

since which meeting I have lectured to attentive audiences in Halifax, Holford, Bradford, &c., and am justified in saying that if it is intended in foreign politics to be kept efficiently alive it will one day produce great results. It not only strengthens the mind and sharpens the intellect of the democratic, but it encourages a love of freedom at home, and prevents politics from sinking into an unmeaning and stagnant sameness. My own idea of a true politician is, that he should be full to the brim of all kinds of knowledge necessary for the government of his own country and the civilisation of the world, and, assuredly, a discreet conception of foreign politics is no unimportant part of such knowledge.

Faithfully yours,
O. H. M. J. K. R. D.
P.S.—I return to the north of England, and any town or district desiring that I should visit them must write immediately, and address to Mr. John Hudson, Dawson's-court, Westgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. I cannot be longer than a fortnight in the north, so early correspondence is important.

LETTERS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

"Words are things, and a small drop of ink falling—like dew—upon a thought, produces that which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think."

WAR FOR HUNGARY.

BROTHER PROLETARIANS.—Still more unfitted than I was last week to address you, I must nevertheless do so, Thursday has come again, and—so far as this week is concerned—I must write now or never. Well, write I will. Under present circumstances, it would be the most difficult for me to abstain from writing—hardly death itself could prevent my tongue or prevent the use of my pen. The battle-cry of Hungary, which might raise even the dead from their slumbers, is more than sufficient to inspire me to again address you in behalf of that country—physical debility notwithstanding.

Glory to our heroic brothers—manfully are they battling for their own and mankind's freedom; and despite the might of brigand barbarism, they are battling victoriously. Even the frequent Times of the signal order of the Dan Jellachich (which you were informed of in last Saturday's Star). "In forming the plan of campaign," says the Times.

"I had been presumed that Jellachich would succeed in taking Peterwardein, and would then march north, defeating Perczel, until he met the Russians between Pesth and Segedin. He made the attempt, and failed. Peterwardein held out. Twice he advanced upon the north bank of the Theiss, once to O-Bess, and once to Buda. On the 12th of July, he was defeated. On the 12th of July the camp of Jellachich was about a league from the Francis Canal, in a strong position between Verbas and St. Thomas. On the 13th a counter-attack was made, and the decorations recently bestowed on the Dan and his comrades in arms by his sovereign, and the ceremony of distribution was celebrated with extreme enthusiasm. On the following days severe actions must have been fought, and the imperial army severely handled; for on the 18th of July the Russians, back to Tiel, a small position near the confluence of the Theiss and the Danube, whilst throngs of fugitives were escaping into Syria. The garrison of Peterwardein had been relieved, and the siege raised."

In later accounts it is stated that the above splendid victories were gained, not by Bess, but by GUYON, an English general in the service of the Hungarians. Some reports read as though Bess had come to the assistance of GUYON. Whether, however, the victories were gained by Bess, or GUYON, or by both conjointly, matters little. No matter their names—no matter their country—whether Magyar, Pole, or English—honour to the brave who fight for Justice! That even a solitary Englishman should be found in the ranks of Freedom's defenders—aye, honoured with the command of Liberty's warriors—is certainly gratifying to me, and must be to you. English soldiers are too seldom seen fighting the battles of Right against Might. Honour to GUYON!

The Times also admits the splendid victories gained by GEORGEY, in the neighbourhood of Waizen, and acknowledges that the Hungarian general completely out-manoeuvred the Russians. In one of these conflicts two Hungarian regiments attacked (says the Times) a six-fold Russian force, and for a long time maintained the unequal combat, until they were at length cut off to a man! GEORGEY, establishing himself in the rear of the Russians, has cut off their communications with Galicia. In the north-west, GEORGEY's brother carries on a guerilla warfare with great success, and continues to intercept transports of provisions and other necessities intended for the Russians.

On the 26th of June, Bess took Bistritz. When the Russians again entered Hungary, Bess exclaimed: "Fools! I have driven them out of the country with the aid of 3,000 men only, and now, when I have 40,000 warriors, they begin with us again!"

Commenting on these most important events, the Times confesses, that "it is evident the plan of the campaign as it was begun by the Imperial army, has been dislocated by the skill and vigour of the Hungarian commanders, and that down to the latest dates the fortune of war was in favour of the latter." Only a few weeks ago, the Times confidently predicted the utter destruction of the Hungarians, enclosed in the net of Austro-Russian armies. Now the Times acknowledges that the net is broken and the snarers are themselves ensnared; and they persist to the last. The Times is mightily afraid that the Turks will take a part in the struggle against the Russians. If the Sultan and his council are not thorough fools, the fears of the Times will be realised. Now or NEVER may the Turks convert their empire and crush their relentless foe. Woe to them if they reject this opportunity! National salvation or utter ruin is the doom of the Turks, as they shall now bravely or slavishly strike at, or crumple to, the Maloch of the North.

