

Mr. EDITOR.—I am strongly of opinion, that if the people do not, previous to the close of the year, give out some unmistakeable indications of the kind of measure they stand in need of, as respects their better representation in the House of Commons, the amended Reform Bill to be introduced by the first Lord of the Treasury in 1852, will be but of little service towards the enfranchisement of the masses. When I say, I believe that it will be a truly Whig proposal, if allowed to mature itself, it is equivalent to proclaiming it as one calculated to displease every class (the Ministry and its supporters excepted), and to be useless for the accomplishment of the great end in view. The people, therefore, must make the Bill, and they only, if they are really sincere in their demand for a more equitable adjustment of their political privileges.

A glance at the present condition of the labouring classes of the country, and a thoughtful regard for the interests of those not of that order, clearly point out the duty of the former in the pending struggle. It is one of Self-government, of so far, Individual action; of, in a word, a fixness of purpose to secure the results for themselves.

The 'one thing needed' is the Suffrage-Manhood Suffrage—the only settlement that can be listened to, as tending to produce the prospective happiness of the people, by removing from them one just cause of complaint, viz.—their present Political Unenfranchisement. Short of this, all proposals are sham—more things for the day, that as the morrow dawns upon society, so their inefficiencies become apparent to all men.

To publish to the middle and upper classes the determination of the workers to accept of No-compromise in this respect, is a sacred obligation; and it must be done with an energy and a vigour worthy of so great a declaration.

There are ways of doing this effectively, and they are open to all; and, just in proportion as these ways are truthfully followed, so will be the success attained. Manhood Suffrage is to be gained by numerous and well attended meetings, both in and out of doors; the former in preference, where the authorities become feverish; the latter in all places where the assemblage can be made imposing, without spreading undue alarm; and by petitioning parliament. We must always remember, that these are the acknowledged channels through which good may ultimately flow. Let us not complain against them, because they have so long been tried, and with such little benefit; or that they are not of the required power, from whence the desired end can be made to issue. The truth is, they are all-sufficient, as means, if honestly used. I believe that it is only for the millions of workmen to declare in favour of the Suffrage, by peaceful demonstrations, and by exercising their privileges of petitioning, as Englishmen, in order to secure their political freedom. Other ways may be devised, the goal being the same; but I would earnestly impress upon every man the absolute necessity of preserving an upright demeanour, by respecting the conscientious objections of his neighbour, and mentally resolving to act faithfully by the cause put forth—viz., Manhood Suffrage. This is the way to win the battle, by proving ourselves to be good soldiers, knowing only one thing, and that is, our duty as citizens, for it is our Country that we serve.

The political wheel, it would seem, makes but one evolution in twenty years. Three apprenticeships is a long while to wait to remedy a defect, which a want of unanimity amongst ourselves may be properly said to have occasioned. The time for action has come—the work to be done is before us; it is our own work to benefit our class and country; we must do it ourselves, or it will certainly not be done.

Before the year 1872 is numbered on the Calendar—the hand that writes, the tongue that reads, and the mind that receives this well-intentioned appeal may be pulseless, earthly silent, passed away; but, in the meanwhile, the wrongs and the degradations which the English labourer is now subjected to, will remain as before. And, therefore, by our present apathy, should we bequeath this duty of enfranchising the people to our children, when we are all sensible of our power, and hence ought to be prepared to work out the obligation for ourselves as well as for our successors? I say, sensible of our power—for what force known to Englishmen is that which could withstand the call of the British aristocracy, when expressed in unity with the recognised laws of humanity? It is because we have hitherto spoken in nooks and crannies, raised our voices in localities, and sympathised only with those about us, that we have spent our breath in vain. This, too, as respects those only who have already moved. But their name is legion who, up to this moment, preserved a culpable silence; and it is this mighty hand—mighty in point of numbers—that we have yet to enlist in our corps, in order to make our wishes deservedly appreciated.

The duty before us all is, then, to be intent upon realising, within the next twelve months, a given object—viz., the enfranchisement of every male adult in the United Kingdom; to demonstrate, through the agency of tracts, by meetings, and public manifestations, the justice of an immediate acquiescence with the privilege here stated. This can be done with reason, with truth, and with effect; but it will never be accomplished by class warfare, by meaningless abuse, or by exaggerated statements. First principles are immutable; and these, whenever fairly appealed to, are alone sufficient for the work. Adhering to them we shall be safe; but if we are longer disposed to heed them not, or to sacrifice them in a feeling of hatred and cununity against others, Manhood Suffrage will never be the basis of our representative system.

It is whispered, probably with some truth, that the New or Amended Reform Bill is to comprise four alterations, namely—An eight pound rate of suffrage; a non-property qualification for members of parliament; the extension of the right of voting to leaseholders of £20 and upwards; and the disfranchisement of certain small boroughs, for the purpose of constituting new and more enlarged ones. Supposing such emendations as those mentioned to be proposed, what good, may I ask, will they effect for the nation at large? Obviously but little, if any. And yet, can there be a more crying evil than that which shuns out from the representative arrangements of the country, six male adults out of every seven? To remove this wrong, the reduction of the £10 rate to £2 will be scarcely worthy of notice, as tending to this end; whilst the other changes will not touch the complaint at all. Whenever such proposals are made, it is much to be desired, that not only will they not be accepted, but that the country will properly express its indignation at the quackery submitted for its approval.

The Little Charter of the Walmsley party is, of course, much in advance of the scheme supposed to be now in the process of incubation. Sir Joshua pretends that his plan will enfranchise nearly 4,000,000 of men. I join issue with the gallant knight upon this question, and unhesitatingly state my conviction, that if it made the electoral body equal to two millions, it would accomplish all that is practical in his plan. The rating clause, under his regime, would be equivalent to the disfranchisement of nearly two out of every three men supposed to be made voters thereby; for the difficulties insuperable to proving a distinct qualification, would be of such a magnitude as to deter large numbers of men from troubling themselves about making good their respective claims. I shall not stay here; to enlarge upon this objection, as I intend to do so in

The Northern Star AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV. NO. 724.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20 1851.

PRICE: FIVEPENCE or
Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter.

Chartist Intelligence.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION: Offices—14, Southampton-street, Strand. The Executive Committee of this body held their usual weekly meeting as above on Wednesday evening last. Present: Messrs. Arnott, Milne, and Reynolds, Messrs. Heyne, Holyoake, Jones, and O'Connor, being out of town, were absent; as were also Messrs. Hunt and Grassby.

The correspondence received was read, including a report from Ernest Jones, but as there were only three of the Committee present, no business could be transacted.

The Secretary having been instructed to write to the absent members to attend a special meeting on Wednesday evening, September 24th, the Committee adjourned.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

JOHN ARNOTT, Gen. Sec.

REPORT OF ERNEST JONES'S TOUR.

On Tuesday, September 9th, I lectured to a large audience at the Hall of Science, Bedford. The Chartist movement is taking firm root here, and the flourishing locality of real Democracy, that meets in Steelhouse-lane, is daily extending its influence. I enrolled thirty members, and the above-named locality disposed of twenty cards besides.

