified the peaceable inhabitants with crics of . Vive la guillotine!' 'A bas les riches!' 'A genoux aux ouvriers!' were no longer to be seen .- Times.

INFAMOUS .- The government has determined

THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS .- The Montagthe signal of the entrance of the French into the continues its attempts to put down opinions hostile nards in the Legislative Assembly have published city, then indeed we shall behold one of those dramas to it by the means already noticed. The 'Siecle' the following electoral manifesto to the electors of which are unique in history. May Heaven preserve and 'La Presse' have for the second time been in both nations from it! Such is our situation at the formed that they must not discuss questions relative siege presses on the democracy, the clubs are closed, to articles five and fifty-four of the constitution. The the right of meeting is suspended, the journals are The 'National' publishes the following letter | Presse' says :- We have done as we were asked, suppressed. Under these circumstances the discussions sembled between two and three o'clock on the from M. Mazzini, refusing to attend a conference What more is wanted? If this is insufficient, let sion of the merits of the candidates can neither be which that journal declares was proposed to him, Louis Napoleon Buonaparte send the editor to the free nor sincere. The representatives of the Moun-Conciergerie, where he once had as companion M. | tain, appreciating the gravity of the situation of affairs, Failus de Persigny.' It will be recollected that M. believe it to be their duty to constitute themselves Rome, June 13. - Sir: It is impossible for me de Girardin was sent to prison during the rule of into an electoral committee. They trust that the to go to the advanced posts to see you. Our conver- General Cavaignac, and that he afterwards took people will accept their undertaking in the name of part through thick and thin for Louis Napoleon, theinterests of the democratic party. A list shall who now threatens him with the same punishment. be proposed to them as soon as all the information General Donnadieu, formerly a deputy, died on on the subject shall be collected and muturely ap-

preciated. The Democratic and Socialist Committee has pubished the following address to the electors of the Seine:- 'Citizen Electors, -- The Democratic Socialist Committee, in virtue of the mission you con-Lyons .- General Geman, commanding the troops | fided to them to direct the elections for the Legislastationed in the sixth military division has issued tive Assembly, resumed last night the electoral operations which were suspended on the 18th of shops, and other public places, distinguished as being May last. In this sitting it has re-opened its committee-it discussed all the questions relative to its rection. competency and its attributes, and taken the accessary measures for the prompt union of the whole force of the democracy. In spite of the obstacles created by the state of siege, your delegates, strong meetings are forbidden throughout the extent of in your support, hope to obtain on the 8th of July a victory still more brilliant than that gained on the

Guard of Salons and of Perigueux. Letters from Givors and Rives de Gier, in the

sea when the prisoners insisted upon being taken department of the Loire, state that these towns to Marseilles, and the captain, having only eight were occupied by a strong military force at an men under his command, found himself forced to early hour on the morning of the 22nd instant.

steamer Eurotas to Toulon, there to wait the orders MORE TERRORISM-NEW LAW TO COMPLETE THE In the Assembly on Monday, June 25th, M. ATROCIOUS UKASE .- Odillon Barrot has addressed Odillon Barrot, President of the Council, ascended a circular to the Procureurs-Genereaux from which the tribune, and presented a project of law relawe select the following:- I have been several live to the press. The new law prohibits repretimes consulted on the question as to whether the sentatives of the people from being responsible cry of 'Vive la Republique Sociale!' and the exhi- agents of journals, and interdicts the opening of advanced on the 14th from Worms, on the left bank cition of a red flag were to be considered as consti. subscriptions to pay the fines incurred by editors, of the Rhine, to Frankenthal, which was taken after tuting mi-demeanours; I used to reply, before the In future a journal may be suspended for provided some skirmishing. Ovger-heim was next occupied. late events, that a prosecution ought to be made tion to civil war, and its editor sentenced to fine and on the 15th of June the Prussians stormed the subordinate to circumstances. At present my reply and imprisonment from one month to two years will be much more absolute: a cry and colours for attempting to seduce the troops from their alwhich have become the signal and symbol of civil legiance, and to fine and imprisonment from one war cannot henceforward remain unpunished. The month to one year for zirculating false intelligence law on the clubs and dangerous reunions will give with a view to disturb public peace. The cautionyou means of putting an end to these hotbeds, where | nement, or security in money, is maintained. Severe possions went to obtain eliment and excitement, penaltics are also pronounced against the writers of But it must not be allowed that this violence driven sedicious pamphlets and publications. The bill confrom the clubs, shall find perhaps more dangerous tains nineteen articles, but M. Odillon Barrot read organs in daily publications or even in the small it in so low a voice that he was almost inaudible in pamphlets hawked about in our towns and country the gallery. The Minister having demanded

The responsible editor of the 'Defenseur du

PARIS, WEDNESDAY. The debate on foreign have been expected in the present temper of the Assembly, has led to nothing. Several orders of the

GERMANY. DISPERSION OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

was prevented yesterday by violence from sitting at of their government, which, faithless to the constiturity's sake, let them not be impatient; let them wholesale barbarities yesterday afternoon. The wait till the enemy is at hand, and the discharge Romans had despatched a ferce consisting of the lat the French magistracy, which has been protected Assembly was invaded by the troops, and soon everyeven against revolutions by the universal respect thing was demolished by the axes of the pioneers. which it has known how to secure-society will not | From one to three soldiers, artillery, infantry, and be deceived in its confidence.—I have the honour to cavalry, arrived from all sides. All the streets leading to the parliament meeting place were blockaded LEDRU ROLLIN. - Citizen Ledru Rollin is at by the troops. About three o'clock the members of Geneva. He crossed the frontier yesterday, after the parliament assembled on the square before the passing through Bellegarde. The carriage in which King's palace, and went from there in procession. he travelled had in it three ladies, while he was on the President at their head, escorted by the noble the seat behind as their servant, in an old blouse Wurtemberg poet, Uhland. Having come to the with a straw hat on his head. The passport with first row of bayonets, the President, M. Loewe, of which he was furnished gave an accurate description Calwe, summoned the soldiers to let him pass. Then arms, citizens, the Cossacks are at your doors! of his person, but was in a false name. On passing a commissioner in plain clothes came forth, and inby Fort l'Ecluse, where all passengers leaving France formed the President he had received orders from tion of Prince Paskewitsen, who had great diffiare examined, this passport was registered with all his government to prevent the public meeting of the culty in keeping under an insurrection among the its details, and corresponds with the information Parliament. On saying this he immediately retired troops." sent to the gendarmes, but which did not arrive till behind the soldiers. M. Loewe cried out to him' this morning. It appears that he quitted the car- 'In the name of the nation stop and hear my riage between Fort l'Ecluse, and got out of France answer; but the military commander on the instant by crossing the Rhone in the ferry boat from Chancy. ordered the drums to beat. General Muller let them Two hours after his arrival at Geneva, the sub-pre- stop for a moment to give some orders, when the fect of Gex was informed of it, and was enabled to President took advantage of the silence to say with verify the fact. The day before yesterday, a person a loud voice, 'You commit a crime of high treason believed to be citizen Considerant, passed through against the nation, you will be punished for it by dia to Orsowa, and occupied the latter place with a this place in a private carriage driven by a person of the laws, and I protest in the name of the people. strong division. The Turks maintained the friendour arrondissement, well known for his exaggerated General Muller cried out, 'Forward, cavalry,' and liest relations with the Magyars, supplying them It is believed in Rome that about half the French opinions. He stopped at Vauchy, entering an inn, immediately after the infantry, which closed a street with arms, &c., for which reason they are greatly atigue attached to it. The National Guards nave and in us the credulty of Adels, the smiles of our sky, the land the purity of cur waters, the smiles of our sky, the land the purity of cur waters, the smiles of our sky, the land the purity of cur waters, the smiles of our sky, the land the purity of cur waters, the smiles of our sky, the land the land the land the land to be suffering from fever and kindred maladies, where he carefully avoided all observation, and thence at the left, serried its ranks to allow the lancers and the land to be suffering from fever and kindred maladies, where he carefully avoided all observation, and thence at the left, serried its ranks to allow the lancers and the lancers are lancers. where he carefully avoided all observation, and thence at the left, serried its ranks to allow the lancers and complained of by the Sclavonian papers.

but they esteem, above all, their own dignit; and the boundered the capital, the City of Monuments, cannot be at tribated to the peaceable citizens compelled to defend themselves, but solely to that party which has proveked the aggression. Accept, General, my distinguished consideration.

Atricau heat. Two private soldiers were taken on passing the Rhone by the bridge at Grezin. Use had followed the Parliament of the people which had followed the Parliament of Rome. Any misfortune which may befall the capital, the City of Monuments, cannot be at tribated to the peaceable citizens compelled to defend themselves, but solely to that party which has proveked the aggression. Accept, General, my distinguished consideration.

Atricau heat. Two private soldiers were taken on passing the Rhone by the bridge at Grezin. Use had liament. The officers gave the word to advance, with him a passport in the name of M. Ordinaire, and to cut down those who did not immediately with him a passport in the name of M. Ordinaire, and to cut down those who did not immediately and to cut down those who did not immediately and to cut down those who did not mimediately and to cut down those who did not members of the Parliament. The officers gave the word to advance, and the people replies by arms. France and all nations the capital, the City of Monuments, cannot be attended by Garibaldi's men, having voluntarily provided themselves in a position to be made prisoners. A commencement of insurrection had actually did not retire till after brute force should have been employed. Six times the officers commanded and to cut down those who did not immediately and to cut down those who did not member of the Parliament. The officers gave the word to advance, and the provided themselves in a position to be made prisoners. The officer gave the word to advance, and the provided themselves in a position to be made prisoners. The officer sand themselves in the name of M. Crdinaire, and the cut down those who did not member of the Parliament. The officer swords, scythes, and pitchforks, assembled at the the men followed, one man at the side of Uhland reading-room, as iedicated by M. Fargin Fayolle, was wounded, several members of the Parliament rethe brother of the representative of the people. The coived sabre wounds, others forced along by the peasants had been induced to rise by a promise that horses, and the street was at length cleared. Then the forty five centimes would be reimbursed to them. the young men cried out 'To arms,' but the Par-They were preparing to march to Huriel to burn the liament did not desire bloodshed; one word from it, registers of the tax-collectors, when an emissary ar and blood would have flowed everywhere, for even rived from Montlucon with the news of the suppres- the soldiers obeyed with evident reluctance. The sion of the movement in Paris. The expedition was majority of the Parliament, however, was persuaded accordingly countermanded. All the peaceable in that all fighting in Stuttgart would only increase habitants had fled to the woods. On the 17th the the number of victims for the good cause; there authorities of Monclucon were waiting for troops was enough of them already in Baden and the Palatinate.

Having thus yielded to violence the members of the Parliament assembled to record this act, to authorize the President to meet elsewhere, and to order him to prosecute before the tribunals all those who took part in this act of violence committed against the Parliament. The law which the Parliament passed some months ago for the safety and protection of its members, and which punishes the acts of yesterday as high treason, is valid in Wurtemberg and the law of the land, for it was officially published as such. Behold us, then, at the end of this first German Parliament. I think Germany, and especially those who remained faithful to their Parliament, ought to thank M. Roemer for having given to it such a beautiful death. The revolution is conquered for the moment throughout Germany, excepting Baden: if they had suffered the Parliament to linger on another fortnight, it would have died a natural death without pity and covered with ridicule. Now it has died with some honour, or rather, it is not dead, but sleepeth for a season.

The regency will probably go to Carlsrhue, but I don't think the Parliament will follow it; for the portant documents connected with the attempted in- majority does not regard the Baden movement as sufficiently purely German, and then it does not anticipate success. A part of the members of the Parliament will go to Baden to serve as volunteers, but the rest will return home, if that be still permitted

All go with the full conviction that the 'revailed in that neighbourhood. A letter from a re- action' has gained a battle, but that it will lose the tagnards, was read on the steps of the Hotel de Ville | which the German nation believes itself called upon to above 1,200 pe sons collected in the square The to make, has reached its end, but that the violent Previously to leaving Stuttgart the regency issued a proclamation for a general insurrection in aid of the Baden and Bavarian combatants. The formation

or free corps is demanded, and the Germans are urged to begin 'the holy battle of freedom against shameful oppression.' The Baden Republicans have taken posesssion of Bructsal, and the entire line of the Necka Karlruhe is full of Repub ican troops and Civic Guardsmen. Mieroslawski, as Commander-in-Chief, continues to display the greatest activity. Citizen Werner has

A telegraphic despatch announces this afternoon that the Prussians under General Hirschfeld, upon hearing of the entrance of the Bavarians into the Palatinate, crossed the Rhine at Germersheim, and routed the Baden troops at Philipsburg, a Baden village.

been appointed Minister of War in place of Maver-

BERLIN, JUNE 24th .- The examination of the witnesses and the defence of the prisoners did not terminate till nine on the previous evening, when the Court retired to consider its decision. It re-asabove morning (Sunday) as day was breaking, and pronounced the following sentence: "A year's imprisonment against M. Gereke, for violating a decree issued for the maintenance of the public safety; three months' imprisonment against the members of the Democratic Committee, Schonemann, Cabitz, Herzfeld, Dr. Waldeck, Berends, Weiss, Koch, and Pfeiffer; Steide, Petersen, and Schildknecht were acquitted.

THE WAR ON THE RHINE.

(From the 'Kolner Zeitung.') The attack of the Palatinate by the Prussians commenced on the 13th of June, on the whole line of operations on the left bank of the Rhine. Their right wing advanced from the west upon Homburg. and their centre, proceeding from the north, advanced on the high road from Lauterbach to Kaisers. lautern, while their left wing, div ded into two corps, marched from Alzei and Worms in a southerly di-

The first corps reached Homburg on the morning of the 13th of June. The Prussians were commanded by General Webern; the name of the insurgent leader was Shimmelpfennig. He did not offer any resistance to the advance of the Prussians, but he retreated to the south into the highlands of the Palatinate. The Prussians entered Homburg, but, instead of following the insurgents to Zweibrutken, The 'Moniteur' publishes a decree, signed by the they turned to the north and marched upon Land-President of the Republic, dissolving the National stuhl, whence they prepared to fo low the second division of their corps to Kaiserslautern.

The Prussian centre crossed the frontier on June 13th, at Lautereken. Their road lay through the Lauter valley to Kaiserslautern, the seat of the Provisional Government. The valley of the Lauter is narrow, and abounding in defiles; resistance was expected, but none was offered. The Provisional Government withdrew from Kaiserslautern to Neustadt-on-the-Hardt. On the 16th, the Prussians marched from Kaiserslautern to the east, and occupied Durkheim.

One of the divisions of their left wing proceeded on the 14th from Alzei to Kirchheim Bolanden, where a contest took plice, in consequence of which the insurgents removed their head-quarters to Mannheim. The second division of the left Prussian wing thine is treachments of Ludwigslafen, opposite to

While the Prussian troops thus advanced in the Pala inate without meeting with any effectual resistance, the operation against Baden commenced likewise on the 15th of June on the right bank of the Rhine. The army of the Empire under General Peuchner advanced from Furthin two columns against Weinheim, which was taken, though not without great loss on both sides. The Badish insurgents were commanded by Microslawski, who les them to a battle with the army of the empire. It lasted two days, and ended with the return of both the combatant armies to their former positions. This state of this system of hawking, and the emissaics of secret be immediately printed, and referred to the bureaux things has not hitherto been changed by any events hat have come to our kn wledge.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE BADEN FORCES. The French G vernment has received n we that the Baden army concentrated on the banks of the Neekar has been attacked along its whole line and entirely routed by the armies under the orders of the Prince of Prussia and General Peuchner. Mannheim and Heiselberg are taken. Microslawski and the remnant of his army are in flight towards the line of mountains on the borders of the Grand Duchy of Baden. The Free Corps have dispersed in the coun-

try.—Times, Tuesday.
The Republicans of Baden have distributed among the French troops on the frostier numerous copies of a proclamation running thus :--

THE PEOPLE OF THE PALATINATE TO THE NATIONAL

GUARD AND ARMY OF FRANCE. 'The Croats and Cossacks are attacking the Palativate and the Duchy of Baden. From the Baltic sea to the foot of the Alps a formidable army is marching against the French Republic. It would be an eternal shame to the people and army of France if they should any longer suffer political liberticide, the STUTTGART, JUNE 21.—The National Assembly most perfidious that has ever been seen—the policy cowards; and may the army, whose only guide is honour, place it elf forward to cause the constitution to be respected. You-Boichot, Rattier, and Commissaire—worthy representatives of the French army in the Legislative Assembly, do you not hear the cry of a'arm taised by the German Democracy, which calls to you for aid against the eternal enemies of liberty? Generous representatives, protest resolutely against the unheard-of insult of those who are betraying you! Brave soldiers, protest against a government which tears from Europe its liberty! To

The 'Cologue Gazette' says:—"The Czar suddenly left the camp of Dukka at the urgent solicita-

From the south there is now certain intelligence that the Ban has been obliged to retire from Nausatz in consequence of the continued bombardment of that place from Peterwarden. Jellachich has drawn off towards the north, and established his headquarters at Kisker. Perezel retreated northwards towards Theresiopol and Szegedin. Bem has

( Continued to the Seventh page, )

YOU MAY BE CURED YET

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

GURE OF A BAD EEG OF TWENTY-ONE-YEARS'
STANDING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brack, Blacksmath
Eyemeuth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August, 1848.
Sin,—With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you

that after suffering for twenty-one years with a bad leg-which yielded to no kind of treatment, although Leonsulted at different times every medical man of eminerce in this part of the country, but all to no purpose. I was frequently unable to work; and the pain and agony I often endured no one can tell. My leg is now as sound as ever it was in

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED.

The Pills should be used most of the following cases:—
Corns (Soft)

Cancers Contracted and

Stiff-joints

Gout Clandular Swel-

THE POPULAR REMEDY.

DARR'S LIFE PILLS.
Which are acknowleded to be all that is required to conquer Disease and Prolong Life.

Parr introduced to King Charles I.—(See "Life and Times

of Thomas Parr," which may be had gratis of all Agents.)

Elephantiasis Fistulas

lings Lumbago

Piles

Rheumatism

Sore Nipples

Sore Throats Skin-diseases

Sore-heads

Scalds

Scurvy

Tunours

Yaws

Bad Legs Bad Breasts

Runions Bite of Moschetoes

affixed to each pot and box.

Professor Holloway.

### Postep.

ROBERT BLUM'S FAREWELL TO HIS WIFE, AN HOUR PREVIOUS TO HIS EXECUTION.

Farewell, farewell, my dear good wife, to thee! My eyes are flowing, and my heart is sore, Nor that I must die; but, Oh! love, that we Must meet no more.

Death had no terror, and my heart forgot,
Warmed with its truth-zeal—thou dost live in meEager to be just, it moved, and reckoned not The loss of thee. But tears avail not now, we ne'er shall meet,

One little hour will see us far apart; So, let the grief-dew, glist ning on this sheet, Speak for my heart. My heart is far too full, and bound about

With too strong sorrow, to find vent in words; Though soft imaginings struggle to be out Like prisoned birds. As I remember all that thou hast been, When mine own heart was in its palmy days, Blooming on my bosom, like a flower unseen,

But I forbear; why should I disentomb The sleeping happiness that marked the past? Why harrow up my heart to re-illume What cannot last?

All these we felt—all these we feel no more; Our heried partnership is broken up, And fate hath filled, unto the running o'er.

And I would drink it, too, without regret; Would the too human portion of my soul, Looking heavenward, once for all forget The love it stole.

A few words more—and then, no more but death My darling little ones I leave with thee; Teach them to shield my name from slander's breath, Their sire dies free! Give Hans this ring, it bears his father's seal,

Good mea shall honour it, and he shall feel Pride in his birth. This watch I leave to Richard-let him know That it was by me at my dying hour;
This diamond stud to Ida, with its glow
Like a young flower.

He need not fear to use it; o'er the earth

I leave this chain to Alfred—let it be The only chain his freeborn neck shall bear Tell him his father died, his spirit free As mountain air. And now, my wife—my own, my faithful wife— The ring of our betrothal—here it is— Upon it, for thy constancy through life,

I press one kiss Kiss thou it off, and, when we meet above. Thou'lt give it back, with many more to tell; Once more, adieu, my first, my only love— They come—FAREWELL!

Annfield Pottery, Glasgow. WM. LYLE.

### Reviews.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN POLITICS, HISTORY, AND LITERATURE. Edited by G. Julian Harney. No. 2, July. London: 5, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street.

The articles in this number of the Democratic Review are numerous and varied; all, however, breathe one tone, that of stern hatred of oppression, and an enthusiastic devotion to the holy cause of Justice. Following the Editor's

All parties now agree that the insurpression in Letter to the Working Classes, Mr. Alfred Walton contributes another admirable epistic "To the Trades of Great Britain and Ireland." The Letter from the Paris Correspondent of the Review, on the "Present Political Aspect, and Prospects of France," contains some striking revelations of the wonderful progress of Democratic Socialism, and Industrial Emancipation, in Paris, and the principal cities of France. A second letter from "Terrigenous" forcibly asserts. and main-"Terrigenous" forcibly asserts, and maintains, the original commonality of Land. An elaborate "Political and Historical Review" of the principal occurrences of the month of June, includes reflections on Mr. Hume's mo-June, includes reflections on Mr. Hume's motion for Parliamentary Reform, and the principal debates in both houses: also on the popular movements, both political and social, abroad and at home. The infernal conspiracy that I are replaced at the future fate of Germany. It is therefore the battle-cry of the battle-cry of the battle-cry of the state to distribute the mockery of justice to him whom their laws have rendered criminal, and where whom their laws have rendered criminal, and where whom their laws have rendered criminal, and where imperious that it should be the battle-cry of the state to distribute the mockery of justice to him whom their laws have rendered criminal, and where imperious that it should be the battle-cry of the state to distribute the mockery of justice to him whom their laws have rendered criminal, and where imperious that it should be the battle-cry of the state to distribute the mockery of justice to him whom their laws have rendered criminal, and where imperious that it should be the battle-cry of the whom their laws have rendered criminal, and where whom their laws have rendered criminal, and where imperious that it should be the battle-cry of the whom their laws have rendered criminal, and where whom their laws have rendered criminal, and where imperious that it should be the battle-cry of the whom their laws have rendered criminal, and where whom their laws have rendered criminal, and where imperious that it should be the battle-cry of the state to distribute the mockery of justice to him whom their laws have rendered criminal, and where imperious that it should be the battle-cry of the state to distribute the mockery of justice to him whom their laws have rendered criminal, and where the deceased imperious that it should be the battle-cry of the state to distribute the mockery of the state of the French rulers against Democracy; the atrocious bombardment of Rome; the struggles of the German Democrats; the War in Hungary, &c., &c., are amongst the subjects reviewed in this article. From an ably-written paper bearing the signature of the struggles of the English language. Crime from the land. Yes, Lady Baldwin, it is for of £5 9s. 1d. The number relieved during the preteaching these truths that I am rendered a fugitive from justice, an exile from my native land."

Yet, said Julia, surely it is but the designable from justice, an exile from justice, an exi reviewed in this article. From an ably-written paper, bearing the signature of "One of the Democratic The Men of the Future," we select the following extracts:-

MONARCHY. The only pretence for a Monarchy that approaches icasibility, is the similarity of that form of government to the patriarchal, or family system, which existed in the infancy of society—such, for instance, as that of Abraham, Lot, &c .- and it is argued that this family system has been transmitted from age to age, until it has reached our era. Allowing this, which is the most favourable posi-Allowing this, which is the most favourable position in which the monarchial system can be placed, let us examine the grounds on which its claims rest. Society, like individuals, has its non-age, and the superior openiestion of man applies him to the superior organisation of man enables him to preserve the experience of the preceding generation. Thus, the youth of twenty is capable of attaining a general knowledge of the acquirements of his progenitors; and the varied knowledge thus accumulated from generation to generation, leads to results that would exceed the belief of our ancestors. What would the simple and unsophisticated people who lived in the time of Alfred the Great, think of modern railways and steam-boats No doubt if such applications of mechanical power had been projected in their day, the projectors

would have been deemed insune. It is clear that as the experience of society leads to improvements not conceived possible in its earlier stages of existence, that the same rule should hold good in all arrangements that concern the welfare of the people. That there was a time when the inexperience or brutality of mankind required a stringent, or despotie form of government, might be disputed, but if admitted, the continued existence of such institutions under totally different circumstances, permits of no defence. What should we think of a body of men who would now propose the abolition of steamboats, railways, canals, and magadamised roads, and a return to mountain tracks and pack horses? And what should we do if the same parties insisted on earrying their propesitions into practice? However preposterous such ideas, they would be less so than the demoniac efforts now making by the Continental despots to stay the march of governmental improvement, and turn back the tide of popular progress.

But even the pretence that Monarchy is a type of the patriarchal system, cannot be sustained. A notoriously the reverse, the mass of the people being coerced and plundered as serfs, and outlaws, and the fruits of their industry wasted in riot and extrava-gances by the ruling few. But this is not the darkest phase in which to view the evil results of and Grecian names, accented; Words of the to her mind, perfect specimen before her. fruits of their industry wasted in riot and extravairresponsible governments. It is not merely the same sound, but different signification; Intro-wealth which they absorb to themselves without duction to the Arts and Sciences; Outlines of for the working classes must spring from themselves and sciences; Outlines of classes must spring from themselves are conjugated to society, that forms the rendering an equivalent to society, that forms the heaviest charge against them. It is the obstructive power which they possess and use to stay the only ward march of social progress, and the development of the vast wealth which exists in an uncultivated soil, and in the sinews of the unemployed people, soil, and in the sinews of the unemployed people, the power which keeps the masses in a state of semithe power which keeps the masses in a state of semi-barbarism, ignorance, and poverty, at the same time that there are abundant means at hand to feed, clothe, and educate them, and elevate them to their this work, now sold regularly by the Book-of all enemies. Thus does the principle of demonstration are abundant means at hand to feed, this work, now sold regularly by the Book-of all enemies. Thus does the principle of demonstration are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, and the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, and the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, and the normal series are abundant means at hand to feed, and the normal series are abundant means at hand

monarchs, or crowned heads, yet it is perpetrated under the cloak of Monarchy, for kings cannot exist without hosts of satellites, who profit by their don't success will attend these chean and excelproximity to the throne, and vow everlasting and dent success will attend these cheap and excelloyal whilst they fatten on the spoil of the people, but become the veriest rebels when they are detertined of this has been recently exemplified in Canada, where the loyalists, par excellence, pelted her veriest. Part of this has been recently exemplified in Canada, where the loyalists, par excellence, pelted her veriest. They can be also where the loyalists, par excellence, pelted her veriest. They are some singular strictions. They can be also where the loyalists, par excellence, pelted her veriest. They are some singular strictions. They can be also where the loyalists, par excellence, pelted her veriest. They are some singular strictions are personally strictly and danger, could have been shared by her beginning the past year. They are some singular strictly and danger, could have been shared by her powerty and danger, could have been shared by her powerty and danger, could have been shared by her powerty and danger, could have been shared by her powerty and danger, could have been shared by her powerty and danger, could have been shared by her powerty and danger, could have been shared by her powerty and danger, could have been shared by her powerty and danger, could have been shared by her powerty and danger, could have been shared by her powerty and danger, could have been shared by her powerty and danger, could have been shared by her powerty and danger, could have been shared by her powerty and danger, could have been shared by her powerty and danger, could have been shared by her powerty and danger, could have been shared by her powerty and danger, could have been shared by her powerty and danger, could have been shared by her powerty and danger, could have been shared by her powerty and sons, first and Decket in our true many of all whose sharing in high term so of high danger and on! The sealed by her powers, and sharing the many of all directions from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high term so of high danger and to must, such and of must, such and of must, such and of must, such and

blindness and obstinate of rulers exclude from their patronage for the namesake.

counsels the Daniels who can interpret it. On their own heads rests the responsibility. As they sow, so shall they reap. It is to be regretted that they still cling so tenaciously to the worn out relies of the past, and by opposing their stubborn will to the intelligence of the people cause so much blood to flow. Still their opposition is futile; the people are no longer subservient and unversening element of now. Still their opposition is future; the people are no longer subservient and unreasoning slaves of power, and every additional tract, pamphlet, or periodical in the cause of Democracy, is an additional stepping-stone by which the people will ultimately reach the goal of freedom.

Germany" is a startling and eloquently written document. We give the following extracts :- Poured on the earth, and brows anxious and pale

THE PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION.

The time has arrived for the decided, the out-andout revolutionary democrats to theow their words and their acts into the scales of history. The cowardly and dirty work of the counter-revolution is terminated, and we are at the commencement of the weather was not sufficiently calm to be on deck. an entirely new, a whole revolution. The liberties wrung from the governments in February and March, of which the bourgeois, more especially the German bourgeois, is fond of boasting, are now happily entirely destroyed. The caricature of a ship's cook—he seldom spoke except at table, and then only relative to the good or ill evalutions of the ship's cook—he seldom spoke except at table, and then only relative to the good or ill evalutions of the seldom spoke except at table, and then only relative to the good or ill evalutions of the seldom spoke except at table, and the purser were generally on deck. Mr. Weeks and the purser were generally on deck with the captain. Mr. Burke was a tall, sallow—looking man, remarkable only for his devotion to the table and his careful superintendence of the ship's cook—he seldom spoke except at table, and the purser were generally on deck with the captain. Mr. Burke was a tall, sallow—looking man, remarkable only for his devotion to the table and his careful superintendence of the ship's cook—he seldom spoke except at table, and constitutional Monarchy, that abortion of a half-revolution, has been obliged to give way to the absolutism that preceded the days of March. The treason of Novara makes Italy share the fate of Germany. The only people that still unfold the banner of revolution are the Magyars. They are the connecting link between the old and the new rethe connecting link between the old and the new revolution, and will render possible the new victorious rising of the people in neighbouring Poland, in Germany, and even in Italy. The stream of revolution has run from West to East, and is on the point of rushing back in a strong tide to its home. If, in its course round the world, it again touches the West, it will not be left, like the first time, with a pressing greating and a secret shudder, but with a passing greeting and a secret shudder, but men will lay a fast hold on it, and sink it into the deepest layers of the popular mass, to stir up there-from a new state and a new humanity.

Our party date the European Revolution not from February, but from June. The battle of June is the birthday of the Red—of our Republic. This later more terrible struggle, threw that of February into the shade. The revolution of February effected a momentary change in the form of the government, and the persons composing the Executive; but the insurrection of June aimed at a transformation of the social system itself. The revolution of February was sure of success, as it contented itself with rewas sure of success, as it contented itself with removing the first stone that obstructed its path; the insurrection of June could not ensure success at the insurrection of June could not ensure success at the onset, as it declared war against the present infamous state of society. In the revolution of February all parties coalesced against one, that of the dynasty of July: in the battle of June, one party, that of the Socialist Democrats, fought against all the others. The battle of June is a sure pledge of liberty. Its greatest result is, however, incontestibly the conviction that we cannot obtain

render it universally and deservedly popular.