Oh for one hour of CHARLES the TWELFTH, to redeem Poland's fatal fate, liberate Finland, and restore the ancient glory of the Swedish name!

SCHAMYL! SCHAMYL! Why tarry thy warriors on the mountain's side? Down, down, like an avalanche upon the vales and plains, and sweep to perdition the defilers of Georgia, and the would-be polluters of thy free Caucasus!

Last—not least—O! for
"That sound that crushes in the tyrant's ear—
Keeselsko!"

to rouse from their sleep of slavery the long suffering millions of Poland. Still more emphatically than for Turkey, fate's oracle, saith, NOW OR NEVER is the hour to redeem Poland. It is stated that the Russian reserve of 80,000 men has left Craacow for Galicia. These barbarians are already wanted to fill up the gaps in PASKIEWICH's forces. In their rear may the Poles arise, take signal vengeance for their wrongs, and re-establish their nationality and freedom.

Let me now call your attention to the following atrocious proclamations of the Austrian miscreant, Haynau, published at Pesth on 19th, 20th, and 24th of July, as follows:—

"TO THE INHABITANTS OF BUDA AND SEST."
"After several victories which the imperial arms have obtained over the traitors, we are again among you. We have again planted the imperial standard on your steeples. But our feelings are far different from what they were when we left you a short time ago. Doomed to instant death, no matter of what rank or sex—doomed to instant death, on the spot of the crime, is every one who dares to assist the cause of the rebels by words, or by deeds, or by revolutionary deeds; doomed to instant death is every one who dares to insult any of our soldiers, or of those of our allies; doomed to instant death is every one who enters into any communication with the enemies of the Crown, or who maliciously presumes to summons to assist the rebellion or to conceal weapons."

"In my proclamation of yesterday (see above) I indicated those infractions of the laws established

by the state of siege, which are referred to the jurisdiction of the court-martial. In the present case, these provisions are laid down which appear necessary for the maintenance of tranquillity and order in these cities, too deeply shaken in their moral foundations by the intrigues of the rebellious faction. Within the space of forty-eight hours, at the arsenal of Buda, all arms and ammunition of whatever sort in their possession. The municipalities of both cities are to appoint a responsible committee of respectable inhabitants for each district, which, from the day after the expiration of the above term, is to proceed, in the company of military individuals, to search all the houses, to seize and deliver up all the arms found, and to arrest the concealers; who, upon being convicted of the fact by court-martial, are immediately to be shot. In an unlikeliest of all events, the sentence of death is to be inflicted on the house inspectors who have owners, it being the duty of such persons to visit their houses.

2. For the maintenance of order in the streets and public places no group of more than ten persons will be suffered. The military patrols have orders to fire immediately upon such groups which do not disperse at the first challenge. 3. Meetings of political clubs are strictly forbidden, under pain of trial by court-martial. 4. Amenable to the same jurisdiction are all those who keep taverns open after nine, or inns and cafés after ten at night; who without permission of the commandant, post up placards, sell prints or pamphlets in the streets, or give such to others for distribution, or expose portraits or busts of any persons implicated in the rebellion. 5. Lastly, as we presume to wear the uniform of the National Guard, we have demonstrated its rebellious spirit, or, as was mentioned in yesterday's proclamation, wear badges of the Magyar republic in tricoloured ribbons, red plumes, and so forth, either in their hats or anywhere else, will be without further ceremony tried by court-martial and shot."

"Scarcely arrived within your walls, I quit them again with the greater part of the troops, in order to advance with our victorious arms further to the north, and the destruction of the rebellious enemy. Do not, however, depart without expressing that expectation which I decidedly entertain with regard to your behaviour, and the disappointment of which will be followed infallibly by the most deplorable consequences. I expect that you will zealously endeavour to maintain tranquillity and order in both the cities. I expect that all points of my proclamations of the 19th and 20th will be observed by you as strictly as if you were urged continually thereto. I expect, finally, that during my absence you will touch not a hair of any of my officers or soldiers that stay behind, nor of those of the brave army in alliance with you for the holy end of re-establishing order. If you heed not my warnings, if even a part of you should venture, with audacious intent, to transgress my orders, my wrath will be your lot. Let me make all pay for one, and one for all, will I regard your lives and properties as forfeit, in atonement for your crimes. Your fair city, inhabitants of Pesth, which is now partially touched with the traces of just punishment, will be degraded by the rule of the rebels, and the surrender, set about fresh treason, may serve as an instance whether rebels have to expect any indulgence from me. Reflect upon the chastisement which visited that city, and beware lest, by neglecting my warnings, you force me to inflict the same upon you."

