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"DOWN! DOWN!! DOWN!!! DOWN WITH THE WHIGS."

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

FRIENDS AND BROTHER CHARTISTS,

Not afraid to adopt the policy of an enemy when that policy is good, I adopt the good motto of the bad Corn-Law League,

"ONE THING AT A TIME."

In the above motto I have set you a task, one of easy accomplishment, and one most necessary to be performed; it is, to hurl from office and from power the "base, bloody, and brutal Whigs;" not upon the same principle upon which I have previously urged the necessity of placing them in opposition, because, utterly disgraced as they now are, they would be useless even in that state for which nature designed them.

Last week it was our painful duty to record the expatriation of Cuffey and four others, for acts originated, fostered, encouraged, and matured by the Secretary of State for the Home Department. Yes, he cannot be absolved of the crime of felony, unless he pleads guilty to the charge of delegation of his duty to detectives, police, spies, and informers. You will bear in mind that whenever a charge was made against the police in the House of Commons, the flippant official was instantly prepared with evidence to establish the virtue, the courage, the forbearance and loyalty of his brother conspirators. You must further understand that Mallalieu is a superintendent of police, and that Marks is an inspector of police, and that it is the duty of those subordinate spies to make a report of every thing that comes within their knowledge, connected with the duties of their department, to the Spy General once a day, or oftener, if need be; that is, if a policeman has information to communicate, he communicates it to the inspector of his body, the inspector communicates it to the superintendent of his department, the superintendent communicates it to the commissioners, and the commissioners communicate it to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. Hence you find that every link in the chain is complete; and you can come to no other possible conclusion than that Powell and Davis acted immediately under the directions of Sir George Grey, or that the inspectors, superintendents, and commissioners of police withheld from the Secretary of State evidence—the want of a knowledge of which might have jeopardised the peace of the country. And hence we can arrive at no other conclusion than that the Whigs—who fomented treason and rebellion in 1832 for the purpose of achieving power—organised treason and rebellion in 1848 for the purpose of preserving power; as every man who has watched their proceedings from the French Revolution down to the close of the Session of Parliament, must admit that their tenure of office depended not upon the confidence placed in them, but upon the amount of fear with which they could inspire their opponents.

Whenever a question was debated upon which the Whigs were likely to be defeated, the all-absorbing consideration was not, "Is the measure a good one?" but, "Is it safe in these perilous times to run the hazard of a defeat, and thus create that confusion consequent upon the formation of a new administration?" Now such was precisely the genius that preserved the Whigs. By them the distracted state of the country was constantly urged upon their middle class supporters as the cause of the depression of trade, and so vital a question was it made with them, that they granted an additional two millions of your money to effect this necessary object, while their friends cannot reflect without disgust upon their performances during the past session. So much for their English treason, which fortunately for the country terminated in Whig felony; and now for their Irish doings.

"Trial by Jury" is said to be the bulwark of the British Constitution—and when a thief or a murderer is tried and acquitted, the Press is loud in its commendation of Trial by Jury, as it is better that ninety and nine guilty persons should escape, than that one innocent person should suffer. O'Brien was tried for sedition, and was acquitted, and then Trial by Jury was to be annihilated, and the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended—and, be it remembered, that, from the trial and acquittal of O'Brien, down to the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, he is not charged, on his recent trial, with one single illegal act—but when he discovered that the Suspension of the Constitution in Ireland was intended, not as an amended indictment, but as an irrefutable conviction, he had recourse to such means as he presumed would protect him against arrest without conviction or even trial. And here, as in England, we discover the abominable tricks to which the Papist Attorney General is compelled to resort to establish the guilt of his victim. The practice in Ireland is, when the evidence for the Crown breaks down, two, three, or so many policemen as may be necessary, are placed in the witness-box, who are prepared to swear anything, and are always at command; and I recollect, upon one occasion, Baron Foster was most indignant with me for exposing the perjury of one of those witnesses. It is difficult to break them down, for two reasons—firstly, they profess to give their evidence from notes taken at the time, but fresh written; and, secondly, they feel conscious that the stronger their evidence—whether true or not—the greater their recommendation for promotion.

In O'Brien's case, the Attorney's Clerk, Dobbin, not only broke down, but every word of his evidence was rendered inadmissible by the evidence of Mr Dalton—and then, as is the custom, the Crown has recourse to the police stationed in Mrs M'Cormick's house. And here we find that the most distant heard words which those nearest to Mr O'Brien did not hear—while we have the damning fact, that the Crown Solicitor, and the chief official to the Lord Lieutenant, withheld a number of those police whose evidence would not suit them. And after such an exhibition as this, the Press, and especially the "*Times*," exults in the impartiality of the trial; while the impartial reader will find that, in every case where Counsel for the prisoner appealed to the Court upon the most simple points of law, the answer of the Court, was not "more water," "water again," "another drink," but 'WHAT DOES THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SAY?' thus abandoning their own functions to the caprice of the official. However, Smith O'Brien is convicted—his property is confiscated—his wife is widowed—his children are orphans—and his country weeps o'er the fate of the descendant of one of her Kings; while the English people—although by no means as sensitive or patriotic as the Irish people—mourn over the fate of Cuffey and his associates. But why wimper like children? Why sob like women? when the combined action of men, who profess to feel, is all-powerful, and capable of avenging the violation of right, the destruction of Trial by Jury, and the annihilation of the British Constitution?

By action I mean bringing the combined will of the country to bear upon the oppressors; to hurl them from office, regardless as to who shall fill their places, resting satisfied that the change must be for the better. It is impossible, wholly and utterly impossible, that even the middle-classes of this country, who were to constitute the National Guard of the "*Times*," can longer tolerate Whig rule, after the recent exposures at the Old Bailey and Clonmel; but what will operate still more forcibly upon their order is the heavy expense necessary to support Whig treason.

Now, I do not set you a hard task when I ask you not to rest until you commence the work of Whig expulsion; no matter who is to succeed, any change must be for the better, as it would be impossible to select a more dangerous, vindictive, or incompetent government. And I think, after the evidence of Davis and Powell, that many of their associates went armed to Kennington-common, and that the co-operation of 50,000 thieves was relied upon, you can come to no other conclusion than that the anniversary of Kennington-common, the 10th of April—will be celebrated with as much pomp and solemnity, by the people, as the anniversary of Waterloo is by the survivors of that battle. You are perfectly aware that men, when they grow old, will act upon their previous training, instruction, and education; and you must be aware that the present mind of Ireland owes its training to the Whigs under the tutorage of Daniel O'Connell, who was made their instrument to urge an excited people to the very verge of treason, halting them at that point which secured patronage for himself and power for his guilty confederates; and it is, therefore, to Whig training that the present disaffection of Ireland must be ascribed; and after the recent exhibition in that country and England, no doubt can exist in any man's mind that the united people of both countries will solemnly and imperatively demand the expulsion of the fomentors of sedition, felony, and treason.

Look over the history of Ireland since 1836, when O'Connell made his compact with Lord Duncannon, then Lord Lieutenant; reflect upon his triumphant tour through Scotland and the north of England, when he organised the enthusiasm of the whole country for no other purpose than to measure Whig patronage by the value of the barter. Then mark his career from that hour to the day of his death. In 1837, when the Queen came to the throne, the question of Repeal was merged in "Loyalty to our lovely young Queen." His huzza was the loudest of the crowd, his cap was the highest in the flight, and his tongue was the largest in the left side of his cheek as he bamboozled his gaping gulls. From that election to 1841, he warmed his poor relations in Government situations, and again the question of Repeal was abandoned, and whoever "divides the liberal party is an enemy to his country" was Ireland's accepted motto. During that period, from 1837 to 1841, there was little agitation in Ireland, none beyond what was necessary to preserve appearances and secure patronage; the pot was kept simmering until the Tories came into office—when the Whig bellows again set it bubbling—patronage became slack—doubt succeeded zeal—many deserted the ranks who were disappointed of patronage—the monster meetings took place—Clontarf was suppressed by proclamation, but the threatened opposition was not a tenth part as great as that by which the Kennington-common meeting was to be suppressed; while Dublin, unlike London, represented the national mind and the national strength, and yet, unlike the reviled Chartists of London, the bold defier of Toryism surrendered at discretion, and abandoned the project.

Did the Whigs, then, on the bleak side of the Treasury bench, denounce Daniel O'Connell as a traitor? on the contrary; after conviction, they hailed his appearance in the House of Commons with a round of hearty cheers, and filled Covent Garden Theatre with enthusiastic guests to receive him, and the drama finished by three Whig judges declaring his conviction illegal. But what would be the decision of those judges now, if an appeal were made on behalf of those who have followed his teaching, but not his practice of halting at Whig patronage?

The "*Times*," with characteristic modesty, comments upon O'Brien's trial and conviction, and tells its readers that it is not in the habit of discussing those trials during their progress. But will this pure and immaculate organ point out one single trial that has taken place in England or Ireland, that it has not commented upon and prejudged before trial, during the trial, and after conviction, and in every case the trial has been fair and impartial, and the sentence has been most merciful and mild? But we shall be glad to see how this apostate journal will now defend the immaculate Whigs against the evidence of General Napier—against the evidence furnished by Lord John Russell's letter to the Birmingham sympathisers—and against the evidence of Powell and Davis, their subornedand paid coadjutors.

When Parliament meets again, that clemency extended to Whig rule through the fears of the country party, will no longer be extended towards them, the one universal shout throughout the land will be—England wants not, and will not tolerate, the rule of a faction that bases its power upon incipient revolution and treason, only capable of being checked by conferring patronage upon its Confederates; and never again will the restoration of the Whigs to power be tolerated by any influential class in this country.

Brother Chartists, the reign of terror has ended in the unequivocal conviction of its creators, as the reign of middle class policy has been wrecked upon the accomplishment of free trade. And I think I may appeal to every man who has heard my speeches, and read my writings upon the subject of free trade, from the year 1834 to the present moment, that I have not made one false prediction with regard to the effect of that measure; nor do I think that the manufacturers of England will deny that they have "CAUGHT A TARTAR."

The means relied upon for the suppression of Chartism have ended in the destruction of Whiggery. They could not, as of old, support the "FAT YOUNG GENTLEMAN," as their caterer for support, through incipient revolution, while that power which was O'Connell's staff is now to be bribed by State endowment. The Catholic priesthood, it seems, are to be paid by the State, but I will tell you wherein this last crutch of Whiggery will fail. The priests at present have influence with the Irish people; but once pension them, or in any way link them to the State; and not only will their influence perish, but they will become the chief objects of jealousy, suspicion, contempt, and vengeance. They are only influential because they are considered powerful in agitation, and infallible in religion; but the moment that the charm of religious infallibility vanishes, that moment will political power disappear, and the Irish priesthood, once pensioned by the Protestant State, will become not only inoperative, but despised.

The Irish Catholics, like all other sects, look not for toleration or equality, but for ascendancy; and as they constitute the blood, the race, the numerical strength, and the great power of the nation, as long as the principle of ascendancy is recognised and tolerated, they are entitled to their legitimate position.

In 1735, the Irish Parliament was bought; in 1782, the Volunteers were bought by the distribution of patronage, and the bestowal of power upon the leaders; in 1800, the Irish Parliament was bought; in 1836, the Irish representatives were sold to the English Minister, and from that period down to the present, the whole international policy has been one of barter and patronage; and the reader of English and Irish history must acknowledge the fact, that those several changes of administration have been preceded by a reign of terror, until, at length, the policy has militated against its propounders, and now the Whigs have been wrecked by those very means upon which they formerly relied for power. And why? because, as of old, they could not barter treason for patronage with the leaders of the Irish people.

When discontent is natural, and not the mere creation of political jugglers, that discontent becomes irresistible, it cannot be roused and suppressed at the bidding of a showman—the mind cannot be presented in various forms like the sheet of paper in the showman's hand; it assumes a distinct position, and defies terror, however successful it may be for the moment. The exhibitions of Castles and Oliver were forcibly urged against the administration then in power; but do they not fade into utter insignificance when compared with the deep laid schemes of our present rulers? What was the threatened danger in August last to that produced by the Corn Law League in 1842, when trade was stopped, the hands turned out, and the people were told to quarter themselves upon the enemy—the landlords—not like begging men, but like men MARCHING TO BATTLE? And yet, notwithstanding the threatened danger, Sir Robert Peel, then in power, gave us a fair trial, a "JUST JUDGE," and an impartial prosecutor, and, throughout, notwithstanding the wide-spread disaffection, and the thorough organisation of the Chartist body, not a particle of evidence—nay, not a particle of suspicion, that Sir Robert Peel's Government had in anywise fomented disorder, or had had recourse to the subornation of spies and informers to establish our guilt. We had a fair trial, and an honourable acquittal. So with Daniel O'Connell in 1843; whatever technical illegalities might have appeared, there was no Government intrigue. And now observe, and mark the fact well, and it will prove to you the unpopularity of the Whigs.

During their reign, from 1833 to 1841, was a continuous period of disturbance, political trials, and transportation. They commenced with the Dorchester Labourers, and finished with the transportation of Frost, and gaols crowded with political victims. They came into power again in 1846, and their recent career has ended in the most bloody persecution ever known in this country. Now contrast those two periods of Whig tyranny with that period when Sir Robert Peel was in power from 1841 to 1846. We had within that time a Special Commission, under Abinger—of whom, being no more, and leaving his acts to be judged by posterity, we shall remain silent—and the great State Trial at Lancaster; and from 1842 to 1846 there has not been one single political offence charged against the Democratic party in this country. And we must attribute the quietness from 1846 to 1847, to the simple fact, that the Whigs dreaded a recurrence to their old policy as the prelude to a General Election, but once in power the cloven foot soon showed itself.

Now, brother Chartists, I have to inform you, that no power on earth shall induce me to say a word, or write a word, that will place me in the power of those devils; and if any man writes me a seditious or treasonable letter I will immediately publish it; and if any man during my tour comes into my presence and talks sedition or treason to me, in the hope of entrapping me, I will leave my mark on his face, that will enable me to identify him in the witness box. My family have had a pretty good taste of gratitude. A fellow of the name of Cullanan, who had received numerous acts of kindness from my father, and a Frenchman whom he had sheltered, were the principal witnesses against him in 1798; and a fellow of the name of Jack, whom my uncle, Arthur O'Connor, appointed as his sub sheriff in 1793, and whom he had raised from destitution to affluence, was the man—the only man—who proved his handwriting upon his trial for High Treason; while my reporter—Griffin—in whom I kept the life for years, would have convicted me, nay, hung me if he could, at Lancaster. "A live dog is better than a dead lion," and a man at liberty is better than a caged lion. Daniel O'Connell paid me the high compliment to say, that it was I who drove the Whigs from office in 1841, though I was then in my dungeon. Lord Monteagle admitted the justice of the compliment; and here's a sum in the Rule of Three for you:—If an imprisoned Chartist beat the enemy in 1841, what may a Chartist Representative at large do in 1849? Answer—ENTIRELY ANNIHILATE THE FACTION.

Although I had too much tact to disgust the House of Commons by constant reference to the injustice I suffered at the hands of the present Government, yet you cannot suppose me so devoid of manly pride and feeling, as to imagine for a moment that I have forgotten it. I now stand alone of my order, opposed by every newspaper in the empire, I have arrived at the dignity of being hated, but I am the heart of Nottingham, and surrounded by the confidence and affection of the working classes.

I am now about to open a new campaign of legitimate agitation, an agitation which shall not jeopardise the life or liberty of a single man, woman, or child; an agitation which will make neither widows, orphans, nor victims; but an agitation which shall only end in the annihilation of a party that has disgraced itself, suppressed the free expression of public opinion, and destroyed the British Constitution. I conclude with my old pledge, that I will maintain inviolate every point of the People's Charter; and that if I stood alone, or even if reduced to beggary, that I never will accept of place, pension, or emolument for my services in or out of parliament. Now, then, Chartists, you have the watchword, it is—"Down with the Whigs." If there is treason in that, I glory in being a traitor. Raise the standard of legitimate agitation; abandon the system of class leaders, serjeants, and general; never attend a secret meeting; never affix your name to a seditious letter; fall back upon the old organisation; raise the unsulled flag of Chartism once more; let your meetings be open, your speech be according to Whig law, until we drive the Whigs from office. Read General Napier's letter; read Lord John Russell's letter; read the conviction of O'Brien, and then say, whether as Englishmen you will longer tolerate the rule—the fierce dominion—of such a faction.

I remain,
Your faithful Friend and Representative,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

CHARTERVILLE.—A meeting of occupants and Land members was held in the School House, on Tuesday evening, October 10th, Mr Stallwood in the chair; when it was unanimously resolved:—'That we take part in the election of a delegate to the ensuing Conference.'—Mr T. M. Wheeler, of O'Connorville, and Mr T. Gilbert, of Charterville, were put in nomination, when the latter was carried by a majority of six—Mr G. Bubb, then brought forward a question on 'the propriety of establishing a market at Charterville,' which resulted in the election of Messrs Bubb, Cork, Pickersgill, Gilbert Smith, Gimblett, and Grimshaw, as a committee to organise and report on the market project. The meeting was adjourned until Monday evening, Oct. 16th, at six o'clock.

HULL.—At a general meeting of Land members Mr Barnett was nominated as delegate to the Conference. The branch secretaries in this district, and those near Hull, are requested to send their nominations immediately.

LITTLETOWN, NEAR LEEDS.—At a special meeting of this branch on the 8th inst., Mr John Whitely was nominated to the forthcoming Conference.

BATH.—At the quarterly meeting of the Land members on Monday last, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing quarter:—Messrs J. Cornish (secretary), T. Bolwell (treasurer), G. Warley (scrutineer); Committee—Messrs W. Hillier, J. Hopkins, G. Winslow, W. Blackford, and A. Noad. Meetings are held every Monday evening, at eight o'clock.

TO THE QUEEN OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

LETTER II.

RESPECTED SOVEREIGN,

My first public letter to your Majesty, published last week, concluded with the following paragraph:—

'These profound, yet all important subjects, have been hitherto tabooed by the ignorance and prejudices of the human race. Their value for the creation of universal goodness, intelligence, and happiness, shall be explained in the succeeding communication."

To this task I now proceed—a task which no other will perform, although so essential to the future security, permanent prosperity, and happiness of all countries.

The world, through inexperience, has been hitherto taught to call falsehood truth, and truth falsehood, and to imagine, and to call, evil good, and good evil. Hence, the world has, so far, been a world of disunion and crime—of war, and its miseries.

Until men can be united in real fraternity, there can be no justice or virtue—the names of both are familiar, but the practice has not yet been attained, at any time, among any people.

But to unite mankind, the CAUSE of union and disunion must be known, and the latter withdrawn.

The cause of all disunion among men is the universal error forced, from birth, into the minds of all, *that each individual forms himself to be what he is;* while those who can accurately observe human nature, through every stage of its growth, from infancy to maturity, and from maturity to old age—know, that the great creating power of the universe first creates the natural qualities of each individual, and that society afterwards, wisely or foolishly, directs the growth of those natural faculties; and thus, at every moment of the existence of every individual, the character in mind and conduct is unavoidably formed for them.

When this error respecting the formation of the character of all individuals shall be overcome, evil will be overcome, and falsehood and disunion throughout society will be destroyed.

Then will truth, unchangeable in its nature, become obvious to every one, and charity, pure and undefiled, will, of necessity, pervade all minds, and be universal in practice.

Anger and all the evil passions will cease and die their natural death; the propensities of humanity will be understood, have a right direction only given to them, and then, as intended by their Creator, contribute through life to increase the health and happiness of all.

The acquisition of this invaluable knowledge will open the eyes of those who have been thus far mentally blind; they will then, for the first time, see human nature as it is, and be enabled to perceive the causes of good and evil, and to understand how to obtain the one and avoid the other.

The plain and simple practice will be obvious to all; by which the causes of evil in human society may be easily superseded by those only which shall produce good continually.

By the discovery of this knowledge men will be made familiar with *a new world of causes* which, hitherto, have, without ceasing, reproduced the evils which have afflicted the world from the beginning.

They will know that these evil effects must continue as long as those causes shall be blindly allowed to torment the human race.

By the same means they will also learn with how much ease those causes of evil may be removed for ever and their effects made to cease.

Men who have, therefore, had their attention directed to, and who have been absorbed in, a knowledge of effects, but who have been carefully guarded from investigating the *causes* which produce those effects, will become *delighted* with the *new world of causes* which will be thus opened to them.

By this mental change they will become a race of superior beings, and will be conscious of the blind, savage, and irrational state of past existence—an existence in which all were disunited, opposed to each other's prosperity, and essentially, thereby, opposed to their own happiness.

From the universal falsehood respecting the formation of the human character, have necessarily emanated the religions, private property, isolated family arrangements, and varied artificial classifications of society, with all the vicious, injurious, and inferior circumstances proceeding from them, as they have existed through past times in all countries.

As soon as this universal falsehood shall be removed, the evils which these effects have produced, and are now hourly producing, will become obvious to every one, all will be anxious to have them quietly and rationally superseded, and causes introduced to create effects which shall be productive to all of real knowledge, goodness, superior circumstances, and happiness.

But why, it may be asked, have these most desirable effects not been produced long ago?

The only reply which can be made in accordance with truth is, that the false fundamental principle on which society has been based, has required for its unnatural support institutions which have misdirected the reasoning faculties of humanity, and thus made all to become irrational in mind and conduct.

The institutions directly emanating from this fundamental error necessary to maintain it in opposition to innumerable millions of facts are, the religions of the world, private property, and isolated and opposing family arrangements, with an individualism which deducts from the happiness of all. These, again, require for their support a most injurious classification of society, to enforce upon all mental blindness from birth, to induce them to maintain these religions, private property, isolated family arrangements, and opposing individualism.

While these arrangements, opposed to the laws of nature, shall be upheld by the authorities of the world, it must continue, as hitherto, in a state of contention, crime, and misery.

Your Majesty, in the position of Royalty, surrounded by excess of splendour, and of all the advantages which an irrational system can give to its most favoured subject, can form no adequate conception of the extent and severity of the sufferings which this system of falsehood, deception, and force inflicts upon a very large majority of the human race.

The religions of the world have created more hatred, uncharitable feelings, crimes, and wars of extermination of nations and people, than any other single cause; it is to-day the chief demon of discord and evil over the world; and charity, real knowledge, goodness or real virtue, will be unknown as long as any one of these deranging systems of the human intellect shall be forced into the young mind before it has attained mature powers of judgment.

By this practice, hitherto so general over the world, the judgment and rational faculties are, with very few exceptions, entirely destroyed or rendered useless.

Thus have measures for the destruction of wealth, for preventing its creation, for keeping the human race in ignorance, or in giving the worst or most artificial and false character to all, been the common practice of all governments and people, while they have been taught that they were well governed, and well instructed.

To comprehend the crimes created by the superstitions under the names of the religions of the world, and the evils which they have inflicted through so many generations upon the human race, every page of the history of man must be studied, and then some small amount of the causes of human misery may be imagined, but to enumerate them, so incessant and numerous have they been throughout all ages, would be impossible.

Again, the infliction of private property upon mankind has created a cause of disunion, separation, injustice, oppression, crime, and misery, far beyond all possible estimate. It has also given rise to endless institutions for its protection; to laws, also, which continually render it insecure, and create great injurious anxieties to its temporary possessor. Like the superstitions of the world, it divides man from man, and nation from nation, is the source of continual hatreds, crimes, and disorders, in every society in which it exists, and can be defended on no principle of nature, justice, or common sense. It is the cause of continued poverty to the mass, retards the creation of wealth, wastes it to an immense extent, and applies much of it to most vicious purposes. It is so injurious in almost all its ramifications throughout society, that it can be retained only while all shall be educated and trained to become irrational.

There would be a much higher enjoyment of wealth under properly constituted arrangements for a system of general public property than the most wealthy can attain under the existing system of private property, or under any other system which can be devised into which private property shall be introduced. Combined with isolated family arrangements, it creates the very essence of selfishness, and is more calculated to sever even family attachments and friendships than any other single cause. It is productive of so many injurious feelings, so much injustice, cruelty, and oppression, that no parties will have the least desire to retain it longer than to that period when they can be instructed to become rational in mind and conduct, and then they will think and act in accordance with their own permanent interest and happiness.

Strong as the educated prejudices have been made in favour of private property, it is the permanent cause of immense evil to all, and with the superstitions of the world, and isolated family arrangements, the chief cause of disunion and separation of feelings among the human race, without any adequate advantages to compensate for these worst of evils.

To these causes of innumerable miseries to mankind have been added the isolated family arrangements, which are a link of the chain of errors emanating from the same lamentable basis, on which the entire of the existing irrational system has been constructed.

Family arrangements presuppose that humanity possesses the power to like and dislike, to love and hate, according to a supposed free will in each individual, and yet no such power has ever existed in man.

The unchanging law of humanity is, that man must like and love that which is the most agreeable to his individual nature or feelings and dislike, and if forced upon him, must hate that which is disagreeable to the feelings or instincts which he is compelled to have.

By mistaking this law of humanity, lawgivers, and the priesthood of the world, have made various ignorant and most absurd laws and ceremonies, differing in different countries, and in the same countries at different periods, to permanently unite in bondage persons of both sexes, in opposition to the laws of Nature or of God. By thus disobeying these now most obvious laws have men sinned against those laws which Nature declares shall be obeyed, or man shall grievously suffer until he shall learn, through increasing pain, to know and obey her just and most beneficent laws.

Have the lawgivers and priesthood of the world considered the extent of disease, disunion, madness, crime, and misery, which their unhallowed unnatural laws of diseased imaginations have, through past ages, inflicted upon the human race?

Have any of those misguided authorities the slightest correct conception of the magnitude of the disease, crime, disunion, and misery, which their unnatural laws are this day inflicting upon poor deluded and grievously oppressed humanity.

No! They cannot have any conception of the murders and misery thus created; but their educated ignorance and prejudice must plead their excuse, because it was not in their power to avoid receiving them.

From this cause has arisen the senseless cry among those called the re-actionists in Paris, for the security of private property and family arrangements, as now existing.

These poor deluded persons know not what they are asking, or are contending for. Many of them are great sufferers through the very principles which they desire to have held sacred. They are suffering from poverty, or the fear of it, and from family separation of feelings, which they know not how to prevent, being totally ignorant of the cause of both, and know not the only natural remedy for these evils.

The greatest of all errors forced upon humanity, is the belief that superstition, private property, and isolated family arrangements, based on the laws of man in opposition to the laws of Nature or of God, can ever produce charity, unity, goodness, or happiness, among any people, or even admit them to become rational beings.

Among no people, at this day, can these virtues be discovered; nor can any nation be found whose government, population, and laws, have any pretensions to be considered rational.

In conclusion, may it be permitted to be deeply impressed upon the mind of your Majesty and your Ministers—as a means of diffusing the most valuable knowledge throughout the world—that the true business of all governments—when they shall be established for the benefit of the whole population, as every government should be—will consist—1stly, in the creation of efficient practical measures to produce the greatest amount of wealth with pleasure and advantage to its producers, and to have it honestly distributed; 2ndly, to have a good, or rational character formed for all; and, 3rdly, to have the entire population well placed, and, locally and generally, justly governed. These results may be now attained by simple and beautiful arrangements, which may be made to exclude every vicious, injurious, and inferior circumstance of man's creation—while those only which are superior for each of these departments, separately and united, may be combined to perform, in a very superior manner, all the business of life.

New and impracticable as this last statement will appear to ordinary minds, the well-informed and far-seeing know that the agitation and excitement, now prevalent throughout the civilised world, cannot again cease until this change shall be fully effected.

It will be utterly impossible to tranquilise France, Germany, Italy, Ireland, and the remainder of Europe, upon the old worn-out system of falsehood, deception, injustice, and oppression.

It will be true wisdom now in all governments to lead the new revolution in progress to correct principles and beneficial practices, such as have been now described by

Your Majesty's faithful subject,
ROBERT OWEN.

October 9, 1848.

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE TO THE PEOPLE.

During the late trials for political offences at the Old Bailey, Sir John Jervis, her Majesty's Attorney General, was pleased to state, in the hearing of the Court, that that Plan of Organisation late adopted by the Chartist body, was illegal. We have calmly considered the declaration; and, whilst we are prepared to prove that similar plans of organisation have been countenanced and supported by leading members of both Houses of Parliament and no prosecutions have ensued from the adoption of the same, we are, nevertheless, aware that the Chartist body are marked objects of political proscription and persecution; and we feel it to be our duty to advise you, as, to our judgment, seems best.

We, therefore, recommend you to abandon such parts of the new plan as may have been adopted, and fall back upon the old system of organisation so well understood by all of you, and still practised in many parts of England and Scotland—reminding you that the old established plan of organisation has been sanctioned by the opinions of the highest legal authorities in this land, and no fears or doubt need be entertained thereon.

Distrust has been freely cast upon your motive by all political parties, and the late trials have afforded an opportunity for the ignorant and designing to renew their hostility. We, who know you best, are aware that you never have, at any time, or under any circumstances, countenanced resorts to violence for the attainment of your objects; that conspiracies have ever been by you, as a body, denounced; that secret meetings are alike detestable to you in principle and practice; and it is with no small degree of satisfaction that we refer to all the addresses and public documents issued by the Executive of your election—who are a direct index to your thoughts and resolves—and challenge even the ingenuity of Crown lawyers to point to a single sentence, from which could be deduced the slightest tendency subversive of peace, security, or public order. We have ever spoken and written to you openly, frankly, and boldly, and hope to be enabled to continue to do so.

Slanders founded on ignorance or misconceptions, are never long dangerous—the remedy rests with time and the character given to your body from your acts. The excess of infamy resorted to by the Whig administration, to secure conviction against the unfortunate dupes of spies and informers, has already carried with it its own condemnation. An administration supported by such means leans on rotten crutches and will shortly fall to the ground.

The Whigs have, before to-day, had to learn 'That curses, like chickens, come home to roost;' and if you be cautious in your acts and true to the principles you have espoused, we hesitate not to affirm that the day is not far distant when the principles of the People's Charter will be the adopted creed of the majority of all classes.

By a persevering and peaceful propagation of your principles—evincing unanimity to the justice of your claims—and using reason as the only legitimate weapon in political discussion, you will assuredly be enabled to change the opinions of those who now oppose you, and in due time will follow a change in the institutions and government of the land in which you live.

Where truth deigns to come,
Her sister, liberty, will not be far.

We therefore call on you, the people of England and Scotland, to renew your energy in the struggle of Right against Might. Let reason, resolution, and action follow each other, and the political destinies of yourselves and children are in your own hands.

Signed on behalf of the Executive,
SAMUEL KYDD.

October 11, 1848.

THE ASHTON VICTIMS.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE AND SURROUNDING TOWNS.

BROTHER DEMOCRATS,—Once more is truth and justice laid prostrate at the feet of falsehood and tyranny; again are numbers of our best and staunchest men committed to take their trials at the next assizes, and unless assisted by you in procuring that legal assistance the importance of their case requires, will, no doubt, be consigned to a felon's dungeon.

The town of Ashton, on account of an unfortunate affair taking place in it which all must deplore, has more persons arrested than any other town of the same population; indeed, the reign of terror exists here to an alarming extent, and no one knows when or where it is likely to end.

We, therefore, call upon all who have the welfare of our glorious cause at heart, to assist us with pecuniary means to meet the enemy in the coming struggle.

We call upon you in the name of those rights you profess to hold dear, not to leave the wives and little ones of the victims to the tender mercies of an infuriated and revengeful despotism. Do not give the enemy the satisfaction of seeing that you are indifferent to their fate, or let them exult in the idea that they have crushed Chartism, but prove by befriending your brother Chartists that you are sincere in your demand for freedom, and whatever may be the fate of those advocates of the rights of labour, our noble cause will again rise with renewed vigour and eventually triumph.

By order of the Defence Committee,
WM. WOODROFFE, Secretary.
EDWARD HOBSON, Treasurer.

P.S.—Persons not waited upon can forward subscriptions to Mr E. Hobson, printer, Old-street.

THE MANCHESTER VICTIMS.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BROTHERS,—The time is fast approaching when a number of our brother Democrats must take their trial for advocating the claims of the toiling millions. Charges of the most heinous nature have been trumped up against them, for having exerted themselves to prevent a breach of the peace; and we can refer with pride to the fact, that their efforts have been successful. We, therefore, confidently appeal to the various localities to assist us in obtaining the best defence for our unjustly-persecuted brothers. Let it not be said, that men who have long struggled in the cause of justice are sacrificed for want of pecuniary aid, and thus give the enemies of Chartism a triumph, in their incarceration.

By order of the council,
THOMAS ORMESHER, sub-secretary

All money-orders to be sent to Thomas Ormesher, 52, Bridgewater-street, Manchester; made payable to Thomas Roberts.

THE LATE CHARTIST TRIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—In the report contained in your journal of last week of these trials, the Attorney General is reported to have said, in reference to my clients—

'Burn and Greenslade, immediately after their apprehension, communicated with the government, and gave information, which justified the present course.'

And although their counsel, Mr Parry, explained that any statement made was only in relation to their own affairs, many of the friends and acquaintances of these parties have formed unfavourable impressions, believing that they had no right to be in communication with the government at all; and, unless their true position is made known through your columns, not only their immediate friends, but also the general body with whom they have been long associated, may continue unjustly prejudiced against them.

I have much pleasure in stating, on behalf of Greenslade and Burn, that they never, directly or indirectly, made any statement to the government or any of its members; and the Attorney General's observations in court were grounded upon a letter, addressed by me to the Solicitor of the Treasury on the 12th of September, and twenty-seven days after the apprehension, expressing my belief in their entire innocence, and after shortly stating facts, accounting for their presence at the Orange Tree, as I was prepared to prove, suggesting that Greenslade and Burn should be discharged—a result which fortunately followed.

I should mention, that the letter in question was written wholly without the knowledge of my clients; and, having made this statement on Monday last to a general meeting of the City of London Ladies' Shoemakers' Society, of which Greenslade and Burn have long been active members, I hope its publication in the STAR will remove any unfavourable impression caused by the remarks of the Attorney General, and be as satisfactory to the country at large as it was to the society in question, being convinced that no men more thoroughly abhor anything like the spy system than my two clients.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES MACNAMARA.

53, Lincoln's Inn-fields,
11th October, 1848.

THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

This medicine has been before the British public only a few years, and perhaps in the annals of the world was never seen success equal to their progress; the virtues of this Medicine were at once acknowledged wherever tried, and recommendation followed recommendation; hundreds has' soon to acknowledge that PARR'S LIFE PILLS had saved them, and were loud in their praise. The startling facts that were continually brought before the public at once removed any prejudice which some may have felt; the continual good which resulted from their use spread their fame far and wide, at this moment there is scarcely a country on the face of the globe which has not heard of their benefits, and have sought for supplies, whatever might be the cost of transmission. The United States, Canada, India, and even China, have had immense quantities shipped to their respective countries, and with the same result as in England—UNIVERSAL GOOD.