MACKENZIE'S EDUCATIONAL WORKS. Mavor's

a few weeks ago. They show the advancing spirit of the age has at last reached this important branch of social happiness. What the Family Herald, Reynolds's Miscellany, and other similar works, were to weekly entertaintother is the may work upon the fears of the search of school books—

one is benefitted by the whole of his order oring of which, in modern times, the Signal twins lettration of which, in modern times, the Signal twins lettration of the large of which, in modern times, the Signal twins lettration of the signal twins lettration of the signal twins lettration of which, in modern times, the Signal twins lettration of which, in modern times, the Signal twins lettration of the signal twins lettration of which, in modern times, the Signal twins lettration of the signal twins lettration of the signal twins lettration of which, in modern times, the Signal twins lettration of the signal twin spirit of the age has at last reached this imother similar works, were to weekly entertaining reading, so these are to school books—
ing reading, so these are to school books—
twice the excellence, twice the quantity, at twice the excellence, twice the profit to the passing of the Reform Bill, there was one sole point of similarity in their interests—both were equally disenfranchised: but two when, by aid of the energy of the working men, they achieved that measure, the chain of the law they achieved that measure, the chain of the law they achieved that measure, the chain of the law they achieved that measure, the chain of the female sex compactly united to each other. The two bodies join at the sides; the light treat the sides; the light treat the children of the female sex compactly united to each other. The two bodies join at the sides; the light treat the children of the female sex compactly united to each other. The two bodies join at the sides; the light treat the children of the female sex ing reading, so these are to school booksreading lessons are plentiful, and admirably ladder by which the middle class had risen was reading lessons are plentiful, and admirably ladder by which the middle class had risen was their position is such as to permit their mother to throw down as useless, and they had ever since throw by every means in their power, to ally themselves to the upper class, and to build up a birth in the names of Mario and Sophic. The throw and the working and residing in Fables," "Industry and Indolence contrasted, a tale by Dr. Percival," and "Moral and Practical Observations," to be committed to memory. In fact, seventy one pages of good, plain, clear printing, in a stiff wrapper, for the plain, clear printing principle,—gold, the idea wall of separation between them and the working at them working and residing in a small farm held by an old bachelor. The husbands are printing principle,—gold, a small farm held by an old bachelor. The husbands are printing principle,—gold, a small farm held by an old bachelor. The husbands are printing principle,—gold, a small farm held by an old bachelor. The husbands are printing principle,—gold, a small farm held by an old bachelor. The husbands are printing principle,—gold, a small farm held by an old bachelor. The husbands are printing principle,—gold, a small farm held by an old bachelor. The husbands are principle,—gold, a small farm held by an old bachelor. The husbands are printing principle,—gold, a small farm held by an old bachelo the patriarchal system, cannot be sustained. A plain, clear printing, in a stiff wrapper, for the patriarch, or head of a family, is supposed to interest himself in the welfare of the whole family. This is not the case in our modern Monarchies, but notoriously the reverse, the mass of the people being the patriarch, or head of a family, is supposed to interest himself in the welfare of the whole family. This is not the case in our modern Monarchies, but notoriously the reverse, the mass of the people being the noise in the neighbourhood, men, but they, too, are either so immersed in the meighbourhood, men, but they, too, are either so immersed in the neighbourhood, men, but they, too, are either so immersed in the neighbourhood, men, but they, too, are either so immersed in the neighbourhood, men, but they, too, are either so immersed in the neighbourhood, men, but they, too, are either so immersed in the neighbourhood, men, but they, too, are either so immersed in the neighbourhood, men, but they, too, are either so immersed in the neighbourhood, men, but they, too, are either so immersed in the neighbourhood, and the curious already begin to besiege the farm-hard struggle for bread that they held of obtaining it through good and cheap got of the welfare of the whole family.

Paul's Cathedral. The complete book—in the neighbourhood, men, but they, too, are either so immersed in the neighbourhood, men, but they, too, are either so immersed in the curious already begin to besiege the farm-hard struggle for bread that they held struggle for bread that they sell hard struggle for bread that th addition to what we have noticed—has Dr. FRANKLIN'S Advice to Young Tradesmen; croune, and educate them, and elevate them to their proper position in the social scale—the power by which they have seized on the means of existence, the land, and on all that appertains thereto, thus leaving the people houseless, landless, paupers, on their native soil.

Of course this is not the sole mean of the sole means of the sole means of existence, thus the fact is before our eyes. When a person and neaceful liherty."

This work, now sold regularly by the Booksole and the Booksole and sole and of all enemies, the most deadly are those within our o Oi course this is not the sole work of the sacrifices personal interest, and breaks through

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 XIII. I heard as all have heard life's various story, And in no careless heart transcribed the tale:

But, from the sneers of men who had grown hoary Itimately reach the goal of freedom.

The "Manifesto of the Red Republicans of By famine, from a mother's desolate wail O'er her polluted child, from innocent blood o'er her polluted child, from innocent blood or her polluted child. In shame and scorn, from groans of crowds made With the heart's warfare, did I gather food

To feed my many thoughts; a tameless multitude.

Julia, Arthur, Mrs. Elkinson, and Mr. Burke were the usual occupants of the mess-room when sleep away the time until the next meal was announced. Mrs. Elkinson was likewise accustomed to an afternoon siesta: so that Julia and Arthur were generally left alone during the time between the dinner and tea bells. It was during these intervals that Arthur confided to Julia the minute parvals that Arthur confided to Julia the minute particulars of his history; the dreamings of his boyhood—the reveries of his apprentice years—his struggles with poverty in the metropolis—his entrance into political life—the exciting scenes that occurred in Birmingham—his unjust accusation—his flight, and the awful details of the shipwreck; these events, told in the cloquent and impassioned manner which Arthur could so well employ were manner which Arthur could so well employ, were sweet but strange music to her ears—like Desdemona, she loved him for the dangers he had past, and he loved her that she did pity him. In her eyes he became a hero of romance, and she longed to know the principles of Chartism and the motives of its pursuents. its persecutors; her heart truly informed her that the first were good and noble, or Arthur would not have adopted them, and the vindictiveness and injustice of the latter were then apparent. In forcible

"Look around," said he, at the close of one of their conversations, "on the myriads of our fellowagainst affilthe connects. The battle of liberty. Its greatest result is, however, incontestibly the conviction that we cannot obtain one inch of ground for the realisation of our views and plans by the slow and quiet path of reforms; that we have enemies opposed to us, who regard all means available to put down our party, and against the weakness; that we cannot realise the principles of our party until the present condition of society is completely uproted and destroyed.

The battle of June has split humanity into two great camps, between which neither reconciliation nor indifference can exist; and for this reason it is the commencement of our revolution—of the revolution—of the revolution—of the revolution and manufacturers may become refined and lixurand manufacturers may become refined part of the suppress our fears for the public good, and our approchasing suppress our fears for the public evil. The p and manufacturers may become refined and luxurious. Gaze upon the white hairs of those ancient
labourers, the venerable of the land, who after producing more wealth than would have kept themselves and their families in affluence—cheated of
selves and their families in affluence—cheated of and manufacturers may become refined and luxurious. Gaze upon the white hairs of those ancient Julia shuddered at these harrowing pictures, but with all their apathy and "intellectual barrenness"

cannot enter into Heaven, and that passive obediermined judges and silk-gowned counsellors sit in

shunned as a bore."

"But the middle class," said Julia, "surely they should aid the working men in so noble a struggle—their interests are similar?" Spelling Book, Part I., with all the cuts.

Alavor's Spelling Book, complete. London:

5, Wine-office Court, Fleet-street.

THESE are other two of the remarkable series of cheap School Books which we noticed series of cheap School Books which we notice other is to reduce it down to starvation point : the

their birthright for a mess of potage."

Julia replied not, but sighed deeply, her visions of the brightness of human nature were fleeting

aristocracy penetrate even into the heart of demo-cracy, robbing it of vitality and strength, and causing the day of its deliverance to be afar off, for,

Arthur that went to the heart of Julia, -she answered not, but thought of her own bitter lot, and that for her there was no ultimatum of enjoyment. With such conversations as these did they wile away the tedium of the voyage. Julia drunk in the words of Arthur as from a fount of inspiration,—his

against the wind that wafts it—yet have we seen the feather, coquette-like, fluttering between coutending breezes, as if choosing its own coursepleasant delusion, flattering to our vanity, but fatal to our happiness. Julia North, or rather Lady Baldwin, thinks that she could give up wealth and title to reside in a cottage with the chosen of her heart—that her destiny is in her own hands—that she has to choose between large on the one hands she has to choose between love on the one hand, virtue and matronly pride on the other. Poor moth fluttering around the light, thy destiny is irrevo-cably fixed, thy mingled yarn is nearly spun, the sister fates will spare ye not.

(To be continued.)

THE DEFECTIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS. (From the People's Advocate and New South-Wales Vindicator.)

It is now nearly forty years since the two great poets, Byron and Moore, visited the editor of the Examiner, when suffering incarceration for the political independence of that journal. The Story of Rimin, was conceived and executed, we believe, by Leigh Hunt, in Surrey gool. Our desire is to direct the attention of our readers for a moment to the Examiner's course from that landmark in its Examiner's course from that landmark in its history.

Persecution assailed it, but the Examiser was steady in its political faith. The storm passed, and the gallant ship, with its freight of mental life and activity, proceeded onward, still proudly breasting the waves of corruption and power. For forty and confidence. But alas, its present conductor has stooped to the patronising hand of government !the Examiner can no longer be reckoned in the service of those who are struggling to be free. The pride of man's mind is too great to allow it unhesitatingly to acknowledge a master—to stand up at once the unblushing apologist for the powers that be; but the evil leaven is at work; its late articles allow thereby a great but fairly, the powers of

dazzling monstrosities. We know its pestilential nature and we walk through its atmosphere with

the plague-preventer at our bosoms.

Looking at the London press, it is impossible to suppress our fears for the public good, and our apprehension of public evil. The jaundiced views having some smell of the powder and shot from the cannon of the Times. In this they are not wise in their generation; the people of this young country; with all their apathy and "intellectual barrenness" tude, and one the abolition of which must be an their generation; the people of this young country; early fruit of the political enfranchisement of the with all their apathy and "intellectual barrenness" people.—S. Bower.

(as the Herald calls it) are athirst for truth.

| Considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. | N.B. — Directions for the guidance of patients are

POISONOUS NATURE OF EFFLUVIA FROM THE DEAD. -Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., at a meeting respecting burials in towns, stated the following fact:-"A heads in hovels which shake beneath the carriage lady having died, her body was placed in a coffin, heads in hovels which shake beneath the carriage wheels of the sycophant and the sensualist—where millions are yearly wrung from the life's blood of the poor, that cormorant bishops and pampered parsons may preach the doctrine, that the rich man passed through the wood and lead of the coffin, passed through the wood and lead of the coffin through the wood and lead of through the wood and lead of the coffin through the wood and lead of the wo which caused the effluvia of the body to escape, and ence is the grand injunction of God? A state where the gas proved of so noxious a nature that four of the deceased's daughters, who inhaled it while pining over the coffin, died within a fortnight Workhouse Test.—The number of vagrants re-

lieved during the six months ending March, 1849,

in the workhouse of Sunderland, was 582, at a cost Review.

THE ILLUSTRATED ATLAS, and Modern

History of the World: Geographical, Political, Commercial, and Statistical. Edited by R Montgomery Martin, Esq. Parts

5 and 6. London: J. and F. Tallis, 100, St. John-street.

These Parts contain beautifully executed maps of "Prussia," "France," "Germany," and "Russia in Europe." The utility, and "Russia in Europe." The utility, and ceeentric or a monomaniae, and his presence is shunned as a bore."

mantle of their own selfishness, they heed not the destiny of those beneath them—they tread on a slumbering volcano, the lava of desolation surctions them, but they have grown accustomed to the they are furnished with a clean night-gown and a slumbering volcano, the lava of desolation surctions them, but they have grown accustomed to the seen, and walk in fancied security. Providence, they say, has destined the many to poverty and labour, and it is useless for them to repine, and with this blasphemy on their lips they dismiss the subject, and proceed with their routine of existing plication is made by them. Numbers of the subject, and proceed with their order should intend the process himself in so vulgar a subject, he is dubbed and ceentric or a monomaniae, and his presence is shunned as a bore." who have participated in establishing such a test of pauperism as a bath. The mere saving, however, in the amount of relief secured by the change is very trifling compared with the cost these vagrants "No, dear lady, their interests are not similar; otherwise entailed to the union from their not unthey are as distinct as the positive and negative frequently being taken ill at the "lodging houses"

Lusus Natura—We have to record a lusus natura. one is benefitted by the whole of his order being of which, in modern times, the Sicilian twins Ritta-

marshal, and made his escape!

THE MARBLE ARCH AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

viously supposed as not within the reach of medicine This truth has been manifested for many years, but in no instance of greater importance to mankind than by the discovery of Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills.

Corns and Bunions, — Paul's Every Man's Friend," for the cure of Corns and Bunions, has been so long been for the public—so highly approved of, that it is scarcely fore the public—so highly approved of, that it is scarcely necessary to say anything in its praise. We can say that, where the directions have been properly attended to, we have never known it to fail giving relief, and in most cases has proved a complete cure, without any of the painful and dangerous operations of cutting and filing so generally made use of by Corn Doctors, who style themselves "Chiropodists."

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as dists."

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many Officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the greatest eminence, as well as from many Officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the greatest eminence, as well as from many Officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the greatest eminence, as

Varieties.

The Magrie and the Parson.—I have been half to ty matts, the first idea of having a title-cating clergy. The magpic devours the corn and grain; so does the parson. The magpic takes the wool from sheep's back; so does the parson. The magpic devours alike the young animals and the eggs; so does the parson. The magpic's clack is everlastingly going; so is the parson's. The magpic repeats by rote words that are taught it; so does the parson. The magpic so dour is other nests; so is the parson. The magpic's colour is price is always skipping and hopping, and peoping into other nests; so is the parson. The magpic's colour is partly black and white; so is the parson's. The magpic's colour is greediness, impudence, and eruelty of magpies are proverbial; so are those of the parson. I was saying the other day to a farmer, that if the boroughmongers had a mind to ruin America thry would, another time, send over five or six good large flocks of magpies, instead of five or six of their armies.—

The Magrie And The Magpies And DRHEUMATIC GOUT.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Wattwioo Tavern, Contham, Yorkshire, late of the Curre from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Wattwioo Tavern, Contham, Yorkshire, late of the Wattwioo Tavern, Contham, Yorkshire, late of the Wattwioo Tavern, Contham, Yorkshire, late of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Wattwioo Tavern, Contham, Yorkshire, late of the Wattwioo Tavern, Contham, Yorkshire, late of the Mattwioo Tavern, Contham, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 28th, 1818.

Sun,—For a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Wattwioo Tavern, Contham, Yorkshire, late of the

of magpies, instead of five or six of their armies.— lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old wound or ulor, as a married woman, living near me, had had a bad log for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your Pills and Oratment, which posted in Great Britain exceed 330,080,000 annually, and I gave her some of your Pills and Oratment, which a number which, taking the average length as five inches, if laid end to end, would reach 26,040 miles, a distance greater than the circumference of the action.

NAMES.—Christian names, as well as Surnames, are often exposed to most kedierous corruptions. A good story, in point, is told by "the Doctor." "A Professor Holloway.

NAMES.—Christian names, as well as Surnames, are often exposed to most badicrous corruptions. A good story, in point, is told by "the Doctor." "A gentleman, called Anketil Gray, had occasion for the certificate of his baptism: it was known at what church he had been baptised, but on searching the register there, no such name could be found; some mistake was presumed, therefore, not in the centry, but in the recollection of the position and entry, but in the recollection of the parties, and many other registers were examined without success. At length the first register was again referred to, and then upon a closer investigation, they found him entered as Miss Ann Kettle Grey!

MR. Hudson's Testimonial.—For this testimonial ma. Hudson's Testimonial.—For this testimonial under £16,000 were subscribed. This was paid into the York Union Banking Company, to be presented by the Committee for the testimonial to Mr. Rudson, but the honourable gentleman thinking (1.42)—are dangagons."

once the undusning apologist for the powers that be; but the evil leaven is at work; its late articles show, though as yet but faintly, the pervasion of the moral poison.

We could even bear with the truth-distorting, villany-breathing, blood-jocose, liberty-vituperating articles of the Times, if we had not to bear with the defections of those veteran journals whose names are grown, as it were, household synonymes of justice and freedom. We remember O'Connell's red nomenclature of the Times, and we remember the raw-head-and-bloody-bones that glared upon our childhood from out the stories of the old nurse, and we prepare ourselves to encounter all manner of dazzling monstrosities. We know its pestilential nature and we walk through its atmosphere with

In society, as actually organised, each is false to all, and all are false to each; but the source of the universal falsehood is, that every one is false to himself—is false to his individuality as an individual. Bad Br EARNEST MEN are never offended that others who Burns differ from them the widest in opinion should be carnest; but they are offended that the carnestness of others should treat their carnestness as folly and coco-Eay

what it really is, namely, an evil of the first magnitude, and one the abolition of which must be an cines throughout the civilised world, in Pots and Boxes, people.—S. Bower.

A SCRIPTURAL SOAD.—The imposition of baptismal names has frequently been influenced by some whim

of the parents. At Charlton, county Kent, three female children, produced at one birth, received the names of Faith, Hope, and Charity. A peasant, residing in a village on the South Downs, in Sussex, once presented an infant at the font, and desired the officiating minister to give him the name of "Acts." The clergyman, puzzled at the suggestion of so strange a name, inquired how it was spelt, and whence it had been selected. The honest man replied that it was a Scripture name, and as his four former children bore the names of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, he should like to have this one christened "Acts!" The intention was, however, overruled, and a more regular appellation conferred. Unfortunately for the poor child, the circumstance was not forgotten in his after life; and as he had two younger brothers, named, respectively, Richard and Thomas, the reguish urchins of the village used to annoy the whole family by the following rigma

"Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, Acts o'Postles, Dick, and Tom !"

The extraordinary properties of this medicine are thus described by an eminent physician, who says:—"After particular observation of the action of PARR's PILLS, I ve would but confess our faults; as a man must be nwake that tells his dream.—*Seneca.* LUTHER USED TO SAY—" In the name of God begins true properties:"First-They increase the strength, whilst most other all mischief." All must be fathered upon God. "First—They increase the strength, whilst most other medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let any one take from three to four or six pills every twenty-four hours, and, instead of having weakened, they will be found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have imparted a lasting strength to the body.

"Secondly—In their operation they go direct to the disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills you will experience their effect; the disease upon you will become less and less by every dose you take; and if you will persever in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the system Force Justified.—If a robber invade my house, or a murderer attack my family, shall I not use force against him? If in my own defence I am compelled to slay him, is not this a righteous act? Is the evil less, when the robber calleth himself a legislator-when the assassin is a minister? Shall the one be "justifiable homicide," and the other be

Woman's Tempen,-No trait of character is more valuable in a female than the possession of a sweet wystem
"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;
shilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratum
greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly
where violent purging is acknowledged to be injurious instend of beneficial. temper. Home can never be made happy without it. It is like the flowers that spring up in our pathway, reviving and cheering us. Let a man go home at night, wearied and worn by the toils of the day, and how soothing is a word dictated by a good disposition! It is sunshine falling upon his heart. He is happy, and the cares of life are forgotten. A sweet temper has a soothing influence over the minds of a whole family. Where it is found in a wife and mother, you observe kindness and love predominate over the bad feelings of a natural love. neart. Smiles, kind words, and looks, characterise the children, and peace and love have their dwelling there. Study, then, to acquire and retain a sweet temper. It is more valuable that gold; it captivates more than beauty, and to the close of life retains all its freshness and power.

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR PILES, FISTULAS, &c.

OINTMENT. ABERNETHY'S PILE

cight years, has four children. This birth has made some considerable noise in the neighbourhood, and the curious already begin to besiege the farmhouse where it took place.

A Notorious Burglar, named Phillips, confined at Charlestown, Massachusetts, revealed to the warden and marshal the hiding-place of a rich booty on the banks of the river, and they took him to the spot in a cab. The three dug deeply into the carth by turns, until they had made a large pit; and Phillips then tumbled the warden in upon the marshal, and made his escape! variety of that appalling malady.

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

Sufferers from the Piles will not repent giving the Ointment a trial. Multitudes of cases of its chicacy might be produced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cared, unwilling to publish their names. Sold in covered Pots at 4s. 6d., or the quantity of three 4s. 6d. pots in one for 11s., with full directions for use, by Barsold and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapsine; Newbery. St. Paul's; Suiton, Bow Church-yard; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Wilhonghby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmont-street, Burton-cresent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Itamay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Prentice, 84, Edgeware-road; and retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London.

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Be sure to ask for "ABEINETHY'S PILE OINTMENT." The Public are requested to be on their guard against noxious Compositions, sold at low Prices, and to observe that none can possibly be genuine, unless the name of C. King is noxious Compositions, sold at low Prices, and to observe that none can possibly be genuine, unless the name of C. King is noxious Compositions. Sold at low Prices, and to observe that none can possibly be genuine, unless the proprietor is enabled to sell printed on the Government Stamp affixed to each not. 4s. 6d.; which is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell printed on the Government Stamp affixed to each pot, 4s. 6d.; which is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell at, owing to the great expense of the Ingredients.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

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

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 14d., or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d., and to be had, with full directions for use, of all wholesale and retail medicine vendors in town and country. The genuine has the name of John Fox on the stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate corns.

Abscraethy's Pile Ointment, Paul's Corn Plaster, and Abscraethy's Pile Powders, are sold by the following respectable Georgists and Dealers in Patent Medicines:—

of, what they considered, their lawful prey. Bythe-by, this specimen of Canadian loyalty will be
the-by, this specimen of Canadian loyalty will be
found a fair sample of the sack, as their loyalty both
found a fair sample of the sack, as their loyalty both
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THE MAGPIE AND THE PARSON .. - I have been half

are dangerous," took the money out, and applied it to the purchase of Albert-gate House, which is reported to be now for sale.—Herapath's Journal.

Suggested Legislation for America.—The enact-

vernment.—More protection to Labour and less to capital.—Land Limitation.—Homestead Exemption -and the reduction of the hours of Labour in es tablishments chartered by Law.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKI DISEASE.

On the 21st July 1848, the Editor of the Mofassilite newspaper, published in India, inserted the following editorial article in his paper:—"We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills 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 Ringworms, which defied all the Meerut doctors, and promised to devour the poor man before he was underground; we tried 'Holloway' upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skim. The effect was miraculous."

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:— THE Medical Times recommends a "student clause" to the medical bill :-

"Be it enacted—that no student shall
Along the streets at midnight with a pal
Swagger, cigar in mouth, on mischief bent,
On pain of being styled a rakish gent."

THERE MIGHT be some hope of our amendment if branced as ''rebellion ?''

THE LAND COMMON PROPERTY .- The land or earth, in any country or neighbourhood, with every-

These pais are paracularly recommended to an persons going abroad, and subjecting themselves to a great change of climate. Officers of the Army Ard Navy, Missionames, Emmarats, &c., will find them an invaluable appendage to their medicine chests, as a preventative of the attacks of those discusses so prevalent in our Colonies, the attacks of those discusses so prevalent in our Colonies, especially in the West Indies, where a small hox recently sold for 10s. In America also its fame is getting known and its virtue duly appreciated, causin; an immense do mand for it; and there is no country o per in the world where it will not speedily become an atir executive traffic and general utility. as it may be nedrecourse to in all cases of sickness, with confidence in its simplicity, and in its power to produce relief.

TO PERSONS GOING ABROAD. These pills are particularly recommended to all persons

None are genuine, unless the words "PARIUS LIFE PHAS" are in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also, the factimile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Ceana-court, Fiect-street, London," on the Directions

tions.
Sold in boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. Od., and family packets at 11s.each, by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the world. Full directions are given with each box.

SHEFFIELD. THE MEMBERS OF THE SHEFFIELD branch of the National Land Company are hereby informed, that the quarterly meeting will be held in the Democratic Temperature Hotel, 33, Queen-street, on Tuesday Evening, July 2rd, 1849. Chair to be taken at half-past screm whose the Company

By order of the Committee, HENRY BIRTLES, Chairman,

TO BE SOLD OR LET, FOUR-ACRE ALLOTMENT ON THE A BODY NEAR AMOUNTAIN FUN THE BODY IN THE the assignment of the allotmoats on Monday next, and will then be prepared to treat for the sale or letting.

ON SALE, SEVERAL FOUR-ACRE PAID-UP SHARES in the National Land Company. A sacrifice will be made, as the owners are about to emigrate.

Apply, for particulars, at Mr. Waterman's No. 79, Great Leonard-street, Shoredisch, London. Letters, post paid with a postage stamp inside, will be attended to immediately.

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AT LOWBANDS (most delightfully situated and fully-cropped), a TWO-ACRE FARM,
Application to be made to the Directors.

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Application to be made to the Directors, at their Office,
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TO BE SOLD, TWO FOUR-ACRE PAID-UP SHARES for £2 5s. each, by parties who are going to emigrat in a few days.

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2nd, 1849. "Homes for the sons of toil." PARTIES ARE RESPECTFULLY IN-FORMED that a RAILWAY TRIP will leave the Campiall Station, Birmingham, at Eight o'Clock in the morning, affording all persons desirous of visiting the Estate an opportunity of so doing. FARES-First Class, 4s.; Second do., 3s.; Third do., 1s. 9d.

Vans will be in attendance to convey parties from the Bromsgrore Railway Station to the Estate and back.

For Tickets apply to Mr. Buttenwick, News agent, 73, Stafford-street; Mr. C. Goodwin, Darwin-street, and Mr. Allen. Smethwick.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC
BPILLS. The acknowledged efficacy of BLAIR'S
GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, by the continued series
of Testimonials winch have been sent to and published by
the proprietor for nearly twenty years, has rendered this
medicine the most popular of the present age; and in corroboration of which the following extract of a letter, written
by below Mohard Wheeler For Collector of Customs In

roboration of which the following extract of a letter, written by John Molard Wheeler, Esq., Collector of Customs, Jamaica, having been handed by his brother, at Swindon, to Mr. Prout for publication, will fully confirm.

"I know you have never bad occasion to take Blair's Pills, but let me emphatically tell you in mercy to any friend who may suffer from gont, rheumatic gout, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, or any branch of that widely-allied family to recommend their using them. In this country they are of wonderful efficacy: not only am I Personally family to recommend their using them. In this country they are of wonderful efficacy: not only am I personally aware of their powers, but I see my friends and acquaintances receiving unfailing benefit from their use. I would not be without them on any account. If taken in the early stage of disease they disapate it altogether: if in a later, they alleviate pain and effect a much specifier cure than by any other means with my my knowledge."

Sold by Thomas Prol., 229, Strand, London; and by his amountment by

appointment by Heaton, Land, Hay, Haigh, Baines and Newsome, Smee Heaton, Laud, Hay, Haigh, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Horner, Rushworth, Stavelly, and Brown, Reeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Bolton and Co., Walker and Co., Harrley and Danhill. Doncaster; Judson, Ripon; Foggitt, Ceates, and Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easing wold; Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresberough; Harson and Wilson, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, and Laugdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Spinks and Pannett, Tadeaster; Rogerson, Hicks, Sharp, and Stick, Bradford; Arnall and Co., Wainwright, Brice, and Priestly, Pontefract; Cardwell and Smith, Wakefield; Sutter, Levland, Hartley, Denton, Dyer, and Lofthouse, showing her descent from William the Bastard, and Priestly, Politeiract; Cartawiri and Sinta, Wakenerd; Sutter, Leyland, Hartley, Benton, Dyer, and Lothouse, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby and Swales, Wetherby; Waite, Harrowgate; Wall, Barnsley; Atkinson, Brighouse; and by the venders of medicines generally throughout the kingdom.

Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Ask for BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Government Stamp affixed to each 1 - The Commine Medicine.

TOOTH-ACHE PERMANENTLY L CURED by using BRANDE'S ENAMEL, for filling decaying teeth, and rendering them sound and painless. Sold by Chemists everywhere. Price Is, per packet.

RECENT TESTIMONIAL.
Sir,—Finding BRANDE'S ENAMEL so excellent for its Sig.—Finding BRANDE'S ENAMEL so excellent for its purpose, I feel it my duty to recommend it to all who suffer with the tooth-archethat I come in contact with; therefore, you will oblige by sending a packet to Mr. James Williams Hobbins, St. Wednesbary.—Your obedient servant, Thomas Mollard.—Wednesday, March 13, 1849.

CAUTION.—The great success of this preparation has induced numerous unskilful persons to produce spurious imitations, and to copy "Brande's Enamel' Advertisements. It is needful, therefore, to guard against such impositions, by seeing the signature of John Willia accom-

positions, by seeing the signature of John Willis accompanies each packet.

London: Manufactured only by JOHN WILLIS, 24, East Temple Chambers, Whitefriars, Fleet-street, removed from 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square. Wholesale by all the

large Medicine Houses. Should there be any difficulty in obtaining it, enclose thirteen stamps to JOHN WILLIS (as above), and you will ensure the genuine article by return of Post. Twenty authentic Testimonials, with full directions for use, accompany each packet, which contains enough Enamel to fill several teeth.—AGENTS WANTED.

NO MORE PILLS, nor any other Medicine for Indigestion NO MORIE PILLS, nor any other Medicine for Indigestion, Irregularity of the Intestines, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Torpidity of the Liver, persisting Headaches, Nervousness, Billiousness, General Debility, Despondency, Spleen, &c. Price 6d., or 8d. post-free, royal, gilt, 2s; or free by post, 2s. 6d. (in stamps), Fifth Edition of

DU BARRY'S POPULAR TREATISE ON INDIGESTION and CONSTIPATION; the main causes of Nervousness, Biliousness, Scrofula, Liver Complaints, Speen, &c., and their Radical Removal, cutitled the maints, Spleen, &c., and their Radical Removal, entitled the "Natural Regenerator of the Digestive Organs," without falls, purgatives, or incdicines of any kind, by a simple, pleasant, economical, and infallible means; adapted to the general reader.

of Amersham and Beaconsfield, and six of Chesham and Uxbridge. The title is first-rate; the water abundant and delicious; the roads capital; and the country beautiful The nearest Railway Station, at present, is "Wes proposed for the proposed for th In Bury and Co., 75, New Bond-street, London; also, of Whittaker & Co.; and all other booksellers. Sent post-free at the same price to Prussia.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.



DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS, Have no Taste of Medicine, And are the only remedy recommended to be taken by Ladies. They fortify the Constitution at all periods of life, and in all Nervous Assections act like a charm. They remove Heaviness, Patigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Weakness, and allay gain. They create Appetite, and remove Indigestion, Heart-burn, Wind, Head Aches, Giddiness, &c. In Hysterical Piscases, a proper perseverance in the use of this Medicine will be found to effect a cure after all

GF Full birections are given with every box.
Note.—These Wafers do not contain any Mineral, and
may be taken either dissolved in water or whole.

Unprincipled Persons counterfeit this Medicine in the mode of PILLS. &c. Purchasers must therefore observe that none are genuine but "WAFERS," and that the words, "DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS" are in the Stamp by what motive, I ask, could you be actuated in outside each lox. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

OUTSIDE CACH DOX.

OBSERVE.—The Counterfeit Medicines have words on the Stamp so NEARLY RESEMBLING THESE, as to mislead the unwary.

Purchasers must therefore strictly observe the AGENTS.—DA SELVA and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all Medicine Vendors. Price, 1s. 11d.; 2s. 9d.; and 11s. per Box.