The Times, the Chronicle, and the rest of the Absolutist journals, so ready on all occasions to invent imaginary charges of "terrorism," against the democrats of all countries, have not one word in condemnation of the above atrocious documents. The fact is, they would glory in recording the fulfilment of every hellish threat uttered by HAYNAU; and mark you, Brother Proletarians, were you to imitate the Hungarians in struggling for your rights after the manner they are struggling for theirs, the horrible Times, and similar journals, would be the first to counsel your subjection to HAYNAU terrorism.

On the last day of the Session, (Wednesday, August 1st), Lord NUGENT called the attention of the Ministry to the first of the above proclamations (the second and third were published in this day's papers.) In reply, Lord PALMERSTON "thought it was unnecessary for him to say that her Majesty's Government, in common with everybody else, must have read the proclamation as it appeared in the newspapers with the deepest pain. He need not say any more on that point. (Hear, hear.) In reply to the question put to him, he had to state that the Government had no official communication of the proclamation in question, and therefore he had no official knowledge as to whether it was genuine or not." Nor have I any official knowledge of the genuineness of the said proclamation, but I do not doubt its genuineness; and I am sure that Lord PALMERSTON might truly say the same. In reply to a subsequent question from Lord NUGENT, as to whether the Government would interpose its good offices to stop the perpetration of such horrors, Lord PALMERSTON merely said, "That her Majesty's Government must reserve to themselves a proper and legitimate discretion, to act in accordance with what they might think fit, as circumstances may arise." What cold, contemptuous sneer is this! Is it thus men should speak of such monsters as HAYNAU? Mark the Hyena—the proclaims DEATH to every one, whether rank or sex—instant death on the spot, to all who shall dare to assist the cause of those whom he calls "rebels," by word or deed—to all who shall insult his Austrian and Russian savages; or even wear the Hungarian tricolour, or a red feather. This fiend of hell decrees DEATH to all who shall refuse or neglect to deliver up their arms, and to all house-owners and house-letters of even unoccupied houses, in which arms may be found concealed. He orders that groups of ten persons shall be fired on by his cut-throats. Finally, when about to leave the city to march to the aid of the defeated brigand JELLACHICH, he threatens the native inhabitants with ANNIHILATION, if only a part of them should dare to transgress his decrees. He declares he will make all pay for one, and one for all, with their property and lives, and reduce their fair city to a heap of ashes, as he did Brescia! Where are the thunders of Heaven, that they blast not this miscreant, and smite him to the lowest depths of perdition?

"Justice has fled to British beasts, And men have lost their reason!"

if such a diabolical monster shall be allowed to continue in existence. Is there no *Eldad* to carry a message from God to Hyena HAYNAU, to tell him the DEVIL is tired of waiting for him? LATOUR and LAMBERG, though black-hearted traitors and villains, were, it must be confessed, angels of mercy and goodness, compared with the destroyer of Brescia, the most worthy representative of our "ancient ally," and most worthy of the admiration of ABERDEEN and the Chronicle, BROUGHAM and the Times.

Ask yourselves, as men, as beings possessing human feelings, whether the carefully worded, diplomatic replies of Lord PALMERSTON to Lord NUGENT's questions, were answers worthy of him as a man, a Briton, and a representative of this nation in the European Commonwealth? Ask yourselves, whether there can be any fitting answer save one to HAYNAU's proclamations, the answer which should be shouted forth by every civilised nation, by every man worthy of the name of man, the response of—

"Cry havoc! and let slip the dogs of war?"

War to the death! against a power which has placed itself without the bounds of humanity, and is, therefore, self-outlawed. The mark set on Cain was to save him from death, but the mark of blood-reckoning infamy self-set on the Austrian despotism, should doom that despotism to the banished hostility and vengeance of all mankind.