Communicated by Mr JOHN HEATON, Leeds.

Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of PARR'S LIFE PILLS: to enumerate the cases would be a task too formidable for me, and which has prevented my writing to inform you before, as I can hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted a box of LIFE PILLS, for LIFE PILLS they were to him, they had done him so much good in relieving him of an obstinate cough and asthma.

Another said they were WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD; as he was not like the same man since he had taken them.

Another said his wife had had a bad leg for years, but after taking one small box, which was recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much better, and when she had taken the second box, it was quite as well as the other.

A very respectable female said her husband had been afflicted above two years, and had tried many things, but since he had taken PARR'S LIFE PILLS he was quite a new man.

You will please send immediately, thirty-six dozen boxes at 1s. 1½d., and six dozen at 2s. 9d.

I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

7, Briggate, Leeds. JOHN HEATON.

Communicated by Mr W. WHITE, Agent for Cirencester.

Gentlemen,—Enclosed is a statement made to me in person, by a female who requests that her case may be made known, that others similarly afflicted may receive benefit as she has done, through the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

'I had been afflicted with a severe weakness, so much as to ultimately prevent me walking across the floor of the house. I applied to a medical man for his advice, but his skill proved to be all in vain. At last I was recommended by a person who had taken PARR'S LIFE PILLS to give them a trial. I did so, and before I took the whole of the first box, found myself greatly improved; I continued the use of them for six weeks, and am now stronger and feel better than I have been for years past; and while I live I shall bless the name of you and your PARR'S LIFE PILLS.'

By applying to me, I have the liberty to refer any one to her at her residence. I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, W. WHITE. —, Cirencester, May 9th, 1847.

TO PERSONS GOING ABROAD.

These Pills are particularly recommended to all persons going abroad and subjecting themselves to great change of climate. OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, MISSIONARIES, EMIGRANTS, &c., will find them an invaluable appendage to their medicine chests as a preventive of the attacks of those diseases so prevalent in hot climates, especially in the West Indies, where a small box recently SENT OUT, is now fast getting known, and its virtues daly appreciated, causing an immense demand for it; and there is no country or port in the world where it will not speedily become an article of extensive traffic and general utility, as it may be had recourse to in all cases of sickness, with confidence in its simplicity, and in it power to produce relief.

None are genuine, unless the words 'PARR'S LIFE PILLS,' are in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also the *fac simile* of the Signature of the Proprietors, 'T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London, in the Directions.

Sold in boxes as 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and family packets at 11s each, by all respectable medicine venders throughout the world. Full directions are given with each box.

The extensive practice of Messrs R. and L. PERRY and Co., the continued demand for their work, the SILENT FRIEND, (one hundred and twenty-five thousand copies of which have been sold), and the extensive sale and high repute of their Medicines have induced some unprincipled persons to assume the name of PERRY and closely imitate the title of the Work and names of the Medicines. The public is hereby cautioned that such persons are not in any way connected with the firm of R. and L. PERRY and Co., of London, who do not visit the Provinces, and are only to be consulted personally, or by letter, at their Establishment, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

Illustrated by Twenty-six Anatomical Engravings on Steel.

On Physical Disqualifications, Generative Incapacity, and Impediments to Marriage.

new and improved edition, enlarged to 195 pages, price 7s. 6d.; by post, direct from the Establishment, 8s. 6d. in postage stamps.

THE SILENT FRIEND;

medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay of the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the consequences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with observations on the married state and the disqualifications which prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured engravings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Published by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hanney 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Starie, 23, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Baines, and Co., Leithwalk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, Argyll-street, Glasgow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; R. H. Ingram, Market-place, Manchester.

Part the First

s dedicated to the consideration of the Anatomy and Physiology of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six coloured engravings.

Part the Second

Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, produced by ever indulgence of the passions and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the manner in which the baneful consequences of this indulgence operate on the economy in the impairment and destruction of the social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This selection concludes with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of physical decay.

Part the Third

Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, inflammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricure, &c., are shown to depend on this cause. Their treatment is fully described in this section. The effects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus in the system, which sooner or later will show itself in one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease in its most frightful shape, not only on the individual himself, but also on the offspring. Advice for the treatment of all these diseases and their consequences is tendered in this section, which, if duly followed up, cannot fail in effecting a cure. This part is illustrated by seventeen coloured engravings.

Part the Fourth

Treats of the Prevention of Disease by a simple application, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, and destroys its power on the system. This important part of the Work should be read by every Young Man entering into life.

Part the Fifth

Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obligations of the Married state, and of the causes which lead to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between married couples are traced to depend, in the majority of instances, on causes resulting from physical imperfections and errors, and the means for their removal of shown to be within reach, and affectual. The operation of certain disqualifications is fully examined, and infelicitous and unproductive unions shown to be the necessary consequence. The causes and remedies for this state form an important consideration in this section of the work.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

expressly employed to renevate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic! Its power in reinvigorating the frame in all cases of nervous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, barrenness, and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases. To these persons who are prevented entering the married state by the consequences of early errors, it is invaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one for 33s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE

An anti-syphilitic remedy, for purifying the system from venereal contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as eruptions on the skin, blotches on the head and face, enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and uvula; threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle.

The 5l. cases of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive Essence can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; whereby there is a saving of 1l. 12s., and the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which advantage is applicable only to those who remit 5l. or a packet.

Consultation fee, if by letter, 1l.—Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the description of their cases.

Attendance daily, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight; on Sundays from eleven to one.

Sold by Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church Yard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; R. Johnson, 63, Cornhill; L. Hill, New Cross; W. B. Jones, Kingston; W. J. Tanner, Egham; S. Smith, Windsor; J. B. Shillcock, Bromley; T. Riches, London-street, Greenwich; Thos. Parkes, Woolwich; Ede and Co., Dorking; and John Thurley, High-street, Romford of whom may be had the 'SILENT FRIEND.

CORNS, BUNIONS.—The sudden changes of the weather always cause considerable pain to those affected with Corns and Bunions, and many persons have complained that it has nearly rendered them lame, we are informed both by medical men, and those who have experienced the extraordinary effects of that celebrated Plaister known as Paul's Every Man's Friend,' that it entirely eradicates both Corns and Bunions.

FAMED THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A CASE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Mr William Gardner, of Hanging Haughton, Northamptonshire, dated September 14th, 1847.

To Professor *Holloway*.

SIR,—I before informed you that my wife had been tapped three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and her perseverance in taking them, the water has now been kept off eighteen months by their means, which is a great mercy.

(Signed) WILLIAM GARDNER.

DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

Extract of a Letter from J. K. Heydon, dated 78, Kingstreet, Sydney, New South Wales, the 30th September 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that, Stuart A. Donaldson, Esq., an eminent merchant and agriculturist, and also a magistrate of this town, called on me on the 18th instant, and purchased your medicines to the amount of FOURTEEN POUNDS to be forwarded to his sheep stations in New England. He stated that one of his overseers had come to Sydney some time previously for medical aid, his disorder being an affection of the liver and kidneys — that he had placed the man for three months under the care of one of the best surgeons, without any good resulting from the treatment; the man then in despair used your pills and ointment, and much to his own and Mr Donaldson's astonishment, was completely restored to his health by their means. Now, this surprising cure was effected in about ten days.

(Signed) J. R. HEYDON,

A DISORDER OF THE CHEST.

Extract of a Letter from Mr William Browne, of 21, South Main-street, Bandon, Ireland, dated March 2nd, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—A young lady who was suffering from a disorder of the chest, with her lungs so exceedingly delicate that she had the greatest difficulty of breathing if she took a little cold, which was generally accompanied by nearly total loss of appetite, together with such general debility of body as to oblige her to rest herself when going up but one flight of stairs; she commenced taking your pills about six months since, and I am happy to inform you they have restored her to perfect health.

(Signed) WILLIAM BROWNE.

A CURE OF ASTHMA AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Resident Wesleyan Minister, at Benumaris, Island of Anglesea, North Wales, January 14th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—The pills which I requested you to send me were for a poor man of the name of Hugh Davis, who before he took them, was almost unable to walk for the want of breath! and had only taken them a few days when he appeared quite another man; his breath is now easy and natural, and he is increasing daily and strong.

(Signed) DAVID WILLIAMS.

THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.

Extract of a letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:—

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility my thanking you before this time for your politeness sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient servant,

Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula, or Kings Evil	
Asthma	Fits	Sore Throats	
Blotches on Skin	Gout	Secondary Symptoms	
Bowel Complaints	Headache	Tic Douloureux	
Colics	Indigestion	Tumours	
Costipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers	
Consumption	Jaundice	Venereal Affections	
Debility	Liver Complaints	Worms, all kinds	
Dropsy	Lumbago	Weakness, from whatever cause &c., &c.	
Dysentery	Piles		
Erysipelas	Rheumatism		
Fevers of all kinds	Retention of Urine		
	Stone and Gravel		

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world; at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—*Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.*

THE BEST APERIENT AND ANTIBILIOUS Medicine for General Use is Frampton's Pill of Health, which effectually relieves the stomach and bowels by gentle relaxation, without griping or prostration of strength. They remove head-ache, sickness, dizziness, pains in the chest, &c., are highly grateful to the stomach, promote digestion, create appetite, relieve languor and depression of spirits; while to those of a full habit and free livers, who are continually suffering from drowsiness, heaviness, and singing in the head and ears, they offer advantages that will not fail to be appreciated.

This medicine has for many years received the approval of the most respectable classes of society; and in confirmation of its efficacy, the following letter has been kindly forwarded to Mr Prout, with permission to publish it, and if requisite, to refer any respectable person to its author:—

'To Mr Prout, 229, Strand, London.

'Heavitree, Exeter, April 24, 1844.

'Sir,—I feel pleasure in being able to bear my strong and unsolicited testimony to the excellence of your 'Frampton's Pill of Health,' which I consider a most safe, efficacious, and very superior, general medicine. The widow of an officer, an elderly lady, and near relative of mine, has used them—very rarely having recourse to other medicine for a long period of years. She has recommended them extensively, and in one instance, in which she induced a person to adopt them, and supplied the first box herself, they have proved of extraordinary efficacy. I think that, perhaps, there is scarcely any other of the many patent medicines before the public of equal value as a 'friend in need;' certainly none possessed of superior claims. I shall be happy on all occasions to give them my individual recommendation; and am, Sir,

'Your obedient servant,

* * *'

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per box. Also by

Heaton, Land, Hay, Haigh, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Horner, Rushworth, Stavelly, and Brown, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Bolton and Co., Walker and Co, Hartley and Dunhill, Doncaster; Judson, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, and Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Harson and Wilson, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, and Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Spinks and Pannett, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Hicks, Sharp, and Stick, Bradford; Arnall and Co., Wainwright, Brice, and Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell and Smith, Wakefield; Sutter, Leyland, Hartley, Denton, Dyer, and Lofthouse, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby and Swales, Wetherby; Waite, Harrowgate; Wall, Barnsley, Atkinson, Brighouse; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom.

Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and observe the name and address of 'Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London,' on the Government Stamp.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS,

In Ten Minutes after use, and a rapid Cure of Asthma and Consumption, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is insured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

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:—

MORE CURES OF ASTHMATIC COUGHS, ASTHMA, &c., IN DORCHESTER.

Gentlemen,—The greatly increased demand by persons of all classes in this town and neighbourhood for Dr Locock's Wafers, is one of the strongest proofs of their excellence, and that they are peculiarly adapted for the relief and cure of pulmonary affections. They have been of singular benefit in innumerable cases of cough, but principally their extraordinary efficacy has shown itself in asthmatic cases, whether recent or of long standing. As your appointed agent in this town, I have great pleasure in bearing the above testimony, and in confirmation of my statement, I have the names of individuals to whom reference can be made, (Signed) JAMES FROUD, Chemist. —Oct. 23rd, 1847.

REMARKABLE CURE OF A RUPTURED BLOOD VESSEL OF THE LUNGS, COUGH, &c., IN EXETER.

Extract of a letter from H. Huntley, Esq., 12, Albion-terrace, Old Tiverton-road, Exeter.

Gentlemen,—I ruptured a blood-vessel of the lungs about three months since, and a most troublesome cough succeeded. I tried everything that my surgeon, friends, and self could think of, but without alleviation. It was at length suggested that your wafers might be useful. I tried them, and a single wafer, taken when the fit of coughing was about to commence, never once failed of giving it a complete and instantaneous check. A lady, also a friend of mine, and who by the by, is in her 66th year, is, or rather was, troubled with a hard distressing cough, she used them, and wonderful was the relief she experienced, (Signed) HENRY HUNTLEY. — March 26th, 1846.

CURES OF ASTHMATIC COUGHS, &c., IN YEOVIL

From Mr Inge Gamis, Medicine Warehouse, opposite Stuckey's Bank, Yeovil.

Gentlemen,—As a proof of the excellence of 'Dr Locock's Pulmonic Wafers,' I may mention the following case:—A lady called and purchased a 2s. 9d. box, and observed that she had heard a good character of them, and was determined to give them a trial, having suffered for years from an asthmatic cough, and spent pounds on other medicines, and all to no purpose. A few weeks after the same lady called again, when I asked her if she had found any benefit from the box; she replied that 'she has been completely cured by them.'—merely one 2s. 9d. box. Other instances are from time to time occurring, which prove the value of these lozenges above all other medicines for pulmonary diseases, coughs, cold, &c.—INGE GAMIS, July 26, 1847.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.

From Mr Edward Page, Director of the Choir and Organist of St Peter's Catholic Church, Leamington:—

Gentlemen,—Having frequently suffered much from relaxation of the throat, I have often been obliged to resort to various preparations; but since I have had the good fortune to try Dr Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, I am now but seldom obliged to resort to them, for the extraordinary good effects they have produced are most surprising.

Even when the throat appears to be completely exhausted and the voice to be nearly gone, two or three (at most four) will, in the short space of half an hour or so, completely restore its flexibility and power, and they do not act as a mere temporary exciting remedy, nor do they leave any lassitude after.

Having felt the great value of the remedy, I feel it a duty to generally recommend it, as I am convinced that all persons will find immense benefit from the general and persevering use of it, and I shall be happy to answer any inquiries.—I am, gentlemen, yours, &c., EDWARD PAGE, Royal Leamington Spa.

The particulars of many hundred cures may be had from every agent throughout the Kingdom, and on the Continent.

Dr Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthmas, consumptions, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.

To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste.

Price 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 11s per box.

AGENTS—DA SILVA & Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all Medicine Venders.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS OF DR LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Unprincipled persons (Chemists and others) prepare Counterfeits of this popular remedy. Purchasers are therefore cautioned not to purchase any Wafers unless the words 'DR LOCOCK'S WAFERS' appear in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp outside each Box; without which all are counterfeits and an imposition.

Provincial Intelligence.

DARING BURGLARY.—One of the most alarming and mysterious attempts at burglary which has of late years taken place in this town, occurred on Friday week. It appears that two or three nights previously an unsuccessful attempt was made upon the house of Mr Webb, in Queen-street, and on Thursday night last the servant girl of Dr Ramsbotham observed a man in the back garden, but foolishly she never acquainted any one with what she had seen. The doors were as usual all fastened, and the family retired to bed; the thought on what she had observed kept the girl awake the greater part of the night, and about three o'clock in the morning she heard some one ascending the great staircase, she forthwith got out of bed to ascertain what it was, when she was terrified by seeing a man all in black like a sweep. She instantly screamed out 'murder,' which had the effect of making the rascal decamp in double quick time, and in his descent he let fall a bag containing about sixty sovereigns, which, on the family coming down, were found all scattered on the floor. On examining the house it was discovered that several drawers had been rummaged, but nothing was missed at the time. It is mysterious how the burglar effected an entry, as not the slightest mark of violence can be discovered on the kitchen (the place where the fellow made his exit) or the other doors. The kitchen door was locked at night, the key turned in the lock, and the chain hung on it. The chain was unhooked, but the key was still in the door, and it is would seem to indicate that the burglar must have been concealed in the house. Besides the above sum of money there was also between 100 and 200 sovereigns in the house, as Mr R. being the agent to the Fixby estate, is continually receiving large sums of money on that account. Not the slightest clue has yet been obtained that in the least points out the burglar. —*Halifax Guardian.*

DEATH OF A GIANTESS.—Mrs Armitage, the lady pronounced by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to be the most magnificent woman in her Majesty's dominions, died very suddenly on Friday week last, in the room where she was being exhibited in New-street, Birmingham. She had just left the Swan Hotel, where she was staying, when she was seized with a shivering fit, and expired before her medical attendant arrived. Mrs Armitage, who was a native of Norwich, was remarkable for her weight and size. She was thirty-six years of age, weighed 31st. 11lb., measured four feet round the waist, six feet round the bust, seven feet one inch round the hips, and twenty-two inches round the upper part of the arm. During one of her journeys to the provinces, to be exhibited, it was found necessary to fit up a horse-box in one of the trains on the railway, no carriage being sufficiently large to contain her. The last places she exhibited at in London were, at the Strand Theatre, and the Cosmorama Room, Regent-street. On Saturday evening last an inquest was held at the Swan Hotel. Mr Alfred Heeler, surgeon, of Bristol-street, deposed, that on examining the body of the deceased internally he was particularly struck with the fatness of the body, their being six inches of fat at the bottom of the abdomen, and four inches towards the chest. The liver was very large, and weighed about nine pounds. The stomach was healthy and contained food, part of which had been digested. The heart was large and flabby, but without structural change. The lungs were both congested all over. He opened the head and examined the brain. There was nothing there but what was healthy. In his opinion death was occasioned by congestion of the lungs. The jury returned a verdict of 'Died by the Visitation of God, from congestion of the lungs.'—Mrs Armitage had been married, and had two children. On Sunday the remains of the deceased were interred in St Bartholomew's Churchyard. Eight men belonging to the workhouse being unable to carry the corpse, it was obliged to be conveyed on a temporary bier drawn by a horse.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD A SHIP.—On Saturday, the brig Sceptre, Turnbull, of Sunderland, was lying in Monkwearmouth Dock laden with coals—the hatches battened down, and all ready for sea. One of the boys went on board at night, and lighted a lucifer-match in the half-deck, when a violent explosion took place, caused by the gas which had escaped from the coals. The deck was blown up on each side of the hatchway—the long-boat was lifted from its seat, and the boy was much burnt about the head and hands.

THE GREAT SEA SERPENT.—When the Dædalus frigate, Captain M'Quhae, which arrived at Plymouth on the 4th instant, was on her passage home from the East Indies, between the Cape of Good Hope and St Helena, her captain and most of her officers and crew at four o'clock one afternoon saw a sea serpent. The creature was twenty minutes in sight of the frigate, and passed under her quarter. Its head appeared to be about four feet out of the water, and there were about about sixty feet of its body in a straight line on the surface. It is calculated that there must have been under water a length of thirty or forty feet more, by which it propelled itself at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. The diameter of the exposed part of the body was about sixteen inches, and when it extended its jaws, which were full of large jagged teeth, they seemed sufficiently capacious to admit of a tall man standing upright between them.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE FROM GUNPOWDER.—On Monday a dreadful accident occurred at the village of Brynsiencyn, near Carnarvon. Elizabeth Jones, a charwoman, brought from Carnarvon six pounds of gunpowder. As the evening was very wet, the powder got damp, and when Mrs Jones reached home she placed it before the fire to dry. There were four of her daughters sitting by the fireside at the time, and the powder having taken fire, a fearful explosion took place, the roof of the house was blown off, and the inmates dreadfully scorched. Mr John Daniel and others entered the house immediately after the accident, and found the poor sufferers with their clothes on fire, and their blackened skin and flesh hanging in rags from their bones. The youngest daughter died soon afterwards, and little hopes are entertained by the medical men of the recovery of the others. Their names are Perry Roberts, aged 15; Elizabeth Roberts, 20; Margaret Jones, 32; and the mother, Elizabeth Jones, 50.

INCENDIARISM.—LAW FOR THE RICH.—On Friday last two young gentlemen, Thomas Finmore, aged 16; and Henry Blyth, aged 15, were brought before the Magistrate at Chatham for having set fire to the back door of the premises of W. Pritchard, Esq., Watts's-terrace, Chatham. It appears that they had tied to the handle of a door a squib, with a large bunch of rope-yarn attached, which they set fire to, and which was found in a blaze, the door ignited therewith, and was beginning to flame, and but for its being timely discovered and extinguished must have set the whole premises on fire. The magistrates, after having pointed out to the prisoners the serious nature of their offence and the position in which they had placed themselves, as they might have been put upon their trial for a capital crime, gave them a suitable admonition, and they were discharged.

BIRKENHEAD.—SUICIDE.—On Friday night last, a young man named George Argent, the son of a pensioner, residing in Albion-street, Birkenhead, committed suicide by cutting his throat. The act was evidently to some extent deliberate. He went to the closet, and took with him a looking-glass, as if to observe minutely the part on which to inflict a wound, and with a razor then cut his throat from ear to ear. He was discovered soon afterwards weltering in his blood, and removed to the dispensary, where the wound was sewed up, but he did not long survive. At an inquest held upon the body on Saturday a verdict of 'Suicide under temporary insanity' was returned. The unfortunate deceased was never of strong intellect, and was a character well known in Birkenhead. He was best known by the name of 'Napoleon.'

SUSPECTED MURDER.—ROCHESTER, Oct. 10.—Last night an inquest was held at the North Aylesford Union Workhouse, Strood, before J. Lewis, Esq., coroner for Rochester, on the body of a young woman of respectable appearance, who was found at an early hour on the previous morning lying in the ditch in the fair field, at Strood, near to the station of the Gravesend and Rochester Railway. From the shallowness of the ditch, and her bonnet being at a short distance from the spot, where the body was found, it is conjectured that she may have come unfairly by her death. It is stated that she had been seen at a neighbouring public-house in company with a man on the preceding evening. The inquiry stands adjourned for a week.

THE HAWKERS V. THE DRAPERS.—During the past few weeks, the drapers and mercers of Stroud have been much annoyed by the appearance of certain individuals offering similar goods to their own for sale at the Subscription Rooms, Stroud. Sundry suspicions were afloat concerning the said individuals, and on Monday last the 'better halves' of some half-dozen of the town drapers, accompanied by that vigilant police officer, Superintendent Peter Hay, paid a visit to the newly-made emporium of silks and satins. The various articles exposed for sale were by turns inspected—the 'young men' of the establishment were most assiduous in displaying the quality and texture of their merchandise to the best advantage—and, at length, each lady made a purchase. Then came the most serious part of the affair. Superintendent Hay, who had been watching the whole proceedings, from beginning to end, with Argus-like eyes, made the demand of 'Your license.' No sooner was it made, than it was complied with; for instantly did the whole body of salesmen display their respective licences before the optics of the astonished superintendent. The conviction flashed across the mind of Mr Hay that he was 'done,' and therefore he, together with the ladies, made a retreat with all possible dispatch. Next day the walls of Stroud were covered with placards, which exhibited in fearful-looking characters 'Mrs So and So's conspiracy defeated, and drapers' profits exposed,' and then gave the names of the drapers' wives who went to make purchases. It was then found that 'the hawkers' had vanished, having taken their departure for Bath early in the morning.

EXTENSIVE SHEEP STEALING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF MAIDSTONE.—On Sunday night, two sheep belonging to Mr Crispe, butcher, were killed in a meadow on the Ashford road, near to the turnpike, and the carcases carried away, the skins, heads, and fat, being left in the old. Three sheep belonging to Mr Johnston, butcher, were also lately stolen from a field near to the Mote-road. A regular system of sheep stealing seems to have been established in this neighbourhood, as during the last year about forty sheep have been stolen, many of them from meadows, as in the above cases, closely adjoining the town. Amongst others who have been robbed in this way are Mr Dear, Maidstone; Mrs Tyssen, Foley House; Mr Hunt, Rev. Dr Griffith, Mr Dawson, Boxley; Mr Bonny, from Mr Lushington's park, &c. Sheep have also been stolen from parties at Mereworth, Malling, and Burham. There are peculiarities respecting these depredations which raise a suspicion that the robbers have not been driven to them by want, but are butchers or in some way connected with the trade. Several sheep have been taken away alive; the best of the flock are nearly always selected, and where the heads have been cut off, the act has evidently been done by a practised hand.

A few days since, a vagrant, who had just been discharged from the Southwell prison, and who had provided himself with a few boxes of lucifer matches for sale, lay down to sleep under a stack of straw, near Newark. While he was asleep the matches fell out of his pocket, were ignited by some means, and set fire to the stack, which was wholly consumed, to the great alarm of the unlucky vagrant, who was unhurt by the flames, but who has since been committed to the House of Correction for three months.

PORTSMOUTH.—FATAL ACCIDENT WITHIN SIGHT OF THE QUEEN.—On Monday about three o'clock, the Fairy, royal yacht, had arrived near the Spit buoy, from Osborne, on her course to Portsmouth, having on board the Queen, Prince Albert, and royal children, who were soon after landed and went by railway for Windsor, when her Majesty's trip was rendered peculiarly painful, from a deplorable accident which happened in sight of the royal yacht. A shore boat with seven persons on board, proceeding to the Grampus, frigate, lying at Spithead, had, in a sudden squall, unfortunately upset, when five women and two men were engulfed in a rough sea, with every prospect of certain death. The Gypsey, Custom-house cutter, however, while returning from the Grampus, observed the accident, and a boat, steered by Mr Whitty, tide surveyor, and two men immediately put off to the spot, and after much beating about, on account of heavy sea and wind, picked up Locke, a waterman, and saved his life. The accident having been perceived on board the royal yacht, she was, by her Majesty's command, instantly stopped, her barge lowered and promptly steered to the scene of the disaster. Two individuals were taken on board, and immediately conveyed to Portsmouth, where medical assistance was afforded, and one woman named Moore recovered, but the other could not be resuscitated. Out of the seven, therefore, only three were brought ashore: it is feared that all the others have met a watery grave. No more of the bodies washed out of the boat, have been recovered, although up to sunset on Monday night, they were orept for. The following are the names of those who were in the boat:—Mary Waller, wife of a seaman on board the Grampus. Mary Warren, wife of William Warren, captain's cook on board the Fire Queen steamer. Samuel Locke, waterman, of Gosport, owner of the boat. Harry Laisley, waterman, of Gosport. Margaret Moore, Mrs Beddell, sister to Margaret Moore, wife of a seaman on board the Grampus. Caroline Burridge, of Croswell-street. The bodies of Mrs Beddell, Caroline Burridge, and Harry Laishley, have not been picked up. Locke is not in a fit state to be interrogated at present. This was the man saved by Mr Whitty, the Tide Surveyor. The body of Mrs Warren was recognised by her husband, who says he belongs to her Majesty's yacht, and the body of Mary Waller was identified by her father. An inquest was commenced upon the bodies on Monday afternoon, at four o'clock, at the Isle of Wight Tavern, Portsmouth, before William John Cooper, coroner for the borough and precints of Portsmouth, and a highly respectable jury, of which Mr Louis Vandenburgh, Netherlands Consul, was chosen foreman. Mr Rolph, surgeon, who has been unremitting in his endeavours to restore life, and is in constant attendance upon the survivor (Mrs M. Moore), stated that she would not be in a state to give evidence until Tuesday, and as it was also stated that Locke was too ill to be questioned for some days, the jury adjourned to the following day, when Mrs Moore's evidence will be taken. She is receiving the kindest attention at the hands of Mrs Aldred, of the Isle of Wight Tavern.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE.—A singular affair has lately happened near Ashton. A young lady, an orphan, having a fortune of £1,000 when she came to age last month, was wooed in vain by a young man of the village, and who a short time since was thrown into despair by his fair mistress marrying a Manchester bagman who had been on a visit in the village. The affair was kept secret, till some one informing the young lady's guardian of the fact, he proceeded to administer personal correction to the young lady. She resented the insult by quitting the house next day, with the intention of going to Bristol. On the road she met the cavalier who had once wooed her,—her old partiality for him returned. He proposed—she hesitated—and was lost. Like riches, they 'took unto themselves wings, and fled away,' carrying with them the £1,000, and the husband doesn't know where to find either.

ISLE OF MAN.—STARVING A JURY.—A Court of Inquiry was held at Castletown, to inquire into a charge preferred against Thomas Moore for the murder of Edward Craine, by fracturing his skull, in a row in the streets of Douglas, on the 12th of August. The trial commenced at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, was adjourned at ten at night, resumed on Friday, and again adjourned at the same hour, and terminated, so far as witnesses and speechifying were concerned, between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday night. The jury withdrew, and returned into court at half-past nine, when one of the jurymen said that, without a violation of conscience, there was no chance of agreement. The Deemster, however, told them that they must agree. At midnight they were called into court again, and, as they still did not agree, they were ordered to be locked up for the night, and the Court adjourned till ten o'clock on Sunday morning. This was the third night's incarceration for the unhappy jury, two of whom were for a verdict of wilful murder, and four for one of manslaughter. On Sunday morning the two for murder gave in, on condition that the verdict should specify that the unanimous verdict was only obtained by starvation, which was a literal fact, as the unfortunate jurors had nothing to eat from Saturday morning. The following was the verdict:—'The jury concur in indicting the prisoner for manslaughter, but this unanimity has been obtained from the painful gnawings of hunger, and not from the conviction in the minds of the jurors that it is in accordance with the principles of law as laid down by the Deemster.' The Deemster only took the first sentence of the verdict, rejecting all the rest.

TREASONABLE DOCUMENTS FOUND AT LIVERPOOL.—Several of the Liverpool police force are at Clonmel, in waiting to give evidence on the state trials there. They have to produce, several letters from the insurgent chiefs, and other documents, seized on a search in the Confederate Club rooms here. It was Javatt, police constable 112, who followed M'Manus from Liverpool to London.

BOILER EXPLOSION AND FIRE AT MANCHESTER.—On Saturday morning last at a quarter before eleven o'clock, the workpeople employed in Dyche-street mill, near Rochdale-road, were thrown into a state of great alarm by a loud explosion, and such an escape of steam as filled the yard and the whole building. It was immediately discovered that the mill was on fire in a number of places, which spread with furious rapidity. There were at the time about 300 people on the premises, and as they had all to pass through a narrow door to make their escape and the whole place was full of steam, so that none could find their way out, as the steam continued for some time to rush with immense force across the yard through which they had to pass, the consternation which was produced was almost indescribable. A rush was at once made to the entrance door; many who were unable to escape by the door got out of the lower windows, and some even from the second and third stories threw themselves to the ground. No sooner had the steam somewhat abated than it was discovered that the boiler had exploded in such a manner as to scatter the fire completely over one end of the mill and into every window. A large quantity of brick and iron work connected with the boiler was also blown against the building; the massive iron door was thrown with terrible force against the wall across the yard. Many parties were struck with the burning coals and other materials, which inflicted some severe scalds, burns, and bruises, but we have not heard of any loss of life. The mill being chiefly occupied by power-loom weavers, the material was very combustible, and as the fire had been thrown into every room from the top to the bottom of the warehouse, that part of the building was one mass of flames in a short space of time. Engines were speedily on the spot and in full play, but the superintendent at once pronounced it impossible to save the building, and in less than an hour from the explosion only the bare walls were left. The mill was surrounded by small dwellings, and of course the utmost consternation was produced amongst their occupiers. With great exertions, however, they were preserved

Poetry.

THE LAMENT OF THE PRESENT.

One by one the leaves are shaken
From the tree;
One by one our Best are taken;
And our hopes fall, Hope-forsaken;
When, O God! wilt thou awaken;
When, O Liberty!

Sinks the moon behind the forest,
Lost in cloud;
Darkly thou thy way explorest:
So, even when our need is sorest,
Freedom! thou our trust ignorest
In thy bloody shroud.

One by one our Best are taken;
Hasten we!
By our swift curse o'ertaken,
Thrones and powers again are shaken;
Yet the Avenger shall awaken
Murder'd Liberty.

SPARTACUS.

Reviews.

AN AUTHENTIC REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF DR PETER MURRAY M'DOUALL AT LIVERPOOL, ON MONDAY, AUGUST 28TH, 1848. London: J. Watson, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row. Manchester: A. Heywood, Oldham-street.

The main facts of Dr M'Douall's trial are well known to our readers, but the report given in this journal was necessarily brief; a full and authentic report will therefore be welcomed by thousands who admire the Doctor, and sympathise with him and his family in their present affliction. This pamphlet contains upwards of forty pages (small octavo) of closely printed matter, giving in detail the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution; the admirable and eloquent speech of Mr Sergeant Wilkins; the reply for the Crown; the Judge's summing up, and the harsh speech delivered from 'the bench,' which preceded the still harsher sentence. When we add that the profits of this publication, if any, will be applied to the support of Mrs M'Douall and her children, we have, we trust, said sufficient to induce our readers to expend the trifling sum of *fourpence* in the purchase of this memorial of the Whig persecution of Chartism in 1848.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr Roberts, Dr M'Douall's attorney, for the trouble he has taken in superintending the publication of this 'Report.' We trust that the philanthropic object in view, that of obtaining pecuniary assistance for Dr M'Douall's wife and children, will be attained by an extensive sale of this pamphlet.

THE LABOURER. Edited by F. O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P. *October.* London: *Northern Star* Office, and J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row.

Two contributions by Ernest Jones are contained in this number of the *Labourer*; one an article on German Literature, the other a portion of a 'romantic drama,' continued from a former number. 'Mirabeau,' the great French orator is the subject of an essay, which *has no fault save its brevity.* 'The Murdered Trooper' is a story of life in an Irish *sheebeen*, 'to be continued.' The most interesting of the contents of this number is an account of 'The Mezzeria System of Tuscany.' This account is chiefly taken from a report by Dr Bowring on the statistics of Tuscany, Lucca, &c.

THE MEZZERIA SYSTEM

may be briefly described as an apportionment of the land into *poderi* or small separate estates, which are cultivated by a class called *contadini*, on the principle of an EQUAL DIVISION OF THE WHOLE PRODUCE BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT—THE LANDLORD FINDING THE SOIL AND CAPITAL, AND THE TENANT GIVING HIS LABOUR.

No WRITTEN *contract exists between landlord and tenant.* It is in force for one year only; the proprietor may exchange his cultivator every year at a fixed period, but a good tenant generally holds the estate from generation to generation.