On Thursday, September 11th, I was at the little agricultural town of Newport Pagnell, Bucks. The amount of ignorance, prejudice, and petty hostility entertained by the employed and the dissenting body in this place is perfectly astonishing. The latter are divided opinions, even of the temperance movement—most of them every means to prevent a numerical attendance. The hall, however, was tolerably well attended, and the Democratic feeling of the working class was soon made unmistakeable.

Being invited to deliver a lecture on the Charter at North Crowley, a little village three and a half miles from Newport, I remained on Friday for that purpose. I was well rewarded for having done so—in this little quiet-saxon farmer and lawyer-ridden village a locality was formed, which promises to be a nucleus for all the surrounding district. I enrolled twenty-three members, a Council was formed, Mr. George Line was chosen Secretary, Mr. James Reed, Treasurer; a weekly night of meeting was appointed, and the Council disposed of 20 additional cards. This makes an increase to the ranks of the Association of 1,181 members; and, I am happy to say, that I have received letters from several localities, informing me that the enrolment is progressing rapidly.

The experience gleaned from this tour is of the most encouraging character. Notwithstanding the apparent inactivity, the neglect in subscribing funds and organising, it is evident that a democratic undercurrent is at work beneath the surface, waiting for the coming commercial crisis, to roll its waves in the broad agitation of a Chartist movement. Now, indeed, there is little action—but there is all the more thought.

The theories are consolidating now, which the next fall in work and wages will reduce into action. It is absolutely necessary that this feeling should be cultivated—it can be done only by lectures and tracts. Both are important—but the lecture is far the more important of the two for the agricultural districts, at least. It needs an impetus in the latter for the formation of localities. Such the machinery by which the reception of tracts and their distribution are rendered possible. Now, it is impossible. It is no use writing in papers that are not read, or discussing in tracts that are never seen. And our tracts and papers alike will find no way into the rural districts, unless lecturers have been there to prepare the mind for their reception, and by the formation of localities to organise a means by which tracts can be got into the rural villages, and when there, distributed among their inhabitants.

Experience convinces me that there is scarcely a rural town or village in England and Wales, in which a Chartist missionary were sent down a Chartist locality, and a flourishing one too, might not be formed. In the agricultural districts the movement would spread with the rapidity of fire. The agricultural classes have hitherto had no voice for their grievances, no union in which to embody their discontent. They would seize on Chartist organisation with avidity. And, for one moment, how important it would be that they should be formed! And if they would act a wise part, in the coming crisis, they would declare, in as forcible a manner as words can express, their meaning, that the only proposal which they will accept is that which has, for its foundation, the right of every male adult to a voice in the government of his country; in other words—MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

CENSOR.

NATIONAL LOAN SOCIETY.

At the usual meeting of this body, the Secretary read an immense amount of correspondence from the country, containing scrip, and in several instances paid-up £1 shares. Mr. Wheeler stated that several scrip belonging to the bonus, redemption, and other funds, had been sent to him, and the Managers decided that it would be advantageous both to the Society and the shareholders to receive such scrip. The Secretary stated he had been compelled to break the rule authorising him to deposit scrip when it mounted to £100 with the Trustees, as during the past week he had received scrip to the value of upwards of £300. An arrangement was made for its immediate deposit. Owing to the absence of some of the managers, but of an important nature was adjourned until the following Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock. Several members were enrolled, and the Shareholders of the Land Company are urgently requested to attend the general meeting, at 26, Golden-lane, on Sunday evening the 21st.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR.—As chairman of the meeting held at 5, Gale's-row, Straight's Mouth, on Monday, Sept. 1st, (not Sunday 7th), when Mr. Stratton explained the Star of Sunday last—“A discussion took place after the lecture, in which Messrs. Shaw, Hewitt, Robinson, Fussell, and others took part; a feeling was created in favour of the society, and members enrolled.”

In the first place, Mr. Fussell was not present; secondly, with the exception of Mr. Foxwell, who approved and enrolled himself, the whole of the meeting were decidedly opposed to the scheme.

Trusting that you will, in justice to all parties, insert this in your next Star,

I am, Dear Sir, Yours respectfully,

JAMES BLIGH.

1, Norris's Place, Greenwich,

Sept. 18, 1851.

THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEE.—The Refugees formerly located in Turnmill-street, respectively tender their thanks to the readers of the Northern Star for the assistance rendered them during their exile, and regret, that through their expulsion from France, they are compelled once more to claim public sympathy for a few weeks longer, when they will all leave England, carrying with them everlasting gratitude to those friends who so nobly came forward in their misfortune. They regret to state that Mr. Brown is in a very precarious position, through having become responsible for several debts, under the impression of money arriving from the continent, which through the tyranny of their enemies, and the intrigues of their satellites, has been stopped. They therefore, most earnestly appeal to our Democratic brethren and sisters to rally once again, and not let our enemies be successful in excluding us in misery and wretchedness, and our pray for your happiness will be received by us. Two of our countrymen have received work this week—one of whom is taken by good men of Norwich—one who has several other who are anxious for employ. Thanking you again, we salute you all in the bonds of fraternity and truth. Mr. Brown's address is 21, Clerkenwell-green, and he will gladly respond to every inquiry.

Messrs. Reynolds, Rider, and Arnott, will receive any assistance for us.

WATER-PAGE.—Parties desirous of giving the largest price for waste paper, are earnestly requested to make the speediest application for bits of the New Australian Loan. Persons may be accommodated to the amount of at least Seven Millions. Come early, No bigotry! All religions taken in.—Pence.

The Leeds Town-Council have decided to build a Town Hall and corporate offices, at an expense of £22,000 without the site, or of £31,000 with.

POLITICAL VICTIMS' ASSOCIATION.—It is body met on Sunday evening at Mr. D. bridge's—Mr. Gurney in the chair. Mr. Martin's motion relating to honorary members who are to be allowed in future to vote and speak upon all questions, but not to preside nor sit in committee, was carried. It was also agreed that persons desirous of becoming honorary members, be proposed and seconded by the committee. A deputation from the National Reform League waited upon the Association, to exonerate themselves from giving any countenance to Mr. Dick's interruptions, and also suggested the propriety of our calling upon the Executive to ascertain the cause why they continue to neglect their notices of meeting. The Association agreed to do so, and three members were nominated for that purpose, to meet the Executive on Wednesday next.

BLYTH.—The fourth district meeting of the northern district was held at Blyth on Sunday last. The following delegates were present:—Mr. A. Gann, Newcastle; Mr. William Robinson, South Shields; Mr. Thompson, North Shields; Mr. John Robinson, and James Charlton, Secretary, Blyth; Mr. John Robinson, presided. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

“That the localities be requested to carry out the system of classes, the said classes to consist of five members each.” That Mr. Gann, Newcastle; Mr. John Robinson, Blyth; Mr. William Robinson, South Shields; and Mr. Chapman, Sunderland, be appointed district lecturers. “That the next district meeting be held at Sunderland, on Sunday, November 2nd, and that a public meeting be held on the Town Moor, at that place, on the same day.” Resolutions were then drawn up to be proposed at an open meeting, to be held on the Blyth Links, at two o'clock, after which the meeting was dissolved.