Such being my views of this question, I have unhesitatingly advocated, not merely the recognition of Hungarian independence, but also WAR on the part of this country, in aid of the Hungarians, and for the purpose of crushing the horrible Austrian despotism. My appeal in that spirit to the great meeting at

the London Tavern met with a hearty and unanimous response from the people; and resolution I proposed at the overwhelming meeting at the John-street Institution was enthusiastically adopted; and on Monday last I tested the immense meeting in the Marylebone Riding School, and one and all responded to my demand for WAR against Russia and Austria, by direct show of hands and the most unbounded applause. The Marylebone meeting was indeed a glorious gathering—a demonstration of public feeling which effectually gave the lie to the Absolutist journals, and was, in fact, a severe censure on the disgraceful apathy of the Whig Government.

The Times of Wednesday, August 1st, contained the following in its first editorial article:—

"Our Marylebone Radicals have caught the war from LEONARD ROLLIN, MAZZINI, KOSSTOV, and the heroes of Buda; and meetings are, therefore, to be held to raise the public feeling of this country to the point of ebullition. Lord DUDLEY STUART and Mr. JULIAN HARNBY, Mr. MONCKTON MILNES and Mr. HETHERINGTON, in conclave assembled, have had the glory of adding another point to the People's Charter. Higher than the purpose of that instrument was supposed to be confined to the domestic interests of this kingdom; but wherever it has received the sanction of the Legislature it will be found to have a foreign policy perfectly consistent with it. For the government of all democracies, and war to all governments, is the motto of the Charter, and we are bound to assure them that the propagandist doctrines of the revolution were not more boldly professed by the French Convention of 1793. Mr. JULIAN HARNBY, whose name is not unknown at the least gully, insinuated at the meeting of the National Assembly in John-street, if not at the Old Bailey, on the Chartists' trial, put the question to the meeting in a manner which admitted no equivocation. 'He called upon all present who were of the House of Commons, to sign the Charter, and to lead to the altar the Charter, and to be firmly of opinion that under their leadership we shall obtain that great boon—the Charter—for which we have so long and nobly struggled.' I am, Sir, in behalf of the association, Yours obedient servant, WILLIAM MACKIE, Secy.

10, Tobacco-street, Calton, Glasgow, July 27th, 1849.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Sir, My confidence in your honour and integrity induced me to take a four-acre share in the Land Company. I, like many others, have been untying at the ballot, and, consequently, as yet have had no doing. I am now out of a situation, and see no prospect but a gloomy one for the future. I have managed to save a few pounds, which I have received in a very straightforward manner from my manager, Thomas Price, Esq., with which I have been able to pay my share, and to proceed to South Australia, in about two or three months, perhaps, say this is a poor alternative. I think so, too; for I had a dearer life in my own country, if I could see any benevolent designs carried out, which I have hopes to do for the present—what the future may be, I do not know. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL HALL.

The Times' Editor intimates that JULIAN HARNBY's name is "not unknown at the least gully, insinuated at the meeting of the National Assembly, John-street, if not at the Old Bailey." No doubt the Times would like to make my acquaintance at the Old Bailey, but I would rather decline that honour. I think I can do the Times—or rather those whom the Times would mislead—more service by making the Riding School the scene of my public addresses.

The Times talks of the foreign policy of Chartism being perfectly consistent with the Charter. Would the Times have a foreign and domestic policy inconsistent with each other? The consistency I admit. The domestic policy of Chartism is summed up in the golden sentence, "unto others as you would others should do unto you," and its foreign policy is the same. Hence, Chartism is sympathetic with the Hungarians, and would aid them with the armed forces of the State. Of course, I preach "Fraternity with all Democracies," but neither I, nor any other person who took part in the Marylebone meeting, ever proclaimed, "War to all Governments." I should rejoice if war was proclaimed against all despots; and I live in hope that such a crusade will yet be commenced, and be carried to a final and glorious issue.

In mixing up "Lord DUDLEY STUART and Mr. JULIAN HARNBY, Mr. MONCKTON MILNES and Mr. HETHERINGTON," the Times plays the low trick of attempting to excite odium against the movement in favour of Hungary, in the eyes of those to whom anything savouring of Chartism is offensive; it also hopes to frighten such men as the Members for Marylebone and Pontefract from associating with working men, and avowed Chartists. The Times well knows that a very serious difference of opinion divides "Lord DUDLEY STUART and Mr. MONCKTON MILNES," from "Mr. JULIAN HARNBY and Mr. HETHERINGTON;" and so far from "adding another point to the Charter," no one introduced Chartism in any shape or form at the Marylebone gathering, though attended by an immense number of Chartists, was not a Chartist assembly. It was not as a Chartist, but as a MAN, that I attended that meeting, to protest against the injustice done to my fellow-men of Hungary; and to appeal to my fellow-countrymen, to give their powerful aid to the oppressed, against the oppressor.