CURES OF CONSUMPTION. the greatest confidence, having recommended them in many cases of pulmonary consumption, and they have always afforded relief when everything else has failed, and the patients having been surfeited with medicine, are defeated and sordid aristocracy, whether it be that of birth, money, or land. Had your villanous curses been upon such miscreants as Odillon Barrot, or that empty tomlighted to meet with so efficient a remedy having such an agreeable taste, &c.—(Signed) Jonn Mawson, Surgeon, 13, Mosley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—December 5, 1848.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING. From S. Pearsall, Esq., of Her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicer-choral of Lichfield Cathedrat. Gentlemen, A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. Locock's Wafers, I was induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonia in their favour. I find by allowing a few of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct. They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have ever used.—(Signed) SAMUEL PEARSALL.—Lighfield, July 10th, 1848.

The particulars of many hundred cases may be had from every Agent throughout the Kingdom and on the kingcraft, and all its concomitant atrocities, may Dr. Lucock's Wafers give instant relief, and are a rapid cure of asthmas, consumptions, coughs, colds, and all dis-orders of the breath and lungs, To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hourseness and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most plea-

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Read, and remark, that you may understand How Germans came to burthen English land; But ev'ry nation has at times a curse. And England thus has gone from bad to worse. Yet how descended, or by whom begott'n, It matters not, when all are dead and rott'n The king, the peasant, nobleman, and slave.

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The cottage consists of only two small rooms, with brick floors; and this, with fifty feet frontage by 100 feet of garden ground, lets at £4 per annum. But, however humble, this home is capable of indefinite improvement, for it ble, this home is capable of indefinite improvement, which farm. will be held "for ever," as well as the Four Acres, which are situate in the next field but one, and will be let to-gether or in smaller quantity, at the rate of forty shillings per acre per annum during the first three years, and £4 per acre per aunum for ever afterwards.

Some parties have found this rent rather high, but they

Some parties have found this rent rather high, but they had not seen the spot, and had not reflected at the eventual value of One Acre of Building Land, held "for Even," at a fixed rent of £4 a year! Why, this freehold land selis already for £89 per acre! What, then, will probably be its value in ten, twenty, fifty, or 109 years? All law expenses whatsoever are borne by the owner, who will sell as little as a quarter of an acre for £20, which out the Estate, and accommodate travellers with capital beds for fourpence per night.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "WEEKLY TIMES."

applying your vile epithets and outrageous anathe- landlords, who, by their political influence INSTANT RELIEF AND RAPID CURE OF ASTHMAS,

CONSUMPTION AND COUGHS,

And all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is insured by

The truly wonderful powers of this remedy have called forth testimonials from all ranks of society, in all quarters of the world. The following have been just received:

CURES OF CONSUMPTION

INSTANT RELIEF AND RAPID CURE OF ASTHMAS,

CONSUMPTION AND COUGHS,

And all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is insured by the brave Ledru Rollin has done to merit the blood-thirsty punishment you have prescribed for him, but you dared not do it; but I will tell you the crimes he has been guilty of loving his fellowing have been just received:

CURES OF CONSUMPTION

Whereas it took the Corn-law League seven whereas it took the Corn-law League seven years to marshal their forces for Free Trade, it has only required a month, and not the assistance of any of the old "STARS," to marshal a more powerful array of Financial and Parliamentary Reformers.

FIST."

Let the writer however not 1-1-1-1. you must either be a very ignorant booby, or else a vile miscreaut, i. c., a paid tool in the hands of some whereas it took the Corn-law League seven "A SPADE IN EVERY LABOURER'S make the French Republic in reality what it is in Let the writer, however, not delude himself name. His great and lofty soul cannot bear to see with the false notion, that this new army of CURES OF CONSUMPTION.

Gentlemen,—Your Wafers I can speak of myself with the masses trampled on by a wretched and sordid them in aristocracy, whether it be that of birth, money, or upon the promised benefits from the new agitatool, ex-police president Napoleon, or any of the were. No; the oft-deceived people will no vile herd they are leagued with, even then it would longer rely upon distant means to accomplish only have evinced a savage, brutal, and untutored the promised ends—they will now reverse the mind; yet it might have been palliated by imagining that your humanity and zeal had got a temporary those promised ends, to secure the political lower regions for language in condemnation of the means by which their full hopes may be reabest of men and the best of causes, it is really un- lised. bearable; but, perhaps, like Judas, you can view your thirty pieces of silver, and I hope, like him, you will view it with the same regret; and should it terminate with the same result it will be another instance of vice meeting its due reward. Hoping that the brave Ledru Rollin may soon be the president of the French Republic, and that speedily be numbered, along with yourself, among the things that have been,

East Moor, Wakefield.

Manchester Exchange, is 1,628 square yards, being nearly 300 yards larger than that of Exeter-half, and 600 larger than that of the Birmingham TownTo correspondents.

THE KIRKDALE CHARTIST PRISONERS.—John Arnott, secretary to the Victim Fund, begs to assure Mr. M. W. Norman, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, that the ONLY wives and families of our friends in Kirkdale on the relief list of the milies of our friends in Kirkdale on the relief list of the London Committee besides those named in his excellent letter—White, West, Leach, and Donovan—are Messrs. Clarke, Rankin, and M'Douall, and that they were ever looked on as "mob enthusiasts," or as "men who have have not an idea beyond their daily porridge," he (J. A.) has yet to learn.
THE BRADFORD VICTIMS,—The Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt of 10s. 6d. from Bingley. We have re-

ceived an address from this body calling upon the Chartists of the West Riding to do their duty by forwarding funds for the relief of the wives and families of the victims. tims. The address states that there are from thirty to forty Chartists now in prison, most of whom have famiforty Chartists now in prison, most of whom have families, and that, for want of funds, the committee have been unable to assist them for the last five weeks.—[The above was in type last week, but was obliged to stand over for want of reom.]

J. Sweet acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the Victim Fund (sent herewith):—Mr. Parker, 6d.; a Friend 3d. Mr. Chinindala 6d.—For Mrs. Famor.

a Friend, 3d.; Mr. Chipindale, 6d.—For Mrs. Ernest Jones:—Mr. J. Lager, 6d. Mr. Thos. Ormeshen acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions for the Kirkdale prisoners:—Levensholme, per John Gaskell. 2s.; Hebden Bridge, per James Mann, 7s. 5d.; Bingley, per John Wild, 10s. 6d.

VALUE OF THE LAND.

An industrious man, with an able son thirty years of age, commissions Mr. O'CONNOR to offer 201. a year rent for a four-acre allotment, at Minster or O'Connorville, and to transfer his title to 201. a year, paid quarterly, to whoever may feel inclined to let. The person letting it to discharge the demands of the Company, and to be discharged from his liabilities as tenant. And thus a man at Minster who has to refund 301. Aid Money, and about

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

Saturday, June 30, 1949.

THE LAND.

theories and wild Utopias.

The conversion of an individual opponent is

were not prepared.

occupant. by remuneration for industry—into a substan- English gold, made more valuable in consetial solid farmer, with £300 capital in the quence of its scarcity.

duty of Free Traders to contend for?

tion, as the recruits in the Free Trade army

rather, privileged plunder? Empty stomachs, change and the whirlwind of revolution. We Aylesbury Vale or Romney Marsh.

house Officer, a Poor-rate Collector, a Pensioner, a Sailor, a Policeman, a sick." The engine doesn't work, and the brought an important practical question before terated corn?

Free Trade as a distinct and substantive mea-

Some of their tables stated, confidently, rather than upon whimsical caprice, or per- the reduction of wages, and the increased of rent.

and overlooking the probable consequences to began his work in the spring, and got a loan of direction we turn. How often have we published the fact, that the working man of the present agitation for cabbage-plants, of peas, and seed potatoes.

out actually inflicting their tediousness upon the executive, or by which the talking might go on to the galleries and reporters, while all the warm man and a steady friend in the village, and is about to troble the size of his balding. Bills were perfected and passed by "a Com- and is about to treble the size of his holding, be applied to property in England. It is Is there a sentence or a word in the article having a feeling of sympathy with Ministers. small farmer whom landlords will be glad to prietors, rich banks, and co-operate bodies, to which werefer, as regards the present state of We must do them the justice to believe that secure as a tenant! He has, he tells us, gentlemen learned in the law, and wealthy Europe—foreign policy—England's position, they do, not what they would, but what they neighbours whose history is almost a counter- and fashionable tradesmen, should escape from Europe—foreign policy—England's position, they do, not what they would, but what they part of his own. "Give a man," says Arthur bearing their fair proportion of the burden imor financial state and prospects—the embarass- can. It is among absolute sovereigns that the part of Ministers—the dislocation of parties most fundamental changes are made. Prussia, Young, "the freehold of a bare rock, and he posed by the existence of pauperism, and shift ments of Ministers—the dislocation of parties —and the only possible means of re-organising by one stroke of the pen, made all its leasehold society—which we have not stereotyped and farmers freeholders on the spot. Napoleon, into a desort? Let a possent labour of the possed by the existence of pauperism, and shuft convert it into a garden. Give him a nine that burden on to the backs of those least able to bear it. Though Lord Nugent's motion repeated to our humble readers to surfeit; and, in three words, abolished primogeniture. The into a desert." Let a peasant labour for him-was defeated, as might have been anticipated, however the Chancellor of the Exchequer Dictators of Spain, within a week after they self, and behold the result. Make him the it raised a question which must not be allowed A sincere hater of every nincompoop resembling may raise the cheers of the drones who live attained to power, soized upon the huge esdrudge of another, at weekly wages, and next to sleep, but be urged upon the attention of upon the honey of the bees, by the announce- tates of the church, and bestowed them on the winter you will find him begging weekly loaves the Legislature, from time to time, with an ment that correspondingly with an enormous people. This is the year of fundamental from the Union. We bury the virtues of the earnestness and a pertinacity worthy of its The total area of the floor of the new hall at the that no pensioned pauper need fear the nonpayment of his salary upon quarter-day. them. We may ignorantly congratulate our-

naked backs, bare feet, bastiles filled to burst-cannot join in the self-gratulation. It is iming, an over-stocked Labour market, and a possible that these elementary political earth-Admiral, a Naval Staff, a Field Marshal and and its smallest veins and cartilages. Men double work and double hours of toilsome Military Staff, an Excise Officer, a Custom- found it to be necessary, and they did it exertion.

taler. The pony gave place to a horse. He allowed to pass scot-free. had crop enough to take to London, and When the immense sum annually raised for (From the "Weekly Dispetch.")

Until a House of Commons is not a House of Commons, the nation can do nothing for of Commons, the nation can do nothing for large of Commons, the nation can do nothing for large of Commons, the nation can do nothing for large of Commons, the nation can do nothing for large of Commons, the nation can do nothing for large of Commons, the nation can do nothing for large of Commons, the nation can do nothing for large to London, and the support of the poor is taken into consideration, and the probability of its increase, under our present misery-producing system is kept in view, it is obvious that this is a great and

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

full Exchequer. Suppose such a contrast quakes should visit all Europe, and leave the could be drawn from such an exposition, made leading nation of the world without a symple to the could be drawn from such an exposition, made leading nation of the world without a symple to the could be drawn from such an exposition, made leading nation of the world without a symple to the could be drawn from such an exposition, made leading nation of the world without a symple to the could be drawn from such an exposition, made leading nation of the world without a symple to the could be drawn from such an exposition, made leading nation of the world without a symple to the could be drawn from such an exposition, made leading nation of the world without a symple to the could be drawn from such an exposition, made leading nation of the world without a symple to the could be drawn from such an exposition, made leading nation of the world without a symple to the could be drawn from such an exposition, made leading nation of the world without a symple to the could be drawn from such an exposition, made leading nation of the world without a symple to the could be drawn from such as the could be drawn from the could be drawn from such as the could by a financial minister in a foreign country— pathetic shock. In fact, Europe will never be both Honses increases. Having to a considein a Republic for instance, how long would it take our Monarchial rulers and their Pressgang to exhaust their development. We must reform to exhaust their development of such a considerable of such a considerable with never to exhaust their development. We must reform to exhaust their development of such a considerable with the universal movement. Revolution take our Monarchial rulers and their Pressgang to exhaust their denunciation of such a system? Let us now repeat our stereotyped definition of Free Trade. We showed the relative position of the foreign grower, or the importer of foreign corn, and the grower of home produce, thus:—There are two bags of corn standing our their folly in appreciate a tide they cannot stop, and pleasures of a life in carnotical movement. We must reform to must reform us. Revolution of the year, the near vision of the year, the near vision of the 12th of August—coveys, moors, guns, and game bags—and indolence into something like activity, and at a season of the year when fine sunny violent, will depend on the wisdom of our violent, will be universal movement. We must reform us. Revolution August wear, the near vision of the year, the near v toreign corn, and the grower of home produce, thus:—There are two bags of corn standing or their folly in opposing a tide they cannot shady woods, and pleasures of a life in the or their folly in opposing a tide they cannot shady woods, and pleasures of a life in the stide by side in Mark-lane; the buyer opens the English sack and out pops a little Crown, a damental principles. The anatomy of society and all those who are tied to the Parliamentary Bishop's Mitre, a Parson's Surplice, an has been scalped to its very fifth pair of nerves machine, are compelled to drudge through

Prime Minister and his Governmental Staff, engineers take it to pieces to see whether it the Commons last week, by moving for "a Land-Tax Collector, Highway-Rate Collector, and a host of idle paupers living upon unwilling-idle workmen. He opens the American Saint Simonianism, are disinterred, and set up indigent poor of England and Wales, by an sack, and out jumps a little President, with before mankind as the serpent in the wilder equal and general apportionment of the burscarely any accompaniment: and how is it ness, which is to be looked upon by the people, dens of the same." We certainly must express possible that the grower of this gilded grain and to stay the plague. Men have become at surprise that such a monster grievance should can compete with the grower of the unadul- least convinced that there is a plague. That not have sooner been discussed in the Legislahas taken fast hold of the masses of all ture. It will scarcely be believed by those who Those who so enthusiastically agitated for European nations, from the French to the have not given attention to this subject, that Austrian-Polish serfs, and from these backagain the inequality in the rating for the support of sure, have now discovered that Protection was the English people. We cannot much longer the poor varies to the extent it does. It absomethe keystone of the old social arch, upon which go on as we are, and if we could we are not inthe social superstructure was erected; and they clined. Here are the Financial and Parlia- lings in the pound! Now, undoubtedly, the have discovered the error of striking the centre mentary Reformers started into power and in- intent and meaning of the original Act of ELIinstead of commencing by lightening the bur- fluence literally at once. What it took the ZABETH, and the plain common sense of the then it was to bear. They took no note of Anti-Corn Law League seven years to accom- question, is, that property of all kinds should 12/. rent, a total of 42/, will receive 8/. a year, | then it was to bear. They took no plish, has been done by their successors in a contribute to the support of the poor in fair or twenty per cent.,—indeed it should be put down as 8l. a year for nothing, as he received the 30l., and has had House and Land rent free since he took possession. All communications are plant to the support of the year, while the year of the since he took possession. All communications are plant to the support of the year, while the year of the year of the year. They took no note of foreign progress and foreign without one of the old stars to draw a house. Commons on this subject, brings to light the ground of the year of the year. They have found a ready-made public. Large theatres crowded to the ceiling, without one of the old stars to draw a house. Commons on this subject, brings to light the ground of the year. free since he took possession. All communication; their whole cry was "HIGH WILLIAM WAGES, CHEAP BREAD, and PLENTY Will rulers not be warned? What has fact—and proves it in the most indisputable tions on the subject to be addressed to the Land Office.

WAGES, CHEAP BREAD, and PLENTY brought these masses together but that every supporting the poor, and that it is thrown upon tude, framed their opinions upon the promise about to-morrow—disof the big loaf placed upon the top of a long cumstances—anxious about to-morrow—dis- the poorer parishes—that is, those parishes in contented with to-day-finding the world going which the greatest number of middle and back with them—corroborated in their fears by working classes, and the smallest number of that the price of bread would be reduced from the distempered faces of their neighbours. the more opulent gentry, reside. Lord Nugert ninepence to sixpence per loaf, and that the This is the stuff of which the special constables instanced cases of this gross inequality, landlords would be ultimately compelled to were made who saved the nation, when the mer- which were certainly sufficiently startling; but make a commensurate reduction of rent to cenaries of the Continent fellaway from the side he did not bring out the injustice so clearly as their tenants; we, however, assured the peo- of authority. How long and how often can he might have done. The inequality of rating they be depended upon in their present tem- applies equally to towns and to counties. In and that the man out of employment or badly per? Six precious months have been trifled both the rich contrive to shuffle off the burden "The folly of the day is the wisdom of the morrow."

There is no premium so large, no consolation so cheering, as the conversion of enmity

"The folly of the day is the wisdom of the morrow."

There is no premium so large, no consolation so cheering, as the conversion of enmity

"The folly of the day is the wisdom of the morrow."

Paid that the man out of employment of badry per? Six precious months have been trined away in elaborate nothings, and the solemn of supporting the poor to the shoulders of futility of making a demonstration of going for those least able to bear it, while, at the same to go, and never going after all. Who will time, the system is continually at work to add venture to say that any real fundamental work to the riches of the few and the poverty of the tion so cheering, as the conversion of enmity into friendship, and, especially, when that conversion is based upon growing knowledge, the volution of wages and the increased cries out and champions us to the utterance? to the riches of the rew and the poverty of the conversion is based upon growing knowledge, the volution of wages and the increased cries out and champions us to the utterance? sonal feeling; and there is no premium that surplus in the Labour market, has fully borne | Crime, rates, poverty, debts, bankruptcy, in- | Essex, Oxford, Southampton, Sussex, and could award to us the same amount of value out our assertion, and we will now submit solvency, population, all overtaking us with Wilts, we find an average rate of 2s. 9d. in that we derive from the able, the clever, and such a table of rents, and reduction in the price gigantic and geometrical strides—and not a the pound upon a total annual value of proirrefutable article which we extract from last of bread consequent upon, not the reduction single attempt made to get out of the way. perty assessed amounting to 7,397,7111. Conbut the remission of rent altogether, as re- The rural population are in a desperate condi- trasting these with seven rich and populous week's "Dispatch."

To us truth is stamped with its sterling value from whatever quarter it may come, and we receive it the more cheerfully when it does come from those who formerly stamped the same truths, when enunciated by us, as false the consumer upon the landlords' reduction the landlords' reduction the landlords' reduction to the following table, based upon the presumed reduction in the price of bread, from ninepence to sixpence a loaf, consequent upon the landlords' reduction the landlords' reduction to the following table, based upon the presumed reduction in the price of bread, from ninepence to sixpence a loaf, consequent upon the landlords' reduction they deplore, pay off their hands, and then they deplore, pay off their hands, and then they deplore, pay off their hands, and then they deplore to sixpence a loaf, consequent upon the landlords' reduction to the following table, based upon the presumed reduction in the price of bread, from ninepence to sixpence a loaf, consequent upon the landlords' reduction to the following table, based upon the presumed reduction in the price of bread, from ninepence to sixpence a loaf, consequent upon the landlords' reduction to the following table, based upon the presumed reduction in the price of bread, from ninepence to sixpence a loaf, consequent upon the landlords' reduction to the following table, based upon the presumed reduction in the price of bread, from ninepence to sixpence a loaf, consequent upon the landlords' reduction to the following table, trasting these with out a home countries—namely, Chester, Lancaster, Lincaster, The farmers without a home countries—namely, Chester, Lancaster, Lincaster, The country is trade or country customers. The country is countries—namely, Chester, Lancaster, Lincaster, L say, "Behold the fruits of Free Trade." We But this inequality, when counties are con-Flour makes bread, wheat makes flour, charge it against our rulers that they have trasted with counties, is still more apparent of itself great consolation, but how much land makes wheat, and Labour makes the not redeemed the time. "The winter is within the counties themselves, when parish is greater must be the consolation derived from the conversion of one who constitutes the dial by which thousands regulate their opinions.

The average produce past—the summer ended—we are not contrasted with parish. The landlord who of an acre of wheat is set down at three past—the summer ended—we are not contrasted with parish. The landlord who owns the whole of a parish agrees with the garchical principle. The population have farmers to whom he lets his land, that they THE UNSOPHISTICATED AND INTERESTING
GENEALOGY OF

OUT greatest difficulty has consisted in the all.
Showing her descent from William the Bastard, showing her descent from William the Bastard, showing her descent from William the Bastard, with single properties of Normann and State shorn chins," with our views of political four bushels of wheat will grind into twenty- small savings of small men, we see only one very simple manner; the landlord builds no economy; while it was in the power of those one bushels of flour; a bushel of flour will result to the present movement. All the na- new cottages, and as fast as he can get poswho were opposed to our principles, to create hosts of enemies, and marshal them into antagonism, not to our principles, but to the order to which we were attached, lest the order to which we were attached to the present inovenient. All the make as fast as ne can get possible to the present inovenient. All the make as fast as ne can get possible to the present inovenient. All the make as fast as ne can get possible to the present inovenient. All the make as fast as ne can get possible to the present inovenient. All the make as fast as ne can get possible to the present inovenient. All the make as fast as ne can get possible to the present inovenient. All the make as fast as ne can get possible to the present inovenient. All the make as fast as ne can get possible to the present inovenient. All the make as fast as ne can get possible to the present inovenient. All the make as fast as ne can get possible to the present inovenient. All the make as fast as ne can get possible to the present inovenient. All the make as fast as ne can get possible to the present inovenient. All the make as fast as ne can get possible to the present inovenient. All the make as fast as nectangenes are the make eighteen death or the make eighteen quarter confidence and attachment of that order should [7s. 10] d., making 11. 3s. 7] d., or at three vast commerce, enabled us better to bear up subdivided among several proprietors, cannot enable us to discipline the popular mind for farthings a loaf for reduction, 3s. 72d. more against their ruinous influences. But the con- be closed in this snug way. The labourers that progress for which their own followers than the whole rent; or, if he reduces his rent fusion of Europe and the powerful competition are by one means or another driven into this from 1/. an acre to 4s. 3d. an acre, it would of the United States driving us backon our own pauper warren, and made to walk some miles The "Dispatch" writes for a different, and make a reduction of one halfpenny in the resources, have so aggravated the difficulties of daily, to and from their work in the "close what is conventionally called a higher order of quartern loaf; or if he reduced his rent from our resition that, without the immediate disen- parish." The landlord draws his rents, the Published and sold by Henry Roberts, 31, Petergate, York. London Agent: S. Y. Collins, Holywell-street, Strand.

LONDON LIFE.

Now Publishing, Price Id. weekly, and Is. quarterly parts, Condon Life: ONDON LIFE; OR, MIRROR OF LONDON LIFE; OR MIRROR OF LON Mirth, Humour, and Facetia, containing all the racy movements of the present day: in short, embracing life in all its varied phases and variety. "London Life" will be splendidly illustrated with original engravings, designed and executed by the most eminent artists. Sent (post free), with modesty—that we never did draw such a 378 quartern loaves, and the reduction from interest and enter rece trade parts and whole infinitely perism of which it is at once the nursery and be filled with work or will fill themselves of the last refuge. This explains Lord Nugerar's mischief. Let the people on to the Land. There is acre lets for 1l., the produce of the acre makes lies our salvation—politically, socially, That with modesty—that we never did draw such a 378 quartern loaves, and the reduction from is the way to make freeholders, independent they are rountered specific to be filled with work or will fill themselves of the last refuge. This explains Lord Nugerar's mischief. Let the people on to the Land. There are lets for 1l., the produce of the acre makes lies our salvation—politically, socially, That with modesty—that we never did draw such a 378 quartern loaves, and the reduction from the fill themselves of the last refuge. This explains Lord Nugerar's mischief. Let the people on to the Land. There are lets for 1l., the produce of the acre makes lies our salvation—politically, socially, That only one farthing in the pound, while in others are lets for 1l., the produce of the acre makes lies our salvation—politically, socially, That only one farthing in the pound, while in others are lets for 1l., the produce of the acre makes lies our salvation—politically, socially, That only one farthing in the pound, while in others are lets for 1l., the produce of the acre makes lies our salvation—politically, socially, That only one farthing in the pound in the p with modesty—that we never did draw such a 378 quartern loaves, and the reduction from is the way to make freeholders, independent they are FOURTEEN SHILLINGS! Similar startling, but yet pleasing and true picture of ninepence to sixpence a loaf would amount electors. Dock entails, and let insolvent Ducal abuses exist in the rating of town parishes. progress, as that represented by the improved condition of the Middlesex gravel-pit whole rent. So that we would ask, how, in their estates, and live the happier upon a religious factor of the Middlesex gravel-pit whole rent. So that we would ask, how, in their estates, and live the happier upon a religious factor of the Middlesex gravel-pit whole rent. the name of common sense, the consuming sidue they can call their own. Abolish Poor a rated property of the annual value of Here we find an individual of bad and im- classes could have been so juggled by those Rates as a local tax, and repeal the law of 613,833/. pays 1s. 7d. in the pound, while the moral character—the scape-geat of the village who advocated Free Trade, under the simple settlement. Put a spade into the peasant's citizens without the walls, with a rated property delusion that all the corn-growing countries fist, and tell him that his cottage and its sur- of 211, 1501., pay 2s. 10d. That is, in plain row cabbage plants, peas, and other seeds—in the world would send their produce here rounding five acres are his own, when he has words, about one-third the amount of annual metamorphosing a lean pony into a fatted and take our manufactured goods instead of worked the price out of them. It will take no property pays nearly twice the sum to the rehorse - exchanging drunkenness for teete- money, and that every rattle-box would be at great while. The wonders of small holdings lief of the poor. But even that disproportion talism, and transformed from a thief into an honest man, WHEN HE HAD SOME-THING TO PROTECT. We find this and then come to the English market and buy patchwork animal, in ten years, converted— English goods at a depreciated price with man. Here is its counterpart, or rather, its weavers, and that paid by aristocratic and antithesis, in the person of the man who is his fashionable St. George's, Hanover-square. In own master, and labours for himself. The Bethnal-green the rate is 2s. 31d., while the rich bank, with, of course, a sufficient quantity of stock of one kind or another to stock a small Free Trade—that is, the man who cultivates a dozen miles from Bow bell. The subject of pound, or one-quarter of the amount levied his own land—it matters not to him three it was one of those parish nuisances who could upon the poorer rate-payers in the East. But Is not this announcement a sufficient re- straws what the price of the amount of bread not make up his mind to break road metal, even this is exceeded by the case of two proof to the several refractory occupants upon he grows for his own consumption is; while and yet never got regular work. He has a parishes in the City, within the walls. The the several estates of the Company, who were the man who can make guano, or lime mixed family, and took as much beer as ever by hook parish of St. Christopher Stock, is wholly the several estates of the Company, who were not floated upon a water-pool in the centre of a gravel-pit, and compelled to borrow cabbage plants, peas, and other seeds? and is not single blade of corn. It is labour lost, as the plants, peas, and other seeds? and is not single blade of corn. It is labour lost, as the detected parachial page distinct as the detected page dist plants, peas, and other seeds? and is not single blade er corn. It is about lost, as the cate of the whole reasoning of the splendid, the lucid, worst crop of roots is more profitable and less detected parochial peccadilloes. He cast his amount of its wealth," the annual income of and irrefutable article to which we refer, the exhausting than the very best crop of wheat, willing on the neighbouring houth. There are the other is about 20,000%; the whole amount strongest justification for our continuous oppo- and is less liable to failure, and still further will a large and a half of it with a large and strongest justification for our continuous oppo- and is tess factor to manure on the spot, by two acres and a half of it with a large water- these enormously wealthy Lodies, is somewill give the purchaser a VOTE for Buckinghamshire.
Further applications, by letter only, enclosing a stamp,
must be sent to 504. New Oxford-sirert. London, for S.
Baume, Esq.; but Mr. Robertson, the first imkeeper on
your right hand on entering Chalfont St. Peter, will point
to the working classes, and which it was the
solution of Free Trade, unaccompanied by those
those one of the spot, by
hole in the middle. It was of no use to any
those of the duty of Government and landlords to make
the duty of Government the duty of Government and landlords to make taken wholesate to market, the duty of Government and landlords to make taken wholesate to market, whole, and was duly installed as tenant. He sent system of rating meet us in whatever

during the transition from Protection to Financial and Parliamentary Reform, should He discovered the hidden riches of the water- St. Clement Danes, all the Inns of Court and With the exception of Barnard's Inn and Free Trade, and until society was re-organised both be successful, we tender our cordial hole. Load after load of fertilising mud he Chancery are extra-parochial, and, therefore, upon the latter principle, the labouring thanks to the "Weekly Dispatch," for its hauled out of the pond, and wheeled upon the exempt from any poor-rate at all. The classes would be the first to suffer, then the able and comprehensive article; we commend land. He worked with his spade early and swarms of lawyers who ply their vocation, and in your paper on the state of France, which for ignorance and atrocity can only be its own parallel, shopkeepers, then the traders and manufactory with the perusal of every working man, and late—wife and children helping. A starved grow rich in these Inns, contribute nothing to pony and a truck carried his vegetables every the support of the poor, so far as their resi-MIDDLESEX GRAVEL-PIT FARMER, morning to market. He was always at it. dence there is concerned. Those of them mas on the head of that truly illustrious and excel- and the control of their tenants, would be the and say unto him, "Go, do thou likewise;" Not a square inch was idle for an hour. The who have houses in addition to their chamlent man, Ledru Rollin, as great and virtuous a last to loosen their grasp of monopoly. And and then there will not be a pauper in the cabbages were taken up at sunrise for the bers, have them in rich and lightly-rated market, and when he returned with the pregentleman as ever adorned any age or nation? last to loosen their grasp of monopoly. And the same state and when he returned with the proparishes. In like manner, the wealthy and there is ceeds his family had already planted the va-cant space with a new crop. Even the water-hole, planted with osiers, brought the custom of the basket-makers. The world throve with of our Legislature to keep pace with the him, and as ambition saw the way cleared, it demands of the times and the altered circumstimulated self-respect. He became a tecto- stances by which we are surrounded, are

> its own government and salvation. Could no He devised new contrivances, and ventured practical question. Nothing can be more arrangement be made whereby the speeches upon more expensive crops, until at last, in just or more self-evident than that of the might be understood to have been made with- ten years' occupation of two acres and a half principle so often laid down in Parliament of mittee up-stairs?" We honestly confess to and start in the character of a prosperous monstrous and disgraceful that landed pro-

What is this but a boast of legalised, or, selves upon having escaped the hurricane of England that he will not make as productive as statement of the Chancellon of the Exche-QUER, as delivered by him, quite realised

THE NORTHERN STAR.

The character we ventured to give it becore, for the distance from a forehand. It might have been put in one market, a consideration in future purchase worthy forehand. It might have been put in one market, a consideration in future purchase worthy have voted us piecemeal all the Stimates we have laid before you, for which we are very much obliged to you. We expect the produce of the easter will be 52,157,3967, and we calculate that the expenditure will be 52,157,3967, and short 100,0007, over that sum. One hundred and pounds is a very small surplus—even if no unexpected contingency arises to sweep if away before the year expires. So you see, gentlemen, we cannot make any reductions, or easter, completely by Messrs. Wester, Clarke, and contingency arises to sweep gentlemen, we cannot make any reductions, or easter, completely by Messrs. Wester, Clarke, and contingency arises to sweep gentlemen, we cannot make any reductions, or easter, completely by Messrs. Wester, Clarke, and contingency arises to sweep gentlemen, we cannot make any reductions, or easter, complete by Messrs. Wester, Clarke, and contingency arises to sweep gentlemen, we cannot make any reductions, or easter, completely by Messrs. Wester, Clarke, and a small dop of ink Ealing—like dev—upon an bought, modaces and the olds against our brothers are failing—like dev—upon and bought, modaces and the olds against our brothers are failing—like dev—upon and bought, modaces and the olds against our brothers are failing—like dev—upon a bloom think and that the contract of the cassassins, and progressing the significant of the contract of the produce of enter upon any revision of our system of taxation this year." This is the sum and substance of the Whig Budget of 1849-50, when divested of the cumbrons, confused, and circumlocutory verbiage of Sir Charles Wood. It is true that that worthy juggler with figures tried to throw dust in the cycs of the country, by taking great credit to the Covern (Nothing and occurrence).