WESTMINSTER.—This locality which some

time since held its meetings at the York-street Assembly Rooms, has continued to meet weekly at the house of one of its members; and at the last meeting it was resolved:—

“That as a practical system of organisation had been completed, that a determined effort

be made to resuscitate the movement in this

densely populated district. It was also agreed:—

“That the members make a visitation on

Sunday morning next, to invite the Democrats

of Westminster to a meeting to be held on

Monday evening, September 22nd, to take

into consideration the best means of accom-

plishing this desirable object.”

THE CRYSTAL COFFEE-HOUSE.—On Friday evening, Mr. William Worsdene delivered a lecture on “The Life and eloquence of Peices.”

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a subsequent letter; but simply content myself by stating, that whilst I would not advise the working classes to oppose this modification of the Suffrage, yet I would earnestly entreat them to receive it only for what it is worth—i.e., as one step on ward towards the consummation so devoutly wished for. Compared with the principle here advocated—viz., *Manhood Suffrage*—it has not a redeeming feature, to adapt it as a competitor. For simplicity of meaning—viz., giving the vote to every man of twenty-one years of age—it substitutes intricacies of the worst description—viz., those which are originated by parish officers and tax gatherers. A householder, in the majority of cases, will be pronounced to be the landlord, and him alone; whilst the lodger, in order to substantiate his claim to be placed upon the voting list, will be either made to pay more money for his apartments, in order to secure his vote, or an obstacle will be thrown in his way, by the tax-gatherer, that will be to him insurmountable.

The “National Reformers” may not think perhaps deny that any such impediment would be of themselves; but I say, that they are squelched.

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Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

M. Marchais has been set at liberty. After being interrogated, it appeared that nothing could be laid to his charge. His letter to Ledru-Rollin, which so mysteriously disappeared in Judge Care's presence, had been read by the commissioner of police, who made an extract from it, but neither in the extract nor in the commissioner's memory could any unlawful matter be found. M. Pillette, formerly secretary to M. Delescluse, has also been discharged from custody. Thus two out of the very few names of any prominence in the list of so-called conspirators are already erased from it.

It is stated in the 'Journal d'Argenton,' of the 8th instant, that the procurer of the république in the arrondissement of Mortagne has instituted a prosecution against M. Garatier Pages, the former member of the provisional government, for the neighbourhood speeches lately made by him in the neighbourhood. It does not appear that the honourable gentleman is in actual custody, but he has been subjected to a long interrogatory.

The Prefect of the Bouches-du-Rhône, by an edict of Sept. 2, has prohibited the wearing or exhibiting in public of any sign or symbol calculated to propagate the spirit of rebellion, or to trouble the public peace, such as red bonnets or caps, red girdles or cravats, pieces of red stuff about the neck or the breast, or any other distinctive party sign.

While such extraordinary precautions are taken in the provinces against perilous, the innocent white colour finds more favour in Paris. M. Micolici, the bookseller of the Quai d'Orléans, and M. Janson, his printer, have been tried for publishing a placard entitled 'Manifeste d'un Legitimiste,' by Viscount de Serre de Kervilly, ornamented with the Bourbon blues. The legal description of this offence was the publication of seditious emblems tending to provoke rebellion. The counsel for the defence pleaded the whole history of France, which, he said, proved that the 'fleur-de-lys' could never be the symbol of disorder. This argument prevailed, and both the prisoners were acquitted.

The 'Moniteur' contains a decree promulgating the convention of February 5, 1848, between his then Majesty, Louis Philippe, and the free Hanseatic town of Hamburg, for the reciprocal extradition of fugitive criminals in France and Hamburg.

Another decree directs that rough cast iron ('fonte brute') destined to be made up into machinery for re-exportation, shall hereafter be admitted into France duty free, whether arriving by sea or land, and whether in French ships, or the ships of the exporting country. In the latter case a declaration of the origin of the iron will be required. Sufficient security must be given for the re-exportation, or replacement in bond of the weight of metal imported.

The 'Patrie' states that it is in contemplation to extend the new regulations concerning foreigners to every department of France.

M. Carlier's humour for protecting society by cramping the cell of the Rue Mazas has burst out into fresh activity. A regular razzia has been made upon the habitations of the thirty Hungarians who reside in Paris. The apartments of M. Yukowicz, Koszut's Minister of Justice, have been visited with the minutest scrutiny; all his papers seized and examined, and he himself threatened with execution; but nothing appearing against him, he has been left un molested further. Colonel Kiss de Nemethi, who commanded at Buda for the Diet previous to Windischgratz's occupation of that fortress, has been arrested in his lodgings, and committed to the prefecture of police. Colonel Kiss has been very quietly pursuing the study of his profession as military engineer; his arrest has thrown his friends and fellow countrymen into consternation, and the greater part of them tremble under the apprehension of similar blow. He was seized as president of the Hungarian committee. The position was held by Count Teleky, who is absent, and has since devolved upon M. Yukowicz. Colonel Kiss was obliged to pass the night in confinement at the Prefecture; was submitted to a searching interrogatory the following morning as to his connexion with schemes for revolutionising Europe, and then liberated with the intimation that he would receive orders to quit Paris in three days. Several other Hungarians are menaced with immediate expulsion. All foreigners who are without families, or whose means of existence are doubtful, must quit France in twenty-four hours after receiving notice to that effect. Already a great number among them have been subjected to this alternative. The faubourg of St. Antoine presents at this moment a pittoresque spectacle. Our readers are aware that the journeymen cabinet makers in that populous and democratic quarter are almost all Germans or Belgians; those among them whose employers will guarantee their morality, or who declare that they will no longer employ them, are expelled without indulgence. Crowds of them may be seen directing their steps towards the barriers with knapsacks on their backs and tears in their eyes. Several democratic tradesmen and men who had been arrested have been the object of domiciliary visits, and have been put into prison.