It is the Times that has assisted the royal incendiaries of Europe in setting fire to our neighbour's house; and the consequence is, that Hungary is in flames; the "noisy belligerents and demagogues" desire to put out the fire by putting down the incendiaries. The Times boasts itself the unwavering friend of peace and temperate freedom. Its own actions testify that it has preached a war of extermination against the friends of liberty in all countries. In its love of "temperate freedom," it has, as the Tsar ALEXANDER, it has,

"No objection to true liberty, Except that it would set the nations free," and, therefore, it applauds all despots and cut-throats, from NICHOLAS to LOUIS NAPOLEON, from RADETSKI to PASKIEWICH; and has applauded all acts of tyrannical vengeance, from the massacre of the Paris Proletarians, to the shooting of ROBERT BLUM by the assassin agents of our "ancient ally."

Neither the "political dogs," nor any other description of "dogs," can produce any character so infamous as that of the Times; hence, the execrations with which its name was received at the Marylebone meeting, and every other meeting held to protest against its lies, and misrepresentation of the sentiments of the English people. The Times may affect to despise public censure, but the extract I have given above sufficiently shows its ill-desired rage and vexation.

I again appeal to you to hold public meetings throughout the country, for the purpose of calling on the Government to recognise the independence of Hungary, and to enter into an alliance defensive and offensive with that State. In permitting the destruction of Poland our fathers were guilty of a crime of the second kind of the trine despoilers of that country. If we allow Hungary to share the same doom, the blood of that nation will be on the head of England, for basely permitting a crime she might have prevented.

Hurrah for the Hungarians! While I am writing intelligence has arrived of new victories gained by these heroes, GUYON has again defeated the Russians; captured the fortress of Kaschau, and it is reported, has crossed the Theiss, and effected a junction with DEMINKSI. The Russians are now most perilously situated. It is believed that Galicia is ripe for revolt.

Though the Hungarians should be continually victorious in the present campaign, be not too confident that one campaign will end the struggle, or that they can do without the aid of England. The final victory of the Hungarians, would be the utter ruin of Austria, and would probably revolutionise and dismember the Russian empire. The Tsar and the Kaiser will therefore employ all their forces rather than be beaten. Should they be hard pressed, you may anticipate that the King of Prussia will send his armies to the assistance of his brother brigands, while LOUIS NAPOLEON will send fifty or a hundred thousand troops to garrison Germany, and keep the German people in subjection. In return, he will be

saluted "Emperor" by the "Holy Alliance." To prevent such a consummation there is but one course: ENGLISH INTERVENTION, BASED ON THE RECOGNITION OF HUNGARY'S INDEPENDENCE.

L'AMI DU PEUPLE.
August 2nd, 1849.

THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Sir,—At a meeting of the Calton Charter Association, held in the Mechanics' Institution, on the evening of the 24th July, the subject of your announcing your intention of retiring from public life was taken into consideration. It was with feelings of deep and heartfelt regret that the Association heard of your having been so suddenly determined, after your long and arduous career, to retire from public life, and to devote your time and talents to the rights and liberties of the people. Such a determination coming so soon after your recent triumph in the House of Commons, when, by your eloquent address, you forced from the first minister of the crown an avowal that the time had arrived when the franchise should be greatly enlarged—a concession which he never before gave to any other member. The Association considers that your retirement at present would be a national loss, as there is, to right direction, by a co-operation of the working classes. The Association feel deeply your should come to such a conclusion through the unjust treatment you have and are daily receiving from a disaffected few; but they humbly and earnestly express a wish that you may reconsider your intention, and that you may, under all the circumstances, see the necessity of altering your determination, and still continue to act as a father and leader to the people of this country. We are firmly of opinion that under your leadership we shall obtain that great boon—the Charter—for which we have so long and nobly struggled.

I am, Sir, in behalf of the association, Yours obedient servant, WILLIAM MACKIE, Secy.