In the partnership the proprietor supplies all the capital, and the cultivator the labour and utensils. The PROFITS are equally divided between them, even as regards the profits arising from the sale of cattle; the cultivator is only obliged to supply the labour required in the ordinary cultivation; should the proprietor be desirous of making new plantations or to reclaim waste lands, the expense falls solely on him, and he is obliged to pay the cultivator wages for extra work, and also to keep up his new adventures at his own expense, should their produce prove insufficient. The seed for sowing is also supplied at joint expense, that required for the support of the cultivator the proprietor is in general bound to supply him with; should he not do so, a good labourer would quit his employ, which would be the worst thing that could happen, for the system depends solely on good faith, and a good labourer is indispensable to the well-being of the landlord.

Under this system, Tuscany is highly cultivated. The produce, however, much to the regret of the exporting economist, is mainly consumed in the HOME MARKET. M. Ridolfi, in an article in the *Giornale Agricolo*, says:—

'Our most urgent necessity is less an increased produce than a mode of turning it to account. What is wanting to our agriculture are those subsidiary undertakings which give increased value to productions and render them marketable. We possess a prodigious quantity of wine, generally of a tolerable quality, but to render it fit for exportation has never yet been deemed an object of consideration. The sole purpose with us has been to render it suitable for our home consumption. [How afflicting.] Everything is sold at the earliest moment [we suppose, therefore, in the best condition for use] and at the nearest market, for the consumption of the immediate vicinity in which it is produced; the ideas of the cultivator go not further. [Unhappy, ignorant, well-fed cultivator.] Even oil is not exactly regarded as an article for exportation. This situation of our productions is owing to the system of Leopold I., which sought to render Tuscany as one family, self-dependent [what an ignorant blockhead, bad political economist, and worse sovereign, this Leopold I. must have been], and its consequences are traceable in our manners and customs.'

M. Ridolfi proceeds still further with his lamentations over the general adoption of the erroneous self-sufficing principle, which he sorrowfully, if not angrily, declares 'pervades everything.' The cause of these lamentations, however, peeps out in the following little sentence:—'The result of all this is, that out of the very large gross produce the net revenue to the Tuscan proprietor is most miserable. In other words, this home system and home market ensures to the labourer an abundant participation in the fruits of his toil, distributes wealth equitably among the population, and prevents the formation and growth of these startling inequalities of condition which constitute the most dangerous symptom of the present state of society in this country. That state is produced entirely by a system based on the principles espoused by M. Ridolfi, who looks upon wealth rather as a thing for marketable exchanges, than the means of affording subsistence and enjoyment to the producer in the first instance, and then to the general community.

By way of showing the actual results of this 'erroneous self-sufficing principle,' let us take M Ridolfi's own statement of the condition of the Tuscan peasantry:—

'Regarding man as an instrument of labour, our agriculture is costly in the extreme, but under any other system man would do less and cost more. The cultivator is always on the spot, always careful, his constant thought is—*this field is my own. He works for his own* advantage, not as a mercenary, nor as a slave, nor a machine; his loss of time is the least possible, as he has the distribution of his hours and chooses his opportunities; while proceeding to his field he pulls up the weeds, he gathers *together* the manure which may have fallen on the roads, which contributes to the increase of his dung-hill. The amount of labour bestowed by the cultivator would prove too costly to the proprietor if obliged to pay for it; it would not answer his purpose. It is always ruinous in Tuscany to cultivate land by day labourers. On the other hand, if the labourer were to be paid his wages in money, they would be inadequate to his support. Under the existing system, if his profits are small they are direct; and, in the shape of produce, his household wants are fully and completely supplied, and at no expense. It is not possible for the cultivators to make a rapid fortune, but the better class of them possess their little capital in money. The marriage portions they give their daughters is a proof of this; these are considerable and always increasing. It is true the landlord frequently assists; and not only the head of the family, but the other members also, both girls and boys, to whom they leave slight bequests by way of dowry, or who enter into small speculations, have all a little stock of money laid by. It is, I consider, the great and only advantage of Tuscan economy, that it ensures the subsistence of a large number of labourers, and ensures this in a mode independent of men and events, and free from the vicissitudes of commerce and the uncertainties of trade or of ruinous changes.

We agree with the writer in the *Labourer* that some such principle and mode of applying the national labour and capital is becoming every day more urgent in this country. Our great manufacturing and commercial system is breaking down on all hands, and the swarming myriads of labourers who now depend upon it for subsistence must be provided for in some other way. If some such compromise as the Mezzeria system is not adopted, a more radical change will become inevitable. 'Free Trade' has proved an utter failure; and *Social Reform* can alone stave off SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

Simmonds's Colonial Magazine. October.—London: Simmonds and Co., Barge-yard, Bucklersbury.

Statistics showing the progress and prospects of 'South Australia,' 'New Brunswick,' 'Malacca,' 'Van Diemen's Land,' and 'Canada,' make up a large portion of this month's *Colonial Magazine.* 'Suggestions for improvements in the manufacture of sugar,' may be studied with advantage by a large number of the readers of this publication. 'The present condition of the British West India Colonies' is discussed at considerable length, and with much ability, in more than one article. The editor contributes another able and stinging exposure of the *Vancouver's Island job.* Ceylon, which, owing to an insurrection of the oppressively taxed and badly-governed natives, is at present exciting considerable interest, is represented in this magazine by one 'Isaac Tomkins,' who administers a smart philippic to the Right Hon. Earl Grey, on the ruin wrought among the planters by the operation of the blessed free-trade system. Though pressed for room we must give a specimen or two of Isaac's denunciations of the Manchester schemers. He commences by telling 'his lordship' that although not very good at a speech, he can tell a plain, unvarnished tale with pen, ink, and paper. He then proceeds to tell, how that seven years ago, 'smitten with the prospects of coffee,' he left England for Ceylon; converted his three per cents. into 300 acres of the best forest land at £5 the acre, and started planter with a fair prospect of making a fortune. Things progressed very well for two or three years, when, lo! the Free-traders obtained ascendancy in the councils of the state, and—behold the result described by Isaac Tomkins:—

I would that some of the Manchester politicians could see a few of the estates about here; the bungalows, with their broken doors and windows; the once neatly-trimmed rose-hedges smothered, *like the former hopes* of the proprietor, with rank weeds; the paths overgrown with grass; the little flower garden, that the wife was once so fond of, trampled down by buffaloes; the jessamine arbour, in which the planter had so often sat playing with his children, half torn down, half-hidden by jungle, the resort of wild animals. And where is the planter-proprietor and his family? He is getting jungle fever and £5 a month, on an unhealthy, but paying estate; his wife and family live, or rather exist, on the charity of friends; for fortunately, my Lord, we *have* some *friends out here*—there are no Manchester manufacturers in Ceylon.

Burns surely predicted the fate of the Ceylon planters, so pathetically described by Isaac Tomkins, when he wrote (begging the poet's pardon for a trifling liberty we have taken with what he did write):—

'Our *coffee* flourish'd fresh and fair,
And bonnie bloom'd our roses;
But Whigs came like a frost in June,
And wither'd a' our posies.'

Isaac Tomkins, proceeding with his address to Earl Grey, says:—

I know very well what your political economy friends will say to our complaints of not being able to grow coffee to compete with more favoured countries; they will read whole chapters of figures from Porter, and quote M'Culloch by the yard, *to prove that*, if we can't grow coffee to a profit, the sooner we try and grow something else that *will* pay, the better. It is a pity we were not told this in 1841, when we paid government £5 an acre for land!

It is much to be feared that the only thing we are likely to grow, will be to grow 'discontented,' and this will be followed by a little more neglect, and a little more discontent. Desperate men do desperate things. Cæsar liked not hungry men; he thought them dangerous; he preferred

'Sleek headed men and such as sleep o' nights.'

Men have not altered much during the last two thousand years. English human nature is much the same sort of thing as Roman human nature. My Lord, I would have you beware of half-starved colonists!

'Yond' planters have a lean and hungry look,
They think too much; such men are dangerous.'

From what I have already said you can see that I have avoided anything like discussion of politics or political economy; I confess I have not studied these sciences much, but I *have* studied *common sense, common honesty,* and *commonplace facts.* I feel myself unequal to cope with the coldblooded Manchester politicals—I could not reply, perhaps, to a single one of the many plausible leaders in the ECONOMIST, but then I do not mean to say that I am opposed to their *theories.* As far as I can see of the matter, universal *free trade* appears a very good sort of thing in its way; so, my Lord, is universal peace and the millenium. But I cannot see how they are at present *practicable;* this, no doubt, arises from my *beclouded brain—from a ten years' residence within the* tropics, but so it is. This, however, I *do* understand, that before we are told to compete with all the world, we should be placed in a position to enable us to do so, *or it will not be free trade.*

Free trade has certainly cheapened coffee; but, then, free trade has also had much to do with bringing the unemployed thousands to that condition which leaves them no means to purchase coffee, cheap or dear.

Isaac, warming with his subject, and, as a Yankee would say, 'gitting his dander up,' proceeds to insist upon *good and cheap government* as an essential, wanting which free trade will utterly destroy Ceylon. Hear the irreverend revolutionist:—'One hundred and ten thousand pounds is over much to pay for red cloth, gold lace and feathers, with two bands of indifferent music; *this won't do with plantation coffee at 37s. and 45s.!* We must send home the general and staff and one of the bands of music, and a littleof the gold-lace and feathers!' As we live, rank Chartism in Ceylon! 'Think of that Master *Grey!*' Chartism is 'put down,' and Whiggery has not yet done clapping its wings and crowing, when behold a voice comes

'O'er the wide waters of the dark blue sea,'

crying—'Delay will be fatal!'

'Awa' Whigs, awa'!
Awa' Whigs, awa'!
Ye're but a pack o' traitor louns,
Ye'll do nae gude at a'!'

The Ethnological Journal. Edited by LUKE BURKE. October. London: H. Hardwicke, 14, Clement's-lane, Strand.

The commencement of 'A Structural Analysis of the Book of Genesis' occupies some thirty pages of this number of the *Ethnological Journal.* Mr Burke has undertaken this analysis for the purpose of showing that the book of Genesis is composed of three separate documents, each giving a distinct version of the 'Creation,' 'Fall,' and 'Deluge.' We are bound to say, after a hasty perusal of this article, that Mr Burke appears to have succeeded in what he terms 'an *attempt* to distinguish,' &c.; and we also feel bound to express our admiration of that gentleman's industry and extraordinary critical talent. But, being unable to see with him that 'this subject involves questions of high importance to human welfare;' on the contrary, being of opinion that it matters not the worth of a straw to living man and woman, whether the book of Genesis is composed of three, or thirty—of one, or one hundred documents—we must express our regret to see so much time and talent thrown away on such a subject. We dare say that some of Mr Burke's readers rather accord with his than with our views; and those who do so will find that gentleman's analysis of Genesis well worthy their attention.

The 'Outlines of the Fundamental Principles of Ethnology' contain much valuable information, and afford the reader endless food for reflection.

'The Origin of Nations,' being a second article on the subject, contains many curious speculations. Here is one:—

THE ANCIENT IRISH.

'The Irish fondly cling to the belief that they are descended from a Spanish stock—a notion that has very often been ridiculed. Nevertheless, I am persuaded of its truth. There was at the very earliest periods of history a nation called Iberi or Iberni, and Ierni in the South of Ireland. From Iberni we obtain Hibernia, and from Ierni clearly comes Erin, and the modern Ireland. There were some other minor tribes in Ireland, evidently of Spanish descent. The traditions of the Irish respecting their Spanish blood are all referable to these Iberi, who were probably driven out of Spain by the incursions of the Kelts or other races, and sought refuge in Ireland. They must at that time have constituted the great bulk of its inhabitants, since all its natural appellations have been derived from them, and hence the universality and positiveness of the tradition.

The Midland Florist. October. London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co., Stationers Hall-court.

This little publication continues its useful career. In another column will be found the calendar of Gardening Operations for October extracted from the present number.

The Reasoner. Edited by G. J. Holyoake. Part XXIX. London: J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row.

Mr Cooper's 'Lectures;' 'The Rise and Progress of the Swiss Republics;' an explanation of 'Buddhism;' and an ably written reply by Mr Holyoake, to certain most illiberal and malevolent attacks of which *Aris's Birmingham Gazette* has been the vehicle, constitute the principal contents of this part of the *Reasoner.* From the miscellaneous articles we extract the following:—

THE WHIGS.

The long Session has closed, and pity it is that the political existence of the inane Whigs has not closed with it.

* * *

A few months ago they found the country with expectation—they have left it with none. Europe struggled with despotism—England echoed sympathy. Liberty awoke from her dormancy. She was about to arise, when the millstone Whigs threw their heavy arms round her neck. The mocked people were goaded into a war on social order. The Whigs have returned, and the gaols are filled.

* * *

When the spirit of history takes up the pen which writes immortal words, it will not even condescend to record their ignoble name. It will leave a blank to mark their period. It will tell of unexampled materials of progress which the genius of the people had gathered together. It will remark, that after a lapse of precious opportunity—for genius, patriotism, and courage to have made a new greatness in Britain—that nothing was done. And when an outraged posterity shall look into the chasm created by incapacity and treachery, at the bottom they will see the Whigs.

The Republican. October. London: J. Watson, Queen's Head-passage.

This number completes the first volume of the *Republican.* On the whole the writers in this publication have well acquitted themselves and deserve support in the future. The editor deserves a word of special commendation for his admirable articles on 'Taxation.' The present number contains in addition to articles by the editor, W. J. Linton, and 'Eugene,' an Answer of the Polish Democratic Society to certain unjust reproaches and false accusations levelled at the Poles by Lamartine, and which answer exhibits the poetical phrase-monger in the not much to be envied light of a calumniator of the brave men whose 'holy cause' he had previously betrayed. The lines in a preceding column, entitled 'The Lament of the Present' we have extracted from this number of the *Republican.*

CALENDAR OF GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR OCTOBER.

(From the *Midland Florist.*)

So much of the beauty of the flower garden depends on annuals and half hardy plants, that it requires some foresight and attention to prepare for the period when these things are wanted. Those of our readers who have a pit, frame, or greenhouse, should sow Ten-week stocks, mignonette, Collinsia bicolor, Erysimum Peroffskianum, &c., or any other seeds adapted for this purpose, that they may have saved during summer, in pots of fine light soil, so that they may be preserved during winter. These, when pricked out in spring, will have considerable start of those which are sown in the open ground, and thus prolong the season of enjoyment.

Biennials, plants that usually are sown one season and bloom the next, should be put out where they are to flower. These are sweetwilliams, scabiouses, Canterbury bells, &c.

The trailing stems of verbenas, if examined, will be found rooted; these may be cut off, and stuck round the sides of pots. Lobelias too, should be divided and planted singly in pots. Some herbaceous varieties are nearly hardy, but they will be better protected.

Pansies may still be struck, or divided, as the case may be: and late seedlings, that have any good points about them, had better be reserved for spring flowering.

It often happens that there are such things as scarlet geraniums, salvias, heliotropes, bouvardias, and cupheas (all of which are beautiful), that have decorated the border during summer; these may be carefully taken up, and potted in large pots. With a little trouble (avoiding damp), they may be kept through the winter, and will make splendid plants for the same purpose, next summer.

Carnations should be potted without delay. We usually place a pair in a pint pot. Directions in full, for their management, are given in our first volume.

Tulip beds should be immediately prepared, and thrown up in ridges, that they may be levelled down any day, for planting, when the weather is suitable. Offsets will be better in the ground directly.

Snails will often, at this season, damage auriculas and polyanthuses: the plants must be carefully examined, and the under part of the pots will frequently be found their hiding place.

Dahlias.—*Should the weather prove fine, these will* continue to afford a great number of fine blooms. Gather seed whenever ready, and earth up the stems, to guard against sudden frost.

In the vegetable garden, we hope a good breadth of broccoli, savoys, &c., have been planted out, to provide against the serious deficiency in the potato crop. As seed potatoes will be of great importance, we would recommend those who have any free from disease, or any new varieties, to store them in layers. They will be worth the trouble. Suppose in an outhouse, potatoes were laid on the floor, just touching each other, then procure some dry burnt clay ashes, say a cart load, to which has been added two bushels of slacked lime, mix these well together, and just cover the potatoes; then put another layer of potatoes, and another of ashes, and so on, till the heap is finished; but we would not have it too high. We saw some potatoes, from which the diseased ones had previously been selected, kept in this way, last season, and though when removed in the spring, some showed traces of disease, it appeared that its effects had in a great measure been arrested by the action of the lime and ashes and our opinion is, that this is certainly the safest way of preserving them.

Prick out cauliflowers. In cottagers' gardens, when the kidney bean rods are done with, they may be laid lengthwise on each side of the rows, that in severe weather, the bine or haulm may be thrown lightly over them, which will afford great protection from cutting winds, frost, &c.

Every available space should be cropped with cabbage; and lettuce should be planted in sheltered situations. Store all sorts of roots, as parsnips, beet, carrots, &c., and manure and ridge up all ground reserved for spring crops.

Fruit trees may be removed the latter end of the month, and evergreens now.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred on Monday afternoon, at the Rochdale station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, under the following circumstances:—It appears that a pilot engine leaves Wakefield for Rochdale several times per week, for the purpose of calling at the various stations on the line, to leave and take what luggage may be there. At half-past three o'clock, on Monday afternoon, the pilot engine was at the Rochdale station. There was a bolster on one of the waggons, containing a large tree; and the guard, J. Walker, was coupling two waggons, or trucks, together; when they met the bolster gave way, and the timber went right against his head and killed him. He was taken to the Railway Inn or hotel, to await the coroner's inquest. The unfortunate man was twenty-five years of age, and was married.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LIVERPOOL AND BURY RAILWAY.—On Saturday last, an accident, which has since proved fatal, occurred on the Liverpool and Bury line, near the race course at Aintree. A labourer named Denis Waterson, forty-two years of age, was filling waggons with earth. When they were full, he was in the act of getting on one of them, when the engine that was to drive them suddenly started; the consequence was that the waggons behind dashed against him, and he was badly crushed. The wretched man was at once removed to the infirmary, where he died of compound fracture of the leg. The medical men amputated the lamb, but it was of no avail, although it appeared that his constitution was perfectly sound. The inquest was held on Wednesday, and was about to be adjourned, in order to afford time for the bringing of witnesses forward to show that no blame was attributable to the engineers, but one of the jury observed that he was a maritime man, and that he was to proceed to sea to-morrow, 'Perhaps a short 'passage' observed the deputy coroner (Mr Statham), 'how far are you going?' 'I am going,' said the man, 'to New Orleans.' 'Had I known that,' observed Mr Statham, 'you should not have been on the jury.'—The inquest was then adjourned.

DISTURBANCES BY IRISHMEN.—On Tuesday evening a number of Irish labourers, amounting to about a dozen or fifteen, assembled at one of the inns in the village of Great Crosby, near Liverpool; they had been employed by a farmer in the vicinity to dig potatoes, but resolved to 'strike' for higher wages. A proposition to this effect being made to the farmer, it was of course rejected, and Paddy, in a fit of desperation, attacked the inhabitants of the village of Great Crosby, where only two policemen were stationed—a sergeant and a constable. The Irishmen having multiplied in numbers to more than twenty, all well-armed, the chances were decidedly in favour of the peace-breakers. The two policemen passed through the village, and were immediately attacked by three or four Irishmen with their *forks*, which they plunged almost in every direction; for, having been turned out of the beer-house in a state of excitement, they were callous to the consequences. One of the policemen was knocked down, and as soon as he recovered, ran away to the station-house, leaving his comrade, the sergeant, on the ground also, and about to be butchered alive with the pitch-forks. Some women fortunately closed round the poor fellow to save him, and probably their screams, more than any thing else, frightened off the Irishmen; for imagining that assistance might be at hand, they moved off down the village, and the sergeant and the man Westhead, covered with blood, made a final attack to apprehend the ringleader, a powerful Irishman, in which they succeeded.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF CARLISLE.—We have to announce the decease of the Earl of Carlisle, father of Viscount Morpeth, who expired on Saturday morning last, in his 76th year. Viscount Morpeth, M.P., succeeds to the Earldom, which necessarily removes him from the House of Commons to that of the Lords, and will thus occasion a vacancy in the representation of the West Riding of Yorkshire. The present Earl was born in April, 1842.

A correspondent of the *Lancet* reports a case of successful treatment of hydrophobia by chloroform.

It is estimated that eight persons who have erected and endowed churches at their own cost during the present year have together contributed £50,000 to the Established Church.

Colonial and Foreign.

FRANCE.

DISCUSSION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

On Wednesday the following articles were adopted:—

Art. 28.—The functions of representative of the people are incompatible with those of public officers salaried by the state and revocable at will. No member of the National Assembly can during the Legislature be appointed or promoted to salaried public functions of which the incumbents are chosen at will by the executive power. The following, however, are excepted:—Ministers, Under Secretaries of State, the Attorneys General of the Courts of Cassation and Appeal, the Prefects of the Seine and of Police, the Commander of the National Guard of Paris, and the representatives charged with temporary missions to foreign countries or to the interior of France.

Art. 29.—The clauses of the preceding article shall not be applicable to Assemblies elected for the revision of the constitution.

Art. 30.—The National Assembly is elected *for three years*, and is integrally renewed.

Art. 31.—The National Assembly is permanent; nevertheless it may adjourn to any fixed period. During the prorogation, a committee, composed of the members of the board and of twenty-five representatives named by the Assembly, by secret ballot, and at the absolute majority, has a right to convoke it in case of urgency. The President of the Republic has also a right to convoke the Assembly.

M. Duplan proposed to authorise the National Assembly to choose the place where it wished to hold its sessions, and to fix the military force required for its security and for the maintenance of the respect due to it, which force was to be at its orders. The amendment was carried by a considerable majority.

Art. 32.—The representatives are always re-eligible.

Art. 33.—The members of the National Assembly are the representatives, not of the department which elects them, but of the whole of France.

Art. 34.—They cannot receive from their constituents any fixed directions as to their votes.

Art. 35.—The representatives of the people are inviolable. They cannot be molested, accused, or judged at any time for the opinions which they may have expressed in the National Assembly.

Art. 36.—They cannot be arrested in criminal matters, except *in flagrante delicto*, nor prosecuted, unless after the Assembly has authorised the prosecution.

M. Fandin proposed the following additional paragraph:—'The case in which the representative is taken *in flagrante delicto* shall be immediately brought before the Assembly, who will maintain or annul the arrest.' The additional paragraph was adopted.

Art. 37.—Each representative of the people is to receive an indemnity which he cannot renounce.

Art. 38.—The sittings of the Assembly are public. Nevertheless, the Assembly can form itself into a secret committee, on the demand of the number of representatives fixed by the regulations.

Art. 39.—The presence of one-half of the members of the Assembly, *plus* one, is necessary for the validity of the vote of a law.

Art. 40.—No bill, save in cases of urgency, shall be definitively voted, except after three deliberations, at not less than ten days' distance from each other.

On Thursday, October 5th, after the adoption of several unimportant articles, the President read the following letter:—

'Monsieur le President,—Elected by five departments, it is my duty to inform you that I have decided to sit for Paris, the place where I was born.

'LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.'

The President—The discussion now opens on Chapter V. of the Constitution relative to the executive power. The following are the articles on which this question turns:—

CHAPTER V.—THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

Art. 41.—The French people delegates the executive power to a citizen, who is to take the title of President of the Republic.

Art. 42.—The President must be a Frenchman born, thirty years of age at least, and never to have lost his quality of a Frenchman.

Art. 43.—The President is nominated by direct and universal suffrage, by ballot, and by the absolute majority of the votes given.

Art. 44.—Minutes of the electoral operations shall be immediately transmitted to the National Assembly, which will, without delay, decide on the validity of the election, and proclaim the President of the Republic. If no candidate has obtained the half of the votes given, or if the conditions demanded by Art. 42 are not fulfilled, the National Assembly elects the President of the Republic, by an absolute majority and by ballot, amongst the five eligible candidates who have obtained the greatest number of votes.

Art. 45.—The President of the Republic is elected for four years, and is re-eligible only after an interval of four years.

The general discussion was declared to be opened.

M. Felix Pyat declared himself to be opposed altogether to the idea of having a President at the head of the Republic. The National Assembly had already, he said, for several months, governed the State, and why should it not do for the future just as it had begun? The Assembly could, as under the Convention, carry on the government by means of committees; could nominate its ministers; could, in fact, perform at the same time, so to speak, the functions of an executive or legislative body.

M. de Tocqueville contended for the election of a President by Universal Suffrage.

On Friday, M. Fresnaw spoke, at length, in favour of an election of President by the country at large, and was replied to by M. Grecy, who contended that the Assembly ought to keep the whole power, legislative and executive, in its own hands. M. J. de Layseterie took an opposite view. M. de Lamartine ascended the tribune at an advanced hour of the day, and contended earnestly in favour of referring the election of President to the voice of the people.

On Saturday, the Assembly divided on the amendment of M. Grecy, declaring that there should be no president of the Republic, but merely a council of ministers, the Assembly divided, and the result was—for the amendment, 158; against it, 643. The Assembly then discussed the amendment proposed by M. Flocon, in favour of the nomination of the President by the Assembly, which amendment was subsequently withdrawn, in favour of a similar amendment, proposed by M. Leblond, which was rejected. The following is the result of the important vote on this amendment:—Voters present, 813; for the amendment, 211; against it, 602.

Finally, on Monday last, the President announced to the Assembly that the committee had modified the 43rd article of the Constitution, which now stood thus:—'The president is named by secret ballot, and by the absolute majority of the voters, by the direct suffrage of all the electors of the French departments and of Algeria.' Carried—For, 627; against, 130.

The next article, with a slight modification was adopted:—'Minutes of the electoral operations shall be immediately transmitted to the National Assembly, which will, without delay, decide on the validity of the election, and proclaim the President of the Republic. *If no candidate has obtained half of the votes given, or* if the conditions demanded by article 42, are not fulfilled, the National Assembly elects the President of the Republic, by an absolute majority and by ballot, amongst the five eligible candidates who have obtained the greatest number of votes.'

M. Marrast next read the 42nd article, which had been passed over:—'The President must be a Frenchman born, thirty years of age at least, and never have lost his quality of a Frenchman.'

M. Deville proposed the following addition to the article, 'The Presidency shall never be conferred on a general officer, nor on any direct or collateral member of the families who have reigned over France.'

M. Deville said that no democratical Republic or emancipated country should confide its destinies to military government. It was one of the principal lessons given by history, in each page of which it was inscribed. The experience of Napoleon should not be forgotten. He began by being First Consul, then was Consul for Life, and ultimately Emperor. A general officer was in every respect unfit for the Presidency. The reign of the sword was that of brutal, material, and unintelligent force. To cite an example, it was only necessary to cite the present government, under which liberty of thought and of the press was at an end, and no citizen was sure of being alive on the following day. Paris had ceased to be the capital of civilisation; it was an immense military camp, covered with tents, barracks, &c.

M. Deville's amendment was rejected.

M. Anthony Thouret, in his turn, proposed that no member of the families who reigned over France should be elected President, or Vice-President of the Republic.'

After several other speakers,

Louis Napoleon ascended the tribune, and protested against the name of pretender, and against the calumnies to which he had been exposed. He said he felt too grateful to the 3,000,000 electors who had elected him, to betray their trust.

M. Thouret withdrew his amendment, and the original article was adopted; as was also the following article:—

Art. 45. 'The President of the Republic is elected for four years, and is not re eligible until after an interval of four years.'

STATE OF PARIS.

Paris may be said to be tranquil, but the usual gangs of dissolute and disorderly men who assemble outside the barriers on Sundays were yesterday more numerous and more turbulent than usual, and so much so in some places, as to require a military force to overawe them. They made no resistance however, and scampered off at the approach of the Mobiles and the Republican and Marine Guards.

The Red Republicans, it is said, are labouring with greater energy than ever in preparation for another effort, 'on a new and improved principle.'

The 12th legion of the National Guard of Paris, which was commanded by Barbes, and which supplied so many hands to the insurgents of June, was disbanded after that event. The legion is again re-organised under the inspection of General Changarnier, and of 22,000 men of which it was formerly composed, 14,408 have been disqualified.

GERMANY.

TRIUMPH OF THE POET FREILIGRATH.

The trial of the poet Freiligrath, at Dusseldorf, for having published a poem exciting to insurrection, terminated on the 3rd inst., by his full acquittal. On his appearance in court, the dense crowd inside paid him a graceful compliment in the shape of a shower of nosegays, and on leaving the hall he was escorted home by an immense concourse of persons, including a considerable number of the civic guard.

POTSDAM, Oct. 4.—Yesterday sixty soldiers of the regiment of the Guards armed with poniards, knives, &c. penetrated at a given signal, into the Chamber of the Political Association, and rushed on the members present, and wounded several. There were 300 soldiers in the club, seventy of whom were cuirassiers. The cry was given, 'Cuirassiers, advance.' The latter immediately closed with the guards, and a furious struggle ensued. The report was then raised in the street that the guards were killing the citizens. The National Guard came up and arrested forty guards, and took them to the Hotel de Ville. An inquiry is to take place into the affair.

VIENNA.—The ministry intends to publish an appendix to the laws of the press, without having asked the Assembly authority. The military will be ordered to be in full arms and cannons on the 'glacis; the democrats are preparing their weapons.

A DEMOCRATIC PARLIAMENT.—The democratic leaders of Berlin being dissatisfied with the march of affairs at Frankfort, have summoned a conference of men of their own opinions, belonging to the Dresden and other constituent assemblies, and it has been resolved by them, in accord with all men belonging to the constituent Chamber of Germany, to publish a manifeste declaring their disavowal of all the acts of the Frankfort parliament, and at the same time announcing the election and convocation of a new German parliament to meet at Berlin. This assembly, under the denomination of 'Central Assembly of the Democrats of Germany,' is to meet on the 26th of October.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

We were misled by the *Presse* into announcing, in our last number, the conquest of Hungary by the Ban of Civatia. On the contrary, the Hungarians have formally repudiated the rule of Austria preparatory to a death struggle for the defence of their nationality. Count Lamburg, appointed by the Austrian government as commander of the Hungarian forces, denounced by the people as a traitor, was massacred by the people. On the 28th, the Hungarian Diet unanimously passed a resolution, to the effect that, in the absence of a government, it elected, as a provisional one, the committee of six who were appointed a fortaight before to aid Bathyani in war matters—such committee to have unlimited and full powers.

The way in which Count Lamberg was put to death was as follows:—So soon as the infuriated populace of Pesth had learned that he had arrived to replace the Archduke Stephen, they assembled around the house in which he had intended to take up his residence. Finding that the crowd was ripe for mischief, he contrived to leave the premises, and crossed over the bridge to Buda, where he sought refuge in the house of the commander-in-chief. The building, however, was speedily attacked, and the count, in disguise, attempted to regain Pesth in a carriage, in order to deliver his credentials to the Hungarian Diet. Whilst crossing the bridge he was recognised, his name was pronounced aloud, and he was instantly cut down by a number of men armed with spades and scythes. He was then literally hacked and hewed to pieces. He has left a widow (a native of Hungary) and eight children. In another account it is stated that the Count first proceeded to Buda, and that it was whilst making the second attempt to cross the bridge, in order to communicate with the Diet, that he was killed in the manner described. It may be stated here that the National Guards had previously resolved not to obey the royal commissioner, and that the Diet itself had denounced as a traitor any person who should attempt to give publicity to any royal circulars not duly countersigned by ministers.

The Ban of Croatia has been appointed by the Emperor, Commander in Chief in Hungary, and of all the Imperial troops in that country.—*Gazette de Breslau*, Oct. 4th.

DEFEAT OF THE BAN OF CROATIA BY THE HUNGARIANS.

VIENNA, Oct 3rd.—The following bulletin has been published to-day:—

'On the 29th Sept. the right wing of Jellachich was repulsed, and 800 Croats threw themselves into a marsh. The left wing of Jellachich now advanced, and victory was doubtful. At this time 12,000 peasants and National Guards, led by a noble Magyar, attacked the enemy in the rear, and the Croats, attacked on both sides, lost some thousands of men. The loss of the Hungarians was also considerable. Jellachich was driven back with his army to the Lake of Plattern. The Hungarians took Count Zichy prisoner, and upon him were found some letters from the baron, in which the latter invites him to enlist the Hungarian soldiers. The universal cry of 'Death to the traitor' arose, and the Count Zichy was hung.

The PESTHER ZEITUNG and other journals confirm the above account. The following intelligence is gleaned from various quarters. A Hungarian student named Kolosi, was the first to cut down with his sword the fugitive count, while the latter was crossing the bridge faom Buda to Pesth. The infuriated crowd then forcibly entered the Diet, in order to announce the death of the 'traitor,' All the papers of Count Lamberg (including an imperial order for the dissolution of the Diet), and a large sum of money which he brought with him, were handed over by the populace to the authorities.

The intercepted letters found on the Count prove that the Austrian Minister of War pays the Croatian army with Austrian money, that he has promised to provide them with provisions from the public magazines, that he has sent Austrian artillery, guns, and men, to the Croatian army, that he has encouraged Austrian generals to become traitors to the Hungarian government, to which they had been submitted by law and by oath. In short, the Austrian Minister of War was perfectly acquainted with Jellachich's intentions; he supported him by all means in his power, and, consequently, made war under another name against the Hungarian nation, with which the Austrian legislative assembly wished to be at peace.

The agitation amongst the people of Pesth is very great. No one is to be seen in the streets without red feathers in their caps. Nothing is heard but the clang of arms and the noise of vehicles carrying provisions and ammunition. The German *bourgeoisie* of Pesth are also carried away by the movement, and march in arms against the Croats. On the 27th ult., a battalion of volunteers left the barracks of Ujsulet, followed by a band of women and children, armed with sabres and muskets, whom it was impossible to keep back. Kossuth scours the plains and sends into Pesth thousands of peasants who are eager for the fray. Czeled and Ketskemet have furnished 16,000 men, and Kossuth has promised to bring 10,000.

LEMBERG (POLAND), October 1st.—For several days past great excitement has prevailed in the garrison of our town. The Hungarian Regiment (Grand Duke Michael) desired to set out for Hungary; he was even on the point of doing so, when he heard that the Poles of Lemberg proposed to go to the assistance of the Hungarians. The commander appeased the soldiers by promising that he would set out on the 6th. The agitation, however, still continued, and a similar enthusiasm for the Hungarian cause was manifested by the Hussars.

The *Wiener Zeitung*, of the 5th instant, contains three proclamations of the Emperor of Austria, which must bring the Hungarian question to a crisis. The first of these proclamations appoints the Master of the Ordnance and Captain of the Hungarian Guards, Baron Reczey, to the post of President of the Hungarian Ministry, and charges him with the formation of a new Cabinet. The second proclamation is addressed to the Hungarian civil and military authorities, and enjoins the rigorous execution of the decrees contained in the third proclamation, which is the most important of the three, for it contains the nomination of Baron Jellachih, the

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No Surveyors', Solicitors', or Redemption Fees.

