

Foreign Intelligence.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

VIENNA, JULY 31.—The news from Hungary is very important, and quite authentic. Georgey has crossed the Theiss at Tokay, which was already before his arrival in possession of an Hungarian force from the arrival of the Theiss, and fortified. Neither Gen. Sacken nor Gen. Sarm from coming from the opposite direction, advanced to force Georgey from the Theiss. When he arrived from Hainau at Miskolcz, he found the latter place already in possession of the Hungarians, who were from the east or from Georgey's camp he knew not, but he was repulsed, and before the 3rd army corps came to his assistance, Georgey had, with his 45,000 men and 120 cannon, gained Tokay. There he remains. In the meantime Paskiewitch, stirred by all manner of misses from Warsaw to strike some decisive blow, has crossed the Theiss at the point where the road from Erlau to Debreczin intersects that river. Here from Poros to the last town on the right bank, there is a wide running stream, the marshy river bed. This was completely swept by the artillery of the Hungarian corps upon the left bank; but according to accounts which may be considered of official authority, it was taken by the Russian vanguard of Paskiewitch, of the 2nd corps; and not without considerable resistance on the part of the Hungarians, he succeeded in establishing his quarters on the 28th at Tissa Pured.

The Hungarian official journal "Kozlog," of the 19th, besides publishing several remarkable pieces of intelligence, seemed to contain a great deal of fortunate surmises of a serious crisis in the Hungarian affairs. It begins with a sentence printed in large letters, telling the people their fatherland is saved. "Szegény hazánk ment-e?"—"Our poor country is saved!" Think what that must carry balm into the souls of myriads. Then it goes on to tell about the capture of Temesvár, and how 80,000 stand of arms and 2,000,000 of boxes were won there. Then there is a letter of the restless Bem to Kossuth, wanting to leave Transylvania and come into the Banat, or rather to the Theiss; as if disdaining such petty wars as Loder and Gschellen, and wanting to have a fling at the head of the war, the Prince Field-Marshal Paskiewitch himself. Lastly, the parliament is at Szegedin.

Haynau, on the 29th ult., shifted his headquarters from Ketskemét to Pöleghaz. No resistance was shown anywhere. The inhabitants supplied the camp with all sorts of provisions.

Paskiewitch's headquarters, on the 28th ult., were at Poroslo.

The headquarters of the Ban were, on the 27th, still at Ruma. Kossuth had sustained several skirmishes since the 22nd.

The German papers contain further accounts of shootings and hangings, of spoliation and robbery, committed on schoolmasters, clergymen, merchants, &c., by the Austrian commanders and other Austrian authorities in Hungary, under the sanction of what they are pleased to define "martial law," as if martial law or any other law can justify cold-blooded murder, cruelty, and cowardly vengeance.

Head Quarters, Oerkeby, July 28.—This morning we marched to Oerkeby, a pretty village, like Oerkeby. Before the committee of the revolution took place. A schoolmaster in the neighbourhood of Oerkeby was accused of promoting the formation of the militia, and to have taken the situation of captain over that body. Four witnesses having proved the fact he was condemned by court martial, and the sentence was carried into effect this morning, at four o'clock, by shooting him. The accused, on his defence, displayed much natural eloquence, and great coolness up to the last moment. Immediately before the muskets made their fatal report he cried out, with an inspired voice: "Elen a Magyarorszag!" (Long live Hungary!)

There appears in the "Wiener Zeitung" an imperial ordinance, breaking the appointments of the Hungarian government to ecclesiastical dignities of the catholic church. The preamble deprecates the dereliction of the imperial cause shown by the catholic clergy, and stigmatises the harmony with which the convocation of catholic bishops in October at Pesth had co-operated with the committee of national defence for pushing the ends of the revolution. The Emperor accepts the resignation of the primacy by John Ham, Bishop of Szatmar, appointed by the Hungarian government last year, and while the piety of that prelate is acknowledged, his excessive mildness is censured. Also the appointments of Lonois, Bishop of Csanad, to be Bishop of Erlau, of the priest Horvath to be Bishop of Csanad, and of the canon Jekellaus to be bishop in the Zips, are declared null and void. The primacy and bishopric of Rade, vacated by the resignation of John Ham, are bestowed upon the Bishop of Fankirchen, John Baptist Seikowsky, of Nagyk.