10, Tobacco-street, Calton, Glasgow, July 27th, 1849.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Sir, My confidence in your honour and integrity induced me to take a four-acre share in the Land Company. I, like many others, have been untying at the ballot, and, consequently, as yet have had no doing. I am now out of a situation, and see no prospect but a gloomy one for the future. I have managed to save a few pounds, which I have received in a very straightforward manner from my manager, Thomas Price, Esq., with which I have been able to pay my share, and to proceed to South Australia, in about two or three months, perhaps, say this is a poor alternative. I think so, too; for I had a dearer life in my own country, if I could see any benevolent designs carried out, which I have hopes to do for the present—what the future may be, I do not know. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL HALL.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Sir,—I, with many others, have been grieved at the conclusion you came to concerning the Land Company. I hope you will not give us the word of trouble; by trouble, I mean—your leaving the cause of the poor, who are so much in need of your aid. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL HALL.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Sir,—I, with many others, have been grieved at the conclusion you came to concerning the Land Company. I hope you will not give us the word of trouble; by trouble, I mean—your leaving the cause of the poor, who are so much in need of your aid. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL HALL.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Sir,—I, with many others, have been grieved at the conclusion you came to concerning the Land Company. I hope you will not give us the word of trouble; by trouble, I mean—your leaving the cause of the poor, who are so much in need of your aid. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL HALL.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Sir,—I, with many others, have been grieved at the conclusion you came to concerning the Land Company. I hope you will not give us the word of trouble; by trouble, I mean—your leaving the cause of the poor, who are so much in need of your aid. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL HALL.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Sir,—I, with many others, have been grieved at the conclusion you came to concerning the Land Company. I hope you will not give us the word of trouble; by trouble, I mean—your leaving the cause of the poor, who are so much in need of your aid. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL HALL.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Sir,—I, with many others, have been grieved at the conclusion you came to concerning the Land Company. I hope you will not give us the word of trouble; by trouble, I mean—your leaving the cause of the poor, who are so much in need of your aid. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL HALL.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Sir,—I, with many others, have been grieved at the conclusion you came to concerning the Land Company. I hope you will not give us the word of trouble; by trouble, I mean—your leaving the cause of the poor, who are so much in need of your aid. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL HALL.

the parties to be located. By this means they will get the exact number required, fairly and honestly. I think if the Directors were acting upon these different modes, viz., you to have the management to raise the capital by weekly payments, as before the purpose of impeding the progress of the movement, and to give tenants long leases, fixed rent, and to ballot similar to the way which I have mentioned, it would revive confidence in the members; it would go on more prosperous than ever, and the members would see some reasonable chance of their being made independent labourers for life. If you think the above remarks worth a place in the Star, you will oblige, J. W. H. S., A Member of the Company.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Sir,—It appears from the statements made in the Star that you have entertained thoughts of retiring into private life. It is not to be wondered at that such should be the result, owing to what you have endured from real enemies and pretended friends; but, to make a long story short, I tell you, in the most unmistakable language, that you cannot act thus—your true friends are very numerous, and they will not let you go, and, by the Lord Harry, I am determined you shall not go. "Come, we come," you must be at our house, or else it will be too late. I am not disposed to give Johnny Russell and his cloud of confederates a sweet morsel of congratulation by letting O'Connors, our chief, retire in the present state of emergency. No, no; this would be food for their slanders, and would only serve to annihilate everything pertaining to justice and righteousness. The subject I am writing upon is very disagreeable, and I cannot dwell upon it; I must content myself by reminding you, my dear Sir, that your disfigurement is so serious, that you must be sympathised with; but still you must provide for them, and knowing as I do that you are an affectionate and not a selfish man, I am sure you will, I beseech you as a son to devise such means as I consider best for our welfare, and I, for one of your numerous progeny, and many more of my brethren, will work as hard as we can in order to make you comfortable, and give you every consolation that lies in our power. There are many of our brethren very self-willed and very perverse, but I and a great many of our sons have come to the determination to separate from them, and I have no doubt by our united exertions, with our dear father O'Connors as our guide, we shall not only prevail against our dissatisfied brethren, but also trample upon that reptile, Russell, who elevated himself to the position he now stands in by acts of a cunning and deceitful character.

Now, my dear Sir, I conclude, by expressing a fervent hope that this brief letter, in conjunction with many others of my brethren, will not be unavailing, and then harmony, peace, and concord will prevail. I am, my dear Sir, Your affectionate son, THOMAS C. COOK.

Edinburgh July 30.

AN ADDRESS TO THAT PORTION OF THE LAND AND VITALITY WHICH HAVE ENTIRE EVIDENCE IN MR. O'CONNOR.