In the is now confident that he will do well. The most cheering part of his position is, that he worked harder last year than this, with less probability of remuneration; and here I may remark, that I feel figures tried to throw dust in the cycs of the country, by taking great credit to the Covern (Nothing and occurrence).

BROTHER PROLETARIANS,

On their side, and against the patriots. The preconstant of the control of the usurping classes of the State—land-lord and money-lords. The sentiments of those classes of the Covern (Nothing and control of the usurping classes of the State—land-lord and money-lords. The sentiments of those classes may be gathered from the tone of the "respectable" journals, and the transactions in the money-market. The most of the sent Government exists because it is the representative of the usurping classes of the State—land-lord and money-lords. The sentiments of those classes may be gathered from the tone of the "respectable" journals, and the transactions in the money-market.

The most of the state patriots are sent government exists because it is the representative of the usurping classes of the State—land-lord and money-lords. The most of the sent government exists because it is the representative of the usurping classes of the State—land-lord and money-lords. The most of the sent government exists because it is the representative of the usurping classes of the sent government exists because it is the representative of the sent government exists because it is the representative of the usurping classes of the sent government exists because it is the representative of the sent government exists because it is the representative of the sent government exists because it is the representative of the sent government exists because it is the rep country, by taking great credit to the Government for having made very large savings within the last two years. He boasts of having effected a retrenchment of 2,340,155l. in that period: but this is mere moonshipe. It is period; but this is mere moonshine. It is done—as we have said—by a juggle, Sir Charles compares his present estimate with his estimates for former years, and because the one is lower than the others, coolly tells us he has economised the difference! If his Budget before saw; the potatocs are put in whole, at wide distances from each other; when up there are distances from each other; when up there are several reeds of haulm which are spread out in a circular direction, and the soil placed in the centre, but much larger, under which the potatocs grow; they have nine pigs of various sizes, excellent piggeries, and he has rearly finished a barn, a most desirable of that he purposes to base his demand for ourself that he purposes to base his d Grant compared by the predict of similar entry laws, and the contracted the difficured. If this holder is not extended the difficured. If this holder is not extended the difficured is the contracted the difficured. If this holder is not extended the difficured is the contracted the difficured. If this holder is not extended the difficured is the contracted the difficured. If this holder is the contracted the difficured is the contracted the difficured. If this holder is the contracted the contracted the difficured is the contracted the contracted

being obliged to pass the Navigation Bill by throwing out almost every other important measure sent up to them by the Commons, In a very cool and summary manner they have dispatched four measures on which the Lower dispatched four measures on which the Lower House has spent the greater part of the session. Two of these had reference to agricultural matters: namely, Mr. Pesry's Land. In almost been more pleased could I have seen him moulding threat and the Rating upon Rack-rents which was designed to remedy some injustice in that respect. Two others were intended to remove civil disabilities on account of peculiar religious popinions. One Bill proposed to substitute Afirmation for Oaths in all cases where move civil disabilities on account of peculiar religious popinions. One Bill proposed to substitute Afirmation for Oaths in all cases where persons conscientionsly objected to take an oath of the care of the control of the care of the control of the control of the care of the control of the care of the control of the control of the care of the control of the control of the control of the care of the control of the especially to alter them in such a way as to admit Jews into the Legislature. Both of these the Peers rejected, the last for the second time. It appears, however, as if they would be obliged to swallow the nauseous dose at last, for BARON ROTHSCHILD, by resigning and presenting himself afresh to the citizens of London as a candidate, has appealed from the Pcers to the people upon a great constitutional question. We cannot doubt as to the nature of the response to that appeal. Putting aside the question as to the religious liberty involved in the struggle, there is a very impertant constitutional privilege at issue, which it concerns the people not to yield to the here-ditary and irresponsible branch of the Legislature. It is not to be tolerated that the Peers shall virtually dictate to the electors who they shall send to Parliament to represent them, and yet this is precisely what they are doing. The electors of the City of London returned ROTHSCHILD to the House of Commons; that House has twice, by large majorities and after full deliberation, declared its readiness to admit him, and all who entertain similar religious opinions, who may be elected by the constituent body. But the Lords step in and say this shall not be. We put our veto upon the exercise of the rights of the electoral body, and also of the other branch of the Legislature. We set you both at defiance, and, as far as our power extends, will maintain every shred of intolerance to be found in our institutions. In like manner, they interpose to prevent the passing of a measure which is obviously just, and the removal of an evil which shocks the moral sense of the community at large. A person who has a conscience sufficiently flexible and expansive to swallow oaths by the dozen, even where he means to utter falsehoods, is admitted as evidence in cases of the utmost importance: but those who cutertain religious and conscientious scruples against taking these oaths are, simply because they are conscientious persons, deprived of the power of giving evidence, and may be imprisoned for recusing to violate their honest convictions. No possible defence, either in justice or expediency, can be set up for such a glaring abuse as this. It is at once a personal hardship to the individuals placed in such a position, and a grievous evil to the community, because in cases where the evidence of such persons is necessary to the due enforcement of the law and the admitted by the due enforcement of the law and the admitted by the due of the law and the law and the admitted by the due of the law and the law a nistration of justice, their exclusion prevents both. Their Lordships, in thus rejecting every liberal and progressive measure, which they think they can do with safety, by showing their power of resistance only when they be-lieve the parties to be benefitted are uninfluential or few in numbers, and by succumbing, even upon questions to which they entertain the strongest and most deep rooted opposition, are fast producing a conviction on the public mind anything but flattering to them, or calculated to maintain the continued existence and power of their separate chamber of legislation.

### A DAY AT LOWBANDS AND SNIG'S END.

BROTHER MEMBERS,-Believing that a truthful and disinterested account of the progress of the allottees on these estates, and the general appearance to add, nor aught to diminish. My first attention was directed to the land attached to the old farmhouse on Lowbands, which is now occupied by Mr. Parker, originally by Aclam, who has ten acres under cultivation, six additional, in consequence of two having left, one a four-acre allottee, the other a two-acre. The crops on this portion of the estate are looking luxuriant. I then, in company with Mr. Linney, from Nottingham. are looking luxuriant. I then, in company with Mr. Linney, from Nottingham, proceeded round the estate; the south-west side presents a barrenness which seems to require a more stringent supervision on the part of the directory than at present adopted; two houses on this part of the estate being unoccupied, their several occupants having left the latter end of last year, and the land attached thereto allowed to remain uncultivated. Mrs. Suter's, whose nouse is most there but plying his trade any fund to the National Land Company during the trast; Mr. Suter is not there but plying his trade any fund to the National Land Company during the trast; Mr. Suter is not there but plying his trade any fund to the National Land Company during the trast; Mr. Suter is not there but plying his trade any fund to the National Land Company during the trast; Mr. Suter is not there but plying his trade any fund to the National Land Company during the trast; Mr. Sticks to Catherine Hall." "Sticks to Catherine Hall." "Stick

Sub-Secretary, Worcester

# FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, June 28, 1849.

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Received by J. Arnorr.—Wm. Muir and John Chance, Didley, 10s. 6d.; Six "Old Guards," ditto, 3s.; Tiverton, per Mr. Kibbey, 9s.; Ernest Jones, Locality, per J. M'Veigh, 3s. 4d.; Mr Greer, Glasgow, 7s. 6d.; Land Office, as per Star, 9s. 2d.; Mr. Rider, as per Star, £2 6s. 3d.; Crown and Anchor, per L. Pelteret, 3s.—Total, £4 11s. 9d.

reform to put an end to their political degradation. In whatever light the member for Nottingham's propositions are contrasted with Mr. Hume's recent resolutions, all candid persons, whether friends or foes, must be constrained to admit the superior simplicity, comprehensiveness, and legislative wisdom enjoyed by the former over the latter. Should Mr. Connor fail, it will not be through any flaw in

the terms of his motion. But, my friends, it is too well known to you that a man may have the best of causes, and may submit his views in the most laudable shape, and yet have but small chance of success in the House of Commons. Though he possessed the wisdom of all the seven sages of Greece, and though he had as just a cause as ever the martyr died on the scaffold, or at the stake to defend; still he would be powerless, and his efforts would be fruitless, wanting the almighty support of the "pressure from without."
If next Tuesday evening Mr. O'CONNOR rises to speak for you, without adequate sustainment on your part, he will speak in vain. He will be asked "Where are your proofs that you represent the wishes of the people?" What shall be answer if you fail to furnish some striking manifestation of

No one can be more sick of petitioning than I am; nevertheless, I give my advice that you unanimously, and zealously, and immediately respond to Mr. O'Coxxon's demand for petitions.

Either the member for Nottingham should be strongly sustained by the unrepresented classes, or he should have been advised by those classes not to attempt a labour they were not inclined to assist in. attempt a labour they were not inclined to assist in. I believe Mr. O'Coxxon has not been so advised; I believe, on the contrary, that he was advised some 5 | months ago, by those who spoke in the name of the people, to make the Charter a parliamentary question. Acting on that advice the member for Nottingham gave notice of his motion for the 5th of this month; but subsequently, at the request of the Manchester Chartists, he postponed his motion to the 3rd of July, to give more time to the friends of Chartist reform to hold public meetings and forward the adoption of petitions in favour of the said motion. Under these circumstances it appears to me to be a matter of honour, as well as of duty, that good faith should be kept with Mr. O'Connon, and that he should have that public support he has a right to expect. If you withhold that support, you will always the representative of your principles in a will place the representative of your principles in a humiliating position, and give a triumph to those who oppress you, and who hate every man who has the moral courage and honesty to vindicate your

rights and expose their evil doings. Many friends have written to me, stating that the people are so disgusted with the House of Commons that no argument will avail to induce them to petition that body again. I, too, am disgusted. I am sick and weary of mere petitioning, lecturing, and resolution passing. Without hinting at, or meaning violence; and without absolutely repudiating petitioning, lecturing, &c., for the future; I, nevertheless, say that—when Mr. O'Connon's motion is discovered.

Received by W. Rider.—D. M'Intyre, Alexandria, 5s.; J. Stansfield, Rotherham, 1s.; W. Bullock, Biggar, 1d.; Notingham, per J. Sweet, 6d.; T. Cook, Norwich, 5s.; W. and G. Toomer, J. Gane, and J. Ham, Wedmore, Amerset, 2s.; Stockport, a few Friends, per J. Ward, 7s.—Received at Stockport, a few Friends, per J. Ward, 7s.—Received at LAND OFFICE.—Lincoln, per J. Foster, 1s.; Mr. Bland, 6d.; J. Hodgson, 1s.; Mr. George, 6d.; T. Buckridge, 1s.; a J. Hodgson, 1s.; Mr. George, 6d.; T. G. Crowther, 1s.; T. J. Growther, 1s.

If all that you have heard and read, and, still storm others succeed, and every just idea, the hour more, felt and experienced, has failed to satisfy you of the abundant necessity for a change, all that I could at this moment write would be of no avail; nay, I doubt "if you would be persuaded though elections of 1849. This is the fact to which we reeven one rose from the dead." Orpheus, it is true call the attention of our friends, as well as of our NOTICE.

All branch secretaries who have sent monies for any fund to the National Land Company during the any fund to the National Land Company during the any fund to the National Land Company during the any fund to the National Land Company during the any fund to the National Land Company during the any fund to the National Land Company during the own wrongs therefore. I will now say nothing, but and with these we have collected the during the control of the national call the attention of our friends, as well as of our control of the attention of our friends.

making the slightest effort, by deed or by word, to arrest the march of the assassins, and prevent the butchery of the peoples. Indeed, there is too good reason for suspecting that though not openly marching with the tyrants of the Continent, our Government is secretly intriguing on their side and arrived the march of the assassins, and prevention of the enclosed copy of a petition. The original I have forwarded to Colonel Thompson, for the House of "Commons"—not, certainly, with any hope of influencing that corrupt assembly, but none the less as a protest against our foreign policy of "non-intervention." which is nothing more than the sociation is attributable to the fact of its of "non-intervention." which is nothing more than classesmay be gathered from the tone of the "respectable" journals, and the transactions in the moneymarket. The masked assassins who write in our "influential" journals proclaim, day after day, their murderous aspirations for the destruction of the continental Democrats and the triumph of their gore-recking oppressors. Whenever news arrives of a victory gained by the enemies of the people, for the western. What price may make worth while gore-recking oppressors. Whenever news arrives of a victory gained by the enemies of the people, the funds rise; but if news is brought that the Rothe necessity of Financial Reform, but on the mans have repulsed the French, or the Hungarians

THE PROSCRIBED DEMOCRATS OF FRANCE

Sir,-We have just sent the enclosed note to the journals of France, and not knowing whether our thoughts can be published in our country, from the brutal and shameful suspension of the great number of the journals hitherto accustomed to receive our dence of their famous and beautiful country.

Mr. Holyoake, on the occasion of the late communications, we request of you the hospitality of your columns. Please to receive sir, the assur-

"It is with profound astonishment that we see the no contest, how can there have been a victory? What is then proved by the 13th of June? That under the pressure of a hundred thousand soldiers, Paris is not free in her movements? We have known this more than enough. That the people at this day, is sufficiently sure of the future, and sufficiently master of itself to calculate its actions—to economise human life, and to deliver itself in full confidence to the power of truth, which battles in confidence to the power of truth, which battles in its cause. This alone should confound—should strike with stupor, the enemies of progress. That in France there will always be men ready 'to sacrifice, for the sake of that which they believe to be the cause of right, their position, their fortune, their liberty, their life. But in this, there is nothing, it seems to us, which should give to egotists the right. its cause. This alone should confound-should scems to us, which should give to egotists the right

"The 13th of June changes nothing, absolutely nothing, with regard to the questions which the day before had submitted to the public conscience. "Is it true—yes or no—that the fifth article of the Constitution is thus laid down? 'The French Republic respects foreign nationalities, as it understands how to make its own respected. It undertakes no wars with views of conquest, and never employs its forces against the liberties of any

"The 13th of June does not prevent the existence of this article in the Constitution. " Is it true—yes or no—that this article has been violated in sending an army into Italy, and in at-

tacking there the Roman republic without pretext? The 13th of June does not alter the fact, that there in this both a flagrant violation of the constitution and a savage outrage against the rights of

"Is it true—yes or no—that the power of majori ties cannot proceed so far as to change the condi tions of evidence? The 13th of June does not prove that there is less force in evidence than there is in a

classes their repose.

"For us, in presence of these insane convulsions of a power, preyed upon by the delirium of its own impotence, we believe more intensely than ever in the sovereign efficacy of our doctrines, and of their approaching fulfilment.
"That some of us should have fallen for having

fought without being assured of followers, this is, undoubtedly, a great misfortune; but if the sadness with which it penetrates us were a discouragement, we should be little worthy to be the servants of truth. Never has the destroy of a noble cause been dependent went to be the servants. dependent upon the fate of one or other of its defenders. To those who are borne away by the

for the present. What price may make worth while the infamy of those who follow him in this worst of outrages upon heroic Rome—what gilding shall hide

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-It probably may be unnecessary for me to wish to take up a small space in your paper in stating the amount collected among the West-end Men's Men Boot and Shoemakers' Society of London, on behalf of the Romans, to assist them in their present struggle for the thorough indepen Mr. Holyonke, on the occasion of the late public meeting held at the Institution in John-street, mentions the fact of a certain sum having been handed organs of the counter revolution triumph over the events of the 13th of June. Where there has been no course how can there has been no course how can there has been nights ing men, and, indeed, the chief advocate of their rights.

Yours truly, Yours truly, John M'Veigh. June 21st, 1849.

LOWBANDS.

The occupants at this place, have for some time past, been exerting themselves to send the produce of their little farms to the Birmingham market, and have almost completed the arrangements for After the business connected with the above subject had been disposed of by the occupants, at a meeting held in the school on the 19th inst., the case of James Driver was taken up, and the strong-est feeling of indignation expressed at his conduct. false testimony, and after the matter had been fully discussed, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to: "That a committee of three persons be appointed to write a letter in answer to the evidence

Lowbands, Redmarley, June 19th, 1849.

RESPECTED SIR,
Truth and justice call on us to address is false. He says, "The generality of the tenants were not satisfied; the last report I had from them was very bad." The fact is, that the man has had no report from as at all, nor did we hear anything of him till we read his false testimony in the newspaper. It is equally false that the "generality" were not satisfied. There were a few dissatisfied, but, like Driver, they went away. Again, he says, "I have heard that all the tenants wanted to sell, at leaving, and even cry like a child because (as he said himself) "his wife compelled him to leave?" At one time he was so incensed against his wife, action which is now manifesting itself throughbecause she would not remain here, that he out the kingdom. threatened to leave her and go to America by himself. This we had from Driver, and that, we think. explains the cause of his leaving. As to what he says about "doing well," we do not profess to understand the meaning of the words. We leave to Mr. Driver and the well-paid shoemakers of North-

to make what use you please of this. Yours respectfully, K, W. A. How, Sec., STEPHEN CLARK, II. T. HASKARD, THOMAS LEE, EDWARD GRAY, WM, Addison, H. PORTER, WM. PRATT, JOHN LINNEY, JAMES GRAHAM. HENRY TANNER, JOHN GELDARD. JAMES SMITH, C. PAYNE, JOSEPH DENNIS, JAMES HELLEWILL.

of "non-intervention," which is nothing more than a plea for never helping the right. If French bayonets had gone to help the Romans, by an attack upon Austria, or upon King Bombshell, Lord Lansdowne would not have said that "We have nothing to do wards the working classes, and conducted with wards the working classes, and conducted with at least equal zeal and dovotedness, and possibly a much larger amount of active individual talent. When a ship successfully survives the buffetings and perils of a continued series of storms and hurricanes, with her timbers and framework substantially unimpaired, there is in that fact strong presumptive evidence of her seaworthiness, and she takes her position A 1

has the advance previously obtained been lost to them, but they have been precipitated into a protracted and unavailing struggle, to prevent a further serious reduction. Can there be stronger evidence of the salutary influence which the very name carries with it? And is it not desirable that a movement, having so powerful a prestige with the employers, should receive all the aid and strength that numbers can impart to it—and that its protective powers be reduced from a possible speculative theory to an undisputed demonstrative

reality? The successful efforts which have been made to supersede the strike system, by a policy more consonant with reason, and more in harmony with the advancing march of intelligence, is another distinctive feature in its principle, which has a strong tendency to neutra-lise the natural repugnance of the employing class to everything bearing the name of union, in connexion with Labour. The testimony borne by some of the most respectable employers to the efficacy and superiority of the inediatorial system of the National Association, which has terminated successfully for Labour, in a proportion of more than seventy-five per cent., is another fact unexampled in the hisance of our homage.

In the name of the Association of the Proscribed Democrats of France.

Louis Blanc.

"While Paris is in a state of siege, and when most of the journals which represent our opinions are, by violence, cendemned to silence, we believe it to be a duty owing to our party to convey to it, if possible, the public expression of our sentition, if possible, the public expression of our sentition. It is with profound astonishment that we see the "It is a certain sum having been handed in that that, too, cent. It is another fact un workmen, still less will they attempt to deceive them by coloured statements, or exaggerated boasts of advantages which may not be realised; but referring them to established proofs of what has been accomplished by comparatively very limited resources, they leave them to solve the problem for themselves, what great and glorious results might be achieved by such a multiplication of its powers as the working classes might accomplish, without any personal sacrifice.

The late Conference at Liverpool was an poch in the Association's career, which was looked to with deep interest by numerous bodies of working men. The Central Committee felt that upon the issue of that Conference hung the existence, perhaps, of the Association. They had the most unbounded faith in the elasticity of the Association, and The occupants were unanimous in condemning his false testimony, and after the matter had been fully ples, to adjust itself to the varying and irregular influences which all popular movements are subject to. They were prepared to hear from the assembled delegates, doubts and fears of James Driver, on the trial of Gubbins against Feargus O'Connor, and that the letter be signed by for the future—and to combat them; but they were not prepared for the magnificent display of unanimous, unimpaired confidence, which the delegates vied with each other in recording as to the ultimate and speedy resuscitation this letter to you, for the purpose of exposing the false statements made by James Driver, on the trial of this important movement. Their generous at Northampton. What he states with respect to us minded prophecies are being realised. The preliminary measures, such as reprinting the rules, getting out the report of Conference, &c., has prevented the Central Committee from giving that quick response to the nume-M. S. B. 256 0 0

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A considerable portion of the above sum has been already remitted.

A considerable portion of the above sum has been already remitted.

EXECUTIVE FUND.

Received by S. Ridding, 18, 18 colors, 6d. Received by S. Ridding, 18 colors, 18 rous invitations they have received from home and abroad, to give effect to the re-

NOTICE.

A notice having appeared in last week's Star re-lative to the National Co-operative Benefit Society, without our consent, we being engaged in going ampton the definition of them. You are at liberty through the accounts merely for the satisfaction of the Directors, we think the notice was uncalled for, as we have not yet made our report.

JAMES GRASSBY, WILLIAM SHUTE, Trustees. JAMES PEARCE,

An out lady, who was very anxious respecting a favourite nephew, a student at Catherine Hall, enquired of his tutor how he conducted himself. "Oh," replied the latter, "very well indeed, madam, ; he sticks to Catherine Hall." "Sticks to

### The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK .- The total deaths registered in the week were 985, and exhibit an excess, but not more than 22 above the average. The increase, as in the previous week, arises almost exclusively from epidemic diseases, for the deaths in this class were in the last three weeks 251, 251, 277, whilst the average does not exceed 198. Hooping-cough and cholera are alone predominant on the list; the former having been fatal to 55 children, more than the average by 19; and the latter to 49 persons at all ages. Of these 49 deaths from cholera, eleven occurred under 15 years of age, 32 between that age and 60, and 6 at 69 years and upwards. They principally occurred in the south and eastern districts. The progress of mortality from this disease during the last four weeks is marked by the following numbers—9, 22, 42, 49. The mortality from diarrhea has rather decreased; for the deaths from it, which in the previous week were 36, in the last week were only 17, whilst the average is 12. All other fatal causes which make the largest contributions to the weekly mortality, now exhibit the usual amount, or fall considerably under it. The deaths from phthisis have been for a long period less than the abstinence, after an illness of ten days." Two deaths from destitution occurred in Islington workhouse. In Goswell-street sub-district a lady died at the extreme age of 103 years, within two hours after having taken a dose of laudanum, which had been prescribed by a druggist. The mean reading of the barometer at Greenwich was 29.890 inches for the week; the mean daily reading was above 30 inches on Wednesday. The mean daily temperature rose from 54 deg. 9 min. on Sunday to 67 deg. I min. on Saturday, on which day it was highest. The highest reading also occurred on that day, when it was 78 deg. 6 min. in the shade, and 106 deg. 8 min. in the sun. The mean temperature of Saturday was 6 deg. 8 min. above the average of the same day in seven years, though the temperature

ment to such effect was drawn up, but was afterwards destroyed. In cross-examination it was shown that the inducements held out by the plaintiff to Mr. Myers were that he would stand sponsor for his infant child, and that he would settle £10,000 upon him, which, when he attained manhood, would amount to a considerable sum. He also represented himself to be the proprietor and owner of asphalte mountains and copper mines on the banks of the Danube. Mr. Myers afterwards discovered that the title of "Count" was assumed, and he therefore put the defendant in possession for £18 due for three weeks' rent, at £6 per week.—Several Hungarian gentlemen here declared that no such title as the plaintiff had assumed was known in Hungary, nor himself either.—His Honour thought that an illegal distress had been made, but the damages laid were excessive, and gave judgment for £4 4s.

Thas been ascertained by actual infoluse where sne was hving about six o'clock on Friday evening, and had afterwards been seen walking work in this port at the present moment; and on the soldier, her husband, on the Botanic road, whence they were traced to the New Dublin-neither arrivals from, nor departures for, Hamburg; and the vessels which were recently refused to the vicinity of the spot where their bodies where sne was hving about six o'clock on Friday evening, and had afterwards been seen walking with the soldier, her husband, on the Botanic road, whence they were traced to the New Dublin-neither arrivals from, nor departures for, Hamburg; and the vessels which were recently refused for the soldier, her husband, on the Botanic road, whence they were traced to the New Dublin-neither arrivals from, nor departures for, Hamburg; and the vessels which were recently refused for the soldier, her husband, on the Botanic road, whence they were traced to the New Dublin-neither arrivals from, nor departures for, Hamburg; and the vessels which were recently refused for the soldier, her husband, on the Botanic road, whence they were traced to the New Dublin-neither arrivals from, nor departures for, Hamburg about six o'clock of the soldier, her husband, on the Botanic road, whence they were traced to the New Dublin-neither arrivals from, nor departures for, Hamburg about six o'clock of the soldier, her husband, on the Botanic road, whence they were traced to the New Dublin-neither arrivals from the soldier, her husband, on the Botanic road, whence they were traced to the New Dublin-neither arrivals from the soldier. the defendant in possession for £18 due for three excessive, and gave judgment for £4 4s. excessive, and gave judgment for £4 4s.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM Honsemonger-lane Gaol.—For some time past some excitement has been created among the functionaries belonging to been created among the functionaries belonging to the above prison, in consequence of a determined attempt of three burglars to escape therefrom. The whole of the circumstances were investigated by the visiting justices a few days ago, from which we have gleaned the following particulars. The parties in hall, got into his head that himself, family, and exactly ascertained. The age of each of the decays and that at least four cart-loads of this landslip required to be removed before their position was land, got into his head that himself, family, and exactly ascertained. The age of each of the decays of the second was about twenty-six. The young woman, question were notorious housebreakers named Devant, Marten, and Smith, and were tried at the last Surrey assizes, and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. Devant was tried at Kingston in 1847, and sentenced to ten years' transportation for breaking into the Archbishop of Canterbury's Palace at Addington, near Croydon. On the same day that he received his sentence he managed to break

free therein, and that he would reimburse him for

the money he had laid out in repairs, fixtures, &c.

These terms Mr. Myers acquiesced in ; an agree-

out of Kingston Gaol, and was not heard of until Thursday last, when he was detected in the act of committing sacrilege, and when brought to Horse-monger lane gaol, identified by Mr. Keene, the governor, as the runaway convict. Marten was tried at the last assizes, and sentenced to similar punishment for breaking into a gentleman's house near Kingston, but through the intrepid conduct of the son of the owner he was captured. Smith was one of the same stamp, and being such desperate characters it was judged prudent to confine them in one of the strong rooms of the prison. Adjoining the latter a room was fitted up for prisoners who were allowed by the county to keep themselves with food and drink, consequently those parties were allowed a certain portion of porter daily. The three burglars, during the time of their incarceration, contrived to get into their possession a pewter pot, which was the extraordinary means of their fitting keys to the cells. It appeared that they were enabled to see through the keyhole, and by means of tallow and some other substance, take an impression of the wards. They then, with the assistance of a piece of old iron which they sharpened, made a key out of the pint pot, and in the middle of the night they unlocked the door, and forced their way into a passage called the areade. Their ingenious key, also unlocked the door of that place, when they found themselves on the green at the rear of the Sessions-house, the outer wall of which is about twenty feet high, and surmounted with sloping spikes. They had previously torn their blankets and rugs and tied them together, and had actually attached one end to the spikes, ready to ascend, when one of the watchmen perceived their movements, and instantly communicated with the others. Devant was about to climb up the wall when the watchman in question ran to the spot and secured him, and while he was struggling to prevent the others from escaping, Mr. Keene and a number of turnkeys came to his assistance, and overpowered the others. They were taken back to the interior of the prison, and so heavily ironed as to prevent them making such a desperate attempt again. Not the least blame could be attached to the governor or his servants, as the locks are of extraordinary strength, and it is a matter of surprise how the prisoners were able to make such a key from an old pewier pot. The key is kept as a matter of cidence that this noble contribution, sent by the with removal of filth, decaying animal and vegetable DEATH IN A COMMON SEWER .- On Tuesday Mr. H. M. Wakley held an inquest at the Mitre, pal Fund." Cardinal Antonelli, in his letter to Dr.

Upper-street, Islington, on the body of Thomas Wheeler, aged 49, an excavator.—Richard Evans said that on Sunday morning last he was employed with the deceased making a communication between the common sewer, in Britannia-road, and a cutting containing water, which had run from a ditch, and which had been considered a nuisance in the neighbourhood. They had sunk a shaft in the sewer to the depth of ten feet, and were digging a tunnel through to the cutting, when the gravel just above the spot where they were at work suddenly gave way, and let a flood of water in upon them. The shaft being instantly filled, a man at the surface put down a ladder to enable them to escape. Witness succeeded in seizing it, and was drawn up, but the deceased was driven by the force of the flow of water into the mouth of the sewer where he stuck fast. He was not released until the lapse of an hour and a half. It further appeared that the works had been undertaken at the suggestion of the Board of Health, and that the deceased and his fellow workmen had been told not to cut a tunnel but to make an open passage to let the water through into the sewer gradually.—Verdiet, "Accidental death."

### The Provinces.

o'clock, a fearful explosion of fire-damp, attended Nisi Prius Exchequer Court this day an action was with a serious loss of life, took place at Laffax Coalbrought by Mr. Parkes, a Birmingham manufacture. pit, near St. Helen's in this county. The pit is the property of Mr. J. T. Johnson, of Runcorn, the shaft, which is about 160 feet deep, being driven into the Rushy-park Mine. A new shaft has recently been driven in the restriction of the re been driven in the neighbourhood, but the explolent, and some idea of its force may be gathered from the fact that one of the heavy planks forming the defendant's case. Several members of the bar sour beer. Two fatal cases at Sunderland, recently, the head gear outside, used to tighten the conductare subpæned as witnesses. ing rods, was blown into the air. In descending, we regret to say, the heavy mass of timber fell upon the "brow-man" (the person appointed to receive the coals at the pit mouth), and fractured his skull. The poor fellow did not long survive the injuries he had sustained. The most intense anxiety prevailed as to the fate of those below, and no time was lost in their recovery. Four were brought up dead, and twenty-two were found to have been seriously injured. Mr. Gaskell, surgeon, at St. Helen's, was promptly on the spot, and rendered all necessary assistance to the sufferers. The vames of the killed are John Terbrishire (the brow-man), Robert Norcross, Timilas Atherton, John Molyneux, and John

ventilation of the mine generally that all the colliers were recovered from the pic within two hours after the accident. Every workmen in We Johnson's the accident. Every working in Mr. Johnson's and when they frequently found that the humane asemploy is, we learn, furnished with a lamp, and the sistant-barrister hesitated as to what amount of penalty for neglecting their use (especially in the old workings) would, on detection, be instant dis-

missal.