The present Entrance Fee, including Certificate, Rules, &c., is 4s. per Share, and 2s. for any part of a Share. Price of Rules, including Postage, 1s.

OBJECTS.

1st.—To enable members to build Dwelling Houses.

2nd.—To afford the means of purchasing both Freehold and Leasehold Properties or Land.

3rd.—To advance Mortgages on Property held by members.

4th.—To enable Mortgagors being members to redeem their Mortgages.

5th.—To give to depositing members a higher rate of interest than is yielded by ordinary modes of investment.

6th.—To enable Parents to make Endowments for their Children, or Husbands for their Wives, or for Marriage Settlements.

7th.—To purchase a piece of Freehold Land of sufficient value to give a legal title to a County Vote for Members of Parliament.

Section I.—By joining this section every person in town or country can become the proprietor of a House and Land in his own neighbourhood, without being removed from his Friends, Connexions, or the present means himself and family may have of gaining a livelihood.

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Section III.—Saving or Deposit section, in which members not wishing to purchase are enabled to invest small sums, from 7½d. and upwards, receiving interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on every sum of 10s. and upwards so deposited.

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In the short space of four years these societies have paid the following benefits to their members.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS.

Sickness and Superannuation	£2674	1	8½
Accouchments	939	15	0
Funerals	714	18	1
Loss by Fire	34	13	0
	£4354	7	9½
Present Capital funded in the Bank of England ...	£1789	12	2

These Societies are in six divisions or sections, for the Members to receive the following Benefits according to their Subscriptions:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Entrance according to age, from 5s. to 10s. Monthly Contribution for Sickness and Management, 2s. 7d.

	£	s.	d.
Allowance, in Sickness, per week	0	18	0
Member's Funeral	20	0	0
Ditto Wife's or Nominee's ditto	10	0	0
Wife's Lying-in	2	0	0
Loss by Fire, from .. .. £5 0 0 to	20	0	0
Superannuation, per week	0	6	0

SECOND DIVISION.

Entrance, according to age, from 4s. 6d to 9s. 6d. Monthly Contribution for Sickness and Management, 2s. 1d.

	£	s.	d.
Allowance in Sickness, per week	0	15	0
Member's Funeral	16	0	0
Ditto Wife's or Nominee's ditto	18	0	0
Wife's Lying-in	1	15	0
Loss by Fire, from .. .. £5 0 0 to	15	0	0
Superannuation, per week	0	5	0

THIRD DIVISION.

Entrance, according to age, from 4s. to 9s. Monthly Contribution for Sickness and Management, 1s. 7d.

	£	s.	d.
Allowance in Sickness, per week	0	11	0
Member's Funeral	12	0	0
Ditto Wife's or Nominee's ditto	6	0	0
Wife's Lying-in	1	10	0
Loss by Fire, from .. .. £5 0 0 to	10	0	0
Superannuation, per week	0	4	0

FOURTH DIVISION.

Entrance, according to age, from 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d, Monthly Contribution for Sickness and Management. 1s. 4d.

	£	s.	d.
Allowance in Sickness, per week	0	9	0
Member's Funeral	10	0	0
Ditto Wife's or Nominee's ditto	5	0	0
Wife's Lying-in	1	0	0
Loss by Fire, from .. .. £5 0 0 to	10	0	0
Superannuation, per week	0	4	0

FIFTH DIVISION.

Entrance, according to age, from 3s to 8s. Monthly Contribution for Sickness and Management, 1s. 1d.

	£	s.	d.
Allowance in Sickness, per week	0	7	0
Member's Funeral	6	0	0
Ditto Wife's or Nominee's ditto	3	0	0
Wife's Lying-in	0	15	0
Loss by Fire	5	0	0
Superannuation, per week	0	4	0

SIXTH DIVISION.

	£	s.	d.
Entrance Money	0	3	0
Monthly Contribution	0	1	0
Allowance in Sickness	0		0
Member's Funeral	2	10	0

No Levies in this Division.

Levies according to the demands on each division per quarter.

N.B.—The only difference in the two Societies is, the Patriots have an Accouchment benefit, the Patriarch have not that benefit, therefore do not pay levies for it.

☞ Applications for Agencies requested from all parts of the country; information for appointment of Agencies can be obtained by letter, prepaid, enclosing a postage stamp.

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☞ Any communication addressed to Mr O'Brien, schoolmaster, Lowbands, Redmarley, near Ledbury (with a stamp enclosed), shall receive due attention.

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This portrait will be given with the "*Northern Star*" on Saturday, the 11th of November. Price, with the paper, SEVENPENCE.

PORTRAIT OF W. SMITH O'BRIEN.

We have now in course of engraving a splendid likeness of W. Smith O'Brien, specimens of which will shortly be in the hands of our agents. Also portraits of Meagher, O'Gorman, and Duffy.

MR O'CONNOR'S TOUR.

In reply to several applications, we have to announce that Mr O'Connor's present intended tour in Scotland cannot exceed six days, and therefore it is out of his power to attend the numerous places to which he has been invited; as it appears that Thursday, the 26th, the day appointed for Mr O'Connor's visit to Glasgow will be an inconvenient day, as being the annual fast day in that town, Mr O'Connor will have no objection, if the men of Edinburgh and Glasgow can agree amongst themselves, to alter his route by being at Glasgow, on Wednesday, and at Edinburgh, on Thursday; but intimation of the change, if made, must be communicated to him through next Saturday's "*Star*."

LAND COMPANY.

Mr O'Connor begs to acknowledge various communications from different districts, containing very useful suggestions, all of which shall have his best attention, and be submitted to the Conference, if not brought forward by any other delegate.

THE NORTHERN STAR,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1848.

THE TREASON GOVERNMENT.

"There is but a step between the ridiculous and the sublime."

It is not our intention to swell bull-frog Whig Felony into sincere and patriotic Treason; no, their treason merits no such distinction; but having traced them from felony to rebellion, it now becomes our duty, as loyal subjects to the constitution, to arraign them before an unprejudiced tribunal of High Treason, undistinguished by the high attributes of devotion and patriotism. In the case of Cuffey and others, the evidence of their coadjutors, the cunning of their official, and the energy of their Judge, convicted them of the crime of Conspiracy and Felony; while the evidence of Dobbins and his associates, at Clonmel, convicts them of having fomented the Irish Rebellion; and, to their shame be it spoken, the letter of Tom Young, of the Home Office, and Private Secretary to Lord Melbourne, Prime Minister to William IV., addressed officially, and no doubt written officially, to General Napier, convicts them even beyond the hope of mercy, of High Treason.

Can we write without a pang—can we think without a blush—of the position to which those unhappy miscreants have reduced not only themselves, but the disrepute they have cast upon the administration of justice in this country? Our readers will bear in mind, that the disclosure of General Napier, so timely, so honourable, and so damning to the conspirators, was not a secret to us. This gallant officer not only refused to become a party to Whig Treason in 1832, but he used his knowledge of the mode of carrying the Reform Bill as the means of saving Frost and his associates from the gallows. The present Chief Baron, Sir Frederick Pollock, who defended Frost, at Monmouth, urged by compassion towards his client, made three unsuccessful appeals to the Whig Minister; when Lord Brougham, still clinging to hope, induced him to make a fourth application, which, however, was equally unsuccessful; when, by a lucky accident, an express arrived from General Napier, informing the Whig Minister that if the sentence upon Frost was executed, he would then divulge the act of Whig Treason, which has remained a secret until its disclosure was rendered necessary by the treachery of the Whigs in 1848.

To General Napier, then, and not to the Whig Minister, Frost and his associates owe their lives—to General Napier, and not to the merciful consideration of the Tipperary Protestant jury, Smith O'Brien will owe his life; and to the same honourable and gallant general the people of England will owe their gratitude as the destroyer of that faction which, for the last 160 years has kept this country and Ireland in a state of incipient revolution, or open rebellion, for their own gain and aggrandisement. However, the awful disclosure made by General Napier may but constitute grounds for the impeachment of the treasonable Whigs—the insulted people will be as active in searching and procuring evidence for their conviction, as their menials and officials have been to procure evidence for the conviction of Cuffey, O'Brien, and others; and although the Dead Letter-office has not become as fruitful a source of information as the illegally stolen portmanteau of Smith O'Brien, nevertheless, the ghost of the self-destroyed Colonel Brereton, of the 14th Dragoons, must haunt the traitors, as many of his most intimate friends are well aware that that gallant officer was forced to the commission of suicide by the neglect of duty, to which he was urged by the traitor Whigs when Bristol was in flames.

How often, and how truly, have we charged these traitor conspirators with fostering the power—the delusive power—of Daniel O'Connell, as long as that power was made the instrument of Whig strength; and how indignant were the traitors, when Sir Robert Peel and his Government, not haunted by the dread of the living Napier or the ghost of the departed Brereton, sought to make the arch-conspirator amenable to the law; and how their majority, in the last appeal, declared the law to be "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare," when wielded against their own coadjutor; while, now that they fill the Treasury Benches, we find every official, from the judge to the informer, not only active, but zealous in the suppression of evidence calculated to convict their patrons.

The Irish Press has been all but annihilated; while, in 1832, the chief organ of the Whigs recommended the embodiment of a National Guard to carry the Reform Bill; while, with characteristic prudery, but miserable tact, the same treason-fomentor in 1848 assures us that what was meant by a National Guard in 1832 was to consist, not of a Garde Mobile, but of a *juste milieu corps*, to be armed, and hold the balance of power between the aristocracy and democracy of England. They were to be bottle holders to the Whigs, and umpires between the head and tail of society. Their duty was to take the necessary precaution that the artistocracy should not revolt against the national will—that the national will should not revolt against the oligarchy; but, according to the old school-boy custom, they, as umpires, should hold the garter, and the belligerents should fight it out without closing.

However, the one sentence quoted from the "*Times*" by Mr Whiteside, will serve but as the index to the volume of "*Times*" treason in 1832, as we propose to furnish our readers with a more complete hash from the cold larder of Printing House-square. Our readers will peruse the letter of General Napier with surpassing interest; while, mayhap, Powell—like the present Prime Minister—will deny all participation with the antiquated Melbourne; and a greater latitude of pleading will be allowed to him than in the English felony and Irish treason cases. But if, as laid down by the Judges, the whole evidence is to be taken in connexion, then, we would ask, how the present little gentleman will divest himself of responsibility, criminality, and conspiracy, when he reads his letter of thanks to the 150,000 Brummagem sympathisers, who were also ready to take the field? And how will the gallant General, the member for Westminster, translate his words to a Whig Judge and a packed Jury, in which he declared his readiness to march a hundred thousand armed men upon London; of course a detachment of the National Guard, to act as umpires between the democracy and the oligarchy?

With these startling facts now staring us in the face, inculpating men filling the highest offices of the State, it is almost needless to comment upon the evidence upon which Smith O'Brien has been convicted. We have set it forth at length, together with what the "*Times*" calls the impartial charge of the Chief Justice; and we would ask the most partial—nay, the greatest Whig partisan, whether, throughout, the Bench has not acted as the tool of administration rather than the impartial administrator of the law? and we would especially call attention to the fact to which we have before adverted—namely, the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of refuting the evidence of a hired perjured informer.

A respectable man, upon seeing the evidence adduced against Smith O'Brien, and conscious of his ability to refute it, was about to start for Clonmel when he was arrested for high treason. Such was the treatment of Mr Tranton, who was allowed to remain at liberty until the eve of his departure, although, if at all implicated in the Whig rebellion, his criminality must have been known to the Argus-eyed officials of Dublin Castle, who, nevertheless, as in the case of Cuffey and others, did HESITATE until his arrest was considered necessary for the conviction of O'Brien. Again, with regard to the evidence of Dalton, with whom the villain Dobbins was confronted, can anything be more satisfactory than the character, the evidence, and demeanour of that young gentleman? while the "*Times*" would throw disrepute upon him in consequence of the shabbiness of his dress, and because so great was his excitement that he frequently required a drink of water. This young gentleman produces the most unquestionable character from one of the Jury, in whose family he had lived as private tutor for two years; he gives the most faithful and simple account of his every day, his every place of lodging, his means and mode of life—but his dress is shabby, and he required a drink of water!

Now, let us see if we can furnish the "*Times*" with a precedent for wardrobe and thirst. Plunkett, the late Chancellor of Ireland, was a pensioner in Trinity College—was educated, fed, and clothed by charity. M'Gee, the late archbishop of Dublin, was also a pauper student. Curran, the luminary of his country, was what is termed in Ireland "A POOR SCHOLAR;"—he tramped the country barefoot, and begged the means to procure pen, ink, and paper, and lived upon charity; and when he became Master of the Rolls, neither his former thirst or garb was urged against his efficiency. Eldon was a butcher's son, and subsequently became the keeper of his King's conscience. Sugden was a barber's son, and subsequently became Chancellor of Ireland. Sir John Elley was a barefooted peasant, when he enlisted in the King's army, and afterwards became a General officer. Cobbett was a labourer and private soldier, and became a Member of Parliament. It was the boast of John Fielden in the House of Commons, that he had worked at the loom in infancy; and has it not been the eternal boast of this new organ of Whig Treason, that the course of promotion is open to all under our free constitution, while a young gentleman of unimpeachable character and admitted acquirements, is damned for his poverty and his thirst?

We have only cited instances of men having sprung from mean attire to the ermine, the woolsack, and the uniform—and now turn we to the grave and more oft-repeated charge of THIRST," "MORE WATER," "ANOTHER DRINK," and "WATER AGAIN." For this we can also furnish a precedent. When Ravens, the Poor Law Commissioner, was examined before the Land Committee, a Page was appointed to supply this burning official with water. His examination was constantly stopped till a fresh supply arrived; and, instead of thirst being made the grounds of suspicion, the impartial Judge Advocate attributed it to LAUDABLE EXCITEMENT. But one was a faithful witness for the traitor, and the other was a faithless witness for the tool.

Whatever may be the fate of O'Brien, the traitor Whigs may rest assured that they have not yet heard the last of their Felony, Rebellion, and Treason, either in England or Ireland—as the English and the Irish, once goaded to vengeance by acts of such deep and damnable treachery, will rise in their majesty and might, and set themselves but one task—all other business for the present being laid aside—and that is the utter annihilation of the Whig traitors. They may gloat over their victims—their Chancellor of the Exchequer may hug himself in the fond hope that he has established good grounds for another appeal to the loyalty of John Bull—but we have made but a wrong estimate of the representatives of that animal, if they do not insist upon an explanation of Napier's letter, Russell's letter, Brereton's death, the recent acts of English felony and Irish treason, before they contribute a farthing to the support of the Felon, Rebel, and Traitor Whigs.

THE SPY DAVIS.

Our attention has been directed to a portion of the examination of Davis, at the Old Bailey, on the 27th ult., which had escaped our notice. The following appeared in the "*Times*" report, and we believe only in the "*Times*:"—

The resolution respecting the "Luminaries" was adopted on the 14th, at the Orange Tree. * * At the same time the editor of the Northern Star came to make a statement in consequence of a charge said to have been made against him of being a spy. He was turned out.

Either this story about "the editor of the '*Northern Star*'" is a lying invention of the fellow Davis, or the reporter wilfully, or by mistake, has mis-stated the informer's words. Neither Mr O'Connor, nor anyperson engaged editorially upon this paper, was ever at the Orange Tree, nor knew anything of the meetings held there until the evidence of the spies appeared in the daily newspapers. About the time of the arrests a person employed by Mr O'Connor to take reports of meetings in the metropolis was accused of having some connexion with the police, and was thereupon discharged from Mr O'Connor's service; perhaps that person is the party spoken of by Davis. But if so that person was merely connected with this paper as "a reporter, and could not have called himself editor of the '*Northern Star*.'" The "Editor" is an invention for which either Davis, or the careless, if not unscrupulous reporter of the "*Times*" is responsible. The Editor of the "*Northern Star*," never was at the Orange Tree; never to his knowledge saw Davis; and was totally ignorant of that person's infamous proceedings until divulged by himself.

It may be well to add, that the person we have alluded to as having been employed as a reporter for the "*Star*," is not Mr Stallwood, against whom suspicion has never breathed a word of dishonour.

STATE OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

Lord George Bentinck's sudden death will most probably cause considerable change in the future construction and relative positions of parties in Parliament. While he lived to animate the Protectionists by his unswerving adherence to principle, undaunted courage, and unwearied perseverance, there was no chance of a reunion of the severed sections of the great Conservative party, formed by Sir R. Peel. The much-lamented Protectionist leader had almost all the qualities that could be possibly desired for the situation, whatever may be thought of his general knowledge, or his acquaintance with matters which are all-important to the school of official red-tapists, who presume to call themselves *statesmen*. There was a thorough and hearty honesty—a straightforwardness of purpose, and a frank and fearless manner of calling things by what appeared to him their right names, which peculiarly fitted him for leading an *English* and a "Country Party." His very prejudices and crotchets—his dogged obstinacy when once he made up his mind to take any particular course,—his instinctive detection of anything mean, dirty, or lying, and his scorn of all tricks of expediency, were racy of the soil and people. He was a capital specimen of the virtues and the failings of honest John Bull; and, as a consequence—notwithstanding the incessant attacks of his political opponents, he achieved more popularity and general respect than was ever before secured by any public man in so short a time.

Some time before his death, the "*Morning Chronicle*," which is understood to be the organ of the Peelite section of the Conservatives, made evident overtures for a reconciliation, which were promptly repudiated by the "*Herald*" and "*Post*," on behalf of the adherents to Protection; although they admitted that the state of the country, under Whig misrule, was such as to render the driving them from office a matter of national importance and necessity. There the matter apparently rested—no progress towards a junction having been made. Since the decease of Lord George, however, renewed signs of an agitation with this view are observable, and it is not improbable but that it may be ultimately attained.

We infer this from the very earnestness with which the more extreme and honest members of the Protectionists disclaim all idea of again serving under the Parliamentary leader who, as they think, betrayed the cause into the hands of the Free Traders. At a recent agricultural meeting in Essex, Sir J. Tyrrell and Major Beresford, the Members for the county, both alluded, at great length, to the irreparable loss which Lord George's death had inflicted on the Protectionists. Sir John said—"It is impossible to say what will be the result to the Country Party," and to the country generally, in the endeavour to fill up the void created by that loss. All I can say—*and I do so individually*—is, that no earthly consideration shall ever induce me to rally again under the head and leadership of Sir Robert Peel." This declaration was received with loud cheers; and when Major Beresford—after giving some interesting details as to the way in which the late leader of the Party devoted himself to his work—stated his coincidence in the views of his colleague, the applause was renewed. The very fact of the necessity for such open declarations, shows that something is stirring in the straw, and that a re-construction of Parties is probable. This may take place without causing Sir John Tyrrell, and members of that class, to falsify the statement that they will never again "rally under the head and leadership of Sir R. Peel." It is generally believed, that the ex-Premier has no wish to resume the active duties of office; but the junior members of his Party are not equally disinclined to occupy the Treasury benches. They possess, as a body, considerable business talent and aptitude, and if they could prevail on the other section of the Conservative Party to join them, the Whigs would speedily be driven from place. But, though Sir R. Peel might neither have a seat in the Cabinet, nor a place in the Government, his would be the ruling mind, in the case of such a combination. He would pull the strings which moved the puppets, and virtually the Protectionist Party would again come under his leadership. This is the more likely to happen when we look at the composition of that Party, and the few men in it who have shown any official aptitude, or power to form and direct Party combinations. Mr Disraeli is, and was, unquestionably, the ablest man, intellectually speaking, among them; but he neither possesses the personal and hereditary standing required by the Party in its leader, nor are his political opinions of that plain and fixed character which are peculiarly required for the "Country Party." They admired him as the brilliant orator and friend of Lord George Bentinck, but they will hesitate long before they instal him in the vacant place of that nobleman. In the forthcoming Parliamentary campaign, therefore, the Protectionists must either submit to carry on a guerilla kind of warfare, in which every man will, like the Smith in Scott's novel, "fecht for his ain hand," or merge into the more compact, better disciplined, and really more able, though small, section of Peelites.

Anything which in the remotest degree promises to emancipate the country from Whig despotism and misrule will, we are certain, be joyfully hailed by the nation at large. Whatever defects any other Government might have, it would have this crowning excellence—that it put an end to an Administration which has shown itself throughout powerless for good, and strong only in its capabilities and disposition to do evil.

As for the Whig-Radical and the Free Trade sections of Parliament, we have no hope whatever from them. They are too much split up into coteries, and isolated from each other, to be capable of effecting any practical change; and if they were not so, the nature of their crotchets, and the selfishness of their principles, would only cause them to do more mischief, in addition to what they have done already.

The great and crying want of the age is, a representation of the people—a party in Parliament representing *the people*—not *classes*, and particular *interests*, The Landed Interest, the Railway Interest, the Colonial Interest, the Banking Interest, the Manufacturing Interest, the Commercial Interest, the Lawyer Interest—all are represented in Parliament save one—the Labour Interest, which supports all the others. Until this monstrous anomaly is remedied, we shall neither have just nor cheap government, nor will discontent with unjust and dear government be put down.

The Whigs must not lay the flattering unction to their souls that, because they have secured verdicts in the recent trials for political offences, that, therefore, the spirit out of which these offences originated is destroyed. Not so. The social and political evils which generated disaffection, yet press with intolerable severity on the great bulk of the community, and until they are removed, no verdicts—no amount of mere repressive force, can give peace or security to society.

THE REVENUE.

The quarterly official statement of the Revenue, issued this week, shows an increase of receipts, as compared with the preceding quarter, of £772,296. The last quarter's tables presented a decrease both on the quarter and the year. In the return just issued the decrease on the year, as compared with 1847, is £308,183. Last year, however, it will be remembered, was a peculiarly disastrous one, and therefore, though the revenue is, this quarter, nearly three-quarters of a million more than the corresponding quarter of 1847, it is still more than half a million under the same quarter of 1846. The increase arises from the Customs, Excise, Taxes, and Crown-lands, in all of which the receipts have augmented, while there has been a considerable falling off in Stamps, *Property* and *Income Tax*, and Miscellaneous. The Post Office revenue is less by £1,000.

More than one-half of the augmented revenue, this quarter, has been derived from duties levied on the importation of foreign corn, under Sir R. Peel's Transitional Act. This duty will cease on the 1st of February next, when the foreign corn grower will bring his grain to market on the same footing as the Kent or Yorkshire farmer, and that source of revenue will be cut off; whether our own heavily taxed farmers and labourers will be able to make up the deficiency, when they have to enter into a more keen competition with the lightly-taxed foreig

Mrs LACEY. — Mr Workman calls attention to the unhappy position of the family of Lacey, one of Powell's victims. Mrs Lacey has six children all helpless. Mr Workman acknowledges the sum of 2s 6d from J. F., for the Westminster victims. Several of the men sentenced to imprisonment have families in a state of destitution.

Mrs FUSSELL. — The committee of the Lambeth locality will feel obliged to all the persons who received cards for the benefit of Mrs Fussell from Mr Hunt, if they will meet them at the South London Chartist Hall, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, or Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of getting a return of card and money to be paid over to Mrs Fussell.

POWELL'S VICTIMS.—Several correspondents being desirous to learn the names of the jurymen on the Chartist trials, we have communicated with Mr Roberts, who is unable to give the information required.

ERRATUM.—Please to correct the following error: Mr and Mrs Jervis, 1s, and 6d; should have been Mr Farrow, 1s, Mrs Farrow, 6d; for the Victim Fund.

JAMES GRASBY.

☞ The 'Trades meeting at Sowerby Bridge,' and the 'Miners' Association of Lancashire,' are in type, but the length of the Irish trials have compelled their withdrawal. They shall appear in our next.

RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1848.

PER MR O'CONNOR.

SHARES.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rochdale	3	1	2	Ledbury	0	4	6
Malton	2	0	0	Brighton, Brown	1	5	7
Brunswick Hall	0	9	6	Bristol	5	0	0
Salford	1	12	0	Colchester	2	7	0
Westminster	0	2	6	Nottingham, Sweet	0	14	8
New Radford	0	6	0	Harriet Towers	0	10	0
Cherley	2	9	3	James Roberts	0	4	0
Tillycoultry	1	6	6	G H Chatwin	0	2	0
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	10	0	0	Glasgow	2	17	8
					£35	12	2

EXPENSE FUND.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Rochdale	0	2	0	Wootton-under-Edge	0	17	6
Brunswick Hall	0	3	0	James Roberts	0	2	6
Salford	0	4	0	Ambrose Coffin	0	2	6
New Radford	0	1	4½	John Read	0	0	6
Brighton, Brown	0	3	9	M A Read	0	0	6
Colchester	0	1	6	Glasgow	0	3	9
Nottingham, Sweet	0	9	0				
					£2	11	10½

AID FUND.

	£	s.	d.
C Rossiter	0	0	4
Land Fund	35	12	2
Expense Fund	2	11	10½
Aid Fund	0	0	4
Rules	0	2	0
	£38	6	4½

WM. DIXON,
CHRISTOPHER DOYLE,
THOS. CLARK, (Corres. Sec.)
PHILIP M'GRATH, (Fin. Sec.)

THE LIBERTY FUND.

RECEIVED AT LAND OFFICE.

	s.	d.
Mr Bidwell	0	4

RECEIVED BY J. M'CRAE.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Huddersfield, W Armitage	0	2	Little Horton, R Elsworth	0	13
Doncaster, B Ormfield	0	6	Holmfirth, H Marsden	0	5
Lower Warley	0	2	Boyton, J B Horsfall	0	6
Crown and Anchor	0	6	Todmorden, J H		
Leamington	0	6	Peel	1	1
Waterhead Mill, R. Beaumont	0	10	Todmorden, J H Peel	0	5
Chippenham, Mr Robbeck	0	1	Derby, W Short	0	10
Haworth, Edwd. Tothill	0	5	Kidderminster, W Yeates	0	2
				£5	2

FOR FAMILIES OF VICTIMS.

RECEIVED BY J. M'CRAE.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Limehouse, per Mr Ford	0	5	Colne, per J Watson	0	10
				£0	15

N.B.—All monies and correspondence intended for Chartist purposes to be directed to Mr Kydd, National Land Office, High Holborn, London.

RECEIVED BY W. RIDER.

	s.	d.
Holmfirth, per H Marsden	0	5

RECEIVED AT LAND OFFICE.

	s.	d.
Marylebone	0	1

FOR MRS M'DOUALL.

RECEIVED BY W. RIDER.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Madge Wildfire	0	1	Bridgewater, Friends	0	7
				£0	8

Remitted to Mr James Farrell, 62, Richmond-street, Liverpool.

DEFENCE FUND.

RECEIVED AT LAND OFFICE.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Mr Dobson, Westminster	0	1	Mrs Barns, Lynn	0	2
D Hopkins	0	1	Mr Hartley, Accrington	0	6
			Mr Twaits, Lynn	0	5
				£0	15

DR M'DOUALL.

RECEIVED BY W. P. ROBERTS.

	s.	d.
For a new trial, from Mr Benjamin Pilling, of Padiham	0	10

NOTICE.

Those officers of the Company who hold in their possession portions of Land or Expense Fund must forward them immediately to the Directors.

The Secretaries of the following Branches having been frequently written to during the last six months for 'returns of the payments of the members from the commencement' without effect, the Directors are constrained thus publicly to require that such returns be made forthwith, bringing the accounts up to the 29th of September, 1848:—Newton Abbott, Otley, Pudsey, Steeple Claydon, Taunton, Upton-on-Severn, Bradford (York), Bury, Bury St. Edmunds, Bishopwearmouth, Burrowash, Belper (Wheatley), Bridgenorth, Belmont, Cheltenham, Leeds, Edinburgh, Greenock, Globe and Friends, Dudley, Darlaston, Dorchester, Dipton, Dover, Dartmouth, Gorbals, Gotham, Great Tew, Kingsclere, Kilmains, Kilwinning, Horncastle, Dodworth, Dowlais, Denny, Glossop, Hindley, Winstanley, Idle, and Kennington.

PHILIP M'GRATH, Finance Secretary.

DEFENCE AND VICTIM FUND.

Received by WM. RIDER.	£	s.	d.
J. J. C.	0	1	0
Shildon Chartists, per J. Parker	0	3	6
A shoemaker, Rotherhithe	0	1	0
Ten Chartists, Kidderminster, per W. Yeates	0	2	6
Mrs Roser, Brighton	0	2	6
Bermondsey, per W. Edwards	0	6	0
Bristol, per W. Hyatt	0	13	6
„ per W. Edwards	0	4	0
„ per W. Francombe	0	2	6
	£1	16	6

CENTRAL VICTIM COMMITTEE.

Receipts from October 2nd to October 8.h, 1848.

	£	s.	d.
Mr Kydd, as per STAR	0	16	8
Dean Street Locality	0	11	1
Limehouse, per Mr Kydd	0	5	0
South London Chartists	0	7	6
Nottingham, per James Sweet	0	6	0
Leicester	0	5	0
Cigar Makers, per Mr Brick	0	5	0
Cripplegate Chartists	0	15	2½
Mr Rider, as per STAR	2	6	2
Ernest Jones Locality	0	6	8
Somers Town	0	5	0
	£6	9	3½

J. J. MERRIMAN, Hon. Sec.

Mr James Grasby having been compelled by private engagements to resign the secretaryship of this Committee, it is requested that in future all monies, Post Office-orders, &c., be addressed to Josiah John Merriman, Colliver's Coffee-house, 266½, Strand, London.

Chartist Intelligence.

DEWSBURY.—At a district delegate meeting, held in the Chartist-room. Mr Stubley in the chair, the delegates engaged the Christian Brethren's-room, at Batley, near Dewsbury, for the intended visit of Mr O'Connor.

HALIFAX.—Mr Hincheliffe, on behalf of the Chartists of Halifax, denies that the informer, Robert Emmett, was ever connected with the movement in that town.

SHEFFIELD.—Mrs Theobald delivered two lectures in the Town Hall, on Tuesday and Wednesday week last.

THE VICTIMS. — BIRMINGHAM. — A committee is formed at the Royal Oak, Litchfield-street, to receive subscriptions for the Defence Fund.

Mr O'CONNOR'S VISIT TO ABERDEEN.—A general preliminary meeting of the Chartists of this city, called by public placard, to make arrangements for Mr O'Connor's visit, was held in the Union Hall, on Friday evening, the 6th inst. Mr Whalley in the chair. A goodly number of Chartists were nominated as candidates for the committee of seven Chartists required by Mr O'Connor to conduct the proceedings on the day of his arrival. The vote was taken by show of hands foa each candidate, singly, and the following persons were declared duly elected:—Messrs Robert Findlay, agent for the NORTHERN STAR; Charles Logan, a veteran Chartist; James Russell, John Milne, George Smart, local secretary; J. Fraser, treasurer; D. Wright, corresponning sec. It was proposed that a great public meeting be held in Union Hall, on the day of Mr O'Connor's arrival, which was adopted

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.'
BYRON.

THE 'CONVICTED' PATRIOT.

'JUSTICE AND CHARITY.'

BROTHER PROLETARIANS,—After my remarks last week on the trials at the Old Bailey, I might this week appropriately comment on a kindred subject—the trial of Smith O'Brien and his unfortunate compatriots; but I abstain from doing so, because I am aware that the trial of the Irish patriots will be done justice to by other writers in this journal. I may, however, permit myself to express my sympathy for the man who is at this moment menaced by a violent death for the crime (!) of loving his country, 'not wisely but too well.' I say, 'not wisely,' because the result of SMITH O'BRIEN'S venture has shown that the mass of his countrymen were not worthy of the sacrifices which have been made, and the penalties which have yet to be paid by, I fear, more than SMITH O'BRIEN. Far be it from me to condemn the 'indiscretion' of the vanquished patriots. I would rather err with such men than be accounted wise with those stagnant-blooded lip-worshippers of Freedom' who have never been guilty of the 'mistake' of sacrificing or risking anything for 'the cause,' of which they profess to be the 'friends.' These reptile *liberals* honour the patriot only when successful. TELL and WASHINGTON they admire, because they were victors; but EMMETT died on the scaffold—'what better proof would you have that he was a fool?' Of course, such men can only wonder at the 'folly,' 'rashness,' &c., of poor SMITH O'BRIEN. Ambition has been said to be 'the glorious fault of heroes and of gods.' If a fault, and such a fault—usually so productive of misery to mankind—if such a fault may be pronounced 'glorious,' surely, that epithet is not misplaced when applied to the *error*, which can be committed only by men of generous hearts and lofty aspirations—the error of believing that slaves love liberty, and the oppressed are ever ready to break their chains. A fatal mistake, I admit, for fatal have been the consequences to too many of earth's noblest sons who have sacrificed all for their (too often) unworthy fellow creatures. Nevertheless, such men—the martyrs, whose bones pave the rugged path to Liberty's temple, have a claim to more than our sympathy. Brother Proletarians, *you* will *not* refuse your homage to the unfortunate. You *will* give your applause to the martyrs, as well as to the victors who fight your battles.

Every man of you should read to his neighbour the horrible sentence passed upon SMITH O'BRIEN—every father should impress the words of that sentence on the memory of his son, a lesson to bind the heart and mind of the child to the service of that sacred cause of Right against Might, against which that barbarous sentence is directed.

Of course the Whigs will not dare to carry that hideous sentence into execution. A traitorous faction—not only traitorous to the people, but now proved beyond the possibility of denial, to have been guilty of plotting treason against 'the king and Constitution' in the time of the Reform Bill agitation—such doubly-dyed traitors will recoil from communion with the hangman and the headsman. In dooming CUFFEY and his fellow-victims to life-long slavery for the offence of having 'conspired' to carry out Whig lessons, Lord JOHN and his colleagues have done quite enough to ensure the inscription of their names on the roll of infamy. False, cruel, and vindictive as the Whigs notoriously are, I do not believe that they will shed the blood of SMITH O'BRIEN. But what shall be said of men who permit the continuance on the statute book of a law enjoining such a sentence? Imagine the victim after being made a show of—'drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution;' imagine him hanged — strangled by the vile hands of a gallows-ruffian; then the head cut and hacked from the lifeless corpse; and, lastly, the body divided into four quarters, 'to be disposed of as her Majesty shall please!' Imagine the gery remains of the martyr placed at the disposal of 'the Mother of 'her people,' and by her 'graciously,' appointed to be strung to city gates and castle walls.' The Whigs dare not do that. Why then retain a useless and barbarous form? Is it retained to show that although Monarchy has had its teeth drawn and claws cut off, that nevertheless the impotent monster is still, in spirit, what it was in thed ays of its frightful power? If the law of treason is to remain in all its ancient brutishness, why not revive the stupid and sanguinary laws against heresy and witchcraft? Perhaps the worst part of the sentence is the hypocrisy of the concluding words:—'*And may God have mercy on your soul!*' Condemned by his fellow creatures to a horrible death, the victim is *piously* recommended to the mercy of God!