The Democratic papers publish a declaration of Ledru-Rollin and others, dated the 9th, giving the most emphatic and explicit denial to the absurd allegations of the privileged press, which attribute to the editors of the 'Voix du Proscrit' and the leading members of the central democratic committee in London, an intimate connexion with the pretended French-German plot. This document states that the only editor of the 'Voix du Proscrit' present in France has been arrested, together with the persons whom chance brought to his office at the moment of the visit of the police. The list of subscribers and the accounts and commercial correspondence were seized under the pretext that the 'Voix du Proscrit' was the soul and chief engine of the pretended plot. Meanwhile the provisional *gérant* of the paper was arrested at St. Amand, and conveyed to Paris handcuffed; and the sister of M. Choateau, the *gérant*, now in detention at Douai for a press offence, was conducted to the prison of Valenciennes, for resisting the brutal attempts of the gendarmes to search her person. Ledru-Rollin and his colleagues declare that their political acts have been confined to publications in the journal, which the French government is vainly striving to extinguish; that they have never had the least relation with the 'German Committee' of Paris, accused by the police of being one of the wheels of this pretended plot; and that they defy the government to produce any impeachable document emanating from them but the articles published in their paper. The assertion that documents of importance had been seized at the house of M. Ledru-Rollin is a ridiculous blunder, for his habitation is in a country where the police do not invade private domiciles at the bidding of a foreign government—even supposing there were any compromising paper, which there is not, in his rooms to seize. Finally, the more the French government proves, by its persecution of the 'Voix du Proscrit,' its dread of the principles and policy advocated by that journal, the more its editors will deem it their duty to devote themselves to the task of providing that policy with an organ. This task they trust to accomplish in a few days. This statement is signed by Dupont, Ledru-Rollin, Delescluse, and Rihoyrolles. Another document, signed by Bratianno, for the Central European Committee, declares that it is completely false that documents emanating from the committee have been seized; adding, that if the Parisian police have obtained possession of any compromising papers, such as the work of men who have never belonged, far or near, to the committee, it concludes by defying the French government to publish any document establishing a connexion between the European Committee and the pretended French-German plot. A third document, signed by M. Tausenau, for the Society of German Agitation at London, repudiates the least knowledge of the pretended plot in these terms:—

'The French paper the "Débats," and with it all the reactionary papers of Paris, taking for their text the manifesto recently published by the German Agitation Society of London, seek to connect it with the pretended conspiracy, for which a great number of German citizens have just been arrested at Paris. The German Agitation Society of London, its protest against every insurrection of this nature. However great may be the dexterity of this imaginary culprit, it cannot establish the existence of the society directly its action and its propaganda. As for the German citizens arrested at Paris, they have the exception of two only, unknown even by name to the members of this society, who are especially as regards the citizen Meyer, who is described as the principal agent of this imaginary conspiracy, his name is made known for the first time to this society by the journals in the confidence of

the French police. In presence of this affirmation, which fact will undoubtedly confirm, no person can now be justified in seeking to fix upon the German Agitation Society of London the responsibility which has been sought to be attached to it, and which it repudiates in the most absolute manner. In the name of the Agitation Society of London,

'CHARLES TAUSENAU.'

PARIS, SUNDAY.—The 'Moniteur' contains a decree placing the department of the Ardeche in a state of siege. M. Leon Faucher develops in an address to the President the motives which render the tyrannical measure necessary in his opinion.

The intention of instituting a judicial inquiry into the affair of M. Carre, judge of the Court of Appeal, has been dropped. Thus the scandalous insinuations of the 'Patrie' against that legal functionary, merely because he was appointed by M. Cremer, fall to the ground.

The number of municipal magistrates lately suspended or dismissed is so great that it has become impossible for the chronicler to keep pace with the government, and to keep an accurate account of them. The whole local administration of France is in a state of confusion, for dismissals are in almost every instance followed by numerous resignations.

In the Côte d'Or two lads, employed in repairing the roof of an inn at Reme, amused themselves by scratching upon the chimney 'Vive la république à d.' Two sharp-sighted gendarmes found out the seditious inscription, and forthwith hauled up the young democrats before the 'juge de paix,' who forthwith drew up a *procès verbal* of the crime, in the presence of the mayor and the gendarmerie. The mayor of the neighbouring commune of Jaucigny, M. Robinet, thought the story rather a funny one, and repeated it as a thing to laugh at; he was immediately suspended by the prefect, M. Jean Debry. The same prefect suspended M. Guillemin, Mayor of Ruffey-lez-Echirey, after having declined to legalise certain doubtful signatures to a petition for revision. For such a heinous crime as this, however, suspension—

which along the powers of a prefect extends not enough. The mayor felt this himself, and tendered his resignation. The zealous prefect refused to accept it, but wrote to Paris for a decree of dismissal, which was instantly sent as requested. Three municipal councillors re-

signed.

The protest of Count Furstenburg, against the convocation of the Diet, appears to have made great sensation in the Rhine country. This protest has been followed by another, that of M. Bethmann Hollweg. Count Furstenburg is known as almost

ultra-conservative, which greatly increases the significance of his protest, and a correspondence from Cologne asserts that this act which was an

announced at the Count's own request in the 'Cologen Gazette,' to which publication he had been formerly

friendly, has greatly augmented the opposition to

the Diet in the Rhine provinces. In Cologne out of one thousand electors only sixty have appeared.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, SEPT. 12.—Disputes have been re-

called from Paris announcing that the French Government intends to send to the frontier the Aus-

trian subjects indicated in the late plot, in order that their own Government may deal with them accordingly. There is mention made of a vote ad-

ressed to the English Government by all the powers

of instruction for not acceding to this resolution.

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TURKEY.

KOSSUTH.—The Paris correspondent of the

'Daily News' says:—

'I may mention that Kossuth is expected to land at Southampton on the 6th of October, the anniversary of the murder of Count Latour at Vienna, of the butchery of Louis Bathiany at Pesth, and of the other Hungarian general at Arad. Kossuth will embark at the port near Broussa. As the American steamer destined to convey this liberated patriot to England is out of repair, he will embark on board an English steamer, and the

refugees in London.

LIBERATION OF KOSSUTH.

A letter from Malta, dated 12th of September, says:—By the French steamer which arrived yesterday from Constantinople we have received the welcome intelligence of the liberation of Kossuth and his companions from Kutahia on the 1st inst. The Mississippi had arrived safely at Constantinople. His cabin was fitted up in the most elegant manner, so as to accommodate Kossuth, his family, and all his party. A Turkish steamer was to leave at once for Glembeck to take them on board and convey them to the Dardanelles, where the Mississippi was to be in readiness to receive them. Nothing could exceed the kindness, the attentions of the Turkish government. The Pacha of Brossa, in accordance with orders forwarded to him from Constantinople, sent no less than fifty carriages to convey the exiles to the point of their embarkation. 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statesman and diplomatist his admirers pretend; he is, if he was so sincerely attached to the great cause of Constitutional Government as he himself says he is, he would long ago have found out a method of doing this. But Lord PALMERSTON, so far, has never interceded on behalf of liberty abroad, without producing the opposite results to those he professed to have in view. He has an unlucky habit of playing into the hands of his ostensible opponents, which rather puzzles the onlookers, and some have even cried 'treason'. But that as it may, our last interference only served to incite the unfortunate people who trusted to us, into open manifestations of their feelings and opinions—and to premature insurrections, which ensured a bloody and cruel revenge from the kingly oppressors from whose yoke they had attempted to escape.

If we interfere again, it must not be in the way we did in Sicily—nor must it by fine speeches and profuse expressions of sympathy, as in the case of Hungary. The despots can well afford to laugh at all that kind of humbug and balderdash. The doctrine of non-intervention is a capital one for them.