EIGHT MEN KILLED AT RONBURGH -On the 20th inst, an accident occurred at the rankay-pringe new building at Roxburgh, over the Teviot, on the line building at Roxburgh, over the Teviot, on the line of the Kelso, and St. Boswell's branch of the Edinburgh and Hawick Railway. The bridge consists of a number of stone piers, all of which are up to their intended height, and the arches are in course of formal results. State Prisoners.—Smith O'Brien and the intended height, and the arches are in course of the state of the course of the results. inst, an accident occurred at the railway-bridge new mation. The abutment on the north side of the river, and the second pier from it, rest on each side of a very deep quarry, out of which the stones to build the bridge have been worked (this part of the Relief of the L and other weights; the crane, however, as we un-derstand, did not rest upon the pier, but rested upon a self-supporting service way. Between five and six o'clock eight men were on the crane, en-

estimated number. A man of 58 years died, according to the return of the medical attendant, of general decay, probably accelerated by voluntary abstinence, after an illness of ten decay. wooden framework underneath, into the abyss below, and burying those employed there in the ruins. Surgical assistance was promptly sent for, and the dead, as they were taken from the ruins, and survivors who were in a state to be removed, were, after being attended to, conveyed to their homes. Several of the unfortunate men were shockingly mutilated. It was stated that there are eight who were either killed by the faling rubbish, or who died soon after being taken out.

UTILITY OF THE TELEGRAPH.-On Monday morning a pleasure trip left Birmingham for Lincoln, with about 3,000 persons; a few hours afterwards great excitement was caused in the former town by a report that an accident had occured, and that five and Sarah, his wife, to whom he had been united A PRETENDED COUNT. — At the Bloomsbury County Court on Saturday last, an action was brought by the Count Amedé Augustus de Torri (a self-nominated title), to recover the sum of £10 as compensation for an illegal distress. The facts were as follow:—In the month of November last a medical gentleman, named Myers, at the earnest request of the count, re-let a house which her hundred persons were killed. The railway station

request of the count, re-let a house which he continuance of this blockade a degree of mercantile tenanted from a person named Knight to the defendepression unprecedented during a number of years. dant who promised that his family should live rent ectition of the same statements within a day or two past utterly valueless. Meanwhile our noble steamers are laid up, as if it were the middle of winter: the quays, at this season of the year generally insufdreds of labourers ordinarily engaged in the landing, unlanding, or transhipping of cargoes, stand all the day idle for the want of employment necessary to the support of themselves and families, apart from parish relief. It has been ascertained by actual in-

> stock, were bewitched by a poor blind woman, ceased was about twenty-six. The young woman, living at Eriswell, about two miles distant. A few a native of Dromore, and whose maiden name, we days since he walked over to Eriswell, for the have been informed, was Smith, was a domestic purpose of drawing blood from the poor creature, which would, as he conceived, withdraw himself, family, and stock, from her power; he met her in the street, followed her into a public house, and there accomplished his purpose of drawing blood from her, by scratching her hands with a nail. He has since been fined one shilling and costs by the magistrates for the assault.—Ipswich Express.
>
> The street into a public house, and afternoon last, committed to one grave, in Friarshaving obtained work, and as a proof that they were accompanied by a portion of the band of the 13th, and not in necessitous circumstances, it may be mentioned that at the time the woman was removed from her house to the Mendicity-office, the family FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred to Mr. Hill, jun. (of the firm of Hill. Hoof, and Hill. contractors on the Birmingham and Stour Valley says :- " The markets are beginning to be plenti-Railway), on Tuesday evening. On his return from fully supplied with new potatoes, and in no case is ceiving the disease than otherwise. The woman

killed on the spot.

# Ereland.

Dublin, Saturday.-The Cholera-The epihas broken out, in a malignant form, in Carrickmaross, where the medical officer, Dr. M'Effer, was the first victim, and it also prevails in Enniskillen, and various other parts of the north.

Public Works.-The Distressed Districts.consequence of recent instructions from the Lords of the Treasury, to the effect that "all the money lately voted by Parliament must be confined to applications from the most distressed districts of the

THE REPRESENTATIVE PERFAGE.-Writs bearing date 22nd inst., for electing a temporal peer of Ireland in room of the late Earl of Mayo, were issued yesterday from the Hanaper-office. The Anglo-Celt states that the Earl of Lanesborough has been selected for the vacant peerage.

THE HARVEST.—All the accounts received this

morning are of the usual gratifying character, and the writers rejoice at the prospect thus opened for the recovery of the country. MONDAY.—Subscriptions of the Pope for Irish Distress.—The Freeman's Journal contains a circular from Archbishop Mallale to his clorgy, announcing that the Pope has sent to him, through Cardinal Antonelli, the sum of 20,000fr. (nearly £800), for the relief of destitution in the diecese of Tuam. The Frecian remarks it as "a most strange coin-Pope to his Grace, was crossed on its way here by the sum of £345, on its way to Gaëta, send by the rity; to give directions for obtaining dayness and urchdiocese of Tuam, as its contribution to the Pa-

portion it to the existing distress, but he is necessa-rily prevented from doing so by his own limited THE STATE PRISONERS .- The Cork Constitution of Safurday has the following announcement :- "It attention; the slightest degree of locseness of the is stated that cholera had broken out yesterday on bowels ought not to be neglected. board the Mountstewart Elphinstone, convict transport, lying at Cove, and two of the convict and one of the Royal Marines labouring under the spoonsfuls of peppermint-water, or with a little disease were sent on shore to the hospital-the weak brandy and water, and repeated every three

Holiness to extend his charitable relief, and to pro-

Clarence Mangan, an unfortunate literary character, died last week in abject penury. He was ture of catecha may be added to this last if the well known by his poetical translations from Ger- attack is severe. Half these quantities should be man literature, being the author of "Anthologia given to young persons under fifteen, and still germanica," "Leastes from the German Oak," and smaller doses to infants. It is recommended to rea variety of essays in the University Magazine. The misery in which he lived for many years was days after the looseness of the bowels has been very great, as his wretched health prevented him stopped.

Very great, as his wretched health prevented him stopped.

Diet should be moderate. Every variety of green and all kinds of fruit.

bances and political excitement of last year. The sion occurred in a "slant" which forms part of case, which was tried before the Lord Chief Baron, some old workings begun some seven or eight excited considerable interest. The arms were inyears ago. The miners, it appears, commence work tended for the equipment of a loyal volunteer corps, at four o'clock in the morning, and at the time the but it is alleged that they were not delivered at the accident occurred there were from sixty to seventy persons in the pit. The explosion was most viocorps had been abandoned. At half-past two supper." Three fatal cases at Hamburg, recently, o'clock, Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., commenced to state

> Tuesday.—This case was brought to a close yesterday afternoon by a verdict for the plaintiff of £65 16s. 6d. over and above the sum lodged in after exposure to wet or moisture; sitting-rooms court.

ILLEGAL EXTERMINATION.—Three men from Lettermullen, Stephen Larkin, Patrick O'Donnell, and Martin Flaherty, have been committed to the county gaol by A. W. Blake, Esq., charged upon a coroner's warrant with having caused the death of Catherine Flaherty, by illegally levelling her house. We understand that instructions have been given by the law advisers of the Crown not to admit to bail in this case.

other three state prisoners will be sent to Van

structure not being in the river); and between young nobleman whose property is situate in Ulster, these there was an intermediate pier, over which, at the time of the accident, rested one of the large mittee £400 as his second subscription. Previous heavy travelling cranes used in lifting blocks of stone to this donation, Lord Dufferin had subscribed £100 managed voluntary association. House-Levelling at Toonevara.—The Tipperary

Vindicator states that the evicted tenants in this gaged in the work of springing the two arches, and miserable village are in a most deplorable condition. aged in the work of springing the two arches, and inserable vinage are in a most deportable condition, a number of others were working in the quarry and that one of the temporary sheds erected by the peneath, a depth of from eighty to ninety feet; when, outcasts was burned down on Thursday. The advitiont giving any warning, the pier in question jacent auxiliary workhouse is crowded by persons of the pier in question jacent auxiliary workhouse is crowded by persons of the pier in question jacent auxiliary workhouse is crowded by persons of the pier in question jacent auxiliary workhouse is crowded by persons of the pier in question jacent auxiliary workhouse is crowded by persons of the pier in question jacent auxiliary workhouse is crowded by persons of the pier in question jacent auxiliary workhouse is crowded by persons of the pier in question jacent auxiliary workhouse is crowded by persons of the pier in question jacent auxiliary workhouse is crowded by persons of the pier in question jacent auxiliary workhouse is crowded by persons of the pier in question jacent auxiliary workhouse is crowded by persons of the pier in question jacent auxiliary workhouse is crowded by persons of the pier in question jacent auxiliary workhouse is crowded by persons of the pier in question jacent auxiliary workhouse is crowded by persons of the pier in question jacent auxiliary workhouse is crowded by persons of the pier in question jacent auxiliary workhouse is crowded by persons of the pier in question jacent auxiliary workhouse is crowded by persons of the pier in question jacent auxiliary workhouse is conditionally auxiliary workhouse in the pier in question jacent auxiliary workhouse is conditionally auxiliary workhouse in the pier in question jacent auxiliary workhouse is conditionally auxiliary workhouse in the pier in question jacent auxiliary workhouse is conditionally auxiliary workhouse in the pier in question jacent auxiliary workhouse is conditionally auxiliary workhouse in the pier in question jacent auxiliary w the landlord.

New Temporal Peer for Ireland .- John Cavendish Baron Kilmaine has been chosen by a majority of votes to be the peer to sit in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, in the room of Archibald Earl of Gosford, deceased. FATALITY ON A WEDDING-DAY .- A BRIDEGROOM AND BRIDE BURIED ALIVE .- An occurrence of an ex-

tremely melancholy character-the more so, per-

haps, from the somewhat romantic circumstances with which it was associated—took place on the evening of Friday last, in the immediate neighbouronly a few hours previously, at the office of the district registrar. The facts are as follows:—James Carson, on being examined by the coroner, stated that he was employed as a labourer in a sandpit belonging to Mr. J. Millar, at Ulsterville, near the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. About half-past six o'clock on Saturday morning, on proceeding to work there, he found that since he had last been to the pit, on Wednesday evening, there had been an extensive fall of sand from a particular part of the bank. No sand had been removed fatal. Diarrhoea prevails to a considerable extent. Week after week have the foreign correspondents of some of the daily journals stuitified themselves by reiterating on dits of the certainty of an immediate suspension of hostilities. This fact renders the remediately after, upon her bare head. He communication of the same attempts of the same attempt nicated the circumstances to another person em-ployed about the pit, named Hull, and then sent for his master. The police were also informed of the accident before any more sand was removed from ficient for the temporary disposal of the bales landed the bodies. It was obvious that the crown of the upon them, now present vacant areas; and the hun- female's bonnet had been driven in by the fall of the indivisual distress, suffering, and want to the already vast aggregate with which the working classes in Hull are now afflicted, and the baneful influence of which is rapidly extending to the tradesmen and middle classes at large.

In the dence given—the only testing the control of the poor, those who classes in Hull are now afflicted, and the baneful influence of which is rapidly extending to the tradesmen and middle classes at large.

In the only testing that not dued—"Accidental death." It appeared that not less than from ten to twelve tons of sand had fallen upon the ill-tated couple, thus entombing them alive, has abated, or until they can find a new abode.

Leed to be removed before their position was least not materially extended itself in this borough. servant in a respectable family in the Botanic-road. The soldier was a native of Dublin, had enlisted there about four years ago; and bore an excellent character in his regiment. Both were, on Sabbath

was enrolled. THE CROPS.—The Cork Constitution of yesterday, Loads' of new potatoes are beginning to appear in some of the country markets, and in the West the demie has nearly disappeared from Dublin, but it price is declining. As to the corn crops, nothing has broken out, in a malignant form, in Carrickmaweather is most auspicious.

COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND,-The ever-changing Post Office authorities are about to make an- | sanitary operations, such as cleansing and whiteother alteration in the despatch of the mails from The Commissioners of Public Works, in a letter addressed to a landed proprietor in the Queen's County, have declined to make a loan of £1,000, in leave Kingstown at half-past twelve, instead of five minutes after eleven as at present; and the evening boat will be despatched at half-past seven, instead of half-past six.

THE CHOLERA.

PRECATTIONS AND TREATMENT.—The subjeited is the substance of a notification on the prevention of cholera, issued by the General Board of Health, rantine regulations, &c., under that imaginary supposition, are supercrogatory evils.

The notification warns the guardians of the poor, parochial boards, &c., that they will be called upon to put the Nuisanses, &c., Act into operation; and supplies them with much useful, distinct, and specific advice, as to the mode of doing so. The boards of the mode of doing so. The boards of t will have to institute visits from house to house, ospecially in "dangerous" districts (marked out by prevalence of typhus and other epidemics); to en-force internal and external cleaning of dwellings, matters, and whatever produces atmospheric impu-

The premonitory symptom is diarrhoa, often williout pain, mostly of a very mile character. During the prevalence of choicra diarchea demands instant

former to Spike Island, and the latter to Haulbow- or four hours, or oftener if the attack is severe, unline. Messrs. Martin and O'Dogherty-'Young Ire-til the looseness of the bowels is stopped; or an land' felons-are on board this vessel. There is a ounce of the correspond chalk mixture, with ten or large number of convicts also on board for Austra- fifteen grains of the aromatic confection, and from five to ten drops of laudanum, repeated in the same manner. From half a drachm to a drachm of tinepeat these remedies, night and morning, for some

Colliery Explosion at St. Helen's, Lancafor cholera patients.

| Faw, cooked, dried, or preserved, should be avoided. The wholesome articles of vegetable diet are, well| Action against Sir Edward Borough.—In the baked bread (not new), rice, oatmeal, and good pothe epidemie period. "One single act of indiscretion has, in many instances, been followed by a speedy and fatal attack." In proof, during the former visitations of this country, "the most frequent and deadly attacks were those which took place in were those of sailors who had just taken plums and

> Clothing should be warm, with flannel next the Purgative medicines of all kinds must be avoided; Giauber salts, Epsom salts, and Scidlitz powders, in any quantity, are dangerous; also senna, colocynth, and aloes, except under medical advice.

GLOCESTER, SATURDAY .- Within the last three days, the cholera, which broke out here some weeks undergone a sufficiently long imprisonment for the ago, and has been lingering in the low parts of the offence, they endeavoured to coerce the Court to city ever since, has increased to a serious extent, pass a sentence of transportation, by stating that it and a larger number of deaths have taken place sent back to prison they would commit some great since Thursday, than in any corresponding period crime which would ensure their being expatriated. since its first outbreak. About 100 cases altogether During one of these trials a policeman proved that have been reported here, of which number very nearly one-half have proved fatal, while the re-Diemen's Land in her Majesty's ship Swift, ordered to the Pacific station.

Relief of the Destitute.—Lord Dufferin, a poor and dirty. This is one of the lowest localities in the town, and the disease spread thence along a district containing a similar population, and living in small streets near to a ditch full of fetid water. the exhalation from which poison the whole neightowards the funds of that benevolent and well- bourhood. The authorities are about building a cholera hospital, and are taking every step considered advisable for the preservation of the public health. The superintending inspector from the Board of Health, who some months ago was occupied some days in inspecting the whole city, has just sent in his report. From this it appears that almost the whole of the drainage here is surface drainage, and ejected from the houses levelled by the bailiffs of that when culverts are constructed they are totally inadequate to the purposes for which they were made. A thorough system of drainage by culverts and sewers is proposed for the whole city.

Bristol.—Dr. Sutherland visited Bristol last

week, having been commissioned by the Board of Health to examine into the causes of the occurrence of cholera, and also into the means adopted for preventing its spread. Dr. Sutherland had proposed remaining among us for some days had he not received a peremptory summons to attend at Swansea. We understand that he expressed his approval of the very prompt, energetic, and judicious measures adopted by the corporation of the poor, and particularly urged the necessity for paying, as far as practicable, daily domiciliary visits in the poorer districts, with a view to the detection and early treatment of the premonitory symptoms: The total number of cases in this city from the outbreak of the disorder has been 75; of which number 33 have died, 13 been cured, and 29 remain under treatment. With one or two exceptions all of them have been from Redeross-street and its neighbourhood. It is exceedingly gratifying to know that there has been no case of confirmed cholera since Tuesday, and only three cases of diarrhea with choleraic symptoms, neither of which has proved

tinue to gain ground that cases of cholera are occurring in the manufacturing districts of Lancahire, but great doubt exists as to whether they have been of the true Asiatic kind. Mr. Grainger, of the Board of Health, has been to Manchester and Salford during the last week, and preparations have been made for the dreaded disease, should it appear. Hospitals have been fitted up with a large number of beds; but certain it is there has been no call for them so far. The only well-authenticated case in Manchester during the past week has been that of a little girl in Cupid's-alley, Deansgate—one of the neighbourhoods to which the most poor and squalid of the inhabitants resort for shelter. Mr. Grainger visited the child, and said there could be no doubt that it was suffering from Asiatic cholera; the case. however, had taken a favourable turn, and the girl was likely to recover. Besides hospitals for the Only one new case has occurred in the town of Leeds since our last. It is that of the wife of a labourer residing at the bottom of Sykes'-row and Harper-street. The family reside in a cellar dwelling, which is necessarily defective in ventilation, and is also badly drained, whilst one of the street sewers has an opening near the place. Some time ago they were in receipt of parish relief, but this had been discontinued in consequence of the husband from her house to the Mendicity-office, the family were eating boiled pork, new bread, and cabbage, all of which rather tend to predispose them for re-Great Bridge, where the recent colliery explosion there any appearance of disease. The ash-leaved was first attacked with diarrhoa on Saturday last, took place, to his residence at Handsworth, near kidneys were offered on sale on Saturday, at 6d. and on Sunday, after baking two stone of flour into Birmingham, Mr. Hill was thrown from his horse and | per b.; inferior sorts as low as 3d. The commence- | bread, she became seriously ill, and in the afterment of next month may be reckoned on, should noon, after Mr. Bulmer, surgeon, had been called the disease not visit us, for a show of potatoes in in, she was removed to the Mendicity-office, where market fully equal to that of former years. As it she died on the following morning. The case is said is, they are remarkably forward this season. to be a most marked and decided ease of Asiatic cholera. Since Monday, there have been no further severe cases and no deaths. Three cases have, however, occurred at Hunslet Moor-side, two of which have proved fittal. The guardians have determined, should it be necessary, to appropriate the Mendicity-office for the reception of patients; and washing, are now going on in the worst parts of the

town. Castletown.—In our last we stated that in the course of a few hours six members of one family had been carried off by cholera. A seventh has since died. Various rumours then became current-some of a most extraordinary and preposterous character, which induced the Rev. James Coles, a most able and active magistrate, to communicate to the coroner, W. Brewer, Esq., some of the circumstances that had reached him; and also, for the satisfaction of the public mind, to suggest that it would be expedient to hold an inquest on view of the body. The coroner concurred in the propriety of Mr It repeats the statement that the cholera is not Coles' views; and an inquest was held at Castlecontagious, so that panie, flight from the sick, quatown, on Saturday last, on view of the body of William Thomas, aged 29s. A post-morten examina-tion was made by Mr. James, Pill-road, Newport. The jury, having heard the medical evidence, returned a verdict that the deceased " Died of Asiatic cholera," in which verdict the coroner entirely con-

other bodics... MANCHESTER, MONDAY .- There is no longer any doubt about this dreadful disease having exhibited itself in Manchester. The wife of an Irish immigrant, named Bernard Byrne, died on Thursday week last, and the neighbours reported that she had been seized with the chelera. A surgeon, who saw ventilition, moisture being an active cause of che-lera; to supply the poor with information, to aid and attributed his mife's docth to the number of said attributed his mife's docth to the number of said attributed his mife's docth to the number of said attributed his mife's docth to the number of said attributed his mife's docth to the number of said attributed his mife's docth to the number of said attributed his mife's docth to the number of said attributed his mife's docth to the number of said attributed his mife's docth to the number of said attributed his mife's docth to the number of said attributed his mife's docth to the number of said attributed his mife's docth to the number of said attributed his mife's docth to the number of said attributed his mife's docth to the number of said attributed his mife's docth to the number of said attributed his mife. M'Hale, says, "He would have been the wish of his them with physic, and to remove destitute patients, and attributed his wife's death to the want of food, to preper asylams; general elfelera hespitals not being recommended.

A sub-inspector of police visited the house where being recommended. New Mount-street, on Saturday, and caused the house to be whitewashed and cleansed. On Sunday last, Byrne attended service at St. Chad's Catholic Chapel, and whilst there was seized with cholera was seized with cholera-making the fourth case in baked bread (not new), rice, oatmeal, and good potation back to Ireland. Winifred Hines tatoes. Diet should be solid rather than fluid, and would pass him back to Ireland. Winifred Hines tatoes. twenty-two inmates at the time Byrne's wife died. The authorities have caused the bedding to be destroyed, and the house to be closed, a temporary asylum having been provided for the inmates elsewhere. MONDAY .- MORE DEATHS FROM CHOLERA IN THE MILLBANK PRISON. Four inquests were held before Mr. Bedford, in the Millbank Prison, on the bodies of Esau Troughton, aged 33, Joseph Green, aged 34, and Joseph Lindall, aged 34, prisoners, who died of Asiatic cholera. The deceased Troughton premises of Mr. Richard Plaxton, known as Capphad been for several months in the infirmary la- hall Farm. Every assistance that could be obtained

he had a strong desire to go. He was told that he telegraph to the London Fire Brigade, which immemust wait a short time, and witness had no doubt diately started for the scene of configuration. On When seized with cold, giddiness, nausea, vomit- another of the deceased persons, who was under principal exertions were therefore directed to the ing, and cramp; get into a warm bed; use heated sentence of transportation for life, was also in a safety of the house, granaries, and other surrounding, and cramp; get into a warm bed; use heated sentence of transportation for the, was also in a sarely of the nouse, granaries, and other surrounding sait, or said, or bottles of liot water to produce acutely his degraded position. This probably pre-warmth; have the extremities rubbed; apply a disposed him to the cholera, but he cholera, but he had been pre-bed, the origin of the fire has not large poultice of mustard and vinegar over the re viously suffering from diarrhea. In answer to been ascertained Bradbury. The two latter are boys; the three first married, with families depending upon them for support. In addition to these three others have

On Monday evening, Mr. Payne, the city coroner, resumed the inquest on the body of Catherine Murphy, who died of cholera, caused, as it was alleged, by the filthy state of the house in which she resided, in Griffith's-rents, in Bermondsey-street. Mr. Graingen, the medical inspector of the Board of Health, stated, that he had examined the premises, No. 26, Griffith's-rents, on the 14th of June. He was directed to make an inspection of the disease broke out in the very same spot as in 1832—viz., in a close and unhealthy court branching out of one of the principal thoroughfares (West-gate-street) and where the interior of the grant street, and where the interior of the gate-street, and the gate-street of the gate-street, and the gate-street of the cleansing, &c., had been carried into effect. He Spirit of the Times :found that something had been done, for the medical-officer had been requested some time since to report upon those localities where fever was particularly prevalent. Mr. Corner also stated to witness that a Sanitary Committee had been appointed to earry into effect the cleansing of the various courts and alleys. The description he was about to read of Griffith's-rents was written previously to this inquiry. The report produced stated that in company with Mr. M'Mullen, the Catholic clergyman of the district, who had been most indefatigable in the exertion he had made, he had inspected this place. A part of the houses had been pulled down by the railway company, and there were many holes full of black filthy water. A gutter ran through the centre of the court, and the exit for the water being at the higher end, of course none of it ran off. There was a privy on the premises, from which the soil escaped, and the yard was filled with fetid fluid. The room occupied by a widow and her five children in the house adjoining was in a shocking state, and fever had repeatedly occurred in that room. The general state of the court showed that the cleansing and scavenging had been much neg-lected, and the inmates of this court must have been bourly exposed to the danger of severe epidemic disease. The interiors of the houses were in a filthy state, and clearly showed that the powers in-trusted to the Board of Guardians had not been exercised. These powers had been explained to the guardians, and their duties and the best mode of carrying them into effect had been advertised in the

London Gazette of November 6, 1848. Mr. Grainger said also that it was important that it should be generally known that the act of Parliament charged the whole of the responsibility in these matters on the Boards of Guardians, and the fact of there being another body empowered to superintend the cleansing of courts and alleys in the parish did not ex-In answer to a question from the coroner, a jury-

man stated that the trustees of the property were Mrs. Gelling, Mr. Cox, and Mr. Edwards. In answer to another question, Mr. Grainger said that he did not know that there were no privies on

the other side of the court. A Junon said that there were no privies on one side, and that the privies on the other side were

common to all the inhabitants. Mr. Sire, the vestry clerk of St. John's, stated that he was secretary to a local sanitary association, which for the last ten years had done much good in the parish by its attention to these matters. They had repeatedly endeavoured to purchase a porion of this Griffith's-rents, with a view of removing it, for the property as it then was was a disgrace to any man to hold.

Mr. Grainges, in continuation, said that he had on the 14th of June recommended that hospital accommodation for those who were sick in Griffith'srents should be provided by the parish authorities, and that the houses should at least be thoroughly

yards of those places that the dirt was knocked over and filled up the drains. Mr. Corner's clerk, who was present, said that the report made by Mr. Grainger on the 14th was not received by the board until the 21st, as they only met once a week. They used formerly to

Mr. Grainger said that the late act of parliament expressly fixed the responsibility on the Board of Guardians, without reference to any boards for cleansing, &c., which might exist under any local act, and notice of this fact had been given to every

board of guardians in the kingdom. The Coroner said that if in consequence of the neglect of the guardians death had occurred they were responsible for it. Here was a death occurring in consequence of the filthy state of these premises, which the board of guardians should have kept clean. The law was plain on this subject in reference to the right of the Board of Health to direct the boards of guardians, who were bound to enforce the measures necessary for the public safety. If they could not compel the occupier of the premises to make the necessary alterations, they were bound to do it themselves, and take their remedy against the owner. The Board of Health ought to institute a prosecution in such cases, and he felt quite sure that juries would be found who would fix the responsibility upon the guardians. He could not help feeling that if the guardians did not discharge their duty in a proper way, and death was thus caused, they were responsible for it, and measures must be taken to make them so, and he would go so far as to say that such a case amounted to the crime of manslaughter. He wished that some one of the guardians was present, and, indeed he could see no reason why t was not so, unless they were afraid to come-There was, however, a difficulty in bringing the state of these houses home to the knowledge of the guardians, but at any rate they were bound to send in officer to inspect such places as might have been visited by any disease, and to report upon their

Mr. LEADHAM, the medical officer, stated that he had been directed to visit several places, and amongst others this Griffith's-rents. On the 14th of June he prepared a report respecting this place, and sent it to the board. A copy of that report had, he believed, been sent by the board to the paving commission. [At the request: of the coroner a copy of this report was sent for and produced. It charasterised the place as ill-paved, ill-drained, and likely to be productive of disease. There was a gully-hole at the corner so offensive as to cause passengers to cross the street to avoid it, and the privies and cesspools were in a disgusting state. Witness is a member of the paving commission. When the report was presented to the board of guardians, Mr. Smith, the chairman, ordered it to be referred to the commissioners of paving, as the usual channel by which these improvements were enforced. That report did not come under the consideration of the commission till their next meeting, a week after. The predisposing cause of

Mr. GRAINGER said that the most powerful predisposing cause of cholera was had drainage. Mr. Payne said that he did not wish to take Mr. Smith by surprise and, therefore, before deciding the figures Lhave given, and he will easily see how Chapel, and whilst there was seized with cholera himself. He was removed to the hospital fitted up by the board of guardians, in Canal-street, and Mr. Noble, surgeon, was called in to visit him as soon as possible; but he died in the course of a few hours. His son was seized with the same disease afterwards, and has been placed in the same hospital, under the other three children of the unfortunate man have been removed to Tib-street workhouse, as a place of refuge. On Monday morning, a woman residing in the same house where Byrne had been lodging, in the same house where Byrne had been lodging, in the same house where Byrne had been lodging, in the same house where Byrne had been lodging, in the same house where Byrne had been lodging, in the same house where Byrne had been lodging, in the same house where Byrne had been lodging, in the same house where Byrne had been lodging, in the same house where Byrne had been lodging, clear that they had had this report, of which they things would amount to about the following: head, and landed in Liverpool, in a complete state of destifution, where they took up their abode in Porter-street, a neighbourhood in which the choleratics. He would not, as that time, therefore, ask things. erring on the safe side, although he was for from intending to trifle in this matter, for he should cercate with them on the matter, and in the meantime the inquiry stood adjourned. At the request of the jury the inquiry was adjourned to Monday, the 18th of July.

premises of Mr. Richard Plaxten, known as Cannbouring under chronic ophthalmia, and expected to was speedily brought to bear, but all efforts proving that the disappointment and the consequent depres- the firemen reaching Mr. Plaxton's they found four sion of mind predisposed him to the attack. Lindall, large stacks of hay in one body of flame, and their

been so dangerously wounded that they are not exlaw Constitution observes—"Beys—little creatures little hot water, or white wine whey (made by pourpected to recover. As in all similar accidents, the
who were only tall enough to see over the rail of the
ing one glass of sherry into a tumbler of hot milk);
nothing in the prison to lead to the belief that the
and a very large quantity of plate; which property
disorder was contagious. The scale of diet, which,
was left to his grace, for his life, by the late Duchess peeted to recover. As in all similar accidents, the cause of the explosion is unknown. It is conjectured, however, that one of the workmen must have laid aside his safety-lamp and been working with the naked candle. It certainly speaks well for the

of social reform having appeared in the Weekly Chronicle, the Editor of that paper has been attempting to show that the condition of the working classes has, up to the present time, been constantly improving; and that those classes have partaken more largely than any other in the ameliorations which time has

I deny in the strongest manner in which denial can be given, the ability of any man to correctly compare the present condition of labour with its past condition. It is the merest presumption to take tables of wages, or other social computations, from the past, and compare them with the same things in the present, and by such means come to any conclusion that can be fully relied upon. Our most truthful and laborious historians have felt this difficulty, and confessed it: it is only the pert political economist, to whom the truth of history is a secondary consideration, that has overlooked it. Impudent assertion, however, cannot always stand in the place of truth, and some day or other the absurd fallacies of these men must suffer detection and exposure. Hallam, in his celebrated work, the "History and Governments of Europe during the Middle Ages,

in referring to this matter, says: "We can trace the pedigree of princes, fill up the catalogue of towns besieged and provinces desolated, describe even the whole pageantry of coronations and festivals, but we cannot recover the genuine history of mankind. It has passed away with slight and partial notice by contemporary writers, and our most patient industry can hardly at present put together enough of the fragments to suggest a olorably clear representation of ancient manners and social life."\*

And again, Wade, in his "History of the Middle and Working Classes," page 25, remarks:—
"It is impossible to judge correctly of the comfort and relative situation of the working classes at different periods, they depend so much on circum-stances with which we are very imperfectly ac-

quainted." In fact, all historians who have undertaken to handle this subject give us to understand that the utmost that can be arrived at will only amount to a series of guesses, more or less remote from the truth, according as our historical knowledge is more or less correct.