In looking over the Star of the 21st inst., and reviewing the different resolutions passed at the different meetings in reference to the Land Company, there is none I so much admire as those passed at Bulwell. They say: "That we have full confidence in Mr. O'Connors, we think it is not advisable to have anything to do with the law, but let all the property belong to him." "That there be bonus and ballot, so that there may be one chance for the poor members, and two for those who have money." All well disposed members have expressed confidence in Mr. O'Connors, but not in those who have the controlling power of the law. I fondly hope that our brethren at Bulwell will be supported, and that their sentiments may be triumphantly carried at the forthcoming Conference. Sir, I state: "That he has no objection to have anything to do with the law, but let all the property belong to him." "That there be bonus and ballot, so that there may be one chance for the poor members, and two for those who have money." All well disposed members have expressed confidence in Mr. O'Connors, but not in those who have the controlling power of the law. I fondly hope that our brethren at Bulwell will be supported, and that their sentiments may be triumphantly carried at the forthcoming Conference.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Sir,—I, with many others, have been grieved at the conclusion you came to concerning the Land Company. I hope you will not give us the word of trouble; by trouble, I mean—your leaving the cause of the poor, who are so much in need of your aid. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL HALL.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Sir,—I, with many others, have been grieved at the conclusion you came to concerning the Land Company. I hope you will not give us the word of trouble; by trouble, I mean—your leaving the cause of the poor, who are so much in need of your aid. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL HALL.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Sir,—I, with many others, have been grieved at the conclusion you came to concerning the Land Company. I hope you will not give us the word of trouble; by trouble, I mean—your leaving the cause of the poor, who are so much in need of your aid. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL HALL.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Sir,—I, with many others, have been grieved at the conclusion you came to concerning the Land Company. I hope you will not give us the word of trouble; by trouble, I mean—your leaving the cause of the poor, who are so much in need of your aid. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL HALL.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Sir,—I, with many others, have been grieved at the conclusion you came to concerning the Land Company. I hope you will not give us the word of trouble; by trouble, I mean—your leaving the cause of the poor, who are so much in need of your aid. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL HALL.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Sir,—I, with many others, have been grieved at the conclusion you came to concerning the Land Company. I hope you will not give us the word of trouble; by trouble, I mean—your leaving the cause of the poor, who are so much in need of your aid. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL HALL.

cause it to receive that respect and attention it demands in the house. When the enemy is attacking it is not a fit time for an army to lose its commander; and now that a union has taken place—about to do so—the Russell and Peel party, for the purpose of impeding the progress of the movement, and to give tenants long leases, fixed rent, and to ballot similar to the way which I have mentioned, it would revive confidence in the members; it would go on more prosperous than ever, and the members would see some reasonable chance of their being made independent labourers for life. If you think the above remarks worth a place in the Star, you will oblige, J. W. H. S., A Member of the Company.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Sir,—It appears from the statements made in the Star that you have entertained thoughts of retiring into private life. It is not to be wondered at that such should be the result, owing to what you have endured from real enemies and pretended friends; but, to make a long story short, I tell you, in the most unmistakable language, that you cannot act thus—your true friends are very numerous, and they will not let you go, and, by the Lord Harry, I am determined you shall not go. "Come, we come," you must be at our house, or else it will be too late. I am not disposed to give Johnny Russell and his cloud of confederates a sweet morsel of congratulation by letting O'Connors, our chief, retire in the present state of emergency. No, no; this would be food for their slanders, and would only serve to annihilate everything pertaining to justice and righteousness. The subject I am writing upon is very disagreeable, and I cannot dwell upon it; I must content myself by reminding you, my dear Sir, that your disfigurement is so serious, that you must be sympathised with; but still you must provide for them, and knowing as I do that you are an affectionate and not a selfish man, I am sure you will, I beseech you as a son to devise such means as I consider best for our welfare, and I, for one of your numerous progeny, and many more of my brethren, will work as hard as we can in order to make you comfortable, and give you every consolation that lies in our power. There are many of our brethren very self-willed and very perverse, but I and a great many of our sons have come to the determination to separate from them, and I have no doubt by our united exertions, with our dear father O'Connors as our guide, we shall not only prevail against our dissatisfied brethren, but also trample upon that reptile, Russell, who elevated himself to the position he now stands in by acts of a cunning and deceitful character.

Now, my dear Sir, I conclude, by expressing a fervent hope that this brief letter, in conjunction with many others of my brethren, will not be unavailing, and then harmony, peace, and concord will prevail. I am, my dear Sir, Your affectionate son, THOMAS C. COOK.