The "Independence Bells," of August 4, contain a letter from the Vienna correspondent dated July 30, who says that Georgey, in the battle he fought against the Russians near Sziksz, between Keschau and Miskolcz, made 5,000 prisoners. There was a report also at Vienna that the corps of the Imperialists which proceeded from Pesth towards the south, had been repulsed by Dembinski, between Czegled and Szolnok, to the very outskirts of Rakos near Pesth. Another report on the exchange was exactly the contrary, and that Dembinski had been beaten with the loss of several thousand prisoners, but the correspondent does not inform us what effect this rumour had on the Austrian forces.

Perczel, whose army has been annihilated so often by the Vienna journals, is now, they say, at the head of 40,000 men, and they make him retreat before a less number of Imperialists. The "National Gazette" of Berlin says, on the other hand: "General Yetter, with the greater part of the Magyar army, has attacked Haynau in the flank; behind Haynau is Dembinski at Czegled and Szolnok, and before him is Perczel, while Georgey, who has not crossed the Theiss, and who has contented himself with making a near Tokay, of the points most favourable for the passage, is occupying Paskiewitch on the road from Kaschau to Pesth. We consequently see that Haynau's position is indeed desperate, and should he be beaten, the main force of the Russians under the Prince of Warsaw would find itself literally surrounded on all sides.

We learn from Constantinople that Omar Pasha and Taur Effendi have transmitted intelligence to their government of General Bem having defeated the Austro-Russian forces near Tokay, and a Russian force at Ragos. They state that General Dick had been severely wounded, and that General Luder, who is slightly wounded, has summoned all the troops in Wallachia to his aid. The Russians are represented as much distressed for want of provisions; the Wallachian waggons who were pressed into the transport service, having cut their traces at the defile of Precial, and fled with their horses, on account of the harsh treatment they received from the Russian soldiers. Forty waggons are said to have arrived at Jassy, with wounded Russians from the army under General Fregy, who had failed in his attempt to pass the defile of Pytos, and had retreated towards the Bukovina.

Bem was said to be dangerously ill in some place near Maras-Vasarely, in Transylvania.

A letter from Czerowitz, of July 27, asserts that the Hungarians have invaded Moldavia with 5,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry and five pieces of artillery, that the Russian General Ustragoff had retreated before a superior force of Russian troops. Moller had sent in all haste from Jassy to oppose the progress of the insurgents. At the same time he had ordered reinforcements in Hessarabia. Jassy was completely evacuated by the Russians, and only a small militia force was at present stationed there.

Private reports received at Vienna on the 30th ult., state that the Austrians lost 30,000 muskets and eighty-five pieces of ordnance at Temesvár. The sortie made by the Magyars at Cornon was merely to secure the bringing in of a supply of live oxen sent to them.

Emisaries from Kossuth were at work in Croatia, especially in the cities.

Strong guerrilla bands were moving about near Kaschau, Eperies, and Miskolcz; everywhere in short in rear of the Russian armies; they formed fragmentary parts of Georgey's army; moreover the Russian garrisons left behind were too weak to check or suppress them. The task of these guerrilla troops was to cut off from the Russians all their supplies of provisions and fodder, and to keep the Slovaks in check. It was confidently asserted that Haynau was in Presburg on the 30th ultimo.