Wade goes on to say that the proportion between the rate of wages and the price of provisions is undoubtedly the best criterion by which to judge of the social condition of the people. If this be true
—as there can be no doubt it is—then the propriety of examining with the utmost care into all facts reor examining with the utmost care into all facts re-lative to wages and the price of provisions must be most apparent. Authorities should be examined and evidence weighed with the utmost suspicion and circumspection. The Editor of the Chronicle, how-ever, saves himself a word of trouble on this head, by jumping with the usual newspaper audacity to conclusions which are not warranted by a single particle of historic evidence.

"A century and a half ago," he writes, "the wages of an English peasant were four shillings, and of a hand-loom weaver three shillings per week; —the price of wheat being then about the same as it now is-fuel, light, and all articles of clothing considerably dearer. Under the influence of the modern industrial system the wages of the peasant Mr. Powers said that all the houses had had good barrel drains originally, but the grounds of the railthe same time the increased abundance of commodities renders a doubled wage fully equivalent to a tripled supply of comforts."

This, you will observe, is an off-hand statement unsupported by any authority, and, the efore, inadmissible as evidence in this case; and, that its value may be understood, I shall at once proceed to onpose to it a few of those facts which have been furrefer all these matters to the commissioners of nished to us by those who have made this question a subject of laborious inquiry. "Thomas Ruggles, F.A.S., one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Counties of Essex and Suffolk," has written two most interesting volumes, entitled "The History of the Poor; their rights, duties, and the laws respecting them." This work is full of most interesting facts relative to the past condition of agricultural labourers, one or two of which I shall take the liberty of extracting. He tells us, upon the authority of Sir John Cullum, that in the fourteenth century the wages of a reaper per day was 4d.; wheat thrashed, per quarter, 4d.; other grain, 2d.; ment thrished, per quarter, 40.; other grain, 20.; man filling dung-cart, three days, 10½d.; reaping wheat, per acre, 7d.; mewing an acre of grass, 6d. The prices of provisions during the same century, as furnished by Fleetwood's "Chronicon Pretiosum," were as follows:—A pair of shoes, 4d.; a stalled or corn-fed ox, 2½s.; a grass-fed ox, 16s.; a fat stalled cow 12s.; a fat stalled cow, 12s.; a fat sheep, shorn, 14d.; a fat goose, 24d.; a gallon of ale, id.; In 1338, a quarter of wheat, 3s 4d.; a quarter of barley, 10d.; oats, 10d: ; white wine, per gallon, 6d.; red wine, 4d. And in the beginning of the next century he givs us the following from the same source:—1446, abourers per day, without diet, 31d.; from Michaelmas to Easter, 1d. less ;:a mower in harvest,. without diet, 6d.; a reaper and carter, without diet, od Prices of necessaries and provisions from the same computus: †—A cow, 7s.; two bushels of wheat, 10d.; peas, per quanter, 2s. 2d.; gallon of ale, from 1d. to 1½d.; gallon of red

The following is from other computuses, dating from 1444, to 1463 :- Flitch of bacon, Is. Sd.; gallon of ale. 13d.; wheat, a quarter, from 22. to 4s. 6d., this variation in the price of wheat was during a period of twenty years, the lowest price being at the atest date.

It would be easy to multiply such statements as the above of the relative prices of labour and provisions, but enough has been given to sliow that the wages of labour gave the recipient a much larger command over the comforts and necessaries of life than he now possesses. There is another fact, however, which should be taken into account at this period of our inquiry, namely, the fact that the supply of labour was not equal to the demand for it. This is proved by an Act passed in the 23d year of the reign of Edward the 3d, for the purpose of regulating the wages of laboaring men, and the preamble of this Act declares its necessity, by stating that wages had greatly increased in consequence of the scarcity of labour caused by the plague, and the rates of wages already given above, are those which were axed by the Act, which was the rate paid six years before the plague broke out. At this period other Acts of Parliament were passed fixing the maximum. of wages, a circumstance which shows that therecholera was the unlicately at 20 sphere and want of was a tendency to rise above that previously fixed. If the tendency of wages was downwards then it is obvious that Parliament, if it interfered, could only do so for the purpose of fixing a minimum. I have now to request my reader to look back at

clear that they had had this report, of which they things would amount to about the following: that one house. From the statement of Byrne it had taken no notice, ner had they enforced the quarter of fat mutton, say 16th, to the quarter, at appears that he and his family, in all six persons, necessary steps ordered by the law. He did not goose, say 5s.; a pair of shoes, say 6s.; a fat were shipped from Ireland at a charge of 10d. per wish to do do anything harshly in the absence of the goose, say 5s.; a gallon of ale, say 1s.; tetal 20s. At the present mement a man would have to fill dung-earts for a fortnight to procure the same

very great, as his wretched health prevented him form labour. Within the last ten days he was an inmate of one of the temporary hospitals provided for cholera patients.

Action against Sir Edward Borough.—In the Nisi Prius Exchequer Court this day an action was a prior of the sound for cholera patients.

Action against Sir Edward Borough.—In the Nisi Prius Exchequer Court this day an action was a prior of the subject of the sound of the subject would pass him back to Ireland. Winifred Hines of the sound of the subject of the sound of the subject would pass him back to Ireland. Winifred Hines of the sound of the subject of the sound of the subject of the sound of the subject of the subject of the sound of the subject of the subject of the subject of the sound of the subject of when considering the condition of our manufactur-ing population, I shall not further allude to it here. I may be allowed to mention, however, as proof of tainly act as he said. The case of itself was of the comparative prosperity of the nation at a later very great importance, and he thought that the period than I have as yet alluded to, the statements Board of Health should prosseute in these cases of of Daniel Defee, made in a letter addressed to Pardissedience to their orders. He would communiation in the year 170% entitled a Giving Alms no Charity, and Employing the Poor a Grievance to the Nation." In that letter he lays down the fol-

lowing as fundamental maxims 1st.—"There is in England more labour than hands to perform it; and, consequently, a went of people, not of employment.' 2nd -"No man in England of sound limbs and senses can be poor merely from want of work.'

Whether Defee fully established the above positions, need not now be enquired; it is stated, however, that his pamphlet so powerfully influenced the be sent out of the prison to an invalid hulk, where ineffectual, a communication was made by electric tion, relative to the employment of the poor, was prevented from passing into law, which fact may be taken as a slight proof that there was some colour of truth in the arguments he advanced. I may ask, however, what we would think of a man who now put forth such statements, would be not be universally considered mad? What man could for a momont think of saying now, that there was more work in England than hands to perform it?

Were it necessary, Mr. Editor, I could state, in further proof of what I have advanced, some facts relative to the poor of of our agricultural districts, thatare patent to every man who reads or thinks in this country, such as the Andover Union case, or the Goatacro Meeting, or the state of Dorset, as described by Sidney Godolphin Osborne, in the columns of the Times; these, however, would ex-

\* Vol. II., p. 384, ... † A Computus of the Prior and Canons of Burchester, fore, content myself with a passage from "Hallam's Middle Ages," the work before quoted from, a passage which I look upon as a full settlement of the question, as far as it can be settled in the present day, and be it borne in mind that the historian writes not to prove a point either in politics or political economy, but to elucidate the truth of history, by giving us as correct an idea as possible of the past condition of our country. He says:—
"There is one very unpleasing remark which

every one who attends to the subject of prices will has been seized, tried by court-martial, and senbe induced to make, that the labouring classes, especially these engaged in agriculture, were better provided with the means of subsistence in the reign of Edward III. or of Henry VI. than they are at present. In the fourteenth century, Sir John Cullum observes, a harvest man had 4d. a day, which enabled him in a week to hux a comb of wheat: enabled him in a week to buy a comb of wheat; but to buy a comb of wheat a man must now (1784) work ten or twelve days. \* Yet (continues Hallam), although these wages are regulated, as a maximum, by Acts of Parliament which may naturally be supposed to have a view rather towards diminishing than enhancing the current rate. Lam diminishing than enhancing the current rate, I am not fully convinced that they were not rather beyond it; private accounts at least do not always correspond with these statutable prices. And it is necessary to remember that the uncertainty of employment with the second control of the father of five children. He met his death with great firmness, delivering a speech in defence of his conduct, and ended with "God bless the ployment, natural to so imperfect a state of hus- Fatherland." bandry must have diminished the labourer's means | Public Feeling in Bohema. — Several arrests of subsistence. Extreme dearth, not more owing have taken place at Prague, where the temper of to adverse seasons than to improvident consumption, was frequently endured. But after every allowance of this kind, I should find it difficult to resist the conclusion, that however the labourer has No less than 19,000 Czechs are, in this, instance, derived benefit from the cheapness of manufactured to be taken from their native country and employed commodities, and from many inventions of common against the Hungarians, with whom they sympacommodities, and from many inventions of common against the Hungarians, with whom they sympa-utility, he is much inferior in ability to support a thise. Experience has shown that the Imperialist

family, to his ancestors three or four centuries ago." levies are the most efficient means to recruit the I think, sir, I have said enough to convince your Hungarian Honved regiments. readers that the Editor of the Chronicle is not meeting the arguments of Louis Blane in the manner in which they should be met. If the theory of the Socialist is to be disproved by facts and figures, the facts should be facts, and the figures should be correct. I do not for a moment, however, imagine that the Editor of the Chronicle sought to take advantage of a stranger's want of acquaintance with the rest. The referendarius, Meyer, is at this mothe obscurer parts of our history. I merely wish to say that he has not given the subject that attention which it merits, and being ill-informed of the times and circumstances of which he writes, he throws and circumstances of which he writes, he throws and circumstances of which he writes, he throws a prograd of the content of the co out random statements, not because they are true, SO much as that they are convenient for making out ENTRANCE OF THE PRUSSIANS INTO MANNHEIM AND a case that needs a support, refused by past history and present experience. Between the Editor of the Weekly Chronicle and Hallam, it will not be difficult for your readers to choose the best authority.

In conclusion, I may remark that the very fact of near Ladenburg and Mannheim, and in the course an honest difference on such a subject, is as strong of the night took possession of the latter, without a proof as need be of the unnatural condition of things; if society was making a natural progress in favour of the Pressians, and the patriots having under the direction of wisdom and experience, an able and impartial historian like Hallam, could not march against the corps of General von Hirschfeld. have made the sorrowful acknowledgment which I have just quoted.

\* Hallam's History And Governments of Europe during the Middle Ages. Vol. Ind., pages 521 and 522.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS. - GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

GREAT BRIDGE, REAN DUDLEY.—TUESDAY.—An explosion of fire-damp in the coal pits of Mr. Thomas froined those of Badon, pursuant to the plan of Morris, of this place, occurred this merning. They Microslawski. By the capture of Hirschhorn, the

There are inst seven roads, some of which are from rian troops in all directions, abandoned the bridge, sixty to eighty yards long. About half-past six an explosion took place, and the neighbourhood of crossed to Heidelberg, the garrison of which had Great Bridge was thrown into a state of the greatest | previously withdrawn. alarm. As soon as possible the shaft was descended, to the unfortunate sufferers was Mr. Morris, the are killed, for so late as four o'clock this afternoon the presence of sulphur was so powerful that men powered to take the necessary steps, and to conwho went down the pit with the view of giving assistance, were obliged to be suddenly drawn up, and when placed in the open air it was some time before Bruchsal. The journals favourable to the insurthey recovered from its effects. It is thought that, at least, no fewer than from twenty to twenty-five lives will be lost by this unfortunate accident.

Among the men who are killed was Pritchard "the doggy," who carried the safety-lamp. It is stated by some of the survivors, that after examining the pit, and when the colliers were "brushing sulphur," he unserswed the lamp. To this they attribute the ignition of the fire-damp, and the fatal results which ensued. Some persons in the neighbourhood go so far as to assert that the presence of sulphur in the pit has been notorious, and generally spoken of for some months past; but this would appear inconsistent with the general character which Pritchard bore for discretion, prudence, and

good management. Various affecting incidents are related as having occurred within the mine at the fine of the explasion. The boys usually employed in the roadways, and the driving of the horses are almost all dead or dying. One poor lad was found at the bottom of the shaft, a horse, when blown up by the ignited vapour, having fallen upon him and killed him. Another lad, from Somersetshire, recently apprenticed to Pritchard, was amongst the killed. Of the seven horses in the pit only two were brought up

At six o'clock, owing to the prevalence of vapour, the whole of the hedies had not been recovered; but it is expected that they will be brought up dusing the evening. One of the sufferers, a married man from Tipton, has left behind him a widow and

nine children. The pit had not been worked since Saturday: the greater caution was therefore required on catering it this morning.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. - To clothe culty, and, since the establishment of the Polytech-Experimental and Natural Philosophy, Dector Bach-leffner is expatiating on the method of ventilating continually pouring into Presburg and the places mines by the steam-jet (a subject of discussion in about. the House of Commons). The learned Dector is VIENNA, JUNE 17.—The news of the great battle numerous experiments, all bearing on the subject; doubt, tegether with all the details given yesterday. of view, or for euriosity. For those who are among a hostile population. There is no other anxious of spending an hour of pleasantry, blended Hungarian news worth relating. with much sterling information, Mr. Russell, late

at a rent of £200 per annum, and between £3,000 account of the sack and carnage on the entrance of and £1,000 was received annually at the deors. In answer to a question, the solicitor for the landanswer to a question, the solution for the land-owner stated that a person who purchased the pro-from the Magyar garrison of Peterwardein, while perty might, with the consent of the proprietor, perty might, with the consent of the proprietor, pull down the Diorama for the purpose of erecting against the population by the savage bordes under dwelling-houses on the site. The first sum offered dwelling-houses on the site of the proposity last account through the streets for several days in succession. was 25,000, and it sats knowled the property last cossion. Neusatz was entered by the Ban on the

East fime in England since his return from North first fime in England since his return from North forty at the Birmingham Theatre on Tuesday America at the Birmingham Theatre on Tuesday evening. The reception of Mr. Macready was most enthusiastic. The house was crowded, and the enthusiastic. The house was crowded, and the enthusiastic. The house was crowded, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs greeted his appearance. Mrs. Warner was Lady Macbeth.

First fime in England since his return from North cannon. The theatre on the promenade is entrenched, as well as the Vienna gate and the corn magazine hard by. There is a drawbridge thrown magazine hard by. The time has arrived for carrying out the treaty, but fixed provided in the provided in the provided in the prov much preaching.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

(Concluded from the Second page.) AUSTRIAN ATROCITY.-I have to add to the list of executions which have taken place in Presburg, under the auspices of the butcher of Breseia, Haynau, one which exceeds in atrocity any of the preceding, and which has created a far more powerful sensation among the people. An Evangelical clergy-man, named Razga, whose eloquence as a preacher has long procured him overflowing congregations,

TRIALS OF THE DEMOCRATS BY COURTS-MARTIAL BERLIN, JUNE 23.—The court-martial held to-day

HEIDELBERG. After the Prince of Prussia had defeated the patriots on the 22nd inst., near Waghäusel, the troops under General von der Groben crossed the Necker, opposition, a counter-revolution having broken out march against the corps of General von Hirschfeld. In regard to the tone assumed by the English papers that the second regiment of dragoons relative to Canadian affairs. With the issue of the man entering the union shall less his employment, it was resolved, "That each delegate use his utmost the second call for requires on his part has caused It appears that the second regiment of dragoous rethe second call for recruits on his part has caused much dissatisfaction. Heidelberg was also taken without opposition by General Von Schack. On the following day (the 23rd) the Prussian troops quar-tered in Kæferthal marched also into Marnheim; but, after a few hours' rest, they left in pursuit of the supporting enemy, who, by the latest accounts, was in the just yet.

are contiguous to the locality where the Stour Val- Prussians gained pessession of six pieces of antilley Railway and the Birmingham Canal run closely lory. It is not exactly known where General von parallel at Great Bridge.

Soon after six o clock this morning the colliers (men and boys) descended the shaft. They were accompanied by Thomas Pritchard, "the doggy,"

Ladenburg, but they succeeded in getting possestions and in the elequence and cogeney of argument and in the elequence and cogeney of argument and in the elequence and cogeney of the town where the hard subject to app ar in this city, so Advertiser:—"In the mingled moderation and dignably at Wiesloch. The corps under General von bably at Wiesloch. They were accompanied by Thomas Pritchard, "the doggy," Ladenburg, but they succeeded in getting possestions and in the elequence and cogeney of argument and in the elequence and cogeney of argument and in the elequence and cogeney of argument and in the elequence and cogeney of the town where the hard argument and the hard argument and in the elequence and cogeney of joy from a company to the hard argument and the hard argument argument argument argument argument and the hard argument who bore an excellent character amongst both mas- sion of the town, shough not at first of the bridge, ters and men. It is said that on entering the shaft, which was strongly barricaded and defended on the and on arriving in the mine, he had with him the side opposite to Ladenburg by seven pieces of ar-safety lamp, and took every precaution to prevent tillery. The next day, however, the patriots accidents. The depth of the mine is 274 yards, threatened by the advance of Prussian and Bava-

The Prince of Prussia has issued the following and amongst the most active in rendering assistance | preclamation :- "As the insurgents in the grand duchy of Baden continue to organise an armed reproprietor of the works. Thousands of miners and sistance to the troops assembled on the frontiers colliers from all parts of the country speedily as | for the purpose of restoring the legitimate governsembled on the spot, and no exercions were spared ment, and as they have already opposed them in to ascertain the extent of the calamity, and render battle, I hereby declare, as commander-in-chief of aid to those to whom further aid could be of any ser- the Prussian army sent for the above purposes to vice. By cleven o'cleck about sixty-two men and Eaden, that the entire grand duchy is placed under boys were taken from the pir; of these eight were martial law. Accordingly, all persons in the grand dead, and many so seriously injured that no hopes duchy of Baden endangering or injuring, by traiare entertained of their recovery. The six beys re- corous proceedings, the troops under my command maining in the pit there can be no reasonable doubt are amenable to the military tribunals. The respective commanders of the army corps are em-

> firm the sentences of death." rection depict in glowing terms the ardorr of the republicans, and their readiness to make all kinds of sacrifices for the cause.

> The French government received the following elegraphic despatch from Strasburgh :- "Carlsruhe was occupied on Monday by the Pruscians. Two Ba en regiment passed over to their side. The insurgents are concentrating themselves at Rastadt. The Provisional government withdrew last night from Offenburgh to Friburgh.'

WAR IN: HUNGARY.

A letter of the 13th inst., from Cracow, in the Breslau Gazette, mentions an affair between the vanguard of the Magyars and the Russians within the Lilician frontier at Jordanow. The Russian Col. Megden was killed. 200: Gossacks were cut off and taken prisoners.

Another detter of the 15th inst., from Cracow. mentions, as a report, an engagement in the Eng pass, between the advanced guard of the Russians and Bem. The Russians, mumbering 6,909, were beaten.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS. TIENNA June 16.—The great news is a tremendous encoun ter with the Hungarians. The Austrians and Russians are said to have been completely defeated, and to have left en the field the fabulous number of 23,000 killed. This battle dock place on the 13th, 14th, and 15th, in the large plain between Bazh and Weiselburg. It lasted sixty-feur hours. The loss of the Magyars is stated at 8,000. The Austrians were commanded by Haynau, the Russians by Rüdiger, and the Hungarians by: Scorgey.

Another affair, which must not be confounded with the above, and which was referred to in our Wienna letter given on Wednesday, is mentioned in letters from Presburg as having occurred at Czorna. A brigade was sent by Schlick from Cedenburg, knowledge in such a garb as to make it under Ceneral Wyss, in that direction. General palatable to the uninclated is a thing-of some diffi-culty, and, since the establishment of the Polytech-Baron Zessner, killed. Schlick sent out this brigade me Institution, it has ever been the study of its ma- to cover his right flank as he was marching to Rach nagers to evercome this difficulty. The lectures on It was beaten on the 19th instant. Some reports Bounty, by Mr. Graham, are in a form quite compresents this whole brigade as having been desprehensive to the beginner, and thereby induce him trosed; others say that 4,000 men have deserted, to commence a study of this beautiful science. In on wasse, from Schlick to the Magyars. What is

also engaged in delivering a series of lectures on by Raab is not confirmed. On the other hand, the the all-engressing subject of Light, illustrated with numerous experiments, an bearing on the stagest, and concludes his discourse by a splendid illumination of the three celebrated lights, the Lime, the Electric, and the Bude—together, by which means the people are really on their side, and desire a restoration of the sum of t auditors are enabled to form their opinion of the tion of the old state of things. The disaster of auditors are chaosed to form their opinion of the structure of the structu

The following interesting particulars are taken of Drury-lane Theatre, is giving a musical enter- from a Breslau paper :- "The cause of the unwonted tainment, which he designates a "Lecture on Cha-idelay in commencing operations is to be sought for racter," which is alike instructive to the amateur in the remarkable circumstance that the plan of and the professor. The musical illustrations are given in his usual delightful comic style, which appear to be duly appreciated by this audience.

Sale of the Dignara, Regers's Pars.—On Thesday Mr Leifchild put up to appetion, at Garra
Thosday Mr Leifchild put up to appetion, at Garra
and the professor. The musical illustrations are given in his usual delightful comic style, which as agreed upon in common by the musical illustrations are done they belonged to the leading railway lines carry cholera medicine; to sent by midday, must, even now, be pre-paid by which the leading railway lines carry cholera medicine; to the leading railway lines carry cholera medicine; to sent by midday, must, even now, be pre-paid by milist those persons who had had the subject under the leading railway lines carry cholera medicine; to sent by midday, must, even now, be pre-paid by midday and now hastily it had been discussed in that House, sent by midday, must, even now, be pre-paid by midday and now hastily it had been discussed in that House, sent by midday, must, even now, be pre-paid by midday and now hastily it had been discussed in that House, sent by midday and now hastily it ha Tuesday Mr. Leifehild put up to auction, at Garra-ruesday Mr. Leifehild put up to auction, at Garra-saccomplished is still a secret, but there is an inevi-thus far, been visited very lightly, and the public table necessity for drawing up a new plan for the auchorities are taking every necessary precaution. way's, the Diorama, Regent's Park, together with the two grand pictures, "The Valley of Rosenlani," and "The Church of Santa Croce, at Florence," and "The Church of Santa Croce, at Florence," the workshops and machinery. The property further included the powerful and costly machinery, the workshops and machinery and eostly machinery, the workshops and machiners and eostly machinery, the workshops and machiners and eostly machinery. The creation of the Diorama, about £10,000 had been expended, and cach of the pictures, which are relled on large cylinders, cost about £400, while the estate was held under a lease, of which seventy-three years was unexpired, at a rent of £200 per annum, and between £3,000

Wear for £0,000.

Mr. Macready appeared for the The Magyars seem determined to hold Raab at all cost. It is garrisoned by 10,000 men with forty

After his defeat at Kacz, Perczel retreated to

near Czorna, has been found. ear Czorna, has been found.

Letters from Bruck of the 17th inst. in the 'Kölner entering the city:-
Letters from Bruck of the 17th inst. in the 'Kölner entering the city:-
Litters from Bruck of the 17th inst. in the 'Kölner entering the city:-
Litters from Bruck of the Hungarians are concentrat
Litters from Bruck of the Hungarians are concentrat
Litters from Bruck of the Hungarians are concentrat-Zeitung' state that the Hungarians are concentrating large masses of their troops in the vicinity of Oedenburg, whence it is feared they will make an served. That to which the hearts of the people sequently marched from Bruck to Oedenburg, and preparations have been made to destroy the rail-tonad from Oedenburg to Neustadt, and thence to Vienna, to prevent the approach of the Hungarians, in case they should succeed in defeating the combined Impossible for the Chinese government cannot appear to the combined Impossible for the Chinese government cannot appear to the combined Impossible for the combined Impossible attack upon Vienna. A corps of Russians has consequently marched from Bruck to Oedenburg, and preparations have been made to destroy the rail- and described that they will not have foreigners enter in case they should succeed in defeating the com-bined Imperialist forces at Oedenburg. The Hun-garians have meanwhile taken possession of Altenburg. They occupy the whole territory between ings of the people, and to allow free course to the Danube and the Neusiedel Lake and Friedberg. energies of the merchants. You must rigorously consistently with its honour, and he saw no reason. the Danube and the Neusiedel Lake and Friedberg. energies of the merchants. You must rigorously Our last advices confirm the annihilation of the repress the native banditti, and not allow them to statements of the Kölner Zeitung, that the opera- bances and trouble among my people. The foreign arrived at forthwith. There could not be a doubt statements of the Kölner Zeitung, that the operations of General Schlick have been attended with equally unsatisfactory results. Field-Marshal Haynau, intending to make up for the small defeats which the Austrians had suffered on the island of Shüts on the 6th, 7th, and 9th inst., marched on the 12th a strong corps to Vajka, and advanced on the 12th a strong corps to Vajka, and advanced on the 13th on the banks of the Danube, while General Schlick had been ordered to cross the Danube to occupy Wieselberg and to subdue the gitt of Raab. Seniligh and advance to my own views. occupy Wieselberg, and to subdue the city of Raab.
General Schlick was preparing to obey these orders, when he found himself suddenly surrounded by a far does not differ from this determination of the superior number of Hungarians, who attacked him public—a necessary communication.' with great violence, and took fourteen field-pieces, besides foreing him, on the 15th, to recross the Danube, and to retire to the vicinity of Altenburg. Above 500 men of General Schlick's corps, most of them natives of Galicia, deserted to the Hungarians. Field-Marshal Haynau, finding himself unsupported by Schlick's corps, regained his former position.

GALICIA.—News from Cracow to the 16th.—The

Russia caused the step to be taken. veying the assent of the Prussian court to a new eve of breaking out will commence in the Prussian provinces of Posen. The report spread throughout the grand duchy that that province will be soon ocwho are already in a great state of excitement, in which the Polish nobility and clergy uphold them.

Hardy lecture for the same period in the Wear and Portra. which the Polish nobility and clergy uphold them.

son of Dembinski has been arrested, at the order

of the Imperial cabinet. He is to be a hostage, and

CANADA.

The principal men of the Tory party desire that o'clock a.m." be known before ulterior measures be resorted to. It is found, however, exceedingly difficult to calm the The news will hurry on the National Convention.

bring forth.

UNITED STATES. the "independence of Hungary," as a separate na-Taylor and his Cabinet will act hastily in the matter. In the meanwhile two great meetings have been held Philadelphia. I send you brief reports of both, as

The meeting at New York was held in the large room of the Shakespeare Hetel, of the Hungarians

azainst despotism. The chairman read an address to Kessuth, to accompany the flag, in the German language. The flag, which is in preparation, is to have a:like-

ness of Kos uth on one side, and of Washington on independence." It is to be a tricolar of green, red, A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions

for the intended meeting. The Philadelphia meeting was very numerously character than those of the meeting in New York. The following resolutions were adopted unani-

mously :"Whereas, it has always uniformly been the practhe advancement of Republican principles; and "Whereas, we recognise the desire of liberty as one of the first impulses of the human heart, and lays or shifts." Mr. Tear, Mr. Charles Betron, Mr. that be alone is worthy of the rich boon who has the courage to defend it; and,

"Whereas, we recognise in the present struggle of the Italian people earth's noblest spectacle, man agitation for preventing the carrying on of the relay contending against tyranny established by the custom or shift system. A resolution, processing against

of ages; therefore,
"Resolved, 1: That as freemen, enjoying the inestimable blessing of free institutions, purchased by the pat ictism of our fathers, we cannot do less than be compelled to work any number of bours that the extend the sympathies of our natures to our suffering brethren of Italy, and detest with all the feelings was carried unanimously, as were other resolutions, of generous hearts the ususping cruelty of the French government.

"Resolved, 2: That every generous American should extend the hand of brotherly kindness to any portion of God's people struggling for the valuable rights of man.

"Resolved, 3: That a committee of five he ancointed to confer with committees from other ditricts of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the purposes of moving, at an early day, a mass meeting of the citizens in Irdependence-square." Rev. J. L. Barrows, J. S. Fletcher, A. C. Rankin, and O. Cornman, made able addresses, and on

motion, the assemblase adjourned, to meet on Thurs-It is contemplated to hold a "mass meeting" in the Park, New York; and I ob crve that a New York journal recommends the establishment of an essociation, to be called the "Society of Human Freedom," the object of which would be to promote human freedom in all nations, so far as may be com-

natible with national treaties.

That dreadful scourge, the Asiatic cholera, contimes its ravages with increased mortality. At St. Louis the deaths are from 100 to 200 per week. At New Orleans as many. At Cincinnati, eather fewer, but still numerous; and so in nearly all the western towns and cities. It is fearfully destructive along the lower Mississippi and among the plantations and also among the emigrants to California. In Texas there are several towns in universal mourning; some places having lost more than half their inhabitants within a f-w days. General Worth died of the pestilence in Texas, and General Gaines, senior officer in

consisting of Mr. C. J. Mansel, Mr. R. Montgomery, and Brigadier Godby. No fewer than three hundred witnesses are, it is said, on the roll for examination, and if the evidence of all be taken, the rial will be protracted to a length seldom witnessed in this country, and which will find its only parallel in the proceedings against some of the "traitors in Ireland." Judging from the feeling displayed against Moolraj, I think it is very probable he will be hanged, if found guilty.

"At twelve o'clock on the 8th of this month I espectfully received from the Great Emperor the The Presse states that the corpse of Gen. Wyss, I dowing expression of his will regarding the matter whose brigade was annihilated by the Hungarians which I had represented to him by a special express -that your nation, namely, was deliberating about

corps of General Wyss; and it appears, from the take advantage of the opportunity to create distur-

"That the chairman, M. Jude, write to Mr. Bar-sion of their having been misinformed. The noble ratt, secretary of the United Trades, for thirty comarquis also, in some explanatory observations, de-

pies of the rules of that Association.' cupied by the Russians appears to have been in-vented for the purpose of misleading the peasantry, lecturers for the Tyne collieries for the ensuing fort-

Tees cellieries." It having been stated that the owners of Byer's MONTREAL, June 7 .- The greatest excitement has Green Colliery had ejected from their houses about prevailed throughout the city for the past two days, thirty men, who would not sign the iniquitous docuexcitement was intense.

The party in favour of annexation calls more loudly than ever, and the greatest indignation and limits of the delegates are due to the Cowper miners for the advance of £1 10s. for that purpose; disgust prevails among the ultra-Loyalists. Ap- and it is hoped other collieries will imitate so praisepearances in the lower provinces seem to justify worthy an example." "That a delegate meeting the supposition that no appeal to arms will be made be held on Saturday, July 7th, at Thomas Greener's, just yet. M. Jupe, Chairman.