Edinburgh July 30.

AN ADDRESS TO THAT PORTION OF THE LAND AND VITALITY WHICH HAVE ENTIRE EVIDENCE IN MR. O'CONNOR.

In looking over the Star of the 21st inst., and reviewing the different resolutions passed at the different meetings in reference to the Land Company, there is none I so much admire as those passed at Bulwell. They say: "That we have full confidence in Mr. O'Connors, we think it is not advisable to have anything to do with the law, but let all the property belong to him." "That there be bonus and ballot, so that there may be one chance for the poor members, and two for those who have money." All well disposed members have expressed confidence in Mr. O'Connors, but not in those who have the controlling power of the law. I fondly hope that our brethren at Bulwell will be supported, and that their sentiments may be triumphantly carried at the forthcoming Conference.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Sir,—I, with many others, have been grieved at the conclusion you came to concerning the Land Company. I hope you will not give us the word of trouble; by trouble, I mean—your leaving the cause of the poor, who are so much in need of your aid. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL HALL.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Sir,—I, with many others, have been grieved at the conclusion you came to concerning the Land Company. I hope you will not give us the word of trouble; by trouble, I mean—your leaving the cause of the poor, who are so much in need of your aid. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL HALL.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Sir,—I, with many others, have been grieved at the conclusion you came to concerning the Land Company. I hope you will not give us the word of trouble; by trouble, I mean—your leaving the cause of the poor, who are so much in need of your aid. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL HALL.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Sir,—I, with many others, have been grieved at the conclusion you came to concerning the Land

The Provinces

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF AN ILLEGIT SOAP MANUFACTORY.—Information having been communicated to the police that an extensive illicit soap manufactory was being carried on in some premises situate No. 1, Greenfield-mews, near the junction of the New-road, at twelve o'clock on Sunday night, Inspector Penny, G. who is also an inland revenue officer, in company with Mr. William Hillyard, proceeded thither for the purpose of seizing the property. They found an extensive illicit soap manufactory, with several large boilers weighing up to a ton each, being full of fat, a great number of tubs, barrels, cans, moulds, soap lumps, and a large quantity of waste, and a fire said to have originated in consequence of some plumbers having taken a grate of fire upon the roof for the purpose of molting metal.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—An inquest was held a few days since on the body of a young man named Scanlebury, who was employed as a cooper's boy's dockyard, which was found on the mud near the Saltash-road. It appeared that the deceased and a companion named Worsley, had been drinking at the Mill-house inn, during the latter part of the day, and that they had returned to the mill-house at about six o'clock. They then proceeded to the Camel's Head, when they had something more to drink, and the deceased fell asleep. He was at

SELF-DESTRUCTION BY A MILITARY OFFICER.—An inquiry was held on Saturday last, at the Bee Hive Hotel, Cheltenham, to ascertain the circumstances which led to the death of Captain Robert Colville, assistant commissary-general, and residing at the Beehive Hotel, Cheltenham, who was found dead on the floor of his own premises, in the afternoon of the 21st day. The deceased had attained the advanced age of seventy, and was generally cheerful in his demeanour. Another case, the circumstances of which were admitted on no doubt, was that of one Mr. Garnett, deceased further, and the prisoner had also been found dead on the floor of his own premises, on the 2nd of December last, from Messrs. Ashton and Co., and another sum of £5 18s. 6d. in February from another firm. Neither of these sums had been accounted for by him. The prisoner was committed for trial on two indictments.

Ireland.

THE FATAL CONFLICT AT DOLLY'S BRAE.—The government inquiry respecting the fatal conflict at Dolly's Brae, and the subsequent murders and wreckings in the hamlet of Mahermayo, is to commence on Monday next, before Mr. Berwick, Q.C., at the Court-house of Castlewellan.

[illegible]

THE CHOLERA.
INQUESTS.

THE CHOLERA.

On Monday afternoon Mr. Payne, the city coroner, made an inquest at the White Hart-tavern, Giltspur-street, on the bodies of Richard Evans and Thomas Jones, whose deaths were caused by cholera. The coroner alleged to have been

DEVONPORT.—It has been remarked that although the cholera has been so bad in the three towns of Devonport, Plymouth, and Stonehouse, there has

AN ENORMOUS wire rope has just been made at Gateshead, for India, apparently to be used in constructing a bridge. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, and 500 feet long, and it weighs ninety pounds per fathom.