A recent letter from the seat of war in Hungary describes in considerable detail the formidable auxiliary "Magyar" armies have found in the wild population scattered over the vast steppes and forests of the north, particularly the horse-herds, or tenders of the "koss," of wild horses of the plains, the swineherds, and fishers. The first named of these are especially dreaded, as they carry and use with deadly skill. It is simply the whip which they select and catch any horse of the kind

they wish to tame and dispose of. The application of it in war is quite a novelty. It has a handle not more than two feet in length, while the thumb measures from fifteen to twenty; a leaden ball is fixed to the end of it, with smaller ones at different distances from it, like a shot on a fishing line; when thrown it acts like a lasso, curling round man or horse, or it strikes either to the earth with a crushing blow. The horseherds (or "Chykos") are so skilful in the use of this weapon, that at full gallop they will strike an enemy with unerring certainty, on any part of the body they please. In skirmishes any isolated foot soldier, if he fires his musket, and misses, is lost before he can attempt to reload—the wild horseman rushes past, and with the sweep of his ball-loaded throng stretches him lifeless on the earth by a blow on the head. There are some thousands of these men in the Hungarian armies, and they are generally mixed with the light Hessars and sent against the heavy Austrian cavalry. They often strike the officers from their horses with incredible dexterity. The wounds this weapon inflicts are described as frightful. Before it was known that these horseherds were serving in the Hungarian ranks, a great number of cuirassiers were brought into Pesth, wounded in a manner the military surgeons could not explain. The injury was neither a cut, nor a puncture, nor a gun-shot wound, and the soldiers were for a long time ashamed to own that they were wounded by a weapon as a whip. Fortunately, it can only be used where the horseman has ample space; in anything like "close order" it would be as dangerous to friends as foes. One of these men was lately taken prisoner at Wieselburg, and, probably to obtain an exact knowledge of the power of his arm, he was ordered to display his skill in the camp. A stuffed figure was set up, the Austrian officers pointing out the parts to be struck, as soon as the subject was brought forward, the Emperor, as well as the Emperor's son, M. Jules Pavre, De Montalembert, E. Arago, and others of note, had inscribed their names to speak on this subject. M. Armand unfortunately did not perform his task so well as we might have hoped. He merely told the Chamber what they all well knew, that the French Republic had sneaked to Rome under false pretences; that its only object was to upset the Roman Republic and establish the temporal authority of the Pope. He upbraided the government with having sent troops to Rome to destroy a Republic precisely similar to its own in every respect, and emanating from the same sources. M. de Tocqueville delivered a lengthy and shuffling reply. After which, M. Jules Pavre delivered a brilliant speech attacking the Minister and exposing the falsehoods and crimes of the government. He spoke for more than an hour and a half, when, complaining of fatigue, and having a great deal more to say, the debate was adjourned, and the Chamber rose at a quarter to seven o'clock.

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SATURDAY.—Yesterday M. Passy made his financial statement. He acknowledged that a deficit of 550 millions was yawning like a gulph before the government. To fill it up, he proposes a loan of 200 millions, besides other measures, including new taxes, of which the detail is not yet made known.

Jean Sourest, one of the most ardent disciples of the Fourier school, appeared before the Paris Police-court on Saturday to answer a charge of having distributed printed papers in the streets without a licence. These papers were entitled, "St. Resurrection," "Universal Felicity," and "Cry of Distress." He was sentenced to imprisonment for six days.

M. Duchene, responsible editor of "Le Peuple," was yesterday again condemned by default to five years' imprisonment, and 6,000 francs, for having published articles on the 9th, 10th, and 11th May last, exciting the citizens to hatred of the government, to civil war, disobedience to the laws, &c. M. Duchene is in the prison of Sainte Pelagie.

The "Monteur" publishes a decree, signed by the President of the Republic, summoning the Councils-General to open their session on the 27th inst., and to close it on the 10th of September, throughout the departments of the Republic. The Councils of each arrondissement are to meet on the 15th of September, and to continue their sittings for five days.