'O! for a forty-parson power
To sing thy praise—Hypocrisy!'

I proceed to the second subject of this letter.

The terrible combat in the streets of Paris in June last, was scarcely ended, the blood-reeking sabre of CAVAIGNAC was but just restored to its scabbard, when the alarmed Dictator discovered that he had as yet done nothing to secure his victory, or prevent the recurrence of similar struggles. Some thousands of workmen had been butchered, thousands more were in *the foul depths of vilest dungeons, doomed to* transportation; and Reaction, Death, and Terror, had been substituted for 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity;' still the ideas which had prompted the raising of the barricades, had not been annihilated—on the contrary, it was seen that the new faith *had been rendered stronger by the martyrdom of* its devotees. Musketry and cannon—however powerful to mow down men in masses—could not mow down principles. CAVAIGNAC, therefore, turned to another quarter for help, in the vain hope that what the *soldier's* sword could not effect, the sophist's pen might, perhaps, accomplish.

'Persuaded that it was not enough to re-establish material order by means of force, unless moral order was also re-established by means of true ideas,' CAVAIGNAC applied to the 'Academy of Moral and Political Sciences' to assist him in the task he had set to himself, of attempting the extinguishment of 'pernicious theories.' The Academy at once responded to the General's request, and appointed a Commission of five members to take measures for the moral defence of 'social order.' When it is stated that the notorious THIERS is a member of the 'Commission of Five,' the reader will anticipate the kind of 'moral measures' likely to emanate from such a source.

The principal measure determined on by the Commission was the publication of a number of treatises on the most usually agitated topics of social economy, in a cheap form, for circulation amongst the masses. The first treatise is from the pen of VICTOR COUSIN, and the subjects discoursed of are 'Justice and Charity.' A translation having been published in London, I am enabled to offer a few remarks on a work which is not likely to set either the Seine or the Thames on fire; and, on the other hand, is as little likely to extinguish the fire of the 'Red Republic.'

Monsieur COUSIN commences by insisting that every legitimate system of society must comprehend both Justice and Charity; 'for this simple reason, that every society, as every individual, is subject to the concurrent rule both of one and the other.' If it is in the nature of things that every society, and every individual in society, is subject to both 'Justice' and 'Charity,' it is very superfluous for Monsieur COUSIN to tell his readers that every legitimate system must comprehend both principles. It is like saying that, as every human being is dependent for the preservation of life on air and food, therefore air and food are indispensable in every legitimate state of society. But is it true that every human being is subject to the concurrent rule of 'Justice' and 'Charity?' Judging men by their actions, I should be inclined to say, that a very large number of men are not subject to either. But, admitting that men should submit themselves to the sovereignty of 'Justice,' I deny that society, or man individually, has any occasion for the 'concurrent rule' of 'Charity.' *Justitia sufficit!*

Yes, 'justice is sufficient!' Were men just there would need neither laws nor constitutions—neither Codes of morals nor divine revelations, to ensure the liberty, equality, fraternity, and happiness of the human race.

It has been truly said of certain theologians, that whereas they have taught that God made man in his own image, the truth is, that they have made God the image of man. So I affirm of COUSIN and his colleagues—whether sophists or soldiers—that the incarnation of rapacity and cruelty they have set up and called 'Justice,' is but the hideous representative of their own avarice and ferocity.

'Justice,' says COUSIN, 'while respecting the liberty of a man, may, with a safe conscience, let him die of hunger.' To prevent this outrage on humanity, he calls in 'Charity' to sanction assistance to the perishing creature. 'You are hungry,' says COUSIN, 'I feel it is a duty to succour you; but you have no right to exact from me the least portion of my property; if you wrest a single farthing from me you commit an injustice.' This might apply to a state of society in which all enjoyed equal facilities for obtaining the means of subsistence, and in which every one possessed of property, possessed only the fruits of his own industry. But the reverse of both exists under the present system. In England the relief afforded from the poor rates to the destitute is, in fact, a return to the labouring classes of a very small portion of the wealth produced by those who, although 'paupers,' are the great creators of 'property.' The same holds good of the assistance rendered by the state to the unemployed in France. *Before I can consent to adopt COUSIN'S theory*, I must be satisfied—1st. That all the property he is possessed of is the product of his own labour, whether hand work or brain work; and 2nd. That no human being exists in France, the fruits of whose labour have been plundered from him by the devourers of taxes, rents, and profits. Were such a state of things existing, 'Justice' would reign, and 'Charity' would be a superfluity. But as long as the present system shall endure, the victims of that system reduced to destitution have a just claim on the wealth of the men of property.

What if the workman was to say to the non-producer, 'You have no right to exact from me the least portion of *my* property; if you wrest a single farthing from me, you commit an *injustice*.' What if the wealth producer was to address these words to the tax-eater, the landlord, and the usurer? No doubt Monsieur COUSIN would be terribly shocked; and, stickler though he is for the 'rights of property,' would raise a howl of wrath against what he would call not justice, but 'injustice.' Yet such is precisely the language the proletarians of all countries will use if ever they come to their senses.

When COUSIN is speaking of the 'right of property,' his reader is tempted to exclaim with BYRON,

'I wish he'd illustrate his illustration,'

for it would almost puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to get at his meaning. Perhaps the clearest of his definitions is the following:—'The *person* then has the right to occupy things, and in occupying them, appropriates them: a thing thus becomes the property of the person, belongs to that person alone, and no other person may thereafter set up a right to it.' This is the old apology for all the usurpations that have afflicted the human race, and, if admitted, would justify not only land-robbery and wages-slavery, but also the personal bondage of the many in subjection to the few. It is true that COUSIN insists over and over again upon the 'liberty' of every man; but, at the same time, he makes a nice distinction between 'our person' and 'our material frame.' The former (the 'person') he maintains is the foundation of each man's property and liberty; but of the latter (the 'material frame'), he says:—'Our body is our own, *or it is not our own, according to circumstances*.' According, I suppose, as the system of body-slavery, or wages-slavery—American or European slavery—may predominate!

It is very clear that the only object COUSIN has in view is to throw dust in the eyes of the people. A straightforward defence of the existing system, such as MALTHUS would have written, he has not the courage to write, he has therefore strung together a mingled yarn of nonsense and falsehood, hoping to confound, if he cannot convince, the *Prolétaires*. The following extract sufficiently exhibits the dishonesty of Monsieur COUSIN:—

It is not true that men have a right to be equally rich, *beautiful, robust; to equal enjoyment; in a word, to be* equally happy: for they differ originally and necessarily at all the points of their nature which correspond to pleasure, riches, happiness. God has made us with unequal powers for all these things. Here equality is contrary to nature, contrary to the eternal order of things, for diversity is fully as much as harmony, the law of creation. To dream of *such an equality* is a strange blunder, a deplorable phrenzy.

This is the fool's argument against Equality; but COUSIN is no fool. He is here acting a part occasionally performed by the opponents of Chartism, who pretend to understand by 'Universal Suffrage' the exercise of the franchise not only by adult males, but also by lads, women, children, and even infants. Such opponents of the Charter are not the fools they pretend to be; and the same may be said of COUSIN. Well he knows that it is not against Nature's works, but against man's crimes, that the advocates of Equality lift up their voices. The men who have inscribed on their banner:—'The Democratic and Social Republic,' demand JUSTICE; neither more nor less. It is not a fool's paradise they are in search of, but a state of society in which every man shall have protection, education, labour and labour's natural reward; and in which there shall be no place for idlers, nor blood-suckers of any description.

Monsieur COUSIN may take to himself the comfortable assurance that he has thrown his labour away; and General CAVAIGNAC would do well to understand that though his precious band of 'philosophers' should publish millions of such tracts as 'Justice and Charity,' they will fail to raise a dyke against the ever-rising waters of Social Democracy. Truly did the fanatic MONTALEMBERT—in the debate on the 8th article of the Constitution—say to the Assembly, 'The muskets which three months since were directed against the Republic [against the sham Republicans?] *were charged with ideas*' Those 'ideas'—in spite of CAVAIGNAC, COUSIN, and Co.; in spite of the sabres of sanguinary usurpers, and the prostitute pens of pettifogging 'philosophers'—will advance, conquering and to conquer, until JUSTICE—the reign of all sufficient JUSTICE—shall be finally and irrevocably established.

L'AMI DU PEUPLE.

Thursday, Oct. 12th, 1848.

P.S. I had intended to have commented on BROUGHAM'S disgusting diatribe against the French Revolution, but 'his lordship' must 'stand over' for a week.

REVOLUTION IN VIENNA.

Glory to the men of Vienna who have again poured out their blood in defence of holy Liberty, and again vanquished the royal and aristocratical enemies of Freedom and the happiness of nations. The idiotic Emperor has declared war against the people. Be it so, this may be the beginning of the long-predicted 'war of principles;' the result of which cannot fail to be the final destruction of all tyranny. Honour and homage to the victorious democrats of Vienna!

L'AMI DU PEUPLE.

Oct. 13th, 1848.

GERMANY.

SANGUINARY AND SUCCESSFUL INSURRECTION IN VIENNA.—FLIGHT OF THE EMPEROR.—DEATH OF THE MINISTER OF WAR.—THE DIET EN PERMANENCE.

VIENNA, OCT. 7.—Two battalions of Grenadiers had received marching orders for Hungary; a portion of the men refused to obey. They were, therefore, escorted by a regiment of Cuirassiers. As they approached the bridges over the Danube they were received by armed peasantry, who prevented them from proceeding further, fraternised with them, and commenced demolishing the bridges. National Guards arrived, and sided with the military. The Cuirassiers, who could not recross the bridge, were obliged to retire. A fight soon ensued between the Grenadiers, National Guard, and people on the one side, and a battalion of Fusiliers, of the Polish Regiment of Nassau, on the other, supported by troops recently arrived from Prague. The struggle lasted till mid-day in the Leopoldstadt, and then spread to the city, where a division of National Guards fought against the students and the country people. Between the hours of four and five in the afternoon, the Ministry of War, which was only guarded by thirty men, was stormed and ransacked, and the Minister, Count Latour, put to death by stabs in the body and blows of a sledge hammer or axe on the head, and then hanged on a lamp post in the court-yard. The arsenal was defended during the night by the military and a body of the National Guard, but fell into the hands of the people towards morning, who immediately armed themselves. The report of cannon and musketry continued all yesterday and during the whole of the night; the alarm-bells in the city and surrounding villages never ceased ringing.

The Ministry is dissolved; the Minister of Justice is said to have been seized whilst endeavouring to leave the city, and is locked up in the Aula. The other Ministers with the exception of Dobblhoff and Hornbostly, have secreted themselves.

All the military have left the city, and the fighting has ceased.

The Diet declared itself in permanency, and a deputation was sent to the Emperor, at Schonbrunn, demanding a popular Ministry.

This morning, at eight o'clock, the whole Imperial Family left Schonbrunn, in the direction of Linz.

MURDER AT LEEDS.

LEEDS, Tuesday.—A young man, named Thomas Malkin, perpetrated a most barbarous murder at Hunslet, on Sunday night, upon a female, sixteen years of age, named Esther Inman, by cutting her throat in two places, and stabbing her in the arm. Both the murderer and his victim were employed in the flax spinning-mill of Messrs W. B. Holdsworth and Co., at Hunslet, a township within this borough, and he paid his addresses to her for some time; but from some cause at present unexplained, she had refused to have further intercourse with him. At ten o'clock on Sunday night, he called her out of the house of her step-father, and almost before she had spoken, he seized hold of her, and cut her throat in two places. She resisted, and threw up her arms, and he made a thrust at her, when the instrument struck her arm with such force that the point was turned, and he failed to withdraw it. Assistance immediately arrived, but she expired almost instantaneously. The murderer fled, and it was generally supposed that he had committed suicide in the river Aire. The police force were on the alert all night, without meeting with him. On Monday night, however, about nine o'clock, Mr John Dudley, of Greenwood-street, Hunslet, flint-glass manufacturer, informed Inspector Child that he had just seen the murderer in one of the streets of the town. Child at once accompanied his informant, and they overtook the murderer, who was captured without attempting resistance. He was conveyed to the police station, and on Tuesday morning was placed before the Mayor (F. Carbutt, Esq.) and J. Holdforth, Esq., when the nature of the case having been explained, he was remanded.

On Wednesday an inquest was held on the body of the unfortunate girl, and a verdict of 'Wilful Murder' against Malkin was returned by the jury. The prisoner was committed to York Castle for trial.

THE IRISH TRIALS FOR HIGH TREASON.

On the reassembling of the Court on Wednesday morning, after some preliminary questions had been disposed of,

Mr Whiteside then commenced his address on behalf of the prisoner, by stating that he never was more conscious of the solemn responsibility that devolved upon him than upon that occasion, and that it would have been more grateful to his feelings if Mr O'Brien had selected a more worthy and talented counsel to defend him. With reference to the composition of the court and the jury, he and his client were satisfied, as far as the judges and the members of the jury were personally concerned. It was the law under which the jury were selected of which they complained, and not the men. 'I am content,' said the learned gentleman, 'with my tribunal, my client is perfectly satisfied with his jury, and I avow openly and publicly, that whatever may be the result, neither this maligned gentleman, nor the humble counsel who addresses you, will ever breathe a word of objection to your decision. After commenting on the circumstances under which the law put Dobbin the approver before them, and the absence of knowledge of his character, he proceeded to lay down in an elaborate and perspicuous manner, the law of treason as enacted in the reign of Edward the Third. 'The people of England, crushed by the intolerable oppression of the former law of high treason, determined that it should be expressed as it ought to be in a land of freedom, with distinctness and precision; and in the parliament which from that day has been described as *benedictum parliamentum*—the blessed parliament—the law was passed under which you sit to decide on my client's life. What is that law, and what is the simple exposition given of it by our greatest authority—Lord Coke? There is no difficulty in it; it is very simple and clear. It is always to be considered that decisions have been made on it since that not only contradict its letter but its spirit, and which sometimes defy the ingenuity of man to comprehend. I shall refer you to the third Institute, where Lord Coke defines what is treason. He says, 'the King, at the request of the Lords and Commons, has made, with regard to what is treason, a declaration as follows:—'When any person does compass or imagine the death of the Lord the King, or the Lady the Queen, or the eldest son and heir, he is guilty of treason.' Now what do you think the framer of that Act of Parliament meant? He intended that if a man should resolve, imagine, determine, or compass the death of the King, or of the Queen, or of their eldest son and heir, all of which might be proved by the same evidence, he is guilty of treason. If a man levy war against the King in his realm, or adhere to the King's enemies, &c., he is guilty of treason. The words of the act expressly excluded all inference and implication whatever, and the words are that the offence must be direct and plain. Having quoted Lord Hale in support of his view, and illustrated it by the case of the Earl of Essex, the favourite of Elizabeth, who was put to death for compassing to seize the Queen, the learned counsel said: Then comes a passage in a few lines, to which I request your particular attention. Words, unless committed to writing, are not overt acts within his statute, because they are easily subject to be mistaken, or misapplied, or misunderstood by the hearers. There is a note on that which explains it more fully. That was one of the reasons. But another of the reasons was, because a man in a passion or heat might say many things that he never designed to do. The law therefore required that in a case of so nice a nature the reality of the intention should be made apparent by the doing of some act. That appears, gentlemen, so wise and consistent with the laws of a free country, that no one can deny the accuracy of it. Then there is what is called the doctrine of constructive treason, of which the following illustration is given:—Hotspur's father, the Earl of Northumberland, marched a large army, but it was doubtful whether it was his intention to assist Hotspur or the King, because when he heard of his son's defeat he marched back again. That was held not to be treason, because the treasonable intent was not made out by the overt act. The weaver's case was another illustration. The facts of that case were these:—The weavers, of London, conceiving that the introduction of machinery had militated against their interests, first attempted to get a law to suppress it, but failing in that they agreed amongst themselves to rise and go from house to house and destroy those engines, and consequently they assembled in great numbers, and did in the most violent manner break open the houses of many of the King's subjects in which these looms were, took them away, and having made great fires they destroyed them; and that system was not confined to one place, but extended to several counties—to the counties of Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey; and it happened that at one place which they attacked they were resisted, and one person was killed, and many were wounded. Several proclamations were made against these marauders by the Crown, notwithstanding which they proceeded in their lawless career; they persevered, resisted the proclamations, and insulted the officers, assaulting them with staves, clubs, and sledges. There was another evil attending the insurrection, namely, that the officers of the law and the militia stood listlessly looking on, whilst the houses of their neighbours were being racked, and matters continued in that state till the King's guards were called out to quell the disturbances. The question, gentlemen, then arose whether those acts were treasonable, and five judges were of opinion that they were, and five judges were of opinion that they were not, and, amongst the latter, was Lord Hale, who maintained that it was an 'enormous riot;' and of course it was, extending as it did to five counties, but that it was not a levying of war against the King, because personal acts were the objects to be accomplished; and the result of that decision was that the Attorney General abandoned the charge of treason, and proceeded for riot against them, and the result was that many were convicted, and great fines imposed on them. Judge Foster had dwelt on the care that ought to be taken in deciding on what were overt acts of treason, and mentioned the case of the 'regicides' who were tried for 'compassing the death of the King,' and the overt act charged against them was, that they cut off the head of his Majesty. (Laughter.) That (continued the learned counsel) was a very plain overt act. I now wish to draw your attention, gentlemen, to the language of the same learned judge (Foster) when he comes to consider the words spoken. He says:—'As to mere words spoken, and supposed to be treasonable, they differ very much from acts; they are often the effect of mere heat of blood, which in some natures carries men beyond the bounds of reason, and are moreover liable to misconstruction.' Over and over again the same learned authority repeats the same opinions, and before he dismisses the subject he says, 'Words are transient as the wind, the poison diffused by them is confined to mere hearers, and they are easily misunderstood and easily misreported:' and alluding to the same subject, Lord Coke says, 'that divers acts of Parliament made words spoken high treason, but they are all repealed, and it is commonly said that bare words may make a heretic, but not a traitor.' With respect to the levying of war, *quo animo*, the case of Lord George Gordon, and the riots and destruction of property in London that occurred under his auspices in the reign of George the Third, was cited at length. Notwithstanding that destruction of property and the attempt to overawe parliament by marching down 50,000 men to where it was sitting, Gordon was acquitted as to treason, but convicted of the lesser offence. After narrating the cases of Watson and Frost, Mr Whiteside contended, from decisions made in the last named, that the prisoner was not bound to explain—as he had been called upon by the Attorney General to do—any part of his conduct; that he was not bound to show what was the object, or purpose, or intention of his acts; and such had been the opinion of Chief Justice Tyndal, whose conduct on that occasion was a model of judicial propriety. The Attorney General in the present case, called on him (Mr Whiteside) to explain, on the part of the prisoner, certain documents and speeches, but he would ask what constitutional law ever called on the prisoner to explain anything. They must first establish his guilt, on clear and unequivocal evidence, before they called on him for any explanation, but in doing so he begged to tell the Attorney General, that he mistook the law of which he was the first officer. In the case of Frost a similar proposition was made by the counsel for the prosecution, but Sir Fitzroy Kelly protested vehemently against such a doctrine. Frost's case was peculiar, however. It was not a chance meeting with the Queen's troops upon the highway. He was at the head of an enormous party, and marched into the country town where the officers of the army and the magistrates were assembled, with that boldness which characterised the people of that country when they did rise. A magistrate was shot, and several persons were taken up and tried for high treason, and the Lord Chief Justice held that the *onus* lay on the prosecution to show the motives and intentions of the prisoner. It was delightful to hear the law stated in that moderate and agreeable manner. The defence on that occasion was, that the object of the movement was to produce the liberation of Vincent, a brother Chartist, who was confined in gaol there, and they determined to make such a demonstration as would induce the magistrates to give him up. This, although a very serious crime, did not amount to high treason, and it was shown satisfactorily to have been the real object of Frost in marching into the town. He would now beg to call their attention to the subject matter of indictment now charged against Mr Smith O'Brien. It charged him with having proceeded with an armed force, and specified various acts which he had committed between the 17th and 30th of July. The 6th count charged him with killing the Queen, or compassing the Queen's death, about which he had as much notion as killing the Great Mogul. (A laugh.) They were told by the Attorney General that the events and transactions referred to covered the last week in July, and that that was the period to which the jury were to apply their minds but to his great surprise the learned gentleman went into a detail of previous speeches and occurrences, with which he was endeavouring to associate what had since taken place. The evidence of Mr Hodges deserves special notice on this ground—that if there be one thing more odious in the law than another, it is the attempt to make out the guilt of treason by what is called cumulative evidence; that is to say, by heaping up a mass of speeches, of which one speech is not treason, nor another, nor another, but that by taking the effect of the whole together, you may possibly make out the guilt of treason, although, as it was wittily answered by an advocate at the English bar, when this law was laid down—he did not know that 200 black rabbits would make a black horse. (Laughter.) I admit the accuracy of the speeches as reported by Mr Hodges. That he reported the speeches faithfully and truly is beyond a doubt. This English reporter I do not believe would wilfully falsify a single letter. In his cross-examination he told me that he could not undertake to report speeches a month after they were spoken, if he had not taken notes at the time; that it would then be a tissue of misrepresentation and mistake. He stated that he had previously proved two of these speeches in a former trial for sedition. Now, stop therefore a moment. When these speeches have already been prosecuted for sedition, I admire the wisdom of the first law officer in prosecuting these speeches how on a charge of treason, when all his wit and talent had failed to convince a jury that that they contained sedition. Mr Whiteside then proceeded to give an outline of Mr O'Brien's public life and political views. In 1843 he delivered the speech which I now hold in my hand. It was when he entered the original Repeal Association, on which occasion he made a statement of political creed. Mr O'Brien was not up to this period the personal friend of the late Mr O'Connell. On the contrary, there had been some political differences between his family and the late Mr O'Connell relative to some election proceedings in the county of Clare. But it shows the peculiar nature and disposition of Mr O'Brien that though he was out of the country at the time Mr O'Connell was tried, yet at this time, when he was in difficulty and peril, Mr O'Brien came forward to give him his support, which he had not given before, and he entered into the Repeal Association. He wrote a letter explaining his reasons for taking this step, and he stated his object was to obtain—what? The restoration of a national Legislature. If I do not demonstrate that every act and speech of Mr O'Brien's was directed to this end—why, then, find a verdict against him. He did not approve of all Mr O'Connell's actions or speeches. He stated at the end of his letter that he would not engage in any secret association, or engage in any acts of violence. He would not say that no extremity would justify the resort to physical force; but that the man who adopted any measures which had led to the loss of the life of a single human being, incurred a fearful responsibility, and that a month of civil war would involve in fearful miseries all classes of the population. Those were the original opinions of Mr O'Brien. The Repeal Association subsisted up to the time of the formation of the Irish Confederation in the month of May, 1846. You may remember that on the advent of the present Government to power, they thought fit to restore Mr O'Connell to the commission of the peace, but Mr O'Brien is left out—and I will tell you why: Mr O'Connell had considerable party influence, which he gave to the party that complemented, and toasted, and *feted* him. But Mr O'Brien continued to vote against every measure—no matter by whom brought forward—which he thought was wrong. But twenty-two magistrates of the county of Limerick demanded from the Lord Chancellor on what ground Mr O'Connell was restored, while Mr O'Brien, who had shown so much zeal, and knowledge, and ability in the administration of the law, was left out. The answer to that was his restoration to the commission of the peace. The rise of the Repeal Confederation took place in this way. A most extraordinary discussion was raised about moral and physical force. The truth was, Mr O'Brien wanted to put an end to humbug, I tell it you in plain terms. He objected to men agitating in connection with the Government

The jury in that case acquitted Hardy. The next stage in the proceedings related to Mullinahone, and the evidence in reference to the transaction connected with this part of the case merely touched upon the attempt made by the prisoner to escape arrest. They had the witnesses, William Wiggans and O'Sullivan, swearing in reference to the transaction connected with this part of the case, and it was somewhat singular that not a single witness from Mullinahone was produced to prove any part of the case. Not an inhabitant, not a shopkeeper, was produced—and the evidence given related merely to the marching of the people, and the visit to the police barrack. It was very remarkable that the priest of the parish was not produced; a priest or two appeared upon the scene now and again and then disappeared. The chapel bell rung, and one would suppose that his reverence would have been attracted by its tones, and could have given evidence of the transaction; but not one of them was brought forward. The evidence of police constables was very unsatisfactory. When the revolution began, there were twenty persons present. The police constable next reported Mr William S. O'Brien as saying 'that all vacancies would be filled up by Irishmen,' and he did not think the jury would be of opinion that that sentence amounted to high treason; for what did it mean more than this—that when there was an Irish administration in this country, all situations and vacancies should be filled up by Irishmen? A very bad and criminal saying, no doubt. Take the entire speech, and what was there in it from beginning to end to indicate a treasonable intent in the mind of the speaker? What, let him ask, was there in it, in fact, about any particular form of government, or about the Queen, or the House of Peers, or whether there should be a monarchy or republic in Ireland, or its connexion with England in the sense in which he had always contended for it? Nothing! It was perfectly plain that it was a mere personal object which he (Mr O'B.) sought to attain from first to last. The single topic which pressed upon his mind was this—'I am apprehensive of arrest, and will you (to the people) suffer me to be arrested?' to which they replied that they would not. He (Mr W.) never, in all his experience, knew of an instance where a speech of this kind was held to be proof of a treasonable intent in the mind of Mr O'Brien; and further, in connexion with this speech, it was important to remark that it was followed by no act of violence, outbreak, instigation to outbreak, or interference with property whatever. Then came the evidence of the policeman Sullivan, who deposed to the number of people who had assembled at Mullinahone. Now, it was remarkable that the statement of this witness, that there were 5,000 persons in the town on that occasion, was not confirmed by any of the other witnesses. He (Mr W.) did not, however, seek to impute to this witness a wilful disregard of his oath, but he was entitled to conclude from his evidence that when a man was found to exaggerate the truth in any one particular, it was scarcely possible that he would not have done so in other respects also. He next came to deal with the affair at the police barracks at Mullinahone in connexion with which the Attorney General had observed that Mr O'Brien was bent upon a bloody revolution. Now, a man who was bent on the accomplishment of a bloody revolution, must be bold and daring, and prepared to attempt mighty enterprises; and it was not to be supposed that he could attain his ends by soft and civil speeches—the evidence showed that Mr O'Brien had a large number of men with him at Mullinahone, forming a force amply sufficient to effect the purpose he was accused by the Attorney General of having contemplated in Mullinahone. In fact, the Attorney General alleged that because he (Mr O'Brien) had had a sufficient force to effect a treasonable purpose at Mullinahone, the jury must believe that the treasonable intent to effect it existed in his mind, even though he made no attempt whatever to accomplish his purpose. But he (Mr Whiteside) was convinced that the jury, viewing the whole of his client's conduct throughout the transaction, would arrive at the opinion that there was no ground whatever for the allegation of the Attorney General—for the fact that Mr O'Brien having had sufficient force to employ successfully against the police, yet did not make use of it for that purpose, ought to convince them of his innocence, or at least induce them to place but little reliance upon the misreported speeches which had been forced into the case, for the manifest purpose of strengthening a case which without them was felt by the crown itself not to be altogether complete. It was then sworn that when Mr O'Brien came to the police barrack he had a military-looking cap upon his head. But what was the fact of the matter? It was this, that he wore upon his head one of the caps worn by the members of the '82 Club, similar to that worn by the late Daniel O'Connell, who had on one occasion remarked that he intended to have himself crowned at Tara, and yet was not prosecuted by the Attorney General of that day. It was deposed that in the course of the conversation which took place between Mr O'Brien and the police in the barrack-room at Mullinahone, the former observed to the latter, 'Follow me to Callan, and I will place you under pay,' adding, 'I am about to attack a barrack where there are 500 police.' Now he (Mr Whiteside) did not place the slightest credit upon the last of these expressions, and he would give evidence of the most complete character to contradict it. What police barrack in the whole country contained so many as 500 men? Not a single one; and this expression the policeman who gave the evidence must have known perfectly well to have been a pure fiction. In fact, the largest number of constables in any police barrack in Ireland did not exceed forty or fifty men; and it was rational to suppose that this bravado could never have taken place, inasmuch as it was not in the slightest degree calculated to create a successful impression upon the persons to whom it was supposed to have been addressed in consequence of its intrinsic absurdity. Mr O'Brien then said he should give them an hour to consider—and if within that hour they did not agree to give their arms up, he would be back and take them. The first inquiry, then, for the jury was—did the police remain there, or did they go away? But as the jury would, no doubt, recollect, they remained four hours packing up their furniture, and the conquering revolutionist—the man who was to seize the kingdom—forgot to come back and seize the muskets. But the police did more—they marched fifteen miles to Cashel, but were not molested in the slightest degree—and that was the levying war against her Majesty! It was a clear convincing proof, said the Attorney General, of his being guilty of high treasom, because he levied war against the sovereign of these realms. When Mr O'Brien went to the police barrack the men were unarmed, and the witnesses examined described the two persons who accompanied him as being armed—one bearing a double-barrelled gun, and the other a fowling-piece, while the prisoner himself had three pistols—one in his hand, and the other two in his breast. But they did not molest the police; they remained just two minutes, and lo!—that was levying war against her Majesty!—that was a proceeding which put Queen Victoria's crown in imminent jeopardy! (A laugh.) He (Mr Whiteside) would ask the jury, could they generally believe that that circumstance was a proof of the commission of an overt act of high treason? It was, they should bear in mind, one of the most important features in the case up to that point; there was nothing done before it but mere talk; and would they believe that that most extraordinary and unaccountable visit of two minutes to a police office at Mullinahone was a clear overt act of levying war against the Sovereign of the realm? They must recollect that marching in arms was nothing, except it was meant to commit an act of treason, for if it were so all the Orangemen of the north would be brought up for trial at the next assizes. One of the jurors asked the witness who deposed to this visit a question about the pike one of them carried, when he trailed it, and placed the sharp point of it on the ground, and that was one of the proofs given of an intention to levy war. That was not the way they levied war in France, to which his learned friend alluded with so much horror—that was not the way they acted when they wanted to revolutionise and overturn a throne—they did not turn the points of their pikes to the ground. (A laugh.) He (Mr Whiteside) was also indebted to a juror for another most important circumstance—namely—that which referred to the flag. There was, in point of law, no opposition whatever to the carrying of a flag. He might himself walk out in the street, and put up a flag, if he chose to do so, and it was brought into this case because the allegation was that it proved a levying of war. In order to prove a treasonable act in carrying a flag, there must be evidence of marching in military fashion, and with a flag; but what occurred in the present instance? Unfortunately all the innocent circumstances of Mr O'Brien's conduct in this transaction, like his visit to the Round Tower at Kilkenny, were converted into proofs of his evil purposes; but it turned out according to what the witness said, that it was a Scotch shawl. (A laugh.)

Attorney General.—I did not say there was a flag. I said there was a sash.