They take care to leave it to the

sentimentalists, and act upon the oppo-

sites themselves. When Austria was beaten by Hungary, Russia sent her armies to assist in quenching its liberties in a sea of blood; when the flag of a true republic floated over the Vatican, the reactionary and despotic party in France sent an army to pull it down, and to raise in its stead the infamous standard of ecclesiastical and temporal oppression, under which Rome had so long groaned, and, by its own noble efforts, so gloriously shaken off. The armies of Prussia and Austria assisted in the open destruction of a constitution in Hesse Cassel, older than Lord J. RUSSELL's Reform Act. Everywhere the tyrants were ready to lend each other arms to crush liberty.

It is time, then, that nations cast away the foolish prejudices which have allowed the partisans of old authority to subdue them in detail. If the interests of despots be identical, so are those of the peoples. If brotherhood, concert, and mutual help, are so useful to the tyrants, what would they not effect for the nations? No country can hope to retain its own liberties, while all around it are enslaved. In proportion as the circle closes around us we become more powerless, and prepared to fall an easy prey to the triumphant and well-organised power of the united aggressors. It is, therefore, no distant or foreign battle we are called upon to fight in the coming struggle. The war has been begun already in our own country by the Pope, and the only way in which we can meet and repel the aggression, is to carry it to his own doors.

Give him work enough at home, and, depend upon it, he will trouble his head very little with Irish national schools or colleges, or the internal affairs of this country. He will have plenty to do in endeavouring to save himself from the Italians, who regard his assumption of spiritual infallibility, as an impiety, and his temporal rule as one of the greatest curses which ever afflicted a nation.

We need not send forth any army to accomplish this diversion—at least, in the first instance. All that is required from us is a proclamation that in the war between the people and their rulers, provoked by the cruelties, the treasons, the perjuries, and the atrocious crimes of the latter, England will take the side of the people. That her influence, her wealth, and all the facilities that wealth can command, will be given to promote the cause of popular progress of human enlightenment, and of Government by the people for the people.

Were it known that MAZZINI's loan was openly bought and sold on the Stock Exchange—that, cannon muskets and ammunition were sent from the Thames without let or hindrance—that no Enlistment Act prevented the sympathisers with Italian Independence and Liberty from enrolling themselves under its banner, we suspect that PIUS the Ninth would speedily don his footman's livery again; but this time he would fly further than when he last assumed that disguise. Listen to the eloquent and statesmanlike appeal of MAZZINI—the Rienzi of the Nineteenth Century—and understand how to extinguish at once and for ever the haughty and audacious assumptions of a Hierarchy inimical to Knowledge, Freedom, and Progress.

Whilst the Pope possesses Italy, he will have a footing in every part of Europe. It is the Italian nation alone that can annihilate papacy. Would you introduce the light and air of heaven within our prison? Help us to break open its gates, to throw down its walls; and the air and the light of God will pour in to invigorate and enlighten us. Help us to recover liberty of speech: you will find that our first word will be liberty of conscience. Petition your government, not to arrest the progress of Catholicism amongst yourselves—how can it attempt to do so—but remembering for once at least that England also has rights and duties in Europe, to put a stop to the prolonged scandal of a foreign occupation of Rome; and be sure that twenty-four hours after our deliverance, the Pope shall flee towards Gaeta and soon much farther than Gaeta.

THE AUSTRALIAN EL DORADO AND REPUBLIC.

A second California has been discovered in Australia. Attracted by the seductive tidings the resident population have already rushed off to the occupation of Gold finding. Shepherds have left their flocks and herds to wander uncared for. Shopkeepers deserted their till, clinked their desks, sailors their ships, the shoemaker his awl, the carpenter his saw, and the mason his chisel, with the intention and hope of picking up a fortune among the hilly regions near Bathurst. As yet the intelligence is but scanty and vague, though there is no doubt as to the truth of the main fact. The extent of the auriferous district, and the comparative abundance of the metal with that of California, is not yet ascertained, though it appears that its discovery was principally owing to the similarity of the strata and geological formation of the district to that of the Gold region in the New State of the American Federation.

The rapidity with which a large population poured from all quarters of the world into California, may be taken as an indication of the immense impetus which this news will give to Australian emigration; and whatever may be the immediate result to the individuals themselves, cannot fail to have a mighty influence on the future fate of the colonies in that country.

As the machinery of Government is in full operation in the older settlements, and the population is considerable, besides being trained to the ordinary pursuits of industry, we do not anticipate anything like the excitement, demoralisation, and lawlessness, which attended the sudden peopling of the Californian placers with a motley assemblage of rovers and adventurers, from all quarters of the globe. But on the other hand, the rapid influx of an adventurous and enterprising race of men, will be certain to derange the existing state of things in the colonies, and to create exigencies for which the present Government will be found totally inadequate.

Apart, therefore, from its bearings on the social and industrial condition of Australia; and, as a consequence, in this country; we may expect that this discovery will have a powerful political influence on the destiny of the widely separated Colonies which now exist there as the mere nucleus of future States. Even under the old very gradual and limited increase of population, the Government had practically become unfit for the wants of the country. Hampered and restricted in its operation by an office 18,000 miles distant, necessarily knowing little of its actual wants,

and possessing still less of the power of immediate adaptation to exigencies as they arise, which is essential to all good government, the Colonial administration stood by no means in the good graces of the people of Australia. Dr. LAING had pronounced the significant words 'the United States of America' and thus given birth to a policy for the future ominous of the downfall of the rule of Downing-street, as well as opening up a career of activity, enterprise, and greatness, similar to that of the United States of America, under Republican institutions. For it must not be supposed that because we have sent out titled governors, aristocratic secretaries, and bishops in lawn sleeves, that therefore we have naturalised monarchy in Australia. On the contrary, the Colonists have learned to associate with that name all the hindrances they have experienced to the free, spontaneous, and natural development of their energies, and the vast resources which are at their command; and the most intelligent and public spirited of the settlers clearly understand, that until the people govern as in the United States, they can never hope to do justice to either.

The 'Times' this week, in one of its bold and vigorous leaders, has vividly portrayed the mischief caused by Earl GREY and the Colonial system under his superintendence and control, *apropos* of the present wretched state of our South African Colonies. In showing up the inherent defects of our Colonial system, the leading journal echoes opinions we have long inculcated in the columns of the 'Star', and we therefore hope they are becoming popular in influential quarters; for the 'Times', always knows pretty well what way the wind blows.

Nothing can be more forcible than the contrast it draws between the lot of shrewd, intelligent, energetic, brave, and practical Englishmen, under the rule of Lord GREY in our Colonies, and the same race managing their own affairs in the United States. How many there are who can testify to the correctness of the following portrait!—

The unfortunate Englishmen who leave their country as colonists are subject entirely to Downing-street, and the influences which there prevail. They are obliged to submit all their individual capacity and energy to official rule—the Chief Secretary is a species of divinity in colonial regions—and the sturdy merchant, manufacturer, or agriculturist, who in England never thought of or cared for a Secretary of State is on a sudden made the slave of an official despot. He can do nothing without the sanction of the colonial authority, his individual skill and energy are neutralised, and he is subject at once to caprice, ignorance, and often to the mere outbreaks of ill-temper. The man who in England would evince a continuous and ever-springing hope and energy in the colony brought under the dominion of a Secretary of State and his clerks.