PARIS, MONDAY.—The government, after shuffling and shifting from excuse to prevarication, has consented to meet the interpellations of M. Armand, which were accordingly brought forward in the Chamber this afternoon. A cabinet council was held at the Elysee this morning, when it was proposed to stave off the inquiry, but the Minister of Foreign Affairs was shamed into consenting to let the matter take its course by the advice of his colleagues. As soon as the subject was brought forward, the President of the Assembly announced that M. Jules Pavre, De Montalembert, E. Arago, and others of note, had inscribed their names to speak on this subject. M. Armand unfortunately did not perform his task so well as we might have hoped. He merely told the Chamber what they all well knew, that the French Republic had sneaked to Rome under false pretences; that its only object was to upset the Roman Republic and establish the temporal authority of the Pope. He upbraided the government with having sent troops to Rome to destroy a Republic precisely similar to its own in every respect, and emanating from the same sources. M. de Tocqueville delivered a lengthy and shuffling reply. After which, M. Jules Pavre delivered a brilliant speech attacking the Minister and exposing the falsehoods and crimes of the government. He spoke for more than an hour and a half, when, complaining of fatigue, and having a great deal more to say, the debate was adjourned, and the Chamber rose at a quarter to seven o'clock.

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THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN POLITICS, HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

Edited by G. JULIAN HARNEY.

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 2. The Rise and Progress of the Hungarian Struggle.
 3. Our Inheritance: The Land Common Property.
 4. Labour's Wrongs.
 5. The Ten Hours Bill.
 6. Social Reform: Principles and Projects of Louis Blanc.
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Well did the July number of the *Democratic Review* exclaim—"Is it not infamous, O England! that you have a magazine in your hands, which is the only one in the world that is not a mere organ of the ruling class? Why do you not transfer those noble sentiments to our columns; and we will be glad to give them a place of honour in our pages."

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To Correspondents.

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provide for all its members. Each individual that grows up in it must find a livelihood somehow or other; if he be not put in the way to earn it in a lawful manner, he will seek it by unlawful means; if he be not taught to lead a sober life, he will live a life of dissipation—but still he will live; if society refuse to take notice of him as an object of its care and protection, he will force it to notice him as an object of its self-defence and his vengeance. Would it not, therefore, be infinitely wiser, that society should bestow the requisite attention and expense willingly, at a time when it has it in its power to manage, at a time when the proper education of the individual thrown on its care—to an honest and sober life, and to a useful participation in the labour which the maintenance of society requires, rather than in the vain hope of evading the sacrifice, to leave the individual in a condition in which he must inevitably become an enemy? Would it not be wiser at an early period to attach him to society by the ties of gratitude, than to punish him, when it is too late, for an alienation which was but the natural consequence of the physical, mental, and moral destitution which he was left to struggle unassisted?

Such was in effect the question raised by Lord ASHLEY, when lately bringing the case of the 30,000 juvenile outcasts, who prowl about the streets of the metropolis, under the notice of Parliament. Anything more painful, or more deplorable, than the facts contained in that statement, it is impossible to imagine, and when it is remembered that it applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to the same class in every one of our large towns, it reads like an indictment of deliberate murder against the nation. Lord ASHLEY proved by statistical returns, that very few persons commit crime for the first time after twenty years of age. Crime is first committed, in the great mass of instances, just at that period of life when the mind is most open to the best influences and most favourably disposed for receiving the best impressions, and it is therefore evident, that the seeds of crime being sown in early life, if they were eradicated then, the parties would not grow up into adult criminals.