Mr Whiteside.—Yes, it was such a sash as Commodore or Commander M'Cormack, of Ballingarry, might wear. (A laugh.) But what was that sash or flag, or whatever the Attorney General might wish to call it? Why that, said to be hostile to the Queen, was a Scotch shawl, such as that which gentlemen often wear—(a laugh)—that innocent fact or circumstance was tortured and perverted, to give what would otherwise be an innocent blameless act a guilty meaning and complexion, which, of itself, it could not bear. A juror then asked another question, as to how Mr O'Brien procured the arms. But the fact was, that Mr O'Brien left town without dagger, powder, or ball in his portmanteau; for were they in it, no doubt they would have been discovered in the lime-kiln. Mr O'Brien wished to have a guard to protect him from arrest, and that he contended did not constitute the crime of high treason. It was asked for what purpose did Mr O'Brien carry arms? But it was the business of the Attorney General to prove that the arms were procured for treasonable purposes. Did they say or prove for what purpose the arms were procured? Did they at the police office say why they wanted the arms of the police? No; for the evidence of the witness was, that they did not; and that after they went away he saw them no more. That was the nature and substance of the Mullinahone transaction. There was no interruption of the police, or attempt to take their arms by force, or marching to attack the police barrack, as occurred in John Frost's case, when he boldly marched into the town of Newport. The Attorney General relied on the equivocal evidence of the two policemen; but no act was done which constituted the crime of high treason, and he (Mr Whiteside) therefore submitted that the jury would not, and could not, adopt a strained and forced construction of the evidence, and come to the conclusion that it was an actual levying of war. In the cross-examination of the witness Wiggins, he said Mr O'Brien wore a cap like that worn by the late Mr O'Connell, with a peak and a gold band; and as to what was said by Mr O'Brien, as witness took no notes of the conversation, the jury could give his statement no credit whatever, He asked them would they, or could they, recollect, at the distance of two months, a casual conversation of about two minutes? He said, no; it was impossible they could do so, and they should, therefore, attach no credit to it whatsoever. As to the circumstance deposed to by Tobin, the car-boy, he attached no importance to it whatsoever. He drove him from Mullinahone towards Carrick, where he met a crowd of persons armed with pikes, but they were not under his control or authority. Would they meet him without any previous concert? The people often went out before to meet the late Mr O'Connell and other popular favourites, and it was never said they were at any time guilty of high treason for such conduct. If they were armed with pikes how could he help it, or how could he prevent it, when he had nothing whatever to do in the transaction? Then came the first affair at Ballingarry, deposed by to Egan and a man named Bourke. The first man was an inhabitant of the town; he was not in the police, and all he proved was, that he saw Mr O'Brien coming from Mullinahone. He had arms then, and so had some of the crowd; but for what purpose? Why, to protect Mr O'Brien. The witness then deposed to a speech he made, which was similar to that delivered at Enniscorthy; and indeed that speech might have been stereotyped, for all he said subsequently was only a repetition of his first address. He was, he said, afraid of being arrested; but what proof was that of a general object to create a revolution? A man did not embark in projects of treason without knowing what he had to do; and again, he (Mr Whiteside) avowed that Mr O'Brien's purpose was to avoid and resist what he conceived to be his unconstitutional arrest by Lord Clarendon, who meant to put him into gaol, not to try him, but to imprison him for an indefinite period. If he (Mr Whiteside) wanted evidence to establish what he had said that morning, the speech of Mr Dillon would be perfectly conclusive on the subject. Egan, the witness, said that Mr O'Brien wanted a guard for the night of twenty. What did that prove? That he wanted a body guard, but not a guard for any other purpose. Egan said he did not see Mr O'Brien again that evening. Having got the body guard, he dismissed the army, and went to bed and slept. Heroes of revolutions did not act after that fashion. They did not sleep; they rather continued awake—to plot, to contrive, to see what post they should attack; but Mr O'Brien having got his guard around him, he went to bed and slept (laughter). That witness called the people a mob—he said he saw some guns and pikes as they were leaving Ballingarry, and going to Killenaule; the men walked by his (witness's) door; they met at a certain distance to guard Mr O'Brien, and then they left him—Mr O'Brien dismissed the army. That indeed, was the act of a revolutionist. The learned gentleman then referred to 'the drilling witness,' Sparrow, and commented upon the evidence of this person at very great length. Sparrow said that he saw thirty armed men about Mr O'Brien—that the others had scythes and pitchforks, and such weapons as the peasantry on a sudden and for a sudden object might supply themselves with. He dwelt on the utter improbability of this witness's evidence. The 'army' went to O'Brien's Cross, where they dispersed, and Mr O'Brien went on his way. The armed party continued with him, but the mob went away. Did they ever see or know of such a thing as 'house drilling,' which had been sworn to on this occasion? Egan did not prove it, although he was a house-builder in the village of Ballingarry—Bourke did not prove it—Sparrow gave evidence of it; but who could believe him? Where was the postmaster or postmistress who lived under the pay of the state, and was he dismissed in an hour? Where was any respectable inhabitant of the place? Where was any man unconnected with the police force? and where was this Sparrow living? and what did he say he would not do? He (Sparrow) was living with the police, and he said he never would take money from any person whatever, after this trial was over, or even while it was pending. They admit the entire case up to the present moment was the desire to escape arrest, and this was shown from Enniscorthy up to the present moment. It was alleged by the Attorney General that the prisoner behaved like a marauder; and had availed himself of the right of a revolutionist to take possession of houses and food, and had not paid for anything. What was the evidence with regard to that? It was, that four or five persons entered a house, took a temperate meal, and drank nothing but water. Did they remark how anxious the Attorney General was to find out the facts connected with the hotel bill? For half an hour he was torturing the witness to prove that this innocent act was one indicative of an intent to set out upon a marauding expedition. What passed? The prisoner, supposing him to be one of the party, went to bed very quietly, and slept, upon the eve of a revolution; and the sum of 13s 6d was paid in the morning—a fact which he was sure the shorthand writer for the Crown would preserve as one of the most appalling in that most awful part of the case. He would next proceed to Killenaule. It was impossible for any twelve men to say up to this period that the prisoner contemplated the design of high treason. The twenty armed men, about whom evidence had been given, went a certain distance with the prisoner; he was on an outside car with two men, and they drove to the hotel. Could there be a more ridiculous abortion of proof than was furnished by this part of the case? They marched to Mullinahone, and then—oh! dreadful revolution—some bread was purchased. When revolutions were undertaken private property was but little respected; but nothing of the kind occurred in the present case. No property was injured—no rights invaded; and could they hold that such a transaction was high treason, when it was not held in a case where the people burnt houses, and police and soldiers confederated together? Bread was obtained and eaten—this was not high treason. 'But (said the Attorney General) put the hotel bill in the round tower and the socks or stockings together, and a case of high treason is made out such as should convince the most sceptical jury in the world.' Had the people fired upon the police or the troops, that would have been a different thing. But the fact was, that, having preserved the prisoner from arrest, they ate their bread and peacefully dispersed. He appealed to the jury to consider the statement of the Attorney General, and compare it witht he facts. Where was the army? Gone. Where was their leader? He was off on an outside car. Where was his carbine or blunderbuss? Under the cushion—and thus the leader of a revolution was driven into Killenaule. The learned counsel then referred to the evidence of the innkeeper (Walsh), and that of a police constable (Mathew). The evidence of the latter person had reference to a matter which made it impossible to impute the guilt of treason to Mr O'Brien. Did the prisoner tell the people to make a barricade, or resist the trops? He did not speak a word, or direct the people to make a barricade; and when it was made, it was merely for the purpose of preserving Mr O'Brien from arrest. The Attorney General said that was high treason. He (Mr Whiteside) contended that a sudden act done by a man in a moment of impulse could not be held to be high treason. When the Earl of Northumberland marched with some thousands of men, the judges held that his acts did not amount to high treason, because the guilty intent was not shown. This was the best evidence the law officers could obtain after rummaging the country with the whole of the constabulary at their back. The learned counsel then referred to the evidence of Captain Longmore, in reference to the erection of the barricades at Killenaule, in order to show that the object of the people was solely that of preserving Mr O'Brien from arrest. Here was the evidence of a man who, being a British officer, would not vary one word from the truth. The allegation was, that the prisoner made war against the Queen. To do that, there should be a determination, as in the case of John Frost, to kill the troops of the Queen. There were men inside the barricades—men who had rifles—the troops halted, and they were addressed thus—'If you are people upon ordinary business, and are not come to arrest Mr O'Brien, we have no quarrel with you; we are not making war against the Queen, nor are we desirous to subvert her authority; our sole desire is to prevent Mr O'Brien from being arrested.' 'No,' said the officer, 'I have no intention to arrest Mr O'Brien.' The barricade was removed—not a trigger was pulled—not a stone thrown—not a pike or bayonet raised; and, in an indictment which did not charge that the military were marching upon the service of the Queen, Mr O'Brien was charged with high treason. This occurred upon the 28th of July. The jury would decide that case as twelve Englishmen would decide it; and there was not one of that magnanimous nation that would hesitate one moment in acquitting the prisoner. If the prisoner had been guilty of illegal acts in the Association, why had not the Attorney General caused his arrest? He should then have asserted the dignity of the law; and there were many law officers, not out of that court, who had enforced the law in the ordinary manner, and quieted the country. Did they believe that when behind a barricade a whole population was assembled, and not a man was injured; and when the man who had the rifle, and did not shoot the officer, though he could have done so, any desire was entertained to kill one of her Majesty's troops? It was proved to demonstration that the troops were received with courtesy, and greeted with cheers on their way. The criminal law presented no such case of high treason: The prisoner might have been indicted for a rank misdemeanor, and the dignity of the law would have been vindicated; but his argument was, that the acts done did not amount to high treason. Nobody was hurt—and that was what the Attorney General upon a solemn trial for life or death, said was a proof of a revolutionary intention! Defend us from constructive treason! One thought never crossed the breast of Mr O'Brien against the dignity of the Queen. In what speech did he refer to her name? Where had he spoken with disrespect of a lady and a Queen, whom it was the object of every chivalrous nature to respect, admire, venerate, honour, and love? Mr Whiteside having commented upon some evidence of a less material character, proceeded to refer to the transactions which took place at Ballingarry. Mr O'Brien having arrived at Boulagh, some witnesses were produced to depose to his earliest proceedings in that locality. Of these witnesses he would take that of Lamphier, who appeared to be the most respectable of the number, and whose evidence embraced all that was material in this portion of the case. This Lamphier, who was an agent in the employment of the Mining Company, stated that upon the 28th of July last he heard a speech made by Mr O'Brien to the people on the Common of Boulagh; and what did he make his client say, 'that there was a proclamation issued for his arrest, and that he wished the people to protect him from that arrest.' Now, was it not remarkable that this man, who was charged with having headed a formidable rebellion, did not say to his army, 'Let us capture Clonmel, seize upon her Majesty's troops, and blow up the barracks in which they are stationed?' No, he says simply this, 'If you protect me Ireland will be free in a fortnight,' clearly showing that what he aimed at was the personal protection of himself. And was it not also remarkable that Mr O'Brien and his friends—those men who contemplated an immediate insurrection, according to the Attorney General—should tell their hearers, not to be prepared to break into armed insurrection on the instant, but, as one of them said, 'in a week,' another 'in a fortnight,' and a third, who was fixed upon as the most violent of the party, so distant a period as six months. Here it was sworn by the same witness that some of the people told Mr O'Brien that they had nothing but stones to use in the fight, and that he replied that stones were very useful where better arms could not be had. Now, in the name of common sense, did any one ever hear of a number of men going to wage war against one of the most powerful monarchs in the world armed with stones? No doubt his client told them it would be better for them to have other arms; but even if he did say so, that was not high treason—but for what purpose did he use that language? To create rebellion? No, but 'to protect him,' to use his own oft-repeated words. He (Mr Whiteside) thought it was utterly impossible for human reason to reconcile the conduct of the people and that of his client in this part of the transaction, with any other hypothesis than that he had just laid down. Then came the evidence of the witness Cullen, concerning which he observed, that if he wanted evidence for the purpose of clearing Mr O'Brien's case from every unfavourable feature it presented, he could not have desired stronger testimony in support of the argument he heard all along advanced than what had been supplied by this witness. This witness stated that Mr O'Brien having mounted an old ditch, addressed the people, and said—'Can you supply me with a sufficient force to keep me from 200 men?' Was that, he would ask the jury, the force that would be employed by the government of the Queen of England if they wished to quell an insurrection? No, but it was exactly such a force as would be sent for the arrest of a single man. This was the common sense view which any rational man would take of the language used by Mr O'Brien, and it applied to the case he had endeavoured to establish all through his speech. Mr O'Brien did not say 'Come out with me into the field, and let us assail the Queen and destroy the empire.' No, but this only, 'Have you a force sufficient to protect me from any attempt that may be made to arrest me by 200 men?' Mr Whiteside then contended that the barricade erected on the Ballingarry road was like that erected at Killenaule for the purpose of obstructing any attempt of the officers of justice to arrest Mr O'Brien. To establish the case for the Crown, the Attorney General had given evidence that Mr O'Brien had gone into the yard attached to the mining concern, for the purpose of obtaining carts, &c., to raise a barricade. Now, to this evidence he would reply by pointing to another part of the evidence given by the same witness, which was to the effect that no attempt whatever was made by Mr O'Brien or his followers to make use of the gunpowder which they (the colliers) knew was kept in the concerns of the company. Now, it was perfectly clear that if Mr O'Brien had intended to make war upon the Queen, this barrel of gunpowder would have been the very thing for his purpose, and would have been taken by him to assist in the accomplishment of his purpose. But if, on the other hand, the object of Mr O'Brien was, as he alleged it to be, to escape arrest, was it not more natural for him to ask for the carts in order to erect a barricade, and to leave the gunpowder, which he did not require, untouched! He would confidently leave it to the jury to decide whether the hypothesis he had just advanced, or that of the Attorney General, was the most consistent with the facts proved in evidence. What would be the ordinary conduct of a man resolved *per fas aut nefas* to do it? Let the jury imagine the case of a man who intended to commit a robbery at a railway office—who went up to the clerk, and said, 'I want the money of the railway company,' and when the other said, 'it belonged to that company,' the person went away. Was that robbery? Mr O'Brien asked for a pony which would ride down the cavalry of Great Britain—(laughter)—a pony just then, it appeared, going to water—(laughter)—and then the witness said, 'No, I cannot give you either the pony or let you have the key of the barrack, because I should get into trouble with my employer,' and then Mr O'Brien walked away. Was that a proof of a treasonable purpose, or of levying war against her Majesty? 'Oh! but,' said the Attorney General, 'he wanted the barrack for military purposes.' But if he did, why did he not take it? He could do so if he wished, for the witness deposed he had a crowd with him, and that no one was in the concerns but himself and a few men. He further stated that he got the letter given him by Mr O'Brien from Dublin, in order that he should mark it; and he added that on the very evening when this transaction occurred he forwarded to Dublin £100 in money, and had fifty pounds of powder in the place. They were all within Mr O'Brien's reach. He might have seized them if he liked, but he declined doing so, in consequence of the reasons given by the witness. Then came the evidence of Mr Purdy, which was not of much consequence in the case. And now he would call the attention of the jury to the evidence of Mr Trant and the five policemen, who deposed to the transaction at the Widow Cormick's house. He should not detain them at any length on that of Mr Cox, for it was immaterial to the case. Mr Trant stated he got orders to proceed to Ballingarry on the morning of that day, to act in concert with Mr Cox, coming in another direction, who was desirous of receiving the reward of £500; for he said to Mr Trant, 'Oh! you let £500 slip out of your hands.' (A laugh.) The jury must remember that the only body of men under the control of Mr O'Brien were the colliers who ran after him; he had nothing whatever to say to the people, who lived at a distant part of the country; he did not send for them—he had no authority over them—there was no proof of a combination, or conspiracy in the entire transaction. The whole, and the powerful part of the present case entirely depended almost on the evidence of Mr Trant. That inspector, he was told, wrote a dispatch, detailing the transaction, which would out-do 'Gurwood's Dispatches of the Duke of Wellington,' commencing with the poetic words,—

> Whoever takes the foremost foeman's life,
> Himself shall conquer in the strife.

(great laughter.) That showed the mood he was in (a laugh); but he (Mr Whiteside) firmly believed that if he had not gone into the stone house of the Widow M'Cormick,—if he did not run up the hill for protection, there would have been no collision on that occasion. This was the first time when treason burst out in all its fury and maligunity. He referred his evidence to the jury. He deposed that one shot was fired by the people, and then they found him in the stone house. This sudden quarrel, this painful and melancholy transaction, would not, he (Mr Whiteside) was firmly convinced, be high treason had he not retired to that house. It was only that morning Mr O'Brien and the people who were with him heard of the proclamation for his arrest, and his protection from the seizure of the police was their powerful object. He had great doubts who fired the first shot; for they must remember that an unarmed man came forward before firing took place, and exclaimed, 'For God's sake let there be peace—let there be no firing.' Did that look like a determined, murdering purpose of attacking the police? They would recollect that in the attack which took place 300 rounds of ball cartridges were fired by the police. The evidence of Mr Trant was, that he ordered the police not to fire unless fired on by the people. He (Mr W.) regretted sincerely that he did not go down stairs instead of looking out from above, for had he done so the conflict would not have taken place. Mr O'Brien went round to the front of the house as he was desired, but Trant remained above stairs. Mr Trant, be it remembered, did not swear as to the words 'Slash away, and slaughter them all,' being used, but he said there was a crash, and then the firing commenced. He could speak of nothing else but the crash, and whenever he (Mr Whiteside) asked him anything his reply was 'crash, crash, crash.' (A laugh.) The firing continued for one hour. 230 rounds of ball cartridge were fired by the police, and yet, after all that, there were no marks of the bullets fired by the people, and it required, as he was informed, a microscopic view of the house to discover the injury done to it, for be it remembered the panes of glass were broken by the police in the act of firing. Mr Trant said he was wounded, but he did not know it or feel the pain, nor could he say he was wounded at all until some of the policemen told him. (A laugh.) He said also he did not go to bed during the conflict—a circumstance of which he was not quite sure. (A laugh.) The policemen did not see him during the fight, but after it was over he was found gathering up the trophies of his most brilliant campaign. The learned counsel then referred to the evidence of Robinson and the other two policemen. One of them swore that Mr O'Brien was near the window, with one foot upon the sill, when it was stated he made use of the words, 'Slash away, boys, slaughter them all.' The other witness said that Mr O'Brien had gone away, and the third said that when he made use of the words, his (witness's) bayonet was within six inches of his breast. Not one man was wounded, though this order was stated to have been given—not a bullet was found—not a remnant of the battle appeared but the description that was given by the police, and he called upon the jury to give the benefit of the doubt arising from the deposition of Mahoney, who did not hear Mr O'Brien use the words, and also from the absence of Rafferty, who also was at the window, and though as a matter of course examined by the Crown, had not been produced by the law officers. None had suffered except the unfortunate men who were within range of the police guns. He called upon the jury to disbelieve the testimony of Moran, who was naturally a coward and assassin, for he swore that he would have shot the defenceless women who were there probably for the purpose of rescuing and leading away from the place of conflict, their husbands, sons, or brothers. He implored of them to reflect on the testimony of a man who said he would have imbrued his hands in the blood, not of a man, but a poor defenceless woman, rushing forward to rescue her relative. The learned counsel then referred to the evidence of Mr Cox: He lauded the manner in which he gave his evidence, but dwelt upon the circumstance that he had not mentioned to the inspector-general anything about the use of the words 'slash away.' He next referred to the evidence of other witnesses, for the purpose of showing that the object, from first to last, was to preserve Mr O'Brien from arrest. Could they believe that the man who said 'slash away,' would have told the policeman whom he met on the road that it would be an unmanly thing to attack an unarmed man? The revolution terminated by the ringleader descending from his horse, surrendering it to the man from whom he took it, and suffering him to go about his business. The last words of Mr O'Brien were that he wanted no bloodshed. Were these the acts and words of a man who desired a revolution? It was impossible to conceive that he contemplated anything of the kind. Where was the mark of the bullet? There was not one scrape on any one of the entire body of the police. How unlike the case of John Frost! Here the officer only imagines, dreams, and thinks he was hurt or wounded; but neither hurt nor wound has been found on his person. They did not examine the Widow M'Cormick. Why not? They did not examine any of the women who were there. Why not? There were women and children there. It was not amid women and children those individuals would levy war against the Queen. It was well the children were not there; for if they were, it was evident from the testimony of one of these policemen that he would have shot them all. He had the word, however, of his client to say that he never used any of the expressions sworn against him on that occasion. As to 'slash away, slaughter them all,' he referred to the testimony of Mahony, the policeman, the first of the constabulary called, who was touched by Mr O'Brien's hand, yet Mahony did not swear one word as to the expression stated to have been used by Mr O'Brien. Mahoney said that a stone came into the window. Did this consist with the enormous crash of the inspector? No doubt that was the stone that struck Mr Trant. (Laughter.) Mahony heard no crash; he saw no ball come in; all he (Mahony) saw was the one stone; he said he saw a small number of fire-arms. It was impossible that Trant swore what was correct, when he said he saw a great number of fire-arms. It was impossible! Mahony, in point of fact, contradicted all the witnessess. A juror asked, were there any marks of balls? The reply of Mahoney was, that there were no marks of balls or bullets whatever. He then went to the evidence of Moran, on which he commented in the most severe terms, showing the impossibility of his statement, and demonstrating the disposition by which he was actuated by the entire tenor of his testimony, which was of the most sanguinary character. Mahoney swore that the firing was one quarter of an hour; Moran swore that it was three quarters of an hour; and when asked what sort was the firing and what he saw, the reply was that he saw one man attempt to fire. Then Moran swore that he saw women in the crowd, and that if he saw women in the crowd picking up stones he would have shot them all. He really regretted to hear such testimony given by one of the police force. But Moran swore that Mr O'Brien, while making use of these expressions, was in a position in which he must have been shot dead immediately, and deservedly, if he had used the language that was attributed to him: Moran said, too, there were armed men inside the wall, protecting Mr O'Brien. Let them mark that. Moran said if he could have shot Mr O'Brien he would; but when asked how near he was to him, he replied that his bayonet was within six inches of Mr O'Brien; and when pressed as to why he did not fire, he said 'I did not hear him——' and there he (Moran) stopped short. That was the evidence of that young man Moran.

Their lordships then retired, and when the Court resumed its sitting,

Mr Whiteside proceeded with his address. He commenced by taking a review of the various documents given in evidence on the part of the crown. The first of these papers consisted of a pencil tracing of a map found upon Mr O'Brien's person at the time of his arrest, and which he (Mr Whiteside) was called upon by the crown to explain. That, however, he positively declined to do, and would leave it to the Solicitor General to fix any guilt he could discover in connexion with it upon his client, if he was able to do so. There was, however, a document of somewhat greater importance, which he did not deny—viz., the letter written by Mr O'Brien to the directors of the Mining Company, dated the 29th of July, 1848, and which the Attorney General asserted to have been written previous to an intended battle. Mr Whiteside then read the letter he referred to, section by section, commenting upon each consecutive passage, in order to prove that Mr O'Brien's sole object in writing it was to prevent the colliers, who had protected him from arrest, from being thrown out of employment on his account. He (Mr O'B.) did not talk in it of attacking the troops of the Queen, but clearly shows that he had in view only a personal object—the evasion of any attempt made to arrest him. Then he recommended that the whole of the proceeds of the colliery should be employed in the payment of the men 'for the present.' And his client then complained of the manner in which the colliery had been worked, and suggested 'that the men should be paid by wages, and not by contract.' Now, there was nothing criminal in that suggestion, and it was somewhat remarkable that it had been since adopted by the same mining company. Mr Whiteside then referred to the passage in the letter which threatened that if the company did not comply with the writer's suggestions, their property would be forfeited in the event of the Irish revolution succeeding. Now, he (Mr Whiteside) submitted that it was a highly improper proceeding to make a threat of this nature; nothing could, in fact, excuse such language, but still it amounted to no more than a threat; and it was plain, from a review of the entire document, that his client merely sought to do a service to the men who had protected him; for it must be clear to every one that if he had then contemplated an insurrection, he would not have sat down to write a letter to a mining company for the purpose of suggesting that the price of their coals should be lowered. The learned gentleman then drew the attention of the jury to the haste in which Mr Meagher's letter was written. He said that it was not high treason to go to New York, and that the words '*et cetera, et cetera*,' did not involve any intention to commit an act of high treason. Then as to the letter of Mr Duffy, he said that, in the first place, the person who wrote that was in the custody of the crown; he had a newspaper, which was seized, and the papers found there taken away, but they did not find a single line from Mr O'Brien: It was all-important to know the date of that document—it was, no doubt, dated Saturday, but that might have been a Saturday two or three years ago. How did the jury know the year in which it was written? He had just been informed that through the kindness of the Attorney General an account of the papers found in the portmanteau, was to be given, among which were papers dated in 1843. There was so much of duplicity—so much of treachery abroad—though he did not accuse any one—that if the document were received in evidence, it should be shown it existed before his arrest. The learned gentleman next proceeded to comment on the address presented to Mr O'Brien at Enniscorthy, and the letter of Mr Meagher, found in the portmanteau, and proceeded to observe on the evidence of Dobbin. He appeared (he said) in the character of a spy—he was an informer, but there was a rule of law that a witness who came forward in that way should be confirmed by other witnesses. No jury could believe the statement of a spy unless he was so corroborated. He deposed first to the meeting on the 15th of July, and where was the confirmation of that? Next followed those of the 19th and 21st, and yet his statements were not corroborated in any one particular. Then came his testimony regarding the Red Hand Club; but although the government had detectives and policemen watching the door where its meetings were held, not a word of corroboration was given. The Solicitor General would tell them that the great corroboration of Dobbin consisted in the balloting papers—the handwriting of these documents was not proved. Dobbin swore that no clergyman was to be balloted for. If there were a meeting, it was an innocent one—no guilt was upon the face of any one of the balloting papers; but suppose there were, did the government expect the jury whom he saw before him to convict the Protestant agitator in the dock, while the Roman Catholic priest walked abroad in all the freshness of health and freedom, administering ghostly consolation to his flock? Was the prisoner to be visited with the terrible responsibility of the offence with which he was charged, while the priest for whom eight voted to place him on the war council walked free? And if he (Mr W.) vindicated the Attorney General, he also vindicated Lord Clarendon's government and the British ministry, when he said that this could not be so. Father Kenyon was an innocent man; but if he were guilty, the crown was prosecuting a man who was not so, and were not prosecuting another who was elected, or nearly elected, a member of the war council. If they were to expect impartial justice in that country they should take their stand upon the entire people of the realm. Let them have no partial one-sided administration. Let the Protestant be convicted if he were guilty, but unless they were prepared for the basest despotism that ever disgraced freedom, let them resolve upon an inflexible and impartial law for all men alike. He (Father Kenyon) was balloted for as a member of the war council, and he was innocent. He would appeal to the jury, and the free and magnanimous nation under whom they lived to see that justice be done—he asked for nothing more. He appealed to their honest natures, was one man to be struck down and another spared—was his client to be stricken down and sacrificed, and the other spared? He acquitted the law officers of the crown—he acquitted the government and the prosecutors of his client, for they did not know or believe that Father Kenyon was the member of an illegal, guilty, and treasonable conspiracy against the Queen, and therefore he was not prosecuted, being an innocent man; and was the man for whom even the informer said no one had voted to be made responsible? It was for the jury to say whether the charge against the prisoner had been established. The charge was high treason, and he had shown them that an endeavour to escape arrest did not amount to high treason. The learned counsel then proceeded thus:—'Gentlemen, I have spoken to this case. I have gone over the entire evidence given by the crown to sustain the charge against the prisoner, and it is for you to say whether that charge is established. The accusation against him is for high treason, compassing the death of the Queen by levying war against the Queen in her realm. I have explained to you the principles upon which this crime is to be ascertained; I have shown you that appearing in arms is not enough, that an endeavour to escape from arrest is not enough. It must be plain to you that the prisoner is guilty of the charge contained in this indictment before you can convict him. Gentlemen, I have observed upon the evidence, and I simply submit to you in conclusion, that however you may condemn certain acts of Mr O'Brien, however equivocal you may think some observations made by him in one letter are, yet, if you believe that his offence falls short of the tremendous crime of treason, you are bound by the solemn duty you have undertaken, irrespective of every consequence, to acquit the prisoner. Well I know the weighty difficulties I have to encounter, and how incompetent my feeble powers have been to grapple with and overcome them. Well do I know how prejudice has blocked up the avenues to the understanding of some—how calumny has done its work with others—and how it has been said that the impracticable politician must perish at last. If he had been a hypocrite, and had covered his selfishness with the mask of patriotism—if he had said what he did not believe—if he had unsaid to-morrow what he had said to-day, he might have been a patriotic placeman, and enjoyed individual prosperity, having traded with tact for a time upon the miseries of his country. Wrong he may have been in the opinions he has imbibed, yet he has adhered to them steadily and consistently throughout his life, and he suffers now for having honestly maintained them, believing them to be true. He has been reviled, caricatured, and slandered in his native country from one extremity to the other, he has been hunted as a traitor and covered with abuse, and where is he to look for justice? Where can be his hope for a temperate consideration of his whole political life but where the law has placed his safety—in the honour, discernment, and humanity of a jury of his countrymen—a rampart or defence to stand between the crown and prisoner. If the crime consisting in the intention of the soul is not sufficiently established, judges must be unbending, but jurors may yield to the frailties of human nature. Jurors may throw the broad shield of their protection around the accused, whose intention they can believe to have been innocent, censurable though his conduct may have been. Such is the high office assigned to you by the constitution, whose foundations were laid in the deepest wisdom, which through a succession of ages has been cemented by the patriot's blood and consecrated in the martyr's fire. It is for you to say whether his guilt is established conclusively or not. The law of your country, wise, just, and merciful, has declared that if there be a doubt that doubt must be given in favour of him whose life is sought to be affected; and, therefore, yielding to those benign principles and those generous impulses of your hearts, it is for you to stand between the prisoner and his grave. Review his life. A love of his country he imbibed from his mother's breast. It was strengthened by his father's example, perhaps, to a dangerous excess. His father recounted to him how on the last memorable night of our national independence he had heard the burning words of Grattan, of Plunket, and of Bushe—how he had been persuaded by the gravity of their arguments, transported by their eloquence, and inflamed by their patriotic ardour. Those lessons taught to his parent he has never forgotten, and believing that the Union was carried by corruption, he struggled for its repeal, and to restore to Ireland its Parliamentary existence. In that has been the labour of his life—a delusion I admit; but is not death upon the scaffold a terrible punishment for believing that Irishmen have the capacity and intellect to rule the affairs of their native country? Would to God that Mr Smith O'Brien were my only client! The happiness of an honourable, ancient, and royal family is at stake this day. The church, the bar, the senate, furnish members nearly and dearly related to the prisoner. They may differ from him in politics, but they are here to give him consolation in this melancholy day. Should you send him to the scaffold they must struggle on hereafter with broken hearts through a cheerless existence, labouring in sorrow for him they loved. A venerable lady, whose life has been spent amidst an affectionate tenantry, who has lavished her fortune and dispensed blessings and charities around her, awaits with trembling heart your verdict. If your verdict consigns her beloved son to the grave, that heart will quickly beat no more. Six innocent children

an hour. The next day I projected to take Mr O'Brien to see the harbour at Wexford, and some land that was in progress of valuation.

To the Attorney General—I was not by when he got out of the coach, and did not hear him make any speech. He had a large portmanteau with him. I did not expect either Mr Dillon or Mr Meagher. Mr O'Brien said he was going to Kilkenny.

Henry Cotter, reporter to the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, proved a report of a speech by Mr O'Brien, in which he stated that the legislative independence of Ireland could never be obtained by a nation of place hunters, but by the combination of Protestants and Catholics.

Richard Barret, editor of the PILOT newspaper, said—I am acquainted with Mr Smith O'Brien. We were both members of the '82 Club. The dress of the club has a green cap with a gold band. I never were it more than once. I met Mr O'Brien in the year 1844, when I was in prison with the late Mr O'Connell. I believe Mr O'Brien is attached to the Queen and Constitution from what I know of his political sentiments.

Cross-examined by the Solicitor General—I was not a member of any of the Confederate clubs.

Sir David Roche, Bart., examined—I was member for the city of Limerick. I have known Mr O'Brien for the last twenty years; he was a grand juror for the county of Limerick. I am quite sure Mr O'Brien never entertained any opinions against the title and authority of the Queen; but he wished the restoration of the Irish Parliament. I am sure he was never a Republican. I believe he was a very determined man in expressing and carrying out his opinions. I have heard him expressing his opinions in favour of constitutional agitation. He always expressed his sentiments very openly.

Cross-examined by the Attorney General—I think Mr O'Brien is a very determined man in carrying out his opinions. I remember having a conversation with him about letters published in the newspapers by Mr Mitchel and Devin Reilly. I pointed them out to him, and I remember he expressed his great hostility towards the sentiments contained in those letters. I remember having attended a meeting in the Rotunda at which Mr O'Brien was present.

Attorney General—Was that the meeting to address the French government?

Sir David Roche—It was not. I never attended any of those meetings.

John Bolton Massy examined—I have been a grand juror of the county of Limerick for a great many years. I have known Mr O'Brien since he was a boy, and I know him very intimately. I never heard a word fall from him that was hostile to the Queen, Lords, and Constitution. He certainly was a Repealer, and was very anxious on that subject. He was a friend to social order.

Sir Denham Norreys, M.P., was next examined—Is a Member of Parliament; was so in 1843. Mr O'Brien was then a member. I remember him delivering a speech on the grievances of Ireland in that year. (Report handed to witness.) I believe that is a correct report of the speech. I remember a subsequent meeting of the Irish members to address the British nation. Mr O'Brien drew up a draft of the address, which was signed by me and other members: (The address was here produced and proved.) I have known Mr O'Brien for twenty years, and have always considered him to be attached to the constitution of Queen, Lords, and Commons. He was opposed to Republicanism. He is a friend of social order and of the rights of property. Mr O'Brien is not a man who would merely express one thing when he meant another. This is far, indeed, from his character. (The Hon. Baronet on leaving the table warmly shook Mr O'Brien by the hand.)

William Fitzgerald, Esq., examined—I am a grand juror of the county Clare, and connected by marriage with Mr O'Brien's family; I have been acquainted with him for twenty years, and have frequently heard him speak on political matters; I am sure he is attached to the constitution of the country, and opposed to Republicanism; he is a friend to social order, and an enemy to anarchy. He had everything to lose by the one, and nothing to gain by the other; his disposition is mild, humane, and charitable; he never entertained any opinion that he did not openly express.

The Hon. Cornelius O'Callaghan examined—I am a Deputy Lieutenant of the county, and was for a short time a member of Parliament. I have known Mr O'Brien for nine years, and from my knowledge of him I believe that he was attached to the Queen and constitution.

William Monsell, M.P.—I am the colleague of Mr O'Brien in the representation of Limerick; I have known him since a boy, and have had frequent conversations with him on political matters. I never heard him express a disloyal sentiment. He was a friend to social order, and an opponent to Communism, Socialism, and other cognate doctrines, which became matters of general discussion at the time of the French revolution. I think his great characteristic was that he expressed his opinions freely—he never disguised anything.

Cross-examined by the Attorney General—I never had any discussion with Mr O'Brien about physical or moral force.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen then handed in the several speeches of Mr O'Brien, and the other documents which were proved by the witnesses called for the defence; a great many of these documents had been found in Mr O'Brien's portmanteau, but were now produced for the first time by the crown, in compliance with an order of the court.

Major General Napier examined by Sir Colman O'Loghlen—I am an officer in her Majesty's service, and am author of the 'History of the Peninsular War.' I remember the years 1831 and 1832. I remember the agitation for the Reform Bill. I know there was a society called the Birmingham Political League. There was also a London Political League, but I was not a member of either, neither did I ever attend their meetings. I do not know that those societies were divided into sections and sub-sections. I am aware of the divisions which took place in the House of Lords on the Reform Bill. I know Mr Thomas Young, who was Private Secretary to Lord Melbourne in the Home Office. I also remember having been introduced to Mr Parkes. I have been subpœnaed to produce the letters in my possession, written by Mr Young. One of the letters is signed 'T. Y.,' which stands for Thomas Young. The letters 'H. O.' are written at the top; they stand for Home Office. I received the letter on the 26th of June, 1832, under cover of a government frank. Lord Melbourne was then Prime Minister. Lord John Russell was in the Cabinet, and Lord Brougham Lord Chancellor. I took a considerable part in the agitation for Reform in the neighbourhood of Bath and Devizes.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen—Now, Sir William Napier, have the goodness to state the proposition made to you by Mr Young in the letter received on the 21st of June, 1832.

The Attorney General objected. He did not consider any correspondence of this sort, the precise nature of which he was ignorant of, ought to be put in evidence.

The Court—We cannot admit it.

Mr Fitzgerald—It is matter of history, and I submit that it ought to be put upon the same grounds in which Lord John Russell's letter was put in yesterday.

Chief Justice Blackburne—It is plain we cannot admit it.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen—Then, my lords, we will not press it.

Mr Fitzgerald—This closed the evidence on the part of Mr O'Brien.

The court then adjourned, shortly after six o'clock.

On the opening of the court on Friday, Mr Fitzgerald proceeded with the defence of Mr O'Brien, which was heard with the greatest attention, and exhibited great ability and legal acumen. The points however, mainly relied upon in favour of the prisoner, were so fully and admirably stated by Mr Whiteside in his eloquent opening, that it is unnecessary to say more of Mr Fitzgerald's speech, than that it was a masterly statement of Mr O'Brien's case. At its conclusion,

The Lord Chief Justice Blackburne, addressing the prisoner, said,—William S. O'Brien, I have now to inform you that if you mean to address the jury, you are now at liberty to do so, and that you cannot be heard after the Solicitor General has commenced his address for the crown. If you wish to consider with your friends whether you will address the jury or not, we will retire for a short time, and on our return you can state your decision.

Mr O'Brien.—I am able to answer the question at once. I am quite ready to leave the decision of my case to the jury as it stands and as it rests on the arguments of the counsel; and I have only, in conclusion, to thank the gentlemen of the jury for the patient attention they have given to the arguments in the case.