Take the reverse of the picture.—

We have received some lessons within the last few weeks from the emancipated colonists of England who now constitute the United States of America. We may, if we be wise, derive from them instruction of far greater value than can be imparted by the lines of the schooner America. The colonies of the United States are the shame of ours. 'Colonies of the United States'! some one may exclaim, 'and where are they?' They are to be found in the thirty States which have been formed since the declaration of independence by the thirteen united provinces of America. A general trial has presided over the formation of these new communities, and the men who have formed Ohio, Indiana, Texas, and a host of other States, came in a great proportion from our own country, and would, had the Colonial Office permitted, have formed for England the colonies which they have brought to graze for the United States. Let no one fancy this to be an exaggerated statement. It is the simple and painful truth. If there were no Lord Grey at the Colonial Office—it an English colony could be formed in the same simple and predetermined manner in which American territory is called into existence!—if such a creation were the result merely of the law, and was not dependent upon the mere whim and passion of any one man, we might by this time have boasted of a multitude of flourishing colonies, which should have rivaled the rising States of America.

Some may say the difference is not in the system, but the country. We answer by pointing to the two banks of the river St. Lawrence. Canada is now beginning to govern itself. It is almost emancipated from the leaden rule of Downing-street; so soon as it is completely so it will rival the States which lie upon the southern shore of the great river which divides the territories of England from those of her republican neighbour. But hitherto the incubus has weighed with a fearful weight upon these fine provinces. New York has become almost the rival of England; but Canada is still a petty province. Her land is as fertile, her rivers are just as fit for the purposes of traffic and transport as those of New York: but in New York the common sense of practical men is the guide of the government. In the one province the Executive Committee of the National Association.

As every association of capital assume the right to manage its own affairs between itself and its executive, we think that the associations of labour might well be left also to manage their affairs, without the impudent meddling of the 'Times'. If, however, the above quoted paragraph is offensively vicious, the next few sentences are supremely ridiculous; but leave it to those who are acquainted with Trades' Unions and their operatives to judge, whether any thing could exceed the following sentence in exquisite absurdity!—

'So soon as they (the idle people) find any trade flourishing, and the working men well off, they immediately set themselves to work, for the purpose of persuading these working men that they ought to be dissatisfied. Certain delegates are despatched to prove to the poor fellows that they are ill-used—that their masters are tyrants—and that resistance and a turn out are a sacred duty which the men owe to themselves, their families, and their class.'

How awfully "green" are all our well paid mechanics and artisans, according to this scathing editor, or, as our friends the Lancashire lads would say, "now graded soft."

Of course, the Wolverhampton Timmen are described (and Mr. E. Perry's statements are produced as proofs of it) in this blessed state of industrial felicity; and that, therefore, they were exactly the men to excite the cupidity of the "idle people," the Executive Committee of the National Association.

Now, if the editor of the "Times," as a public journalist, as he ought to have done, had made himself acquainted with the evidence given upon the trial on both sides, before he presumed to publicly comment upon the case, he would have known that all that he has been writing, however clever and dashing, is utterly destitute of the only quality which can make even the finest writing respectable truth. It is not true, although Mr. E. Perry insinuates it, and the "Times" asserts it, that the "idle people" troubled themselves in the local affairs of the Wolverhampton Timmen until they had been strongly and repeatedly requested to do so. It is not true that the "idle people" conspired to induce the Perry's articed men to break their engagements. But it is true that they did all they could to prevent it, and were mainly instrumental in checking it as soon as they knew of it. It is also not true (although Mr. E. Perry states it) that the Perry's articed men did as good a price as his neighbours, or anything like it. Here are our proofs, unimpeached and unimpeachable!—

"SAMUEL BRYANT examined by Mr. MACNAMARA.—Was present when Green and Peel waited upon Mr. E. Perry, as a deputation, in April, 1850, to talk about the assimilation of prices. They were courteously received by Mr. Perry. Thought Mr. Peel told Mr. Perry they were opposed to strikes. A book of prices had been talked of in the trade for two years and a half. Believed that Mr. Perry complimented Peel and Green on the manner in which they conducted their business.

"JOHN SWINCHURST corroborated the evidence of the previous witness, as to what passed at the interview of the deputation, of which he was one, with Mr. Perry. Mr. Perry said that he had long known what was going on, and anticipated a strike; and that he had got some tins ketts to ring them out. Mr. Perry shook hands with Peel, saying it was customary to do so before fighting. The men articles for which Mr. Perry paid 24s., Mr. Shoobred paid 3s. for J. Elliot examined.—Was president of the Wolverhampton Tin-plate Workers' Association, and member of the United Trades' Association. Messrs. Peal, Green, and Winters were invited to come down to Wolverhampton by the Tin-plate Workers' Society. They recommended all men position, while the master told interests which are represented upon this occasion may lead some to suppose that there is difficulty in combining those interests in any one common plan. Such, however, is not my opinion, for while there may appear no combination between a cotton-spinner and a shoemaker, nevertheless, we must come to the conclusion, that that machinery cannot be perfect which does not equally represent and equally protect the interests of both. This, then, is the important point to which I would respectfully direct your attention—the establishment of such a developing and controlling body as shall give effect to, and fully carry out, whatever plan the majority of this assembly shall decide upon. You will have to remedy your grievances, but to render any great political change valuable in your eyes. It is better to persuade men to do what you desire them, and should your first move have been in a political direction I fear that the varied elements of which would deliberately agree upon, but the difficulty of deciding upon the most proper and apt machinery for the purpose of giving effect to your judgment. Gentlemen, I learn that you have wisely decided upon excluding all political topics from your consideration; but I feel convinced that, should the day arrive when the English mind shall see that a fair day's wages for a fair day's work" can only be achieved through the fair representation in parliament of those seeking their just rights, then my countrymen will, with their characteristic boldness, demand such a change in the system as shall ensure to them not only the possession, but the protection of the fruits of their industry. It is wise, however, that you should first test the willingness of those who have the power not only to remedy your grievances, but to render any great political change valuable in your eyes. 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The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—London is as healthy as usual;—this season of the year; 1,028 deaths were registered in the week. The average number of deaths in the corresponding week of the ten years 1841-50, was 1,014; or 1,000, if we correct for increase of population and exclude 2,365 deaths in the second week of September, 1849 when the cholera was epidemic. In the last week there was a death every ten minutes in London; but the population is now about 2,381,000, and the mortality is therefore at the rate of one in 2,381 weekly. The births were 1,423, and exceeded the deaths by 403; the population is increasing, partly by immigration at the rate of 42,000 a year, or 800 weekly. 535 males and 491 females die. The ages of 4 persons were not recorded; 198 only were of the age of 60 and upwards, 198 were in the prime of life, and 465 were children 339 were in the prime of life, and 165 were children who had attained the age of 15. Of the 1,028 who had died, 720 were in the north, 304 in the south, 722 occurred in the Strand, 93 in workhouses, 5 in prisons, 9 in lunatic asylums, 93 in hospitals, and 6 in military and naval hospitals. No persons died in the hospital, and for foreigners. Diarrhoea, summer cholera, and fever are the prevailing diseases; fever is increasing, cholera is slowly, diarrhoea rapidly, declining. The deaths in the last three weeks were 28, 17, 17, from cholera, and 174, 192, 101 from diarrhoea; 24 men and women died of that painful disease—cancer and 119 of consumption, and 31 of heart disease; 6 women died in childbirth; 59 violent deaths are reported. The births of 731 boys and 693 girls, and 1,429 children, were registered in the week. The average of six corresponding weeks in 1849-50 was 1,292. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer during the week ending Saturday, the 13th September, was 30.203 in. The mean temperature of the week was 57.1 degrees; the atmosphere was cold for the season, and 1.5 degrees less than the average of the same week in 1849. The lowest reading of the thermometer during the week was 37.6 degrees, on Wednesday, and the highest on Saturday, 72.4 degrees, showing a range of about 35 degrees. No rain fell during the week. The mean direction of the wind was north-east.