But let us take a few examples of the manner in which they actually grow up. A short time ago, Lord ASHLEY being desirous of seeing some of these seed-plots of crime, and the places where these unfortunate creatures slept, visited them at night in company with some other persons who felt a similar humane interest on the subject. They found hundreds lying under dry arches, under doorways, and in out-houses, but most of them under the arches of incomplete houses. These arches were quite inaccessible, being blocked up in front, with the exception of an aperture just large enough to allow a person to creep in, and the only way of knowing whether there was any person inside or not, was by thrusting in a lantern, when five or six individuals were generally found inside. Of the persons so discovered he examined thirty-three, whose ages varied from twelve to eighteen years. Out of the thirty-three twenty-four had no parents—six had one parent each, and three had stop-mothers. They were so begrimed with filth and covered with vermin, that it was difficult to go near them. Twenty of them had no shirts, and nine no shoes; twelve had been once in prison—three, twice—three had been four times—four, eight times—and one, a youth of fourteen years of age, had been twelve times in prison. Most of them could not recollect of ever having slept in a bed during the last three years, and when asked how they managed in winter during the cold weather, they replied, "We lie eight or ten together in these holes." They fairly confessed that they had no means of subsistence but begging or stealing, and that the only mode by which they could turn a penny legitimately was, by picking up old bones and selling them. Such is the indigent state of these pre-doomed criminals. Every avenue to honest industry is closed against them. Destitute of clothing, of education—character—and influence—there is not the remotest chance of their ever obtaining a situation in which, by their own labour, they may support themselves. The cause of Ishmael of life is upon them. Their hand is against every man, and every man's hand is against them. Let us follow their melancholy career a little farther, and with the same authority, take a peep into an adult thieves' meeting. "Last year," said his Lordship, "he received a paper signed by 150 of the most notorious thieves in London, asking him to meet them at a place in the Minories, and to give them the best counsel he could, as to the mode in which they could extricate themselves from their wretched position. He went to their appointment, and found 250 instead of 150 assembled. They said, 'We are tired to death of the life we lead—we are best by every misery—our lives are a burden to us, for we never know from sunrise to sunset whether we shall have a full meal, or any meal at all. How can we escape from such a wretched life?' Is there not something profoundly touching in this cry from the eastward wretches of our modern civilisation? It sounds like the accusing voice of old Cain, where is thy brother Abel?" and, as of old, the reply, "Am I my brother's keeper?" will not excuse our neglect of the means by which these lost members of society might have been saved from ruin. What was Lord ASHLEY's reply to the questions put to him—What his counsel to these miserable men? Did he hold out hope of restoration to society, and the chance of purification from the stains of vice and crime, by a life of probationary industry? Not at all. Society, which neglected them, and made a life of theft an inevitable necessity, cannot offer compensation for the ruin it has caused, or open a door of escape to the victims it has made. Lord ASHLEY told them—and most truly—that at the present day competition was so great that no situation became vacant but there were at least three applicants for it; and, more especially was the difficulty increased in their case, when men, whose characters were tainted, came in competition with others on whose character there was no stain. To that they replied—taught by bitter experience—"What you say is most true; we have tried to get honest employment, and we cannot; our tainted character meets us everywhere." Even when some of them are so fortunate as to secure places they are hunted out of them, and driven back upon their old miserable life. One young man gave his Lordship a case in point. He had contrived to get a good situation, and, after some time, his employer was as well pleased with him as he was with his employer, when a policeman came one day to his master, and asked him if he was aware he was employing a convicted felon? The master, on ascertaining such was the case, discharged him immediately; and he was once more driven back to live by plunder.

The country is indebted to the benevolent nobleman we have so frequently named, for bringing such facts as these into notoriety. He himself shrinks from proposing a remedy commensurate with the evils which he depicts, the gigantic outlines. But in the very nature of things and incited by the instinct of self-preservation alone, the middle classes and the Government must ere long make an effort of an adequate and remedial character.

The heartless and flimsy arguments by which the Home Secretary excused the Government for withdrawing even the paltry allowance for aiding the emigration of a few of these juvenile criminals, which was made last year, modern statesmanship. It is true, no doubt, that to take 100 or even 200 of these young outcasts away to a colony where a chance of an honest life is opened out to them, does to some extent seem like a premium to their class.

Be it so

blood-spotted. The second child Amelia, had a
handkerchief tied round her neck, whilst round the

[illegible]