The court then adjourned for a short time, and on their lordships' return,

The Solicitor General rose to reply on the part of the crown. His tone throughout was temperate as respected Mr O'Brien himself, though he attacked other leaders of the Confederation with great severity. With respect to a letter of Mr Duffy's, found in Mr O'Brien's portmanteau, in which Duffy urged the prisoner to beware of the errors of Lafayette, while he assimilated their positions, the learned gentleman said, Duffy's letter had been addressed to the prisoner to stimulate and urge him into this fatal movement. The insidious suggestions it contained were sent by Mr Duffy in order to operate on Mr O'Brien's proud nature, and to induce him to take the leadership, and that step which had led to such deplorable results. For Mr O'Brien he felt sincere and deep regret. He wished that unfortunate gentleman had not listened to the diabolical tempter who was luring him on to the terrible precipice on which he stood.

Mr O'Brien (interrupting him)—It is not fair to make those remarks in Mr Duffy's absence.

The Solicitor General—No one feels more deeply than I do the position in which Mr O'Brien stands. He was urged on to his ruin by others, and I repeat that he listened to them.

Mr O'Brien (in a louder voice)—It it unworthy, in the absence of a gentleman who is himself on trial at the time, to make such observations as those that have fallen from the Solicitor General. I beg at once, and most distinctly, to repudiate all connexion with or participation in them.

The Solicitor General continued—As those remarks seemed to influence Mr O'Brien, he would proceed to read the letter without any further comments. The learned gentleman having concluded,

Lord Chief Justice Blackburne proceeded to sum up—he said, there are two distinct species of treason stated in this indictment. The first five counts are for levying war against the Queen in her realm, the last and sixth count is for compassing the death of the Queen. I shall at once relieve you from any misapprehension of the last count, because, though there is what in strictness of law must be considered evidence to sustain that count, that evidence is more clearly and distinctly applicable to the counts for levying war, and your attention may, therefore, be confined altogether to the charge of levying war against the Queen in her realm. In order to sustain that charge you must be satisfied that there was an insurrection—an insurrection by force, and that the object of that insurrection was a general object. It had been complained on the part of the prisoner that there had been some extension of the doctrine of high treason in cases which are properly not to be considered within the meaning of 'war against the Queen.' I do not enter into any consideration of that argument. Whether the words of the act of Edward III. may or may not be extended by a *strained construction is not the question, because, if* the evidence on which the Crown relies sustains any of the allegations which they adduce to support it, there was unquestionably an object of a general kind in the case before us; for whether the object of insurrection was to effect a repeal of the Act of Union, or to effect any change in the constitution of the government of the realm, or to dismember the empire by effecting the separation of the United Kingdom and constituting Ireland into a distinct sovereignty—whether any or all of these was the object or objects, the case plainly and clearly comes within the meeting of the statute, as I before stated to you, and, therefore, the levy of war for its attainment would be plainly high treason. With respect to the intention of Mr O'Brien, on which Mr Whiteside had rested his defence, he observed—Gentlemen of the jury, in stating the definition in my view of the crime of levying war against the Crown, and in stating the words of this authority, I have probably led your minds to the consideration of the true distinction which it will be important to keep in your minds, and on which distinction the defence of the prisoner is rested. He asserts that the object of recurring to the use of force, and that the end and object of all the exertions which are detailed in the cause, were not to effect any general object or particular purpose whatever, but that they were solely and exclusively done to protect his person from arrest; and I have to tell you that if the object of all this arming and of all this force was solely and exclusively to protect Mr O'Brien's person, and the persons of those in his company from arrest, he is entitled to your verdict of acquittal. You will, therefore, at once see that in order to sustain either the charge or the defence, it will rest upon you, in the consideration of the evidence, to come to one or other of the two conclusions—was the object of this insurrectionary movement a general object, or was it limited to the particular object of protecting the person of Mr O'Brien from arrest? But you will observe from what I have stated to you that the personal or peculiar object must be exclusive, because if, in addition to that of protecting the prisoner from arrest, there was the other and general purpose which the Crown contends for, the existence of that particular object is of no moment whatsoever, for the moment the general object is established that instant it becomes high treason. So that you will observe in the consideration of the case that you will not only have to fix your attention upon that which constituted the defence of the prisoner—that the object was to protect him from arrest—but whether that was exclusively the object of all that has been done. The question, no doubt, is one of the intention of Mr O'Brien and those who accompanied him—did he simply intend to effect his own personal security from arrest, or did he intend to effect any object of a general character, whether a change in the government, a repeal of the Act of Union, or the separation of Ireland from Great Britain? It has been contended on the part of the prisoner that this indictment does not set forth the evidence upon which the Crown relies in support of the intention which the Crown imputes to Mr O'Brien, and which it is bound to establish. The law does not require that that should be so. The law does not require that the Crown should state the evidence it intends to adduce of the intention—it does not require the Crown to state what acts were done; but it does require not only that the Crown should state the acts of war which were done, but that one or more of those acts should be established by two or more credible witnesses, and the acts which are stated in the indictment you will find to be as follows:—aiding and marching in a hostile manner through divers villages, towns, and public highways in this country—to wit, at Ballingarry; the erection of obstructions by means of cars, carts, pieces of timber, and other materials on the highway to obstruct and prevent the march of the soldiers of the Queen; attacking and firing on a large body of constables being then in the execution of their duty, and endeavouring by force and violence to make the constables join them in a public insurrection and rebellion against the Queen. Then follows the charge of an attack upon a certain dwelling-house, at Farrinrory, and firing upon the constables therein. These are the overt acts. They must each or one of them be proved by two witnesses: what was the object will depend upon the intention that is to be disclosed by the evidence. Of that evidence you are exclusively the judges in the case which is now before us. You will observe the period at which one class of evidence may be said to terminate and the other to commence. The evidence antecedent to the actual outbreak at Ballingarry, on the 25th, is in some respects contrasted with the evidence subsequent to that period. The evidence antecedent to that period cannot have any relation to the apprehension of arrest, because during that antecedent period no arrest was or could have been contemplated. The evidence subsequent to that time is connected with that apprehension of arrest, and I need not tell you that the latter is a period of great importance, and that from the time the insurrection commenced, on the 25th, at Ballingarry, every one of the transactions that occurred are to be minutely and critically examined, and during that period you are to consider whether the acts of Mr O'Brien, the acts of those whom he put in motion, his own declarations, the conduct of those who were assisting him, do *manifestly exclude the object of effecting his personal* safety and nothing else, or whether, upon a review of these facts and circumstances, they do not manifest an ultimate and general purpose—that is the purpose of effecting a revolution in the country. In order to show that this latter was the case, his lordship first justified the reference to the former speeches and acts of Mr O'Brien, which had been made by the crown officers, and then proceeded to comment, at great length, upon the whole of the evidence thus adduced. On the evidence of the spy and approver Dobbin, he said:—'Dobbin's account of himself is one which has given rise to the objection to the reception of, or rather to the belief in, his testimony; and it is contended that he comes forward before you as an accomplice, and that you ought not to hear his evidence, unless it is corroborated with respect to the main facts by some important testimony from other quarters. If you take his statement to be true, however, he does not stand in the light of an accomplice. An accomplice, gentlemen of the jury, is one who actually engages in the illegal act he comes forward to depose to; and Dobbin, according to his own statement, did not become a member of this society with any intention of carrying forward or executing its object or plan. He becomes a member, as he says himself, for the purpose of 'counterplotting the plot;' in other words, he should rather be called a spy than an accomplice. But whether you regard him in one light or the other, my direction to you is to examine the evidence closely, and to see how far it is corroborated by the various matters with which it stands in connexion; and first of all to examine it by itself. He represents himself to have been present at three meetings—most important meetings as to the time at which they were held, and as to the business there transacted. The learned judge read the evidence of Dobbin from his notes *in extenso*. He did not, you will observe, name one person as being aware of his presence. He refused to give the name of the person with whom he held communication; and the court was, in the first instance, of opinion that they could not compel him to take any other course and name him; but it is now perfectly plain from the sequel of the evidence that he was a privileged person, because he turned out to be the medium with the government itself. There can be no question that this man's evidence had been properly received. The question whether you will receive it or not is matter for your consideration. If you believe he is telling a story of his own fabrication, you should dismiss his evidence; but if you find it is reasonable and probable in itself, and that it is corroborated by the acts of other persons, and by the acts of O'Brien himself—if you find it is consistent with the proceedings of these parties, and find him detailing acts which might be part and parcel of the same arrangement, you are to consider if he is entitled to belief. On the other hand, if you think he is a spy and a partial and faithless witness, you should discard his evidence altogether, and not give credit to any part of it. It is very important to see if, in point of fact, any of these meetings ever took place. His statement with respect to the existence of the Red Hand Club was proved by two policemen, who deposed they saw the name written on the windows of a certain house, and that they saw people going in and out of that house as members. In so far, therefore, as his testimony was repelled by the suggestion that there was no such body, it is plain there was. But, besides this, there was most ample means of contradicting him if he was not telling the truth.

Mr Whiteside—It was impossible to say before the trial that the witness would have been produced. His client ought not to be affected by the fact that he had not been furnished with a list of witnesses when he had especially applied to the court for it.

The Lord Chief Justice—The very authority you referred us to shows how the law stands with respect to this subject. The learned judge then read a passage to the effect that the guilt of the prisoner depended not on the absence of any explanation from him of the crime laid to his charge, but on positive proof of that charge from the crown; but that if certain appearances were made out against him, it was not unreasonable to expect that he should be called on by evidence, out of regard for his own safety, to reconcile those suspicious circumstances. Now, I don't think it is by any means to be expected, or that it is a requisition you have a right to make, that because this man was examined on last Saturday, the prisoner was bound to show he was not telling the truth; but I say when there is the possibility that he spoke truth, and when there is no evidence to the contrary, there is no reason not to receive his evidence.

Mr Whiteside—The authority you quote to the jury, my lord, is an English case. The prisoner of whom these observations were made had a list of witnesses eleven days before the trial.

The Lord Chief Justice—That is perfectly true—the prisoner was indicted in England. The prisoner in this case is exposed to the disadvantage, or rather he is not entitled to the advantage which he would have received in England, of being furnished with a list of witnesses ten days before trial. It does, I confess, appear doubtful to me whether upon consideration of the subject, I should advise you to say there is not some presumption that his (Dobbin's) story is true in its main particulars. The learned judge read over the rest of the evidence, and on concluding it said, as the hour was so late, it would perhaps be better if he left off at that stage, and if the jury meantime looked over their notes of the evidence.

Mr Whiteside requested his lordship to instruct the jury that Father Kenyon's name appeared on the balloting papers, though Dobbin stated that no priest would be balloted for; and that Mr O'Brien's name had appeared on the papers only once and had then been struck off.

The Lord Chief Justice did so, and as he was about retiring from the bench was addressed by some of the jury in a low tone of voice.

Mr O'Brien thereupon exclaimed, 'If the jury have no objection, I should like to hear what they have to say to their lordships.'

A Juryman (addressing his lordship)—I wish to ask your lordship one question. The witness Dobbin stated that his club was not called. Then how comes it that he was present at the meeting of the presidents of clubs? How did he get in there? I don't understand that at all.

The Lord Chief Justice—The day of the meeting to which he alluded was the 21st; the day on which the clubs were called was the 15th.

The Juryman—But how could he have attended on the 21st, if the club was not acknowledged on the 15th.

The Lord Chief Justice—He stated his club was a branch club, and that he was not acknowledged as a representative; but he says he was a member of the club. His lordship then read his notes referring to this portion of the evidence.

Another Juryman—The meeting was composed of the representatives of clubs. I do not understand how he could have been there if his club was not acknowledged.

The Lord Chief Justice—I would advise you, gentlemen, to look to your notes, and see how the evidence stands as to this matter.

Mr Whiteside—I think you have it on your notes, my lord, that all but the representatives of the clubs were ordered to leave the room but that Dobbin remained, although he states that he was not a representative.

His Lordship again referred to his notes, and having concluded the extract,

Mr O'Brien addressed the jury, and said—May I be allowed to call your attention to the remark which fell from your lordship as to the possibility of bringing evidence to confute the testimony of Dobbin? The jury must know that every man in the Confederation, or any one who has taken a leading part in the management of it, or of the clubs, has been hunted down by the government, and that it would be impossible to bring them forward to contradict it.

A Juryman—It does not appear that Dobbin was one of those who was allowed to remain. He was not recognised as a member of the clubs.

Mr Whiteside—The case will do as it stands very well.

The jury were then given into the charge of their usual guardians, the four policemen, and

The Court adjourned at seven o'clock.

On resuming at nine o'clock on Saturday morning, Mr O'Brien, requested that he might be allowed to say a few words in reference to observations that had fallen from him during the trial. He had stated that Mr Hodges, the government reporter, though treated as a guest by him and those who attended the meetings of public bodies, turned out to be a spy. What he wished to intimate was, that he thought he had dealt rather unfairly with them in appearing as a crown witness, prepared to swear that their declarations and speeches were seditious and treasonable. He conceived that Mr Hodges had appeared in the character of an official reporter merely; but unquestionably, it was not his intention to convey to the court and jury that he appeared in a disguised or concealed character, or in the position of a spy; he, therefore, wished to withdraw the expressions that had been used by him on the occasion to which he referred.

The Lord Chief Justice then resumed his charge, as follows: Gentleman of the jury, when we separated last evening I had read over to you the evidence of the witness Dobbin, as to whose credibility, and as to whose character, it is for you to determine. I will not again enter into any details of those matters by which the crown insists that his testimony has been confirmed and corroborated. It is for you, and you exclusively, to say whether to any and what extent those circumstances corroborate his testimony and entitle him to credit. But one of the jurors having asked a question, which was one of vast importance, and which relates to a particular part of his testimony, the bench are of opinion that I ought again to repeat my note of his evidence, and you will see whether, as I go through the details, any ground exists for the imputation which the discrepancy noticed by one of the jurymen would naturally suggest. (His lordship then read through the evidence, and whilst he was doing so Mr O'Brien appeared to be amusing himself by taking a sketch of a national emblem which ornaments the canopy under which the learned judges sit.) His lordship having read and commented upon Dobbin's testimony at length, was proceeding to the evidence of Patrick Coghlan, when Mr O'Hara came hurriedly into court, and whispered to Mr Barton, one of the advising counsel of Mr O'Brien.

Mr Barton immediately rose, and said—My lords, may I ask you to suspend your charge for a few moments.

The Attorney General—What is the matter? what is the object of this application?

Mr Barton—My lord, the conducting counsel, Mr Whiteside, and Sir C. O'Loghlen, are anxiously engaged this moment in consultation.

The Chief Justice—I can't stop.

Mr O'Brien—My lord, it appears to me that the court is not fully constituted in the absence of Judge Moore (the learned lord retired a few moments before), the third judge—before whom, as I learn, my counsel now are.

Chief Justice—We shall certainly wait for Judge Moore; but it is a mistake to suppose that the court is not fully constituted.

After a few minutes Judge Moore entered court, and the learned chief justice recommenced, and was commenting on Mr Meagher's speech, when Mr Whiteside entered the court, and, in a hurried manner, applied to their lordships to adjourn the court for a few minutes. He was not (he said) at liberty, nor did he feel justified, to mention the reason in open court, but if the Attorney General would retire into the chamber, he would communicate to him the important information he had received.

Attorney General—I can, of course, have no objection.

The judges, counsel, and jury then retired to their respective chambers—leaving a crowded court to wonder and surmise the cause of this extraordinary interruption.

[It was understood that some important evidence was discovered in Dublin, relative to the character and pursuits of Dobbin, which would show him to be a person not to be believed on his oath. The intelligence came down by special train, and arrived in Clonmel about eleven o'clock.]

During the deliberation in chamber, Mr Smith O'Brien intimated a wish to speak to Mr Hedges, government reporter, who at once crossed the table, and went to the dock, where Mr O'Brien shook him warmly by the hand, and stated that what he said on the first day with respect to his (Mr Hodges) being a spy, was said in a moment of excitement, and was by no means intended to convey an imputation on the character of that gentleman.

On the return of the judges to court,

Mr Whiteside said—I have now, my lords, to move that the witness Dobbin be recalled, in order to his re-examination to a particular point, which I consider to be of most material interest to the case of my client.

Attorney General—What I have to state, my lord, is that, having heard certain facts stated with regard to Dobbin, I shall not oppose the application of Mr Whiteside.

Mr Whiteside—I feel bound, my lord, to thank the Attorney General and my friend the Solicitor General, for their courtesy in this matter, and to say that they have acted with the highest honour in this case so far, and with the utmost anxiety for the pure administration of justice.

There was then a considerable pause before Mr Dobbin, made his appearance on the table.

Mr Whiteside (to Dobbin)—Do you remember being at a tavern, in the middle of the month of June, at the corner of Great George's-street? Dobbin: I never was there.—Do you remember being in a tavern or public-house discussing the political grievances of Ireland with two other men? I don't recollect that I was.—Do you know O'Neill's Tavern? I do not.—Was there a fourth person present reading a newspaper, whom you afterwards discovered to be a person of the name of Dalton? I do not know the name of any person of the kind.—Did you on that occasion speak of the best means of securing the independence of Ireland? Never, never, never.—Did any two persons say that they were advocates of the policy of the late Daniel O'Connell by emancipating Ireland by moral force? Did these two, or any two persons represent themselves as Roman Catholics, and did you represent yourself as a Protestant and an Orangeman from the north? Never.—Did you say on that occasion that there was but one way to rid the country from the British dominion, and that was by force of arms? Never.—Did you refer to the late revolution in France, and proclaim yourself a disciple of John Mitchel, and an advocate for a free republic? Never.—Did those three gentlemen in the room apply to the gentleman who was reading the paper, to decide the controversy? Such a thing never occurred. I never saw any person reading a paper in that way in a public-house. I swear that. I am quite satisfied of it.—Did you afterwards wink to that gentleman to follow you? No.—Not to a gentleman named Dalton? On your oath, sir? Why do you hesitate? I did not hesitate. It never occurred, on my oath.—Did you speak with him alone. I did not.—Did he reply it was too late? I never was in conversation with the man at all.—Did you speak to him, or he to you? Never.—Did you reply that he was a right fellow, but that the other two were d—d papists? I did not—Did you ultimately go with this person into a house to have some refreshment? I did not.—Did you request him to join a club? I did not.—Did he say he would be expelled from college if he joined any club? I never heard any such thing at all.—Did you say he ought to know what you meant, and ask him if he would not prefer a government situation to college? No, I never said it.—Did you say he might easily obtain one if he liked, and that he could easily join you in getting up information and giving it to government? On my oath I never used such language, or anything like it in my life.—Did you meet by accident the same person Dalton in the street about three weeks afterwards? No.—Did you say you had been arranging matters with Colonel Brown? Never, never.—Did you say to him till the priests were exterminated and popery put down, things would never be right in Ireland? Never.—Did he allude to Mr O'Brien, and say he was more criminal than the Papists?—Never.—Did you say it was lawful for a Papist to commit perjury against a Protestant, and that you thought it would be fair for a Protestant to commit perjury against a Papist? Never.—Did he call you a rascal, and tell you to quit the room? No.—Did you immediately change your tone of voice and manner, and say you were only trying him? and did you then ask him if he did not know you were humbugging him? No.—You deny it all? I do; it never occurred.

Examination concluded.

A young man named Henry Dalton was then sworn and examined by Mr Whiteside, and gave the following testimony: I travelled by an express train from Dublin to this town, and have only just arrived in Clonmel. I left Dublin at three o'clock this morning; my father held a situation in the Cashel cathedral; my own business is that of a teacher of Trinity College. I was at one time a teacher at the Rev. Mr Huddart's school at Dublin; I was also a teacher at Dungannon College, under Dr Darby; I have also taught in this county; I was resident tutor in the house of Mr Pennefather, of Marlow (one of the jurors), in this county.

Mr Whiteside—Do you remember being in a tavern at the corner of Stephen-street, about the middle of June last? I do.—Did any discussion arise in your presence between three persons? Yes.

The witness was then confronted with Dobbin, and desired by Mr Whiteside to say whether he was one of the three persons he had seen in the tavern.

Witness—He was, upon my solemn oath.

Mr Whiteside—Tell the jury what passed between those three persons before you took part in the conversation.

Witness—Two of the three were advocating a repeal of the union, and the substance of their remarks was, that repeal could never be obtained except by the means advocated by the late Mr O'Connell—moral force. Dobbin said that he was a Protestant, and an Orangeman of the north, and that the independence of Ireland could never be obtained except by force of arms. He said that the time had now arrived when a repeal of the union perhaps would be obtained, and that a republican government and the principles of John Mitchel would benefit Ireland. He mentioned the name of Smith O'Brien, and said his policy was too tame. I had not taken any part in the conversation then; but that man asked me what was my opinion? I said it was my opinion that agitation was the bane of Ireland, and I attributed my present suffering altogether to it; I said that I was averse to the plan for a repeal of the union, and that I signed the petition against repeal as a student of Trinity College.

Mr Whiteside—Did Dobbin do anything?

Witness—I noticed him distort his face; he made some distortions of his face. I left, and was going home, when he followed me and said that the men wished me to have supper with them. I said it was too late, and I must go home. He said that I must come; I did go.

Mr Whiteside—Did he, after that night, say anything to you about joining a club?

Witness—He asked, had I joined a club, or would I. I told him I would not join any club, as a notice had been posted upon the college walls, that any student would be expelled who joined a club, and I intended going in for scholarship the following year. I told him I would lose all my collegiate prospects. He said that although I might lose my prospects there I might not elsewhere; and he told me that government might appoint me as the head of some colonial college, as I was fit for it. (Dobbin here smiled.)

Mr Whiteside—Did you separate shortly afterwards?

Witness—We remained till one o'clock.

Witness here asked for a glass of water, as he had been travelling all night.

Examination resumed—How long was it before you saw him again? Three or four weeks, at the corner of Trinity-street. He tapped me upon the shoulder, and asked me to take a glass of punch with him, and we went into a house for refreshment. I paid for it. Witness here said that he was subject to a nervous palpitation of the heart.

Mr Whiteside—Have you ever spoken to Mr O'Brien or his attorney? No—What passed upon the occasion to which you referred? Dobbin asked was Dens' Theology read in college. And I said it was not to my knowledge. He said that by Dens, a Roman Catholic was qualified to swear and get absolution from a priest for any information, false or true. He said that the only way to counteract it was to swear counter to it. He said if I joined a distinct club from him, and that both our informations agreed, credit would be attached to it, and the more the better. I called him a rascal and a blackguard and told him to leave the place. He then went out and came in again, and smiling, said he was surprised that a man of my learning could not perceive that he was humbugging.

Mr Whiteside—When did you read Dobbin's evidence in the paper? Witness—On Thursday. I should have said that I mentioned these circumstances at the time they occurred to others, and on reading the paper, I said to them, 'Oh! do you remember what I told you about Dobbin?'

The witness underwent a cross-examination by the Attorney General, which did not in the least shake his evidence, at the close of which, Mr Potter (Mr O'Brien's attorney) said that he had brought the witness into court, and the prisoner's counsel sent him out again during Dobbin's examination. So that there was no chance of any identification from that cause.

The Attorney General, addressing Dobbin—Do you know this gentleman?

The two witnesses stood on the table, confronting each other.

Dobbin—On my oath I never saw him.

This statement produced an extraordinary sensation in the court.

A Juror to Dalton.—Did you give this evidence to any one before you came to this town?—I did; I mentioned it to some friends. I told them that I was almost convinced that this Dobbin was the same person I had met in the public-house. I swear that I never expected to be brought here. I wrote a letter stating these facts, which I sent to the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL office, upon hearing the evidence given by Dobbin, with a view to having it published. When I went to the FREEMAN office, the people there, having read the letter, forced me to come down here. When I wrote that letter, I had not the most *remote idea that I would be here to-day*. I consider myself at a serious loss by coming from Dublin. It was my own suggestion to publish these facts. No one advised me to do it before I thought of it myself. I described Dobbin's person to my friends in Dublin, when I was telling them of these facts.

Dobbin was then examined by one of the jury in reference to the position which he occupied in relation to the clubs and the war directory, of which he had stated various particulars on his first examination. He said that he was not a member of the Council of 21. That he went to the meeting in the capacity of a representative of a club. He was a representative of a club, and as such formed part of the council.

The two witnesses were then ordered to withdraw.

Mr O'Brien—I think it right to make my acknowledgements to the Attorney General for allowing this witness to be examined.

The Lord Chief Justice, after a brief consultation with the other judges, recommenced his charge, saying that at the instance of the prisoner's counsel, and with the consent of the Attorney General, the witness Dalton had been called for the purpose of contradicting the witness Dobbin, and Dobbin is produced and confronted with him, and if what Dobbin says be true, the whole of that statement of Dalton is a pure and absolute fabrication. But if this witness speaks the truth, it is for you, and you exclusively, to decide. If you think Dalton speaks the truth, you will not pay the slightest attention to the evidence of Dobbin; but you will deal with the case as if you had not heard one word from his lips You will reject his evidence. It ought not to operate on you. If you cannot reasonably trust to his evidence, you ought to deal with the case without it; but you should not deal with the case as if you gave credit to the statement of Dalton. But, if on the other hand, you believe Dobbin's evidence to be true upon any of the acts upon which he is contradicted by Dalton, I will still advise you not to allow that contradiction to influence your judgment; but to treat it as if you had never heard Dalton. Dobbin will, in that case, be entitled to credit as if Dalton had never been examined, and you will have to try the question independent of this witness. His lordship then proceeded to sum up and comment upon the evidence. In the course of his remarks, he admitted the legality of the rules of the Confederation and the Irish League, but insisted strongly on the power which Mr O'Brien subsequently took of pursuing his object through the medium of the clubs. His lordship thus concluded:—And now, gentlemen, I commit this case to your serious consideration. A high duty you have to discharge—a most laborious duty it certainly is—a painful duty it must be, if you should take an unfavourable view of the evidence before you. I shall rejoice if seriously, soberly, and conscientiously you can come to the conclusion that the prisoner is not guilty of the charges alleged against him by the crown; but if, on the other hand, seriously, soberly, and conscientiously you think him guilty of these charges, there is no consideration that can justify any human being in that box in doing otherwise than that which the obligation of his oath demands.

A Juror—Before we leave the box, I wish to ask your lordships one question. Suppose Mr O'Brien wished to escape, and in doing so made an attack on the police would that be high treason?

Lord Chief Justice—What I have to tell the jury is this—According to Mr O'Brien's defence, the object he had in view was his personal security. Well, if that were his object, and his only object, there is no reason to say that he might not have made his escape. But he never attempted to escape. These observations, however, must be taken with all the other considerations of the case, and you will apply to them such weight as they deserve.

Mr Whiteside—The question, as I apprehend the juror, is on a point of law. It is whether, if the only motive operating on Mr O'Brien's mind when he is alleged to have attacked the police, was to escape arrest, would he be guilty of high treason?

Lord Chief Justice (to the jury).—If the sole exclusive object of Mr O'Brien were to escape arrest—if there were no general purpose involving that particular purpose of his mind, then, no matter what acts he might have committed, you are bound to acquit him of high treason; but if on the contrary you think he had, in addition to his personal object, a general purpose, such as effecting a revolution, a repeal of the union, or any other object of a political character, and that his acts were committed in furtherance of that object, you must find him guilty of high treason.

A Juror—I wish to know if the attack of Mr O'Brien on the police were made to resist arrest, and that he did not wish to escape, would that be high treason?

The Lord Chief Justice—The resistance to the police, by force or violence, no matter how great, if carried out in furtherance of the only object—personal security—would not be high treason, but if for the purpose of effecting the general object laid in the indictment, it would be high treason.

A Juror—The principal expression all through the evidence, as used by Mr O'Brien is, 'protect me—protect me from arrest.'

The Lord Chief Justice—If you believe that to have been his sole object you must acquit him, as I told you before.

Mr Whiteside suggested to his lordship, if it were not unreasonable, that he should state to the jury the general object *should be the express object laid* in the indictment: He was afraid the jury might be *led away by the vague nature of the phrase.*

The Lord Chief Justice—Certainly; but there is no general object in the indictment further than that levying war against the Queen, and the overt acts in support of it are there set out. The charge is quite general, and I am afraid the indictment will not enable you the more clearly to understand it.

Here some words, in a low tone, passed between the jurors and the bench, whereupon

Mr O'Brien called out from the dock, 'I wish to hear what you say; be good enough to speak out.'

Mr Justice Moore informed the prisoner that the court were merely giving directions to the jury to take some refreshment before they retired to consider their verdict, as they would not have another opportunity of doing so.

The jury then retired, and were absent for a few minutes, when Mr Solicitor General addressed a few words to the court, and orders were therefore given to recall them to the box. They returned accordingly in no very agreeable mood apparently, each with some bread in his hand, and having remained there for some short time, were ordered to withdraw to consider their verdict. The judges then left the bench, and had not been gone more than a quarter of an hour when they returned, and at the same time the jury made their appearance in the box. The most profound silence prevailed. Every face indicated the anxiety with which the result was looked for, but

The jury had merely come back to ask a question—Were they to find separately on each count, or were they to return a verdict on all five.

The Attorney General—Will you inform them, my lord, that the sixth is withdrawn?

The Lord Chief Justice—You may return a general verdict of Guilty, or Not Guilty, on all the five counts The sixth is withdrawn, therefore upon it you will return a verdict of Not Guilty.

The jury withdrew to their room, which was immediately off the court, and a most anxious interval elapsed of upwards of an hour. The hum of conversation in the court was low and subdued. Nearly every eye was directed to the dock where the prisoner stood, drawn up to his full height, with his gaze directed constantly but steadily towards the door of the jury room. He conversed with his attorney (Mr Potter) continually, and was apparently as calm and collected as though life and fortune depended not on the issue.

About half-past five o'clock the judges again entered the court, and took their seats on the bench. A pause for a few moments intervened, which was devoted to watching every movement in the direction of the jury-box. The excitement was most painful for those few moments, and all the audience were more or less moved, with the exception of the judges and the prisoner, who coolly leant forward on the spikes in front of the dock. The jury at last entered; they looked like men who had discharged a painful and weighty duty, and as the gloom of evening began to settle down upon the court, and threw its shadows over the mass of pale and anxious faces, the scene was one of great solemnity and power.

The Clerk of the Crown, then called over the roll of the jury. Each man answered to his name.

Clerk of the Crown—How say you, gentlemen of the jury, on the first count, guilty or not guilty?

The foreman, in a low and agitated voice, 'GUILTY.'

The word caused a perceptible sensation in every corner of the court. Mr O'Brien slightly nodded his head to the jury, and gave no other sign of emotion.

The same general verdict was returned on the other counts.

The foreman (who held the issue paper in his hands) said, in tones which were nearly inaudible—'My lord, there is a recommendation from the jury. I really cannot read it, my lord. Would you read it? Or will the Clerk of the Crown read it for me?'

Mr Peddar took the issue paper, and read as follows:—'We earnestly recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of government, the jury being unanimously, for many reasons, of opinion that his life should be spared.'

The Attorney General having looked over the issue paper returned it to the crown solicitor.

A verdict of 'Not Guilty' was entered on the sixth count. The prisoner was then removed from the dock, and the court adjourned to ten o'clock on Monday.

The prison van which contained Mr O'Brien was guarded by a strong body of police, but there did not seem much necessity for their attendance. About sixty poor people were assembled round the court, half of whom were women, and but few of those assembled followed the van to the gaol.

SENTENCE OF DEATH ON WILLIAM SMITH O'B

might be some doubt as to his being at Mullinahone, but there was no doubt that on the 26th of July he was in Ballingarry taking part in the transactions he (the Attorney General) would presently detail to them. But before he came to those transactions it was necessary he should tell them how the person, whom Mr M'Manus left England for the purpose of joining were engaged at the period of his arrival. The learned counsel then stated the facts which appeared on the trial of Mr O'Brien, from the time that gentleman left Dublin on the 22nd of July. As a question might arise in how far the prisoner was bound by the previous acts of his co-conspirators, he would not say anything in reference to them, but would content himself with a detail of the acts at which he was actually present. The learned Attorney General then proceeded to trace the route taken by M'Manus in company with Mr O'Brien, and to state the overt acts of levying war against the Queen, which were exactly those alleged and proved against that gentleman, and do not, consequently, need any further notice. It might be alleged that Mr M'Manus had done those acts in order to protect Mr O'Brien from arrest, but, however cogent such an argument might be in Mr O'Brien's case, it could scarcely be supposed that M'Manus came over from Liverpool and appeared in arms for that sole object, and that he did not wish to protect Mr O'Brien from arrest in order that he might become the leader of a revolutionary party. No one was a closer attendant on Mr O'Brien than the prisoner. He pressed a horse into his service in order to reconnoitre the military, and had been active in erecting barricades and in the attack on the police. M'Manus was the man who arrested Carroll, the policeman, at a time when some idea was entertained of renewing the attack on the Widow Cormick's. In giving a statement of these transactions, the learned Attorney General took occasion to praise the determined character and courageous conduct of Mr Cox, who with twenty-two men moved on through a large number of people to the rescue of Mr Trant with a party of forty-seven men under him. To his judgment and to the extreme bravery of the police, from Constable Williams upwards, might be imputed the defeat of the insane attempt of these madmen to deluge their country in blood. The only question for the jury was if there was a mistake in the case, and if M'Manus was the person engaged in those transactions, and to satisfy them of that he would at once call evidence before them.

Mr M. Willock examined by the Solicitor General.—Was employed in the police force at Liverpool. Knew the prisoner. First noticed him on the 6th of June at a Repeal meeting in Circus-street School-rooms, about seven o'clock, p.m. It was chock full—about 300 present. The prisoner made a speech for about twenty minutes, in which he said, 'Every man who fought with us should have a piece of land allotted to him in Ireland that he could call his own,' and 'that unless Repeal were granted there would be bloody slaughter.' Only noticed what was illegal in the speeches—was in private clothes. Another policeman, named Jebbitt, was with him in a separate part of the room. Remained from the commencement to the end of the meeting.

Cross-examined by Mr Butt—The meeting was open and was called by placard. Had taken no notes at the time. Saw no reporters there. Had never seen M'Manus since till he saw him in the dock. Was quite sure he was the same man. Went on the look-out for illegal expressions. In twenty minutes there was nothing illegal in his judgment but what he had quoted. Had heard of tenant-right—supposed it was a lease. (A laugh.) Would swear he was not speaking of tenant-right. He did not say he was going to Ireland to fight. Did not speak of a fight in Ireland at all. Had never taken notes of a speech before. Had taken notes of sermons when he came home from church. Would swear he used every word to convey the meaning of 'that every man that would fight with us in Ireland would have a piece of land allotted to him that he could call his own.' Would not swear to every word, but thinks they were the same, to the best of his recollection. M'Manus referred to the junction between Young and Old Ireland. The chairman, Mr Murphy, on taking the chair, read extracts from the NATION; there were no resolutions read. No one else spoke about giving land in Ireland. Had given information to the police of the meeting. M'Manus was a forwarding agent in Liverpool, in good business. He was very much respected there, and was making money. It was not a Chartist meeting, but believed there were Chartists present. They did not belong to those at the meeting.