HORRIFIC EFFECTS OF THE BARGE.—On Friday last an inquest was taken by Mr. Payne, in the board-room of Bishopsgate-in-the-Ward, on view of the body of Mary Ann Hodges, fourteen months old, an illegitimate child, whose mother is now in Newgate, having been committed for trial to the ensuing Central Criminal Court by Alderman Challis on the charge of having neglected the maintenance of her child during her habitual state of intemperance.—Diana Phillips, a nurse at the Marleybone workhouse, said that the deceased was placed under her care on the 27th of July. The child was then in a shocking state from neglect, and had a difficulty of breathing. The mother took it away in a few days, but witness received it again in less than a week. In three weeks' time the mother received her child, which left in good condition.—City policeman Hodges, 120, who took the mother into custody, stated that he had made inquiries as to the former career of the deceased's mother, and had ascertained that she had formerly lived in a style of extravagance at Notting-hill, where she occupied an elegantly furnished house for about seven years. She was at the time under the protection of a captain, who is dead. She was subsequently the protege of a merchant in the City, of whom she had a liberal allowance. In the course of the last six months she has been four times convicted at Marleybone Police-court. She had neglected both her children. The eldest is four years old, who for days successively had no food from her, and had been in the House of Correction.—Verdict.—That the deceased died from an inflammation of the chest, supposed to have been caused by the neglect of the mother.

CHARGE OF MURDERING A POLICE-CONSTABLE.—On Monday William Cressey, aged forty-one, a labourer, belonging to Bexley-heath, was brought before Mr. Trail at the Greenwich Police-court by Mr. G. Hilton, superintendent of the rural police at West Malling, Kent, charged on suspicion of being the person who caused the death of police-constable James Haste, by cutting and wounding him in Tenterbox-alley, New King-street, Deptford, after midnight, on the 21st of February, 1846. The only evidence against the prisoner was given by a woman named Mary Ann Davies, who stated that she cohabited with the prisoner at about the time the murder was committed, and that on the night of the 21st of Feb., 1846, he returned home with blood upon his hands and clothes. On the following morning he told her that he had beaten a policeman with an instrument called an iron foot, and thought he had killed him. The prisoner, who denied the woman's statement, was remanded.

FOUR FIRES.—During Saturday morning four fires occurred in various parts of the metropolis. One fire happened about three o'clock, in one of the newly fitted up premises for the accommodation of visitors to the Exhibition, situated at No. 31, Bidborough-street, Burton-crescent, the property of Mr. Barge. At the time of the outbreak, a number of foreigners were in their beds asleep, and it was with great difficulty that they could be aroused. Several engines quickly attended, but very speedily the whole building was in flames. The fire was not subdued until the premises were burnt out, and the whole of the furniture and wearing apparel therein consumed. The total loss, it is expected, will exceed £1,000. Mr. Barge was partially insured in the Sun Fire Office. The above fire had scarcely been extinguished, when another broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. Terry, a clothier and outitter, 17 and 18, Well-street, Wey-clothes-square. This fire, as well as another in the premises of Mr. Hardy, 24, Clifton-street, Finsbury, destroyed a considerable amount of property. The fourth fire happened in Stamford-street, Lambeth, but the damage done was not considerable.

DR. BROWN'S FAMOUS DRIVING.—On Saturday last Mr. J. W. Payne, the deputy coroner, held an inquest at the Crown, Blackfriars-road, on the body of Jane Parker, aged two years, who was killed on the previous Friday by a chariot-race running over her. Several witnesses proved to having followed the chase, which drove towards Blackfriars-bridge, but too rapidly to have seen it. A gentleman, named Carr, a draper of Finsbury, was staying in prison, his wife answering to the description of the one causing death, but as to the delinquent there is but little chance of his being detected. The coroner adjourned the inquest in the hope that the man may be found by the police.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—On Saturday last a poor woman, named Shenton, died at her lodgings in Great Peter-street, Westminster, under most deplorable circumstances. Her husband fell from a scaffolding at the new Houses of Parliament on the previous Wednesday, and when taken to the Westminster Hospital was found to be quite dead from the injuries. He was accordingly conveyed home, and the shock was so great to his wife that she was in consequence confined to her bed. The inquest was held, and he was placed in a shell by the side of her bed. She died on Saturday and was laid out and placed by the side of her former partner in life.

At the inquest Mr. Bedford said some means should be adopted at the Houses of Parliament to prevent accidents, and he thought a sheet of canvas might be placed under the scaffolding, so that men if they slipped might have their lives saved.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE STRAND.—On Monday afternoon a Chelsea omnibus was proceeding at a furious rate to round the cab stand, and when opposite the corner of Pickett's place it came in contact with a poor man, a vendor of lead pencils, and knocked him down, both wheels of the vehicle passing obliquely over his head and neck. The unfortunate man was quickly placed in a cab and removed to King's College Hospital, where it was ascertained that death must have been instantaneous, the head being dreadfully fractured on the right side, and the vertebrae of the neck broken. The driver of the omnibus was at once taken into custody, and removed to Bow-street.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. BROWN.—Dr. Brown was installed as the new Roman Catholic Bishop of "Southwark" on Sunday last, at St. George's Church. The quiet and unostentatious way in which the affair was conducted formed a mark and striking contrast to the pomp and ceremonial attending the inauguration of Cardinal Wiseman. The installation took place in the presbytery, instead of the church, and the only persons present were a few clergymen, who, after the reading of the Papal Bull, did homage to their newly appointed superior. Dr. Brown officiated at high mass, and in the course of a subsequent address to the congregation, craved their prayers, to enable him to discharge the serious and solemn responsibilities that devolved upon him. Dr. Brown bears the character of a retiring and humble, but highly endowed and talented clergyman.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—On Tuesday Mr. William Carter, the Surveyor coroner, held an inquest at the Jolly Gardener's Tavern, Lambeth Walk, on the body of Mr. Henry Appleby, aged sixty, the receiver general for the Earl of Merton. From the evidence of a great number of witnesses it appeared that on the previous Friday, when some men were busily engaged taking flocks or bee in a cald, a lad, and in an instant afterwards the animals took flight and ran away towards the Doughty-street, stopping the horses and saving the life of the boy; instead, however, of being able to do as he was the head of the animals, and the wheels of the heavily-laden vehicle passed over his head and killed him. When the jury had consulted the coroner, he had been entrusted with the day to be called, and told them the jury were quite satisfied that they had not fastened the wheels of the dray, but had left the horses without the bite in their mouths and without any one to take care of them. By so doing they had placed their employers in a very onerous position, as they may be called upon to provide for the widow and children of the

deceased. Under the circumstances, the jury had returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," but they hoped they would never leave their horses in future without some one in charge of them.