MAZZINI, THE ROMAN TRIUMVIR.—We give the following interesting account of one of the most remarkable men of our times, from the Inverness It is in vain, however, to predict what an hour may other formal documents of the Roman Triumvirate, may be traced the hand, and the presiding genius of the Triumvir, Joseph Mazzini, who is unquestion-The war between Austria and the Hungarian has ably the man of the crisis, and a greater or a excited deep interest among the Hungarians, Poles, worthier than whom old Rome never produced in and their descendants in this country, so much so her hours of peril. This gentleman is the same that petiti us are now in progress of signeture praying the government of the United States to recognise some years ago, by Sir James Graham—when, in forgetfulness alike of his character of a British mition. It is not probable, however, that President nister, and the honour of an English gentleman, he stooped to become the instrument of the vile espionage of Austria and the Pope; and thus added a on the subject, one in New York and the other in new descriptive phrase to the English lenguage, not likely soon to die out, the 'Grahaming of letters.' the proceedings are calculated to interest European During many years of exile, Mr. Mazzini was a resident in the British metropolis, enjoying the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and supporting himself by his contributions to the leading periodiand other Germans of this city, for the purpose of cals and journals. By his industry and ability he sending a deputation to Hungary with a flag, as a not only carned an honourable independence, but, had been adduced to show that a preliminary inquiry token of admiration of that nation's valour, and de- was helpful to many of his less fortunate countryvoted love of liberty: also to take into consideration men; and the unwearied zeal and labour which he the best mode of aiding them in stheir struggle evinced in behalf of the schools established for the over to London will not soon be forgetten. Very: shortly before he was summoned from these peaceful and beneficent labours, to play so distinguished a part in the great drama of Italian affairs, he conthe other, with the inscription "Liberty, glery, tributed a series of papers, still remembered for their singular power and justness of view, to Lowe's

Edinburgh Mazazine (then under the management) of the present writer), under the title of The Pope and the Italian Question.' It is interesting now to look back upon them, and note the accuracy with attended, and the proceedings were of a more decided which all his leading predictions have been verified. If only permitted to work out his plans much might be hoped for the future-of Rome." THE TEN HOURS BILL.-A numerous meeting of factory operatives was held in Manchester on Tues-

tice of the American people to hold meetings of sympathy with all people who have been strug-ling for the best means of maintaining the Ten Hours Act, and also of putting an end to violations Philip Knight, and other:factory workers, took part in the proceedings, and carnestly pressed the meeting to mnite with the factory hands generally in an the system, as a manifest violation of the Ten Hours Act, and as calculated "to place the adult factory hands in the most deplorable condition, as they may violators of the Ten Hours Act may think preper, pledging the meeting to maintain and protect the Ten Hours Act from all attempts now being made to violate it, "and also to contribute the necessary pecuniary assistance for its due protection." The feeling among the factory hands against the relay system is becoming stronger every day in all

parts of the district. RESISTANCE TO OPPRESSION & SACRED DUTY .- To resist wrong, even though it be clothed with a lie, an ex pest facto law, the effect of which would be to calling itself "law" or "order," is the universal aggravate, and not to mitigate, the punishment. At right and duty of humanity; even to oppose evil is the part of every right thinking man. If an enemy invades our country shall we not take arms in its who should have been still left in a state of defence? If they conquer and hold us in bondage for a thousand years or more, doth this give them a right to govern us? If then, and not till then, we nequire strength to repel their aggression, shall we eatled attention to the fact that, six years ago, that be debarred from using that strength to recover our freedom, because formerly we were weak and unable to resist usurpation. Or if from unknown times we have been enslaved, and our masters are of our own race, is this a reason for the continuance of slavery? Doth evil become good through long supremacy? When the oppressors are wrestling with their oppressors, he, who succoureth them not to the utmost of his ability, is a participator in the crime of the tyrant.

COMPULSORY PRE-PAYMENT OF LETTERS BY STAMPS -The announcement that the Postmaster-General had determined to close the provincial town receiving-houses against letters pre-paid by money, is most important, as exhibiting the policy of the Post-office authorities to gradually compel the public of the public lie to use stamps in order to diminish the labour of their officials, and thus save the national expendi-

and South, the reports concerning the crops of Great Britain and Ireland are most favourable. The rumours of potato blight in Ireland have ceased to prevail, and each day the accounts abate nothing of their joyful but cautious tone. Similar good news comes generally from the Western countries of Europe—from France, Belgium, and Western Germany; but from Southern Russia there are accounts of great famine, and of an apparent failure, even thus early, of the cereal crops.

Saw You ever such a Saw?—A wag sawing with a saw that was not the sharpest in the world.

Inc iollowing is from our own Reporter:

Mr. O'Connor said, as he had before stated, he had refrained from taking any part in the debate, lest a single word falling from him might injure the case of those gentlemen who had been so ably defended by the hon, and learned member for the University of Dublin. He had listened very attentively to the respective quibbles of the several professional gentlemen who had taken a prominent of their hands should be tied by no respective quibbles of the several professional after twints mails the accounts in the world.

with a saw that was not the sharpest in the world. after trying vainly to saw with it, broke out at last as follows:—" Of all the saws that I ever saw saw, I never saw a saw saw as that saw saws." A GENTLEMAN.—There have been many definitions

Emperial Parliament.

MONDAY, June 25.

WITH SPAIN .- The Earl of ABERDERN brought the state of our diplomatic relations with Spain before the attention of the House. It was now more than a year since the Spanish government, acting on the Since that time, however, he believed that the Spanish government had repeatedly expressed its deif that desire were met on our side in a proper spirit, why a mutual good understanding should not be speedy renewal of our diplomatic and friendly relations with the Spani h government.

The Marquis of Lansbowne replied that if the Earl of Aberdeen knew that the Spanish govern-

ment had offered satisfactory reparation for their conduct towards the British Minister at Madrid, all he THE MINERS OF THE NORTH.

DURNAM.—At the delegate meeting of the Miners

Conduct towards the Driving Minester at Madrid, all he (the Marquis of Lansdowne) could say was that to his knowledge no such offer had been made. He would not enter into the other questions broached by the of Northumberland and Durham, held at the Grey- woole Earl, but would simply remark that the con-POLAND.

WARSAW.—The Czar intends to take up his residence at Warsaw, where the corps diplomatique have dence at Warsaw, where the corps diplomatique have the Auckland district be held on the Batts, Bishop formed, as they no doubt were at the time, with respect to the personal conduct of Sir II. Bulwer. No dishonour could possibly attach to such a course and dishonour could possibly attach to such a "That a district public meeting take place on if it were pursued it would speedily be seen that policy relative to Poland; for there is no longer a Saturday, June 30th, at the Avenue Head, Scaton there was no disposition on the part of the British doubt that the Polish movement which is on the Deleval; chair taken at five o'clock. government to exact anything more than the admistailing communications with the French government "That Thomas Bell and William Dawson be the on the subject of the original intimation of sending

> PORTPATRICK AND DONAGUADEE.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY moved the appointment of a select committee-To inquire and examine into the expediency and advantage of removing the post-office packet station and communication between the south-west of Scotland and the north of Ireland; and to ascertain the public grounds upon which the safe sea passage of eighteen miles be ween the har-boars of Portpatrick and Donaghadee is to be now abandoned, and those harbours which have cost the country nearly £400,000 consequently ruined, in order, for the sake of a triffing saving, to substitute a long sea voyage of ninety miles from Greenock to Belfast, which is now the object proposed by her Majesty's government, and to report thereon to the house. After some general observations on the subject, the noble marquis concluded by imploring their lordships to grant the inquiry. The poor inhabitants on both sides of the channel had petitioned for a continuance of this means of communication, and he trusted a favourable answer would be returned to

one end of the country to the other, that party feeling would be entirely forgotten. The Earl of Cawpon moved the addition of the words, " and also to inquire into the reasons which led to the abandonment of the project of Post-office communication between Miltord Haven and Water-

The Earl of Haddington, from what had taken place on the subject when he was First Lord of the Admiralty, thought it one fit for inquiry.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE entered into a statement of the course which had been persued, and the official inquiries instituted on the subject. The question had been thoroughly considered by the offis cers whose duty it was to examine into it; and it wa, not for the purpose of saving a few thousand poundsbut with a view to the public service, that these packet stations at Portpatrick and Donaghadee were proposed to be abandoned. The Earl of GALLOWAY thought sufficient reasons

was necessary. The Marquis of LONDONDERRY, from the thinness

benefit of the crowd of outcast Italian boys brought division, and would therefore withdraw his metion. On the motion of Lord Campbell, the Engumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was re-committed, pro forma, the noble and learned lord stating that on the third reading he should move an amendment relative to the final and conclusive decision of the commissioners in certain causes.

Earl Grey laid a bill on the table to provide for the administration of justice in Vancouver's Island. On the motion of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE the Grand Jury Cess (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, and their lordships adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS.-Mr. T. S. Dun-

COMBE presented a perition praying for a measure for the regulation of mines and collieries; another pray ing for the establishment of home colonies; and another complaining of the officers in the department

of the Woods and Forests. COLLIEST EXPLOSIONS .- Mr. WYLD wished to ask the right hon, gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whather he had received any afficial intelligence respecting the colliery explosion at St. Helen's, Lancashire, last Saturday; and also when it was his intention to lay on the table of the House the papers containing the government's course of action regarding the inspection of collieries? Sir G. Gazy replied that no official intelligence

had yet been received of the explosion in question; and was understood to say that the papers alluded to were in the flouse, and would be laid on the table. TRANSPORTATION FOR TREASON BILL .- The order of the day for the third reading of this bill having Mr. Napier, on the ground that the bill was either

totally unnecessary, or totally unconstitutional, moved that it be read a third time that day three months. Mr. SPOONER seconded the motion, and contended

that it was an infraction of the constitution to pass any rate, the bill was an inread on the constitution. its object being to remove the doubts of pers us tary oaths, but the real object of this bill was to redoubting.

Colonel Rawnon hore testimony to the upright conduct of Mr. W. S. O'Brien in that House, and person had moved for a committee on the state of Ireland, which was supported by all the members of prescribed by Parliament. This was, therefore, a the present government. While all the grievances under which Ireland then laboured, the Cellege of Maynooth excepted, still remained unredressed, he thought that these circumstances ought to be taken into consideration in legislating in this case. Sir G. Grey denied that the bill would enable the government to aggravate, and not mitigate the pu-

ishment. Let the House say whether or not imprisonment for life, as a condemned felon, was not a severer punishment than transportation. IMPARTIALITY OF THE PRESS.—The follows: ing is the "Times" Report of Mr. O'CONNOR'S

part in the debate; but he was not armed with any legal grounds for opposing the measure, however strong the constitutional grounds were, until he heard the astounding admission of the vicity of the right hop. Scoretary for the Home Description of the Debag to the Established that given by a girl in New York, "A gentleman," said she, "is a human being combining a woman's tenderness with a man's courage."

Elihu Burritt, the American "Peace" advocate, is understood to be in pecuniary difficulties, caused by the small sale of the numerous works in which he is interested. [Elihu is a canting dodger. If he is not lazy, let him go work at the anxil. We are by the small sale of the numerous works in which he is interested. [Elihu is a canting dodger. If he is not lazy, let him go work at the anvil. We are heartily glad to hear that the public are too sensible to purchase his printed trash.

Interplace, and the Attorney-General in that with the nation that the bovelega should manneaum to the utmost the laws of God and the true profession of the Gospel," no one had a constitutional right to any franchise or honour unless he could be purchase his printed trash. ral had no doubt as to the power of the monarch had pledged himself. A Jew could not be Crown to substitute transportation for death, a faithful counsellor to the Crown in maintaining less, the Bill was considered necessary in consequence of the grave doubts entertained by the Irish law advisers of the Queen's repre-

sentative. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, what was the legitimate inference to be drawn from such an admission? Was it not that the pro-HOUSE OF LORDS.—DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS fessional gentlemen engaged in this case from its commencement, and possessing the best means of applying the law as it stood, did see a doubt, and that the very preamble of this ney-General, against the grave consideration of those legal functionaries who have had the management of the case from its commencement, and who must have deeply and maturely considered it with reference to the existing state of the law as regards the royal prerogative? (Hear, hear.) He quite agreed Lansdowne whether there was any prospect of a being lost in a bit of vanity or selfish feeling. (Hear, hear.) He had before expressed his opinion as to the prudence of leaving the matter in the hands of the able and consistent member for the University, who had had the management of the case from the commencement, and again he said, that any attempt to take it out of his hands would but injure his of Northumberland and Durham, held at the Greyhound Inn, Clay Path, Durham, on Saturday, June 23rd, the following resolutions were agreed to:—
"That a district public meeting of the Miners in the Wear Collicries take place on Pittington Hill, on Saturday, June 30th; chair taken at three o'clock in the afternoon."

That a district public meeting of the Miners of the Auckland district be held on the Batts, Bishop Awekland, on Saturday, June 30th; chair taken at district be held on the Batts, Bishop Awekland, on Saturday, June 30th; chair taken at district be held on the Batts, Bishop Awekland, on Saturday, June 30th; chair taken at district be held on the Batts, Bishop Awekland, on Saturday, June 30th; chair taken at district be held on the Batts, Bishop Awekland, on Saturday, June 30th; chair taken at district be held on the Batts, Bishop Awekland, on Saturday, June 30th; chair taken at district be held on the Batts, Bishop Awekland, on Saturday, June 30th; chair taken at district be held on the Batts, Bishop Awekland, on Saturday, June 30th; chair taken at district be held on the Batts, Bishop Awekland, on Saturday, June 30th; chair taken at district be held on the Batts, Bishop Awekland, on Saturday, June 30th; chair taken at district be held on the Batts, Bishop Awekland, on Saturday, June 30th; chair taken at district be held on the Batts, Bishop Awekland, on Saturday, June 30th; chair taken at district be held on the Batts, Bishop Awekland, on Saturday, June 30th; chair taken at three consistent with their honour, would lead to the admission that they had been misled and missinfunction while it was quite certain that though all boasted of great professional knowledge, some had but a very limited practical experience. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He had his own opinions with regard to the legal question, between the formed and missing the firmed was a part in the debate; all were equally confident as to the soundness of their views, while it was quite certain that though all boasted of great professional know elients. (Hear, hear.) He had heard various but he had abstained from stating them for the reasons before assigned, namely, lest he might injudiciously injure where he was auxious to serve. (Hear, hear.) However, he would conclude as he commenced, by asserting that the right hon, gentleman (Sir G. Grey) had established the strongest possible grounds for

rejecting this bill. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. S. Crawford opposed the bill as dangerous to the constitution both in England and in Ireland, and urged that if there were any doubts in the case, they ought to be solved in favour of the prisoners. Mr. REYNOLDS contended that those who opposed the bill, only desired that the parties to whom it referred might be confined within the realm during her Majesty's pleasure, or that some lesser punish ment might be inflicted on them.

On a division the amendment was negatived by a majority of 132, the numbers 27 to 159, and the bill was read a third time.

Mr. Ansrey moved an amendment to the effect that the prisoners should be confined during the Queen's pleasure or banished. After some observations from the Attorney-GENERAL, Dr. Power, and Mr. Dixon, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 125, the numbers 26 to 141.

On the question that the bill do pass, Mr. Lawless recommended to the government the expediency of pursuing a merciful course towards Mr. W. S. O'Brien.

Lord J. Russell said, however much the government might have been tempted during the debates on this measure to have referred to the offences therein dealt with as of the highest order of guilt, nothing had fallen from them in aggravation, and believing that if a lighter degree of punishment than that contemplated, were to be imposed on Mr. W. S. O'Brien, the peace and safety of Ireland would be endangered, it was his determination to persist in carrying out the measure. Mr. Anster put in a last word in favour of mercy

and the bill passed. Poor Relief (IRELAND) PILL.—The House then went for the second time into committee on the Peor Relief (Ireland) Bill, and was occupied during the rest of the evening with the discussion of the first (or maximum) clause, and after dividing upon an amendment proposed by Mr. Stafford, which went to destroy the vitality of the clause, and which was negatived by 173 against 51, the Chairman, on the motion of Lord J. Russell, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again at twelve o'clock on

Mr. Hawes withdrew the Australian Colonies Bill (which stood for second reading) on account of of the House, thought he should be defeated on a an informality, and obtained leave to introduce another.

THE JUVENIE OFFENDERS and SMALL LARCENIES BILL was read a second time, after objections made by Mr. Pearson and Mr. Henley, the consideration of which was deferred until the committee. On the order for the consideration of the report

on the CLERGY RELIEF BILL, Mr. BROTHERTON moved that the House adjourn, which was agreed to at a quarter past one o'clock. TUESDAY, June 26.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Royal assent wa given by commission to a great number of bills. THE BEROUGH OF BIRMINGHAM EXEMPTION FROM RATES BILL.-Lord WHARNCHIFFE brought forward this bill, but after a short discussion it was rejected by a majority of twenty-seven.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS BILL .- The Earl of CAR-ASIA moved the second reading of this bill, and after remarking that it was not identical with the measure rejected by the House last session, proceeded to state the grounds on which he thought t entitled to the favourable consideration of their lordships. The substance of his argument was that unless there were some grounds of overpowering necessity to the contrary, in no case ought civil disqualification to be attached to religious opinions, and in such a spirit all recent legislative enactments on religious subjects had been framed, for the political disabilities of the Roman Catholics and various classes of Dissenters had been successively abolished. The Jews, though admitted to municipal privileges, were the only religious community debarred of political rights; but there was not, as far as he could see, a single valid reason upon which they could be refused a seat in the House of Commons. The noble lord then combatted in detail the various objections against the measure, and concluded an elequent speech by moving that the bill be read a second time.

The Earl of EGLINTON admitted that the lapse of years and the extinction of families might have rendered necessary some alteration in the Parliamenmove Jewish disabilities, and enable Baron Roths-child to sit for London. That constituency must have known that the person they elected as their representative, however worthy in his private character and distinguished by worldly position, was really ineligible, because he could not take the oaths retrospective measure. But he objected to it chiefly on religious grounds. The Jews suffered no persecution in this country; but the solemn duty of their lordships was not to permit those who did not believe in Christ to legislate for a Christian Church and nation. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

The Duke of CLEVELAND thought after Quakers, Moravians, and every class of Dissenters had been admitted to seats in Parliament, it would be a great hardship and injustice to exclude Jews, being British-born subjects of her Majesty. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY believed the effect.

of the bill would be to lower the character and ob-Mr. F. O'Coxxon said, that when they considered ligations of members of Parliament, by making it how hastily the bill had passed the other House, a matter of indifference whether they belonged to The following is from our own Reporter: ]— pre-eminence among the nations to her national Christianity, which would be grievously affronted

without any such enactment, that, neverthe- the laws of God and the true profession of the Gos-

regretted that one of its provisions most unnecessiily and unjustly restricted the Catholic. He uld endeavour in committee to modify that part of the bill, so that there should be one form of oath

for all. The Earl of Winchilsea solemnly adjured their lordships not to pass the bill, which was dictated only by a spirit of infidelity too characteristic of their legislation for the last twenty years, lest they should incur the awful condemnation of those who openly rejected the Messiah.

The Duke of Arcyll contended that the admission of the Jews would not affect the Christian character of the country or the Legislature. They could not secure the Christianity of any assembly by the oaths imposed. The other House of Parlia ment was not Christian in the high sense of the word. Even among their lordships they had no means of guaranteeing the realities of the Christian faith and character. They might inherit the graces and piety of a Wilberforce or the scepticism of a Boluigbroke. Having admitted to parliament every sect of religious faith, and every school of philosophical opinion, some of which were essentially un-Christian, such as the Unitarian, they could not m: intai, the disabilities affecting the Jews. Earl Nelson and the Earl of Desart opposed the

bill, which was supported by the Earl of Wicklow.

The Bishop of Oxford drew a wide distinction between admitting the Jews to social position and civil power by permitting them to administer the the fact that the number of prisoners had diminished liw as magistrates, and giving them seats in the

those concessions and their admission to seats in the The Earl of CARLISLE having replied, their lordships divided—

Content Not-content ... 95 Majority against the bill ... -25 Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. - POOR RELIEF (IRE LAND BILL.—The House met at twelve o'clock posed by Mr. STAFFORD to increase the maximum rate from 5s. to 7s. was negatived on a division. The Speaker resumed the chair at half-past five.

Sir W. Molesworth moved an address to her

and urged that his motion should be agreed to as nishment, nor between emigration and transport- cession and on miscellaneous topics, after which the timate sequence to various motions which lation. had received the approbation of a majority of that House—namely, those of Mr. Baillie, of Mr. Adderley, and, as he contended, of Lord Lincoln. These and other less successful propositions showed the state of rullic and the received the successful propositions showed rence to juvenile delinquency, that in a good with the state of public opinion respecting our colonial administration, and Laid a valid Parliamentary ground for his motion. He then explained the nature of the inquiry he proposed, and the objects to which it should be directed, classing them under the parliament of the was more particularly acquainted the had administration, and Laid a valid Parliamentary found from 300 to 400 boys and girls, of from eight to twelve years of age, brought in on successive charges from eight to ten times a year, a circumtow which it should be directed, classing them under the plaintiff to which it was known to say that the plaintiff carried off his port Mr. Smith O'Brien now, ought that of the common pelted soves the to which it should be directed, classing them under stance not to be wondered at when it was known port Mr. Smith O'Brien now, ought that power to be wondered at when it was known port Mr. Smith O'Brien now, ought that power to be wondered at when it was known port Mr. Smith O'Brien now, ought that power to be wondered at when it was known port Mr. Smith O'Brien now, ought that power to be wondered at when it was known port Mr. Smith O'Brien now, ought that power to be wondered at when it was known port Mr. Smith O'Brien now, ought that power to be wondered at when it was known port Mr. Smith O'Brien now, ought that power to be wondered at when it was known port Mr. Smith O'Brien now, ought that power to be wondered at when it was known port Mr. Smith O'Brien now, ought that power to be wondered at when it was known port Mr. Smith O'Brien now, ought that power to be wondered at when it was known port Mr. Smith O'Brien now, ought that power to be wondered at when it was known port Mr. Smith O'Brien now, ought that power to be wondered at when it was known power to be wondered at when it was known power to be wondered at when it was known power to be wondered at when it was known power to be wondered at when it was known power to be wondered at when it was known power to be wondered at which when the wondered at which whi three heads—namely, colonial government, colonial expenditure, and emigration or colonisation. The system, he observed, worked ill not because it system, he observed, worked il', not because it was ill-administered, but because it was so essentially faulty that it could not be well-administered. He censured no individual: he censured the system. which must be thoroughly revised and reformed Sir William sketched out the scheme of a commission which, he suggested, should be composed of a member from each of the four great divisions of that House, with the addition of a fifth member selected from amongst the most eminent political had economical writers of the day.

Mr. Hume seconded the motion, and inveighed nial administration, which was managed too much with a view to natronage without regard to the with a view to patronage, without regard to the capacity of governors or to the interests of the

Mr. Hawes opposed the scheme as an impracti-cable one, and protested against delegating the in-quiry into great Imperial questions, which ought to be discussed in the House, to five gentlemen who, though of discordant political sentiments, were expected, when brought together, like a "happy family," to forego all their antipathies. He maintained that Lord Grey had laid down larger principles of commercial policy than any other Colonial Secretary had done, and that Sir W. Molesworth, whose speech was full of exaggerations, had laid no ground for his motion. He then proceeded to justify those parts of Lord Grey's policy which had been difficulty. assailed by Sir W. Molesworth, and with respect even to the West Indies, said to be ruined by the policy of the Colonial-office, Mr. Hawes showed that tion of Sir G. Grey. the success of the free trade policy was already manifesting itself. There were, no doubt, subjects of g cat importance affecting the interests of the colonies, which deserved consideration; but were all these ingredients-the effects of the abolition of slavery, the forms and the cost of colonial government, waste lands—to be thrown into one common eauldron? Such a comprehensive inquiry, which must involve the consideration whether or not our colonial empire was worth retaining, would excite hopes and expectations which could not be realised

and paralyse a great executive department of the Mr. GLADSTONE excepted to the terms of the motion, which seen ed to contemplate a minute indid not propose to inquire into abuses of detail, or the conduct of individuals. Great, as he admitted, were the merits of Lord Grey, he had been led into serious errors, which called for measures of prevention; and, looking to the general scope and object of the motion, he thought the time had arrived when an attempt should be made to improve our colonial system, founding his opinion, not upon one single consideration, but upon the joint result of many considerations. He obviated some of the objections offered by Mr. Hawes to the appointment of a commission to inquire into these subjects, which a Colonial Secretary, overburdened and distracted by so many duties, had not sufficient time to consider as he ought; and he believed that a commission appointed by the Executive Government, and acting in harmony with that government, hour of six arrived, when the Speaker quitted the lications on the ground that they were comments on the ground that they were comments. The questions for the jury then would be, were the would afford it useful extraneous aid, and, so far chair. from this being an extraordinary, it was a usual course, and one followed in other cases by the present government. Mr. Gladstone adverted to various questious connected with important branches of our colonial policy which called for inquiry, and might be fitly investigated by a well-chosen commission, and he therefore supported the motion.

Mr. LABOUCHERE opposed the motion, which was grounded upon a sweeping, indiscriminate censure of the whole colonial policy of the empire, alike impolitic and unjust. The three classes of subjects to which the inquiry of the commission was to be directed comprised almost the whole circle of duties belonging to the Government and Legislature with reference to the colonies. However convenient it might be to get rid of responsibility by shifting it upon a commission, he objected, as unconstitutional to delegate to a body of this description of the poor in various particles of the poor of which, originally published in poor of war. It declared that he oppressed in time of war. It declared that he oppressed in time of war. It declared that he oppressed in time of war. It declared that he oppressed in time of war. It declared that he oppressed in time of war. It declared that he oppressed in time of war. It declared that he oppressed in time of war. It declared that he oppressed in time of war. It declared that he oppressed in time of war. It declared that he oppressed in time of war. It declared that he oppressed in time of war. It declared that he oppressed in time of war. It declared that he oppressed in time of war. It declared that he oppressed in time of war. It declared that he oppressed in time of war. It declared that he oppressed in time of war. It declared that he oppressed in time of war. It which the inquiry of the commission was to be dimight be to get rid of responsibility by shifting it upon a commission, he objected, as unconstitutional to delegate to a body of this description functions which should be exercised upon their responsibility by Ministers of the Crown. He showed the distinct tion between a standing commission, contemplated by Sir W. Molesworth, and commissions appointed for special and defined purposes, whose inquiries were of practical utility, whereas nothing could result from the former but disappointment.

The motion was supported by Mr. Scott and Mr.

Addentey.

Lord J. Russell was at a loss to know what were the definite objects of the proposed commission whose inquiries, in the terms of the motion, were so vast as to be beyond the power of any commission. It was an objection fatal to the whole scheme that, having such a multiplicity of subjects to inquire into, the commissioners could not possibly arrive at any rational conclusion as to any, and if they at-tempted to carry on the ordinary business of adwith the functions of the executive government, and existing between the National Board and the Pro-

llouse divided, when the motion was negatived by 163 against 89.

The other orders having been disposed of, the House adjourned at one o'clock. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NEW WRIT FOR LOX DON.—On the motion of Mr. J. A. SMITH, a new House resumed and adjourned.

writ was ordered for the City of London, in the (From our Third Edition) room of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. PRISON DISCIPLINE.—The adjourned debate on

Mr. C. Pearson's motion on the subject of prison discipline was resumed by Mr. BROTHERTON, who quoted statistical details showing the great increase in the consumption of Monday next. ardent spirits in the United Kingdom, contending that this was also the cause of the great increase in their efforts at improving prison discipline would liberty of affirmation at present enjoyed by Quakers which the Duke of Brunswick was mixed up were be unavailing. Such a consumption of intoxicating and Moravians.

might be saved to the country. Sir H. Halford defended the separate system as "curative"—one of the terms employed in the mo-tion—the best proof of which was to be found in wherever that system was established. The hon.

ment would be withdrawn for the present session, ecause no report worth reading could be made in

less than two months.

Capt. Harris and Mr. Robert Palmer bore testi-

went again into committee upon the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, and was engaged in the discussion of crime and the reformation of the criminal. Howthe first clause until nearly four o'clock, the hour ever desirable an inquiry into prison discipline exceeded owing to payments on account of Irish discipline commenced his for suspending its sitting, when an amendment pro- might be, he thought it would not be attended with tress, and for an excess on naval expenditure. On action, and made the purchase of the very paper might be, he thought it would not be attended with the whole, however, there had been an actual surin which the letter had appeared, the ground of his

session. Mr. Hume contended that the present system was wholly futile for the purposes of reformation, and urged that the appointment of a committee ought urged that the appointment of a committee ought to be the first act of the ensuing session, with a view was an improvement in the manufacturing districts, to be the first act of the ensuing session, with a view was an improvement in the manufacturing districts, the produced—otherwise why was the matter altered to be produced—otherwise why was the matter altered to be produced—otherwise why was the matter altered to be the first act of the ensuing session, with a view was an improvement in the manufacturing districts, be produced—otherwise why was the matter altered to be the first act of the ensuing session, with a view was an improvement in the manufacturing districts. Majesty to appoint a commission to inquire into the administration of our colonial possessions, on the ground that there were grave defects and errors in less expensive in the long run to educate children in the country, and he saw no reason whatever for less expensive in the long run to educate children in the country, and he saw no reason whatever for less expensive in the long run to educate children in the country, and he saw no reason whatever for less expensive in the long run to educate children in the country, and he saw no reason whatever for less expensive in the long run to educate children in the manufacturing districts, was an improvement in the manufacturing districts, money was easy, there was a good supply of bullion in the country, and he saw no reason whatever for less expensive in the long run to educate children in the country, and he saw no reason whatever for less expensive in the long run to educate children in the manufacturing districts, was an improvement in the manufacturing districts, and improvement in the manufacturing districts and improvement in the manufacturing districts. our system of colonial government, which required revision, for the purpose of a searching inquiry

Mr. Addressed advocated the expediency of an entitle of the colonial policy of the empire. He first tirely new system of classification of criminals, constituted what in his continuous half and the formal vote into the hands of the chairman of comstated what in his opinion had produced the belief t nling that at present there was no essential d's. mittees. that such errors existed, their character and effects, tinction between virtue and vice, education and pu-

> tion as a preventive of crime, and stated with refer- do leave the chair, waited at the prison gates, on the expiration of stitute mercy for rigour. In effect, it imposed their imprisonment, for the purpose of giving them transportation for imprisonment, a severer for the the only employment they could obtain, namely, in lighter punishment. re-enacting the very crimes which had before led to their incarceration. The expense to the country of juvenile criminals, in their prosecution and impri sonment, until some more signal crime led to their this measure, and declaimed against it in violent

of preparing them for a trade. Mr. Wodehouse concurred in the expediency of bill a declaratory enactment. extending education. Sir J. Pakington, after the opinion expressed by

would be withdrawn. Sir II. HALFORD withdrew his amendment : and. after a reply from Mr. C. Pearson, the motion was

withdrawn also. BANKRUPT AND INSOLVENT MEMBERS BILL -The House then went into committee upon this bill.

ceeding by resolution rather than by bill, which would subject the privileges of this House to the decision of the other House; a suggestion which was strongly urged by Mr. Winn, and, after some Mr. Golbourn suggested the expediency of pro chair, in order to afford time for considering the THE EX-DUKE OF BRUNSWICK v. THE conversation, the Chairman was moved out of the course to be pursued, which appeared not without

THE BENEFICES IN PLURALITY BILL, which stood tion of Sir G. GREY.

authorities.

Mr. Ansrey opposed the bill, which was oneproductive of harm. He moved its rejection. Mr. Hume had always understood that the com-

was to put an end to the trade of procuring, which the plaintiff appeared most to thought this public journal was completely defended but had succeeded ultimately in securing the attended by the common law could not do, and he professed his rely, and which he contended showed the animus of in this action; and he certainly looked with some dance of two of the attended showed the animus of in this action; and he certainly looked with some readiness to amend its defects in the committee.

Upen a division, Mr. Anster's amendment was negatived by 130 against 6.