Richard Jebbitt, examined by Mr Scott.—Was employed in the Liverpool Police last summer. Knew Mr M'Manus—saw him at two Chartist meetings, one on the 6th of June, the other on the 13th of June, in Circus-street. Was present at the meeting of the 6th of June. M'Manus was there, and spoke. He said he would have repeal in three months or would have a bloody slaughter. Would swear that M'Manus said that. He also said there ought to be an organisation of clubs in Liverpool. On the 13th of June there was another meeting of the same kind, but not so numerous. Did not recollect hearing M'Manus say anything that evening. Remembered crossing from Liverpool to Dublin by the Iron Duke steamer, on the evening of the 24th of July. M'Manus was on board. He did not know witness. They arrived at Kingstown at seven o'clock in the morning of the 25th of July, and on leaving M'Manus told the steward there was a tin box in the cabin, which he would leave, and that he would either be going back to England, or would send a boy for it. (The box was produced and identified by the witness.) Witness followed M'Manus when he left the vessel, and went from Kingstown to Dublin in the same train with him. On getting into Dublin he saw Mr M'Manus go to the IRISH FELON office—he drove there on a car, and witness followed him on another car. He had no luggage with him then. He knocked at the office, but it was locked, and he then went to a coffee house close by, and there witness lost him. About two or three hours after witness returned to the vessel with Sergeant Garrigan, of the Dublin police. Then found the tin case in the same place he believed it was in when they first left. Gave it to the sergeant.

Cross-examined by Mr O'Callaghan—Will swear that he was told by his head constable on going to the meeting on the 6th of June that he was going to a Chartist meeting. It was held at the place where the Chartist meetings were held. He heard at that meeting some one say, he was glad the Young and Old Irelanders were going to fraternise. M'Manus was always considered, in Liverpool, to be a repectable man.

Sergeant Garrigan, of the Dublin police, remembered seeing Jebbitt on the morning of the 25th of July, and going with him to the Iron Duke steamer. Jebbitt gave him a tin case. (The tin case was opened, and the witness identified its contents.) They were a suit of green uniform—like that of the '82 club—a cap, a brace of pistols, a liquor flask, two purses—one of them having a five-franc piece in it—and a pair of socks. M'Manus smiled as he recognised his property on its being exposed on the table.

Cross-examined by Mr Butt—Jebbitt said he believed M'Manus did not know he was watching him. Never had seen an '82 uniform. The name on the box, as the maker's name, was Lambert, Brown, and Co., Dame-street, Dublin; 1782 was on the buttons of the coat.

Edward Lyons, the steward of the Iron Duke steamer, said he remembered arriving at Kingstown on the morning of the 25th. A tin box was left in his care by M'Manus, (whom he identified), with this direction, that he would either return to England that night or would send a boy for the box. He did not return for the box. A policeman came and took it.

Cross-examined by Mr O'Callaghan—Knew the prisoner as a frequent passenger in the Iron Duke. His general reputation was very good. Could not remember ever having seen that box before. Had seen similar boxes with military officers.

The court then adjourned at a quarter past seven o'clock to half-past nine next morning.

The trial of Mr M'Manus was resumed at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning. The evidence adduced was intended to prove that the prisoner accompanied Mr O'Brien all through his campaign, from the visitation to the police at Mullinahone barracks, to the repulse of the insurgents by Inspector Trant and his men at the Commons of Boulagh. Head constable Crawley proved that he arrested the prisoner on board an American vessel lying about two miles outside of Cove.

The evidence was almost a repetition of that in Mr O'Brien's case. The case for the crown closed, and the court rose at six o'clock.

DUBLIN, Thursday Morning.

Mr Butt, Q. C., opened the defence of Mr M'Manus yesterday, in an address to the jury characterised by eloquence, legal acumen, and, we may add, ingenuity. He has certainly put the case of his client in about the best position it could be placed before the Court and jury; but the main facts being admitted—of his participation in the affairs of Mullinahone and Ballingarry, which formed the overt acts of high treason of which Mr O'Brien stands convicted, leaves little room for anticipating any other verdict than one of 'guilty.' Mr O'Callaghan followed Mr Butt on the same side, and shortly after five o'clock the court adjourned.

'THE NORTHERN STAR,' AND 'THE NOTTINGHAM GUARDIAN.'—We have received several communications from different parts of Derbyshire totally disclaiming all knowledge of the 'regular practice of burning effigies,' &c., mentioned in the veracious GUARDIAN a few weeks ago. The vagueness of the locality—'some parts of Derbyshire'—was alone sufficient to give the lie direct to the brainless scribe who penned the paragraph alluded to: we, however, thank our correspondents for their information.

TRADES SOIREE, at HULME, near Manchester.—On the 30th ult. the Chorlton and Hulme Cotton Spinners and Self-acting Winders held the first anniversary of their adhesion to the National Association of United Trades, for the protection of Industry, by a tea party, at the Shepard's Gardens, Hullard Hall.

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

Friday week's GAZETTE contains a notification from the Board of Health respecting the cholera. It is of extreme length; but the following extracts are of such universal application, and so important to be borne in mind at the present moment, that we hasten to place them before our readers:—

CHOLERA NON-CONTAGIOUS.

The undoubted authority or the evidence obtained from observers of all classes, in different countries and climates, and amidst all varieties of the physical, political, and social conditions of the people, appear to discredit the once prevalent opinion that cholera is, in itself, contagious; an opinion which, if fallacious, must be mischievous, since it diverts attention from the true source of danger, and the real means of protection, and fixes it on those which are imaginary; creates panic; leads to the neglect and abandonment of the sick; occasions great expense for what is worse than useless; and withdraws attention from that brief but important interval between the commencement and the development of the disease, during which remedial measures are most effective in its cure.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE DISEASE.

Householders of all classes should be warned, that their first means of safety lies in the removal of dung heaps and solid and liquid filth of every description from beneath or about their houses and premises. Though persons long familiarised to the presence of such refuse may not perceive its offensiveness, nor believe in its noxious properties, yet all who desire to secure themselves from danger should labour for the entire removal of filth and the thorough cleansing of their premises; which also the law will require of each person for the protection of his neighbours, as well as for his own safety.

Next to the perfect cleansing of the premises, dryness ought to be carefully promoted, which will of course require the keeping up of sufficient fires, particularly in the damp and unhealthy districts, where this means should be resorted to for the sake of ventilation as well as of warmth and dryness.

Particular attention should be paid to keeping the feet warm and dry; changing the clothes immediately after exposure to wet; and maintaining the sitting and bedrooms well-aired, dry, and warm.

PREMONITORY SYMPTOM.

If the disease should break out, it will be essential to the safety of the inhabitants that they should be fully impressed with the importance of paying instant attention to the premonitory symptom that announces the commencement of the attack.

This premonitory symptom is looseness in the bowels, which there is reason to regard as universally preceding the setting in of the more dangerous state of the disease. Sometimes, indeed, under the circumstances already described, namely, where the poison exists in unusual intensity, or the constitutional predisposition is unusually great, the first stage may appear to be suppresed, as occasionally happens in violent attacks of other diseases; but in cholera, this event is so rare, as to be practically of no account; and in all countries, and under all varieties of conditions in which this disease has been epidemic, the experience as to this point uniformly agrees with what is observed at the present moment at Hamburgh.

'In most cases,' writes the British Consul, respecting the epidemic which has just broken out in that city, 'the disease has first manifested itself in a slight relaxation of the bowels, which, if promptly attended to, the patient generally recovers; but if the symptoms are neglected, spasmodic attacks ensue, and death follows mostly in from four to six hours.'

This looseness of the bowels may be accompanied with some degree of pain, which, however, is generally slight; but in many cases pain is wholly absent; and for some hours and even days this bowel complaint may be so slight as to appear trifling; so that, without a previous knowledge of the importance of the warning, it might easily escape notice altogether.

It must be repeated, however, that whenever Asiatic cholera is epidemic, the slightest degree of looseness of the bowels ought to be regarded and treated as the commencement of the disease, which at this state is capable of being arrested by simple means, but, if neglected only for a few hours, may suddenly assume a fatal form.

REMEDIES TO ARREST THE PREMONITORY SYMPTOM.

Medical authorities are agreed that the remedies proper for the premonitory symptom are the same as those found efficacious in common diarrhœa; that the most simple remedies will suffice, if given on the first manifestation of this system; and that the following, which are within the reach and management of every one, may be regarded as among the most useful, namely, twenty grains of opiate of confection, mixed with two table spoonsful of peppermint water, or with a little weak brandy and water, and repeated every three or four hours, or oftener, if the attack is severe, until the looseness of bowels is stopped; or an ounce of the compound chalk mixture, with ten or 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 tincture of catechu may be added to this last, if the attack is severe.

Half these quantities should be given to young persons under fifteen, and still smaller doses to infants.

It is recommended to repeat these remedies night and morning, for some days after the looseness of the bowels has been stopped. But in all cases it is desirable, whenever practicable, that even in this earliest stage of the disorder recourse should be had to medical advice on the spot.

DIET AND CLOTHING.

Next in importance to the immediate employment of such remedies is attention to proper diet and clothing. Whenever Asiatic cholera is epidemic there is invariably found among great numbers of the inhabitants an extraordinary tendency to irritation of the bowels; and this fact suggests that every article of food which is known to favour a relaxed state of the bowels should, as far as possible, be avoided—such as every variety of green vegetables, whether cooked or not, as cabbage, cucumber, and salad. It will be important also to abstain from fruit of all kinds, though ripe and even cooked, and whether dried or preserved. The most wholesome articles of vegetable diet are well baked, but not new bread, rice, oatmeal, and good potatoes. Pickles should be avoided. Articles of food and drink which, in ordinary seasons, are generally wholesome, and agree well with the individual constitution, may, under this unusual condition, prove highly dangerous. The diet should be solid rather than fluid; and those who have the means of choosing, should live principally on animal food, as affording the most concentrated and invigorating diet; avoiding salted and smoked meats, pork, salted and shell fish, cider, perry, ginger beer, lemonade, acid liquors of all descriptions, and ardent spirits. Great moderation both in food and drink is absolutely essential to safety during the whole duration of the epidemic period. One single act of indiscretion has, in many instances been followed by a speedy and fatal attack. The intervals between the meals should not be long; cholera being uniformly found to prevail with extraordinary intensity among the classes that observe the protracted fasts common in Eastern and some European countries.

On account of the intimate connexion between the external skin and the internal lining membrane of the bowels, warm clothing is of great importance. The wearing of flannel next the skin is therefore advisable. Recent experience on the Continent seems to show that it was useful to wear in the day time a flannel bandage round the body, and this may become necessary in our own country during the damp and cold weather of the approaching season.

CAUTION AGAINST IMPROPER MEDICINES.

It may be necessary to add a caution against the use of cold purgative medicines, such as salts, particularly Glauber salts, Epsom salts, and Seidlitz powders, which taken, in any quantity, in such a season, are dangerous. Drastic purgatives of all kinds should be avoided, such as senna, colocynth, and aloes, except under special medical direction.

INSTRUCTIONS IN THE EVENT OF AN ATTACK OF CHOLERA.

If, notwithstanding these precautionary measures, a person is seized suddenly with cold, giddiness, nausea, vomiting, and cramps, under circumstances in which instant medical assistance cannot be procured, the concurrent testimony of the most experienced medical authority shows that the proper course is to get as soon as possible into a warm bed; to apply warmth by means of heated flannel, or bottles filled with hot water, or bags of heated camomile flowers, sand, bran, or salt, to the feet and along the spine; to have the extremities diligently rubbed; to apply a large poultice of mustard and vinegar over the region of the stomach, keeping it on fifteen or twenty minutes; and to take every half hour a tea spoonful of sal volatile in a little hot water, or a dessert spoonful of brandy in a little hot water, or a wine glass of hot wine whey, made by pouring a wine glass of sherry into a tumbler of hot milk—in a word, to do every thing practicable to procure a warm, general perspiration until the arrival of the medical attendant, whose immediate care, under such circumstances, is indispensable.

THE CHOLERA.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—At an inquest held on Saturday last at the Bedford Arms, Bedford-street, Commercial-road East, before Mr W. Baker, the coroner, it was stated by the medical witness that the Asiatic cholera, in its most severe form, had made its appearance at the east end of the metropolis. In reply to questions from the Coroner, Mr Faulkner, the parish surgeon, said that he had three cases of real Asiatic cholera under his immediate notice, one of which proved fatal on Wednesday week after a very short illness. There could be no doubt whatever in the case, the body turning quite blue. As it was most probable that the remaining two cases would also prove fatal, he wished to know whether the coroner would, under the circumstances, hold an inquest. The Coroner said undoubtedly he should hold an inquest in every case, in order that the public might know the course of the frightful malady, and guard against its approach. Under such circumstances there was no use in secresy. It was best that the public should know their danger, if there were any. He directed the constable to inquire into the case mentioned by Mr Faulkner, and report the result to him. All the cases mentioned by Mr Faulkner have occurred in Mile End Old Town, parish of Stepney.

On Wednesday week two patients, father and daughter, suffering from cholera, were admitted into St Bartholomew's Hospital. The male patient's name was James George, aged about 40, a labourer, employed in looking after butchers' carts in Newgate Market; the female patient, his daughter, is in her seventh year. The man died on the day of his admission; the little girl is recovering. The three principal physicians of the hospital have certified the death as resulting from Asiatic cholera, and have certified as much to the government authorities. A ward in a new wing of the institution has been for some time past prepared and fitted for the reception of cholera patients. In Lambeth, also, cases seem to have occurred. Mr Wagstaff, the parochial surgeon, was sent for on Sunday evening to attend a person of the name of Pursell, residing at 18, Kennington-place. Upon arriving there he found the party labouring under Asiatic cholera. The man being destitute of warm bedding, &c., a messenger was instantly despatched to Lambeth workhouse for a pair of blankets and some brandy. The patient was put to bed and the usual remedies resorted to by Mr Wagstaff; but whether the man will recover or not it is at present impossible to tell. In Brother's-row, Fore-street, Lambeth, two or three persons have been attacked, one of whom has died after an illness of eight hours. The police have received orders to report every case that may occur in their districts to head-quarters, so that immediate remedies may be resorted to to arrest its progress.—The following cases have occurred at Woolwich on board the Justitia and Unite convict ships; the first was that of a prisoner named Owen Jones, who was taken ill with violent diarrhœa and other symptoms of spasmodic cholera, and died on Tuesday week. The coroner's inquest on the body was not held till Friday week, when Mr Dabbs, the surgeon of the convict establishment, gave it as his opinion that the deceased died from English cholera. At that time some other cases, though not of a very marked character, were on the sick list, but on Friday evening last Rutherford, a convict employed as cook of the Justitia, was suddenly taken ill with cholera, and died early on the following morning. When his body was being carried out another prisoner, named Jones, was seized with intense fear, and immediately exclaimed, 'I've got it.' The man ran to a surgeon, who, perceiving no symptom of illness about him, laughed at him, and gave him a slight dose of purgative medicine, telling him that there was nothing the matter with him. About one o'clock, however, the man was seized with strong symptoms of cholera, and died in less than two hours, his death taking place about three o'clock on Saturday. There are still four or five prisoners labouring under the same form of disease, one of which, the case of a prisoner named Bidgood, is expected to terminate fatally. A communication, embracing the above facts, was forwarded on Saturday night to the Home Office, with the view of obtaining the attendance of the medical inspector of prisons or of some other eminent physician. It is deserving of mention that although cases of violent diarrhœa have been common in the town of Woolwich, no case of Asiatic cholera has yet occurred. The three men who have died were men of broken constitutions, although free from any disease at the time they were attacked.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.—A communication has been received by the Commissioners of the Customs from Mr Greville, one of the clerks of the council, stating that instructions should be given to the officers of customs at the various ports to detain steamers coming from places where cholera prevails under quarantine for full six days from the date of their sailing from the foreign port, when all persons in good health may be permitted to land; but that in the event of there being any person on board suffering from cholera, they should not be permitted to land until six days after they have been pronounced convalescent. In the event of any death taking place on board, the body should be committed to the deep, properly loaded to prevent its rising; and that all the clothing of persons who have been ill should be immersed in water. The Commissioners of the Customs have caused copies of their lordships' order to be forwarded to the principal officers at the several ports.

OFFICIAL ORDERS OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—On Monday evening the Police Commissioners issued an order directed to each superintendent of the metropolitan police, to make to them (the commissioners) a daily return of all cases of cholera occurring within their respective divisions every twenty-four hours; the reports so furnished to be transmitted to the government and the Board of Health. The Thames police is to perform the same duties amongst the shipping in the river, and to make a return of all cases which occur that are not taken ashore.

THE CHOLERA IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Monday, a coroner's inquest was held at the Royal Mortar Tavern, Woolwich, before Mr C. J. Carttar, on the bodies of three prisoners, named Rutherford, Jones, and Bidgood, the two former of whom expired on Saturday, the latter on Sunday, from the effects, it is alleged, of Asiatic cholera.—Mr Dabbs, the surgeon of the establishment, stated that the deceased died from the effects of epidemic cholera, but he would not prodounce any opinion as to whether it was Asiatic cholera. A verdict of 'Died from natural causes' was returned. We are happy to state that no new cases have shown themselves on board the Justitia or Unite, and the only case that has terminated fatally since Saturday was that of Bidgood, who died on Sunday. The other men who were attacked by the disease are recovering. It is worthy of notice that an aggravated form of diarrhœa is now prevalent in Woolwich, especially amongst children, but in few cases has it terminated fatally. An undisputed case of Asiatic cholera has occurred in Woolwich to a lady residing in Bowater-crescent, but in this case the lady had just returned from Hamburg, where she must have taken the disease. On Thursday afternoon, Charles Wilkinson, a coal-weigher, residing in Silver-street, Globe road, Stepney, while engaged on board a collier lying in the Pool, was seized with cholera. He was conveyed home, and attended by Dr Todd, and though all known remedies were applied, the man died next morning.—A patient in the London Hospital also died yesterday afternoon of Asiatic cholera. He was a seaman, and was suddenly attacked in his vessel in the Pool on Thursday last. In this case the hospital authorities have communicated with the Board of Health, and it is expected that a government officer will be sent to investigate that and another death which has occurred in the same parish—Stepney.

THE CHOLERA AT WOOLWICH, Oct. 10.—The convicts on board the Justitia are still under quarantine, and none of them are permitted on shore to work in the Royal Arsenal. The indulgence of being allowed to smoke has had a wonderful effect, and the men seem to enjoy themselves very much. Mr Levy, inspector of police for the town, received instructions yesterday evening to make daily returns, the result of which will be made public.

The following is the official return of the Registrar-General of fatal cases of cholera in the metropolitan districts, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th inst.:—

In Old-street (sub-district), St Luke, at 39, Rahere-street, wife of a gentleman, 59 years, 'disease of the bowels simulating Asiatic cholera (38 hours' duration).'

In south sub-district, west London, F., 27 years, 'cholera (18 hours' duration).'

In St Bartholomew's Hospital, west London, M., about 40 years, 'Asiatic cholera.'

In Town (sub-district), Bethnal Green, at No. 4, Cheshire-street, a weaver, F., 21 years, 'enlargement of the heart (12 months' duration), cholera spasmodic (12 hours).'

'In Spitalfields, Whitechapel, M., 23 years, 'cholera (12 hours' duration).'

In Whitechapel north, a girl, 4 years, 'English sporadic cholera (7 days' duration).'

In St Paul (sub-district), St George-in-the-East, M., 38 years, 'cholera (2 days' duration)'

In Mile End Old Town, Lower, Stepney, M., 47 years, 'cholera (36 hours' duration).'

Mr Castleden's (the registrar) note. Mr Todd, the surgeon in this case, certified that the above was a case of Asiatic cholera; and the informant states that her father (the deceased) got up on Thursday morning, about four o'clock, with a bowel complaint, for which he took some gin and ginger, and then went to his work on board ship, but which he was compelled to relinquish about mid-day. He returned home in a cab, and died yesterday morning at four o'clock. The medical gentleman was in close attendance to the very last.

In Lambeth Church, 2nd part (sub-district), at Orsett-street, daughter of a chairmaker, 11 months, 'cholera (3 days' duration): convulsions (1 hour).'

Mr W. H. Wheatley, the registrar, states, 'that at one end of the street mentioned above, in the centre of the road, is an open drain, which is very offensive at times—drainage to houses very bad. Scarletina has been very prevalent there.'

In Rotherhithe, a boy, 11 years, 'cholera (19 hours duration).'

In same sub-district, F., 38 years, 'cholera (19 hours' duration).'

In same sub-district, a girl, 2 years, 'cholera (2 days' duration).'

In Greenwich West (sub-district), F., 37 years, 'cholera (4 days' duration).'

HULL.—A vessel arrived from Hamburgh at Hull on Monday, with several cases of attacks, and one fatal case, on board. Two cases of cholera had occurred in the town, but they were positively stated to be cases of the common English cholera.

Police Report.

MANSION-HOUSE. — ROBBERY.—A young man named William Trowbridge, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged upon suspicion of having stolen a portmanteau, containing paletots and other articles of dress.—Mr George Cross, traveller for the firm of Nicoll and Co., said—On Saturday week I came to London from Ipswich in the last train. At Ipswich I saw deposited in the luggage van my brown portmanteau, containing a quantity of wearing apparel, consisting of paletots, waistcoatings, &c., a new edition of 'Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary,' and other things. I came in the same train to London, and a gentleman of the name of M'Pherson travelled with me. He agreed to assist me in getting my luggage when we should arrive at the terminus. The moment we reached the terminus at Shoreditch, he and I hastened to the luggage van as fast as we could, but before we could reach the van the portmanteau with its contents was gone. There had been tied to it a soft leather label, with the words 'George Cross, passenger, London,' written on it. (Here pieces of waistcoating were produced, which the witness said he should think belonged to the contents of the portmanteau.) Upon ascertaining the loss I was much grieved, and I dare say I betrayed a good deal of anger to the servants of the company, who, however, promised to make every exertion for the recovery of the goods. I advertised on Monday morning, and received a letter from Mr M'Pherson since, informing me that he had made many inquiries along the railroad, and that he had found no trouble at all had been taken by the establishment, notwithstanding the assurances I had received.—The Lord Mayor.—I thought the company had made such arrangements as were well calculated to protect the property instrusted to them?—The Witness.—I never beheld property in a more unprotected state. There is as much protection to be found in Cheapside as upon that railroad.—The Lord Mayor.—I have understood that the losses which have occurred on that railroad had caused a complete alteration in the system?—The Witness.—I assure your lordship the exposure of the property of the public to thieves is most deplorable. I saw one person who had no business at the terminus ordered off; but people might do just as they pleased there. They were quite at liberty to do anything. Evidence was given tracing the possession of the property to the prisoner, who was committed for trial.

THAMES.—A SAILOR'S DIVORCE.—An old seaman, named Williams, appeared to answer an assault-warrant issued at the instance of his wife. Both parties were considerably advanced in years, and both equally determined on a separation.—The Solicitor who appeared for the complainant, said he would not go into the facts of the case, as it would not serve either party to do so; but if he did it would be evident that his client was entitled to ask for anything which would promote a separation from her husband. All, however, that he at present prayed was, a postponement of the case for a few days.—Mr Yardley (to the defendant: Do you agree to that?—Williams (twitching up his trowsers): Oh, I will agree to anything in reason, you see. She has everything and I have nothing. When I married her I gave her £200, and a good deal more money since. Now let her give me half the lot and I will cut my stick from the whole lot of them.—Mr Yardley: It is not usual for a man to give all to his wife. On the contrary, when a man marries he becomes entitled to all his wife is possessed of.—Williams: I thought so, and heard so; but did not find it so. (Laughter.) I worked hard for the money I gave her. I have been forty years at sea, and served her Majesty; so you see I do not like to be humbugged—no offence to your honour.—Mr Yardley: But it seems you have agreed to separate?—Williams: Why, yes. I will give her half the rope, and go to sea again. I will cut the lot of them—no offence to your honour. I am blunt Jack—that is what they call me; and I am not going to work hard any more for that woman. Blunt Jack then left the court, with an air which did not promise a very amicable arrangement.

MARYLEBONE.—THE 'LADY' AND HER COOK.—Mrs Emma Shaw, a lady of fortune, residing at No. 64, Westbourne-terrace, Bayswater, was charged on a warrant with having assaulted Elizabeth Bell, her cook.—Complainant stated that on the 27th ultimo, defendant returned from the country in a very ill humour, and she (complainant) told her that she should quit at the expiration of a month. On the some evening, while in the kitchen, defendant attempted to throw boiling water over her, and struck her over the arm with the poker, at the same time saying she should like to knock her brains out. She was unable to get to her bedroom as defendant had locked her door, and she was, therefore, compelled to remain all night in the kitchen; there were also wages due to her, which she was unable to get.—Defendant denied having struck complainant, the latter of whom she charged with assaulting her. She also said that she (complainant) had charged her more for sundry articles paid for by her than she ought to have done; in addition thereto she alleged that complainant's language to her was insulting in the extreme. Complainant also struck her over the head and arm with the lid of a kettle, and called her a tigress and other opprobrious names. The money due for wages had been previously offered to her, but an objection was certainly made to paying to other matters, for which she had overcharged.—The case was ultimately disposed of by Mr Long, convicting defendant in the penalty of twenty shillings and costs.

SOUTHWARK.—A MODEL PARSON.—James Tilley, a tall powerful young man, was brought before Mr Cottingham for re-examination, charged with indecently assaulting Elizabeth Chesnutt, a child eight years of age, the daughter of the Rev. Mr Chesnutt, late of Trinity Church, Newington. On the former examination the little girl, who was accompanied by her mother, stated that her parents were living separately, and that she lived with her mother until taken away by her father, who took her to live with him at No. 41, King-street, Soho. That while there, during the absence of her father, the prisoner had behaved in a very rude way to her, and that she mentioned it to her father when he returned home, but he desired her not to mind it; and that the prisoner, who lived in the house, and had his meals with her father, was in the habit of assaulting her in the same manner until she was taken away by a gentleman to her mother's residence. On returning home to her mother she mentioned the facts to her.—Mrs Chesnutt stated also on the former examination that she had being living apart from her husband since the 25th of last March, having separated from him in consequence of his immoral conduct; that he had spent £8,000 of her money in extravagance; that since then he had had £2,000 more to pay off his debts, and that he was in the habit of associating with low company, frequenting public houses, and getting intoxicated; that he had otherwise conducted himself towards her in a manner that rendered it impossible for her to live any longer under the same roof, particularly as she had a young family. She had, therefore, placed herself and her children under the protection of her father. She added that the Rev. Mr Chesnutt induced their daughter to accompany him to a house in King-street, Soho, where she remained for some days, and upon her return the child disclosed the partitulars of the conduct that had been pursued towards her while there, and she (the mother) lost no time in bringing the matter under the notice of the magistrate.—When the defendant was placed at the bar on the present occasion, Mr Cottingham inquired if the Rev. Mr Chesnutt was in attendance, and the answer being in the affirmative, the magistrate expressed his astonishment that he had not been present on the former occasion, when so serious an accusation was preferred by his own child against a man living in the same house with him.—The information having been read, Mr Salomons, who attended on behalf of the accused, addressing the Rev. Mr Chesnutt, asked him if there was any truth in it, whether his daughter had complained to him of the alleged assault upon her?—He replied that she had not.—Mr Cotingham: Pray, Mr Chesnutt, was the prisoner in your service, or in what relation does he stand to you?—The Rev. Mr Chesnutt: He was not in my service, but he lodged in the same house, and was attentive, and occasionally played with the child to divert her when I took her away from her mother.—Mr Salomons: Do you believe that there is any truth, then, in the statement made by your daughter against the accused?—Mr Cottingham: It is not for him to judge as to the truth or falsehood of her account. I tested the child's capacity and credibility before the oath was administered, and every circumstance she has related to me is quite consistent, and bears the impress of truth; for, although her parents are separated and at enmity, still it is absurd to suppose that the child inherits their feelings, and that she would come forward to make such a charge as this without foundation.—In reply to Mr Cottingham, the rev. gentleman said that the prisoner was in the habit of going into his bedroom at times with hot water for shaving, &c. The question was put by the magistrate, as the complainant had said that the prisoner's assaults upon her were frequently committed in her father's bedroom.—Mr Cottingham here had the little girl brought forward, and when she heard her father's denial of her having complained to him of the prisoner's misconduct, she persisted in the truth of all she had stated. She added that she knew a Miss Ebers and a Mrs Elliott at the house in King-street, but she did not mention to them the way she had been treated by the prisoner, and that her reason for not doing so was on account of her short acquaintance with them, and that she thought telling her father of it he would prevent it in future. That her mother did not tell her to make up the story about the prisoner, and she added that he was in the habit of taking her out of bed and dressing her.—Mr Cottingham here observed that he never heard anything more improper, not to say indelicate, than for a man in the rev. gentleman's position in life permitting a man like the prisoner to be attending and dressing, and undressing his child, and that child a daughter, particularly as it appeared there were two females in the house. To say the least of it, he acted with great indiscretion in suffering such a man to be about his child.—The Rev. Mr Chesnutt said that Mrs Elliott and Miss Ebers did attend upon the child when they were at leisure, but he could not expect they could be always with her; that he, however, was seldom from home; and that the prisoner, he should say, had no opportunity of acting in the manner she described.—Mr Cottingham: If the child could not have been properly attended to by you, she ought not to have been taken away from the care of her mother. The magistrate added that, at the last examination, he had given directions for the child to be examined by a medical man, in order to ascertain if her statement of the violence offered to her by the prisoner was borne out by appearances. Mr Saltiel, a surgeon, found that violence had been used to the child, and although eight or ten days had elapsed since the period, yet there were indications of it still existing. Mr Salomons contended that the evidence was not sufficiently strong against the prisoner to warrant the magistrate in sending the case for trial.—Mr Cottingham: He believed the child to be the witness of truth, and that she was not biased either one way or the other. The conduct of the father of the child was most remarkable throughout. He (the magistrate) should commit the prisoner.—Mr Salomons: I hope you will accept of bail to a reasonable amount, otherwise the prisoner will be compelled to lie in gaol till his trial.—Mr Cottingham said that as it was a bailable offence, he should, therefore, adjudge the prisoner to enter into his own recognisances of £100, and find two sureties of £50, to answer the charge at the next sessions for Middlesex. The prisoner was committed in default of procuring the requisite bail.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

CHARTIST.

BIRMINGHAM.—The members of the Democratic Benefit Society, are requested to attend the next meeting of the society on Tuesday evening next, October 17th, upon business of importance. Parties desirous of becoming members, can receive every information by applying to Mr James Smith, treasurer, Ship Inn, or to Mr John Newhouse, secretary.

MANCHESTER.—Mr Daniel Donovan's route for next week:—Macclesfield, Monday, Oct. 16th; Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries, Oct 17th.—The friends in Hanley are requested to make arrangements with other towns in the neighbourhood, to do their best in getting up meetings, as Mr Donovan's object is to explain the conduct of certain parties in connexion with the Manchester arrests, and to get means for the defence of the men arrested.

BATLEY, NEAR DEWSBURY.—A district meeting will be held at the house of Benjamin Bromley, opposite the Post-office, New-street, Batley, near Dewsbury, on Sunday, October 22nd, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.—MR WEST'S ROUTE FOR NEXT WEEK.—South Shields, on Sunday, October 15th, at ten o'clock forenoon; North Shields, Sunday, 15th, at five o'clock in the afternoon; Sunderland, 16th; Hilton, 17th; Southwick, 18th; South Shields, 19th; Windy Nook, 21st.—The formation of the next week's route is to be left with the Newcastle council. Localities desirous of having the services of Mr West, are requested to correspond with James Nisbett, 10, Gibson-street, Newcastle. — The next district meeting will be held at the Royal Oak, Horn Lane, Sunderland, on Sunday afternoon, October 22nd, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

OLDHAM:—On Sunday evening, October 15th, a lecture will be delivered in the Working Man's Hall, by Mr James Leach of Manchester, at six o'clock. Subject:—'Home Colonisation—through the agency of co-operation.'

HALIFAX.—A West Riding delegate meeting will be held at Nicholl's Temperance Hotel, 16, Broad-street, on Sunday forenoon, October 15th, at ten o'clock.—All parties in arrears are requested to attend, and settle the same.

LIVERPOOL.—On Sunday evening, October 15th, at eight o'clock, Mr Edmund Jones will commence a series of three lectures 'On the genius and writings of Eugene Sue, as shown in the Mysteries of Paris, the Wandering Jew, and Martin the Foundling, with their social, moral, and political bearing on society;' at Mr John Jolley's, Temperance Hotel, 76, Great Crosshall-street, Liverpool.

MANCHESTER.—Mr John Shaw of Leeds, will deliver a lecture in the People's Institute, on Sunday, October 15th, at six o'clock in the evening.—A tea party and ball will be held in the People's Institute, on Monday evening, Nov. 6th, at seven o'clock, to commemorate the birth day of the lamented Henry Hunt, Esq. The profits will be given to the Defence Fund.

GLOBE AND FRIENDS.—A discussion on 'Co-operation' will take place on Sunday, October 15th, at the Globe and Friends, Morgan-street, Commercial-road, at six o'clock.

MOSSLEY.—A public meeting of the friends of liberty will be held in the Land Company's meeting room, on Sunday, October 15th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when subscriptions will be received for the Defence Fund.

SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL.—Walter Cooper will lecture in the above hall, on Sunday evening next, October 15th, at eight o'clock. Subject:—'Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality.'

BURY.—The Rev. Joseph Barker will deliver 'a lecture in the Christian Association School-room, Stanley-street, on Thursday evening, Oct. 19th, at seven o'clock.

LAND.

MOTTRAM.—A meeting of Land members will be held on Sunday, October 15th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when every member must attend and bring his card and book, or certificate, with him.—All correspondence and money must be sent to Mr Martin Clayton, secretary, Hollingworth, near Mottram, in Longdendale, Cheshire.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.—The Land members will meet on Saturday evening, October 21st, at the Friendly Inn, Church-street, at eight o'clock.

LOWER WARLEY.—Saturday evening, the 21st, at the usual time and place.

MIXENDEN STONES.—At their usual place of meeting, on Sun