DESTRUCTIVE COSTUMERATION.—On Tuesday evening a fire of a most destructive character broke out, in the store-houses of Messrs. May, Amerson, and Sanger, nursery and seedsmen, of Kensington; and owing to the inflammable nature of the buildings and their contents, in less than forty minutes after the discovery of the fire, the whole range of buildings, together with their contents, amounting to several thousand pounds in value, were utterly destroyed. It is not known whether the firm are insured, but it is believed they are.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—On Saturday last Mr. Keely met with an accident, which will render him incapable of performing for a few nights. In getting upon an omnibus, his foot slipped, and the iron step inflicted a painful injury upon his leg.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT IN THE STRAND.—On Wednesday Mr. Bedford held an inquest in the King's College Hospital, on Elizabeth, the widow of the late Captain Rogers, R.N., aged seventy, whose husband perished at sea some years since.

On the 12th inst. deceased was crossing the Strand, near Temple-bar, when a cab ran over her, breaking her arm. The shock to the system caused death. As the evidence was satisfactory, an open verdict was returned.

MR. BEDFORD.—On Wednesday morning, before daybreak, an empty coal barge was floating down the river with the ebbing tide, it struck the centre pier of Blackfriars-bridge, and sank. Three men, who were seen on board just before, went down with the vessel, and, although their cries were heard from the shore, they perished before any one could render them assistance.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A MAN AND HORSE.—On Wednesday morning the following singular accident happened in the Strand, opposite Burleigh-street, where a portion of the road is being taken up for the purpose of repairing the gas main. A hole of some depth had been dug, in which an old man was working, when a cab which was passing had its wheel caught in an omnibus, and the horse was in consequence thrown into the hole. The poor man, seeing his danger, had the presence of mind to stay the progress of the horse by laying hold of its head, and thus gaining sufficient time to escape from the perilous situation uninjured. The horse, after floundering about, became fixed in the hole, and was, after some difficulty, by digging and the use of ropes, dragged from its awkward position, having apparently sustained no injury beyond a slight wound upon its knees.

ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An accident, fortunately unattended with fatal consequences, occurred on the London and North Western Railway, near Stafford, on the night of the 12th inst. It appears that there fell, unobserved, from the truck of a luggage train, a large bale of wool; the formidable impediment lay completely across the rails, and upon the next train (also goods) coming up, the engine and trucks were thrown off the rails with great violence; such indeed was the force of the concussion that the trucks were doubled on end—their contents scattered across the line—the rails torn up—and a passenger by the next train informed our correspondent that the road for several yards was knee-deep in corn and beans. The mail train to Birmingham was delayed several hours, and four passengers by the goods train sustained considerable injuries.

ACCIDENT THROUGH SLEEPING ON A RAILWAY.—On the afternoon of the same day a somewhat singular accident occurred on the Midland Railway, about half a mile below Chesterfield station, to John Gillard, of Dog Kennels, Chesterfield, a playmate in the company's employ. It seems that he had sat up during the previous night with one of his friends, and was down at three o'clock in the afternoon sitting on the down line of rails when a goods train left Chesterfield station directly afterwards, and some fellow-workmen who were standing a short distance off, seeing Gillard's danger, shouted to him, the driver also blew his whistle, but without awaking the unfortunate man, seeing his danger, had the presence of mind to stay the progress of the horse by laying hold of its head, and thus gaining sufficient time to escape from the perilous situation uninjured. The horse, after floundering about, became fixed in the hole, and was, after some difficulty, by digging and the use of ropes, dragged from its awkward position, having apparently sustained no injury beyond a slight wound upon its knees.

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THE ACCIDENT ON THE BUCKINGHAM-SHIRE RAILWAY—TERMINATION OF THE INQUEST.

The inquest terminated on Monday morning, when the coroner recapitulated the facts, and the jury remained in deliberation about an hour and a half. On the re-opening of the court, the Foreman of the jury said:—“ We find that the deceased persons died from ‘accidental causes’; but the jury desire to attach to that finding some special observations, which I will now read.”

“ The jury consider that, in closing their investigation as to the cause of the melancholy catastrophe which has been attended with such fatal results, they are called upon, as well in regard to the distressed feelings of the relatives of the deceased as of those unfortunate sufferers who have survived the accident, and also, in justice to the public at large, to record some special observations with respect to the events preceding the occurrence and attendant upon it, but further with reference to the future traffic of the Bucks railway.”

“ The jury find that the railway upon which the lamentable event occurred is a branch line from the London and North-Western Railway, diverging at Bletchley, to Oxford, through Bicester, and that from Steeple Claydon to Oxford is a single line only.”

“ The jury find that the train to which the accident occurred was not only an excursion train advertised by public notice for passengers to leave London on Saturday, and to return on the following Monday, but it also formed a return excursion train for passengers who had left Oxford for London on the previous Monday, as well as for those who had left Oxford and Bicester on the previous Tuesday.”

“ The jury find that the notices to the public of these excursion trains were imperfectly and vaguely drawn, for, whilst the company’s officers at Bicester construed them to mean that the Saturday excursion train from London to Oxford was to call at Bicester the officers at Bletchley construed them to mean that they should not stop at Bletchley, but go through to Oxford; and the jury consider that both of these constructions might be fairly adopted without the imputation of any neglect of duty on their part as arising from such cause.”

“ The jury find that the company’s servants at Bicester were prepared for the train to stop there for the Bicester passengers to alight; but that the engineer in charge of the train acted upon the belief that he was to go through to Oxford without stopping at Bicester, and that such a misunderstanding had a tendency to produce confusion in the arrangements, and required more than ordinary vigilance to be paid to the points and signals; and the jury consider that there was a want of adequate instruction to the guards from their superior officers as to the stoppages of the train to be consistent with the public safety.”

“ The jury find that, although there is much discrepancy in the evidence adduced before them as to the speed at which the train was travelling when it reached the junction point at Bicester, yet the engineer admits that he was going at a greater speed than he would have done had he known that he was to stop at Bicester. It appears, therefore, that, in the absence of a clear understanding among the officers as