(From our Second Edition ofw last ock.) THURSDAY, June 21. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—STATE OF THE NATION.

for the discussion of the hon, gentleman's motion on

the state of the nation. EQUALISATION OF THE POOR RATES.-LOID NUGENT. in a speech of details illustrative of the inequality of rating fer the relief of the poor in various pa-

Mr. Baines considered the proposition of throw-

Mr. Wodenouse supported the motion on the sole

necessary. After some observations from Mr. Spooner and Mr. SLANEY, in which they suggested the withdrawal of the motion, and a speech from Col. Dunne, having reference to Irish immigrants to Liverpool, Lord Nucent replied, and strangers were ordered to withdraw, the motion ultimately being negatived

without a division.

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND.) - Mr. G. A ministration for the colonies, they would interfere HAMILTON, in a speech illustrative of the difference

SELL, and Mr. REYNOLDS.

On a division the motion was negatived by a majority of 60, the numbers 102 to 162. Two new bills were introduced, and others advanced a stage; a division taking place on the Mar-riages (Scotland) Bill, which went into committee, but without any progress being made, and the They were matters of history upon which every

(From our Third Edition of last week.) FRIDAY, June 22.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The report on the IRISH ENCUMBERED ESTATES BILL was brought up with amendments, and on the motion of Lord CAMPBELL ordered to be reprinted, and to be recommitted on

sion, the numbers being-For the second reading

10, against it 34. Majority, 24. Their Lordships then adjourned.

been had it been made earlier in the year, he trusted

Mr. Moore addressed the House. He asked

The House having gone into committee,
Mr. Anstey charged the Irish members with want of sincerity, unanimity, and "pluck," in opposing transportation, was infinitely greater than the cost language for upwards of an hour. He moved the omission of words in the first clause rendering the The ATTORNEY-GENERAL and Sir G. GREY opposed the amendment; which was supported by the Irish members and Mr. Muntz. The object was stated to be to pave the way for other amendments denuding

the bill of its ex post facto operation.

The amendment was rejected by 151 to 27. Mr. REYNOLDS moved another amendment, with a view to remove the retrospective operation of the This amendment was also rejected, the numbers being 140 to 24. A third amendment of Mr. ANSTEY was also rejected on a division.

WEEKLY DISPATCH. COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH,

TUESDAY, JUNE 26.

The ex-Duke of Bruxswick said, this was an ac-The General and Quarter Sessions Bill passed through committee.

Protection of Women Bill.—Mr. Spooner moved a series of libels published in that paper respecting the second reading of this bill, the object of which himself from the year 1830 down to the present which was far from desirable in a public journal. he explained, observing that the bill had been pre-time. This was not the first occasion on which he had come into an English court of justice in order to vindicate his character from libellous imputation of an article in the year 1830 for which the depared with great care by one of the chief legal had come into an English court of justice in order sided, and whilst inoperative for good it would be down the Age, the Satirist, and other newspapers, which had made him the object of their attacks. mon law was sufficient for the protection of libellous articles of which he now complained, one Brunswick. He (Sir F. Thesiger) did most carnestly women; why, therefore, was new legislation called of which, published in the Dispatch on the 26th of and anxiously assert the right of this or any public or?

The Attorney-General had no answer to give to Brunswick who had been dismissed by his outraged public conduct, if it thought that conduct was obrevolution by which the inhabitants of Brunswick | be a verdict for the defendant. Alliance would not interfere to reinstate "such

raged and indignant subjects.' In 1848 I find the The Jury retired, and, on their return into court, words 'ruthlessly hurled from his throne.'" He gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with £500 damages. (Sir Frederick Thesiger) found in the same paper

After a short reply from Sir W. Molesworth, the by Sir W. Somerville, Mr. Moore, Lord John Rus- decide would be one of a very different character. They would have to say whether a journalist was or was not entitled to discuss matters of public and general importance. He asserted and vindicated man had a right to form, and to express his independent opinion in this free country; and he would venture to say, that if they looked carefully into the columns of the newspapers that were presented country had a right to animadvert upon in any terms, however strong, provided they were satisfied AFFIRMATION BILL. — Lord Denman then moved that it was not done with any private malice or with the second reading of the Affirmation Bill, the ob- the view of assailing his private reputation through ject of which was to extend to all non-jurors the the medium of his public one. Now, the events with drinks was not necessary for the sustenance of life, and if the higher classes would only set a good example by giving encouragement to the sober, a great expenditure of money on account of criminals and Lord Argyll and Lord Campbell streas a revolution took place there, that his palace nuously supported it.

The bill was ultimately thrown out on a diviwas set on fire, and that he was obliged to escape; that his brother was now seated upon the throne from which this journal asserted he had been driven. The public journalist took different historical events HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THE FRENCH INTER- into his consideration, and expressed his opinion how iefflower by permitting them to administer the law as megistrates, and giving them seats in the law as megistrates, and giving them seats in the law as megistrates, and giving them seats in the law as megistrates, and giving them seats in the law as mediators. The home of liquid the production and the production and contained by moving as an amendment, the production was established. The home of liquid the production was lawed in order to grant from all other consistent to a mere money power, apart from all other consistent to a mere money power apart from all other consistent to a mere money power apart from all other consistent the system of prison discipline at present applied in the system of prison discipline at present applied in the system of prison discipline at present applied in the system of prison discipline at present applied and the constant of the control part of the decided and the present applied to the system of prison discipline at present applied to the system of prison discipline at present applied in the system of prison discipline at present applied to the system of prison discipline at present applied and the control of the present of prison discipline at present applied and the control of the present applied and the control of the present applied to th VENTION IN ROME.-Mr. ROEBUCK put a question, revolutions were effected of an unexpected character, his Financial statement. He commenced by saying —that he left voluntarily, and that his subjects in that although not so favourable as it would have order to show their regret made a bonfire of his palace. But the Weekly Dispatch took a different his statement would not be wholly unsatisfactory to view-it thought and said that this palace was not Capt. Harrs and Mr. Robert Palmer bore testinony to the advantages resulting from the separate system.

Sir G. Grev expressed his gratification at the favorable testimony which had been that day given to the system of solitary confinement, one which the last year. The actual revenue of the year had been that the favorable testimone in Ircland, and the interruption of our trade with the Baltic, had all combined against us during the past year. Ile then referred to his budget of the past year. The actual revenue of the year had been best information confirmed, as combining more than best information confirmed, as combining more than a libertly of the dead, saying that George IV. had been last year. The actual revenue of the year had been that the favorable testimone in Ircland, and the interruption of our trade on his jury. But the duke, in his secretary's letter, with the Baltic, had all combined against us during the past year. Ile then referred to his budget of last year. The actual revenue of the year had been that thus palace was not set on fire in order to light a beacon to guide him on his jury. But the duke, in his secretary's letter, with the Baltic, had all combined against us during the past year. The actual revenue of the year had been last year are last year. The actual revenue of the year had been that thus palace was not the country. The affairs of the continent, the favorable to him in Ircland, and the interruption of our trade on his jury. But the duke, in his secretary's letter, with the Baltic, had all combined against us during the past year. It then referred to his budget of relatives of the dead, saying that George IV. had enough of sins of his own to answer for without the last year. The actual revenue of the year had been that the favorable testimony which had libelled and slandered the dead and libelled and slan falling off in the receipts from stamps. His estimate Brunswick's.) The duke knew that the letter could plus of income over expenditure during the past year. He felt himself perfectly warranted in taking the ungenerous. They could have no doubt that this

lowed to slumber for nineteen years. He contended that the editor of the Dispatch could not be held unless sent with the view of committing a breach of the peace. What was the argument used? Why, because the articles of 1847 and 1848 THE TRANSPORTATION FOR TREASON (IRELAND) also occurred in the article of 1830, that the writer rence in the necessity for the extension of educa- BILL COMMITTEE.—On the motion that the Speaker of the latter articles must have had the former letter in his mind. Such was the slender foundation upon which this superstructure was which he was more particularly acquainted he had whether a parliament which had just sanctioned the based. The alleged libel likened the plaintiff to jewels, and it must be said that such an act was one of a private rather than of a public nature, and

therefore it was a libel, but, with Dogberry he might say, "Comparisons are odious." Then another of the alleged libels consisted in a long article, in which the name of the plaintiff was not mentioned, except that he was "driven "Comparisons are odious." from his throne by his outraged and indignant subicets." The Duke said he was not. The Weekly Dispatch said he was. They were not there to try the merits of the revolution in Brunswick, whether the Duke was driven away for his misrule by the popular indignation, but they had to say whether a public journal had a right to remark upon public objects, and whether it had a right to assert its views for the benefit of those to whom the publication was addressed. But if they fettered the press in the expression of its judgment on matters of this kind, the liberty of the press must be at an end. He (Sir F. Thesiger) held that the plaintiff was a fair object of criticism, and that the Weekly Dispatch had acted properly in what it had done. He should like to know where they were to stop if the Duke of Brunswick was to be allowed to come into an English court of justice to gag the British press, and to prevent its expressing its opinions honestly and fearlessly with regard to the public events that happened in his kingdom, and to the circumstances which led to his being driven from it. Where were they to draw the line? The Duke of Brunswick was not to have a monopoly in those actions; he was not to be the only public person who was to be ex-empted from the attacks of the press. The same principle which applied to the Duke of Brunswick to-day would apply to every other reigning or exiled monarch to-morrow; and the result would be He, therefore, stood upon this ground; he utterly tions, and he had already been successful in putting fendants were to be held responsible to the Duke of Brunswick, or that in the article of 1847 or 1848 there was anything which, in the slightest degree, His Highness then proceeded to read at length the reflected on the private character, of the Duke of

concluded with expressing a hope that the Holy commenced in the year 1830 The defendant had pleaded the Statute of Limitations as to that libel, tenable, for public men were liable to be exposed to of damages was the plaintiff entitled. He (Lord also, were especially calculated to expose their per- tyrant by his public acts, unless he was prepared HOUSE OF COMMONS.—STATE of the Maios.

In compliance with a request made to him by Mr. Disrael,

Lord John Russell set apart Monday, July 2nd, for the discussion of the hon, gentleman's motion on the state of the nation.

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In compliance with a request made to him by Mr. Sons to danger. His Highness then read several with proofs to show that the charge was true; and at the expiration of which he was required to put in the article originally published in 1830, and recently substantial bail for his good behaviour for the further term of six months.—Upon hearing the sential bail for his good behaviour for the further term of six months.—Upon hearing the sential bail for his good behaviour for the further term of six months.—Upon hearing the sential bail for his good behaviour for the further term of six months.—Upon hearing the sential bail for his good behaviour for the further term of six months.—Upon hearing the sential bail for his good behaviour for the further term of six months.—Upon hearing the sential bail for his good behaviour for the further term of six months.—Upon hearing the sential bail for his good behaviour for the further term of six months.—Upon hearing the substantial bail for his good behaviour for the further term of six months.—Upon hearing the attention of the substantial bail for his good behaviour for the further term of six months.—Upon hearing the attention of the substantial bail for his good behaviour for the further term of six months.—Upon hearing the substantial bail for his good behaviour for the further term of six months.—Upon hearing the substantial bail for his good behaviour for the further term of six months.—Upon hearing the substantial bail for his good behaviour for the further term of six months.—Upon hearing the substantial bail for his good behaviour for the further term of six months.—Upon the feelings of his subjects, and refused them a con- protection to his wife, to whom he had been only re-Evidence was then given of the publication of the stitution sanctioned by George IV., and that he had several libels, one of which, originally published in needlessly continued in time of peace the taxes imdead. Indeed, the duke's course was not a little repose, by accusing them of crimes which, if true,

disputes, and that the adjustment of the forms of colonial government by abstract rules might cause dissatisfaction. All questions of administration were dispersioned administration were to be decided by certain fixed principles, but in applying them the circumstances of the country musission all the responsibility of the government would be merged; instead of this, it would be better to leave this, like instead of this, it would be better to leave this, like other questions, to be dealt with in the first instance of the Crown, and afterwards by the control and supervision of Parliament, which was in accordance with the free constituents.

It direct that such a mouncation of the special considered in the lattery be made, as may lead to discuss the proportion of the clergy and laity of the Established Church entertain to that system as at present care proportion of the clergy and laity of the considered. In such 2 commission all the responsibility of the government would be merged; instead of this, it would be not entertain such as a present care proportion of the clergy and laity of the Established Church who entertain such as a present care proportion of the clergy and laity of the government would be merged; instead of this, it would be better to leave this, like taken to enable these of the clergy and laity of the Established Church who entertain such as only by making them point to the Blackwall station. The Alderman state of the trouble were much indebted to Mr. Sharpe for what had been published in the lattery vears that the service of his constituents; he heard in a court of justice. If the action stood merely upon the articles of 1847 and 1819 there because that he has even encounted the brough of the considered. In the prece of his constituents; he heard in a court of justice. If the action stood will be prevented the brough of the considered in a court of justice. If the action stood that the service of his constituents; he heard in a court of justice. If the action stood merely upon the articles of 1

3: olice.

WESTMINSTER .- VIOLENT ASSAULT. - Margaret Dogherty, a short thick-set woman, between the right of the public-press—a right to attack the 20 and 30 years of age, was charged with the following unprovoked and violent assault.—The complaint, John M'Namara, a very respectable-looking elderly man, stated, that on the previous evening he was standing at the street door of his house in White Lion-street, Chelsen, when the defendant, who was a perfect stranger to him, came up to him, and requested that he would give her a few to their notice, they would see nothing but remarks upon the public conduct and public character of the duke, which he asserted, the public press of this was not likely that he should comply with her request, and, upon her repeating it, positively told her that he should not give her anything. He then walked in-doors, when defendant followed, and having again importuned him, with no better success than before, declared that she would not leave the place unless he acceded to her request. He again refused, and with some difficulty succeeded in putting her out of the house, when she commenced knocking at the door very violently, and upon his opening it she inflicted a desperate kick upon his shin, causing a wound from which the blood flowed so copiously as to completely saturate his stocking. She then seized him violently, and tore the tail of his coat completely off. The arrival of a policeman fortunately put an end to further violence on her part,-Benjamin Poole, 143 B, said, that on going o the door of complainant's house, he found the defendant, who was under the influence of liquor,

in the execution of their duty.—E. ward Dobson, an elderly man afflicted with deafness, stated that the prisoner got into his cab on the previous night near the Lying-in Hospital, Old-street Road, and ordered him to drive to the top of Sloane-street, Knightsbridge. On arriving there the defendant, who was very drunk, was asleep; and complainant having succeeded in waking him, he alighted, when complainant demanded his fare, 2s. 8d. Defendant complainant demanded his fare, 2s. 8d. Defendant walked away towards Brompton, when complainant followed and repeated his demand. Defendant replied, "I'll pay you in a minute," and suddenly turning round, struck complainant a violent blow in the mouth, which nearly knocked out all his teeth. Defendant made a second blow at him, but he forunately succeeded in avoiding it. A number of persons came round, and he gave the defendant into custody.—Joseph Fowkes, 203 B, stated that on his taking the defendant into custody, he struck him violently in the chest. He was drunk, and made so desperate a resistance that it required seven or eight other constables to convey him to the station-house. -Defendant at first said that he paid the driver half-a-crown before he got out of the cab, but he afterwards stated that he paid him as he was getting out. He was drunk, but he couldn't believe that he struck an old man like the cab-driver; he must of quite 2d per 81bs. A few of the primest Scots produ have pushed him or something of that sort .- Mr. 4s; but the general top figure for beef did not exceed 3s 10d Burrell observed that the defendant's conduct had | per

a handsome, well-dressed young woman, was charged by Mr. J. Burns, of Grindell-hall, Cumberland, on suspicion of stealing £40 in Bank of England notes. Mr. Burns, on Monday evening, arrived in London by the railway, and having repaired to a tavern, and secreted his pocket-book, he took a stroll about the town, and meeting some friends drank rather too freely. As he was returning to his hotel he fell in with the prisoner whom he accompanied to a house where they remained together about half-an-hour. Being intoxicated at the time, he fell into a sound s'eep, and on awakening felt in his pockets, and not finding his property, he charged the prisoner with having robbed him. She denied it, but he gave her into custody, when she was locked up. In the course of the night it came to his recollection that he had placed the pocket-book and notes under the bed at his lodgings, where he found them all safe.-The prisoner cried bitterly, saying it was a very hard case to be charged as a felon when she was innocent. -Mr. Burns expressed his deep regret that such a mistake should have occurred, and he was willing to make the prisoner every reparation in his power. -Mr. Combe said it was the least he could do, and he

WORSHIP-STREET .- Mr. James Edwards, a managing clerk in the service of a wholesale glass manufacturing firm in Chiswell-street, appeared, upon remand, to answer the charge of having grossly insulted several ladies residing at Hackney and Dalston.—About eight o'clock in the evening of Tuesday se'nnight, Holland, the warrant officer, was proceeding through a secluded lane leading to lackney-grove, when his attention was attracted by loud screams and cries of "Police," and upon nastening to the spot he found two ladies in such a state of distressing agitation that they were unable to speak to him; a maid servant, however, who accompanied them informed him that a person in the dress of a gentleman had shamefully misconducted to the speak to the speak to him; a maid servant, however, who accompanied them informed him that a person in the dress of a gentleman had shamefully misconducted to the speak to the himself towards them, and having pointed out the path he had taken, the officer started in the same direction, but had only gone a short distance when he met two other ladies, who complained that they had been subjected to similar indecency. Observing the prisoner at the same moment proceeding leisurely along an adjoining pathway, the officer called upon him to stop, on which the prisoner instantly took to flight, but after a sharp and protracted pursuit he was overtaken and secured, when the disordered appearance of his dress presented incontestible evidence in confirmation of the charge. He quiry into the governments of the different colonies, and all complaints and grievances there, and against the Colonial Department. But Sir W. Molesworth did not propose to inquire into abuses of detail, or the conjuct of individuals. Great as he admitted sulted to come forward in support of such a case, dance of two of them, who felt that they were perhe common law could not do, and ne processed in the committee.

rely, and which ne contended showed the animas of the later libels, was an article published in the year anxiety to the result of this investigation, but not forming a public duty, and protecting their own sex by appearing to prosecute. Two respectable female by appearing to prosecute and the first that the first the first three defendant. supported the bill.

Sir G. Grey said, his objections to the bill were so strong that, unles he had a distinct assurance that they would be obviated in committee, he could not support it.

Mr. Sponer gave his assurance in the mest distinct terms.

The Assert's amendment was a concluded with averaging a hope that the Holy of the present plaintiff, and deposed that the bring the commenced in the vear 1890. The defendant had the commenced in the vear 1890. The defendant had the prisoner had not only acted with the grossest indelication of which the inhabitants of Brunswick the Lord Derman then summed up the evidence to prisoner had not only acted with the grossest indelication of which the jury, and said that probably the later libels published by the defendant would not have been made the subject of complaint, if the plaintiff had not been led to discover that they were but a continuation of which the inhabitants of Brunswick the publication of with the grossest indelication of which the jury, and said that probably the later libels published by the defendant would not have been made the subject of complaint, if the plaintiff had not been led to discover that they were but a continuation of which the grossest indelication of which the jury, and said that probably the later libels published by the defendant would not have been made the subject of complaint, if the plaintiff had not been led to discover that they were but a continuation.

Component to the defendant.

The defendant would not have been made the subject of complaint, if the plaintiff had not been led to discover that they were but a continuation of which the grossest indelication of which the jury, and said that probably the later libels published by the defendant would not have been made is separately followed for the purpose, but had purpose when the subject of complaints in the very series of libels the publication of which they were but a continuation of which the purpose when the very series of a series of libels the publication of which they wer most infamous manner .- Mr. Heritage, who appeared for the defence, cross-examined the witnesses with a view to show that they were altogether in- 16s 3d; Llangennech, 22s 6d. correct in the opinions they had formed with regard to his client's conduct and intentions; but they both upon a public character, but that argument was un- publications libellous; and, if so, to what amount denied that such was the case, and persisted in their original statement .- Mr. Arnold considered that hatred by libellous attacks upon their political as well as upon their private conduct. Such attacks, no right to charge a public character with being a the prisoner to be committed for three months to

the prisoner to be committed for three months to the House of Correction, as a rogue and vagabond cently married, and who was so painfully affected at

the people at the office having made diligent search read several passages of a similar import from the having unlawfully deceived Mr. E. Sharpe, of Mark. Mr. Baines considered the proposition of throwing the relief of the poor upon the general revenue to be a most mischievous one, and calculated to have a pernicious effect upon the country, and called upon the House to resist the motion.

Mr. Mackinon and Mr. Brotherton opposed

The publication and proprietorship of the paper were then proved, which completed the plaintiti's to be a most mischievous one, and calculated to have upon the House to resist the motion.

The publication and proprietorship of the paper stood in the proud position of being the sole haven of possed.

The publication and proprietorship of the paper stood in the proud position of being the sole haven of possed and safety in which exiles from foreign. were then proved, which completed the plaintin's stood in the product position of being the sold have ase.

Sir F. Thesiger addressed the court for the de- lands could take shelter. That statement was true, said he wished to be put down at the Blackwall Mr. Wodehouse supported the motion of the sold ground that the sanctioning the free-trade policy of fence. The case was a remarkable one, for it began and it was a proud thing for this country that such station. The omnibus then went along Cornhill a statement could truly be made respecting it. It and into Leadenhall-street, and stopped to set him lished so far back as 1830—nineteen years ago. was, however, the duty of journalists not to attack down at the corner of Billiter-street instead of Probably the person who penned the article was those persons who sought refuge in this haven of taking him to Fenchurch-street. Upon being expostulated with the conductor merely said, "You remarkable. He said "It is true that from 1830 ought to subject them to punishment. His lordship down to 1847 nothing appeared in the columns of then left it to the jury to say whether the publication the publication of the left it to the jury to say whether the publication of the left it to the left it t trouble," and refused to convey Mr. Sharpe any the Weekly Dispatch of which I have a right to com-plain, but in the year 1847 I find the words 'out-damages the plaintiff was entitled to.

Thousie, and refused to convey Mr. Sharpe any A few days ago, at Newcastle, the wife of Patrick flag was "Near to the Blackwall Bailway"—Ald McCarthy of a son, who was baptised John Mitchel flag was "Near to the Blackwall Railway."—Ald. Carden, having examined the flag, observed that the words "Blackwall Railway" were in large letters, but the words "near to" were in letters not visible with the functions of the executive government, and might open fresh sources of complaint in the colonies. He showed that an attempt to define the limits of imperial and local questions might lead to disputes, and that the adjustment of the forms of colonial government by abstract rules might cause colonial government by abstract rules might cause disputes and the forms of disputes and that the adjustment of the forms of the executive government, and might open fresh sources of complaint in the colonial showed that an attempt to define the limits of imperial and local questions might lead to dispute, and that the adjustment of the forms of the disputes and that the adjustment of the forms of the executive government, and might open fresh sources of complaint in the colonials of interest to define the limits of imperial and local questions might lead to dispute, and that the adjustment of the forms of the dispute invisible to this land with their presence; but the ingenious way in which the publication of 1830 was made to speak, at the present day, since it was raised as the he happened to be aware of the existing practices and drivers, and was determined, upon every short distance, and quite invisible to this land with their presence; but the ingenious way in which the publication of 1830 was made to speak, at the present day, since it was raised as the he happened to be aware of the existing practices and drivers, and was determined, upon every short distance, and quite invisible to this land with their presence; but the ingenious distance and involved this land with their presence; but the ingenious distance and involved the ingenious distance and involved

Goodman, the chief-clerk, stated that upwards of 4,000 summonses had been issued against them

within the last year. THAMES.-Jonathan Webb Clarke, a biscuit baker, and William Clarke, his son, who had been liberated on bail, surrendered before Mr. Yardler to answer a charge of setting fire to the premises of Messrs. Gordon and Godfrey, carpenters and shinjoiners, iu Orange-court, Great Hermitage-street, Wapping, on the night of Saturday, the 14th inst. -Mr. Yardley said that Mr. Pelham had not advanced his case since the first examination, when he had decided there was not sufficient evidence to call upon the prisoners for a defence. They would therefore be discharged.

Markets, &c.

CORN. MARK-LANE, Monday, June 25.—Our supplies of both English and foreign wheat were very short this morning. English wheat sold readily at an advance of 2s to 3s per qr., and fine foreign, particularly Dantzig, 2s per qr. on last Monday's prices, Inferior sorts of foreign dull and without alteration. Flour readier sale at improved rates. Grinding barley met with more buyers, and was 1s per qr. dearer. Beans and peas at rather higher prices. The oat trade, owing to the small arrivals, was 6d to 1s per qr. higher than this day week, with an improved demand. Foreign rye dull sale, and 1s cheaper. Linseed and cakes very dull. The weather is extremely fine and warm, and the crops of hay are being got in in fine order, and yield abundantly.

BRITISH.—Wheat.—Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, red, 40s to

483, ditto white, 42s to 453, Lincoln, Norfolk, and York-

an improvement in prices of Wheat in most of our country markets, the trade in Mark-lane is very firm to-day. Arrivals this week :- Wheat-English, 590 quarters; foreign, 4,340 quarters. Barley—Foreign, 4,450 quarters. Oats—English, 1,880 quarters; foreign, 12,570 quarters. Flour-English, 1,470 sacks. BREAD.

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

SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 25 .- The supply of Foreign beasts in to-day's market was small; but that of sheep, lambs, and calves was extensive. We were tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with home-fed beasts, the time of year considered. The general quality of that description of stock was prime. The attendance of both town and country buyers being good, and the dead markets well cleared of their last week's supplies, the beef trade was firm, at an advance in the quotations paid on Monday last Burrell observed that the defendant's conduct had been most violent, and ordered him to pay a fine of £5, or be committed for two months for the assault on the cabman, and in addition sentenced him to a month's imprisonment for the assault upon the coustable.

CLERKENWELL.—An Error.—Ellen Abbott. gish state, at last week's quotetions. The demand for fat pigs was heavy, at barely late rates. HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

3,017 | Calves ..... .. .. 30,420 Pigs .. .. Price per stone of Sibs. (sinking the offal).

28 6d to 38 10d | Veal . . . 38 0d to 38 10d
38 2d . . 48 0d | Pork . . . 3 2 . . 4 0
Lamb . . . . 48 6d to 58 8d. Mutton .. Per Sibs. by the carcase.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, June 25 .- Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; large pork, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb,

London, June 25.—Our market is healthy, and the prospects rather more encouraging. There was a good business done in Irish butter last week, and the prices current were for Carlow, 68s to 72s; Waterford, 66s to 69s; Cork, 68s to 70s per cwt. landed, and at corresponding rates on board. Foreign in fair request; but the increased supply and hot weather occasioned a reduction of 4s per cwt. on the finer descriptions. Bacon was liberally dealt in at a change of 4s to be now any to and prices closed found for advance of 2s to 4s per ewt.; and prices closed firmly for handed to the prisoner two sovereigns and a half, and she was discharged.

WORSHIP-STREET.—Mr. James Edwards a in quality and kind. Hams found buyers at from 56s to 78s. per cwt. Lard sold slowly; bladders at 50s to 62s, and kegs at 36s to 44s per cwt.

Exclish Butter Market, June 25 .- Our trade opens heavily to-day at declining prices, the slight advance made last week being now completely lost. Dorset, fine weekly, 78s to 80s per cwt.; do. middling, 66s to 70s; Devon, do., 68s to 70s; Fresh Buckinghamshire, 8s to 10s per dozen; do. West Country, 6s to 8s.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. .

COVENT GARDEN, Monday, June 25. - Asparagus 1s 6d o 4s per bundle; strawberries 4d to 1s per pottle; peaches, 4s to 5s 6d, onious 1s to 2s 6d, turnip radishes 6d to 8d, and greens 2s 6d to 2s 9d per dozen bunches; pine apples 6s to 7s, hothouse grapes 4s to 8s, cherries 3d to 1s, and new potatoes 1d to 6d per 1b; oranges 8s to 15s, lemons 5s to 10s, and forced French beans 1s to 1s 3d per hundred dred; mushrooms 6d to 1s per punnet; cos lettuces 6d to

COLONIAL PRODUCE.

London, June 26.—The sugar market has opened with a very firm appearance, 480 hlids, of West India sold at the extreme prices of last week to 6d advance; 7,500 bags Mauritius sold with spirit in public sale, at rather higher prices than the currency of last week; yellow, 37s to 59s; and 2,500 bags Bengal, white Benares, 40s to 42s. cd. Refined market firm; grocery lumps, 51s 6d to 53s.

Coffee.—A further advance of 6d has been established on good ordinary native Ceylon. 3,000 bags sold in public sale; good to very good, 35s 6d to 36s 6d; inferior, 34s to 35s. These prices show an advance of fully 1s on the public sale prices of Friday last. About 3,200 bags of this description were exported last week, which is a novel feawere bought in by the importers at full prices; about 900 bags low white mixed with broken sold at 8s 6d to 9s.

(Price of coals per ton at the close of the market.) (Price of coals per ton at the close of the market.)
London, June 25.—Market heavy in anticipation of further arrivals.—Buddle's West Hartley, 14s; Carr's Hartley, 13s 9d; Walker's Primrose, 12s; Eden Main, 15s; Havensworth West Hartley, 19s; Wall's-cod Haswell, 16s 6d; Wall's End Hetton, 16s 3d; Wall's End Lambton, 16s nd; Wall's End Stavent's 16s 6d; Wall's End Tees. 15s 9d; Wall's End Stewart's, 16s 6d; Wall's End Tees, Ships at market, 196 ; sold, 126.

COTF.

WOOL.

Crrx, Monday, June 25.—The imports of wool into London were large again last week, and there will be a good choice at the July auctions. From Port Philip the quantity received is 5,156 bales, from Van Diemen's Land 1,908 bales, from Germany 479 bales, Buenos Ayres 86 bales, Tunkey 142 bales, Boulany 266 bales, Italy 309 bales, from Germany 479 bales, Italy 300 b Turkey 142 bales, Bombay 266 bales, Italy 303 bales, &c. Liverroot, June 23.—Scotch.—There is no new feature n, our Scotch wool market this week, manufacturers having a supply sufficient for immediate wants, will posttence the prisoner became greatly agitated, and en-Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs . 6 9 to 7 9

! :	Imports for the week Previously this year	mai	Τ,	1,518 3,591	bales.	
	Foreign.—There has been more vate contract, with rather a better vourable results of the fairs in Ger	doi r to	ng ne,	4,589 this v	_	by p
	Imports for the week Previously this year	•••	18	0 68 4,481	22 bags bags	0
	Do., do., washed White Cheviot do. do.		14	0	12 17	6
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	Laid Crossed do., unwashed	•	. ย 8	9 9	10 10	0

BIRTHS. Lately, Mrs. Edward Truelove, of 22, John-street, Totten-am Court-road, of a son; registered, NOT christened, Edward Mazzini Truelove. On the 19th, Caroline Mitchell Thorn, daughter of Walter and Ann Thorn.

-Ald. M'Carthy. DEATHS.

On the 16th instant, aged 64, Mr. Cornelius Dyer, carpenter, of the borough of Newport, Isle of Wight. He was the oldest member of the Chartist Association of that town, and by his bold and honest advocacy of his principles, he incurred no small share of the Whig persecution, which has so disgraced that party in the borough.

At Merthyr Tydvil, of Asiatic cholera, T. Price Powell, secretary of branch No. 3 of the Land Company. He was a true and faithful Democrat, and respected by all who knew On Tuesday, June 26, at Deptford, Mary Floyd, wife of Mr. G. T. Floyd, baker, Church-sheet. The deceased was much respected, and her loss is deeply lamented by her friends.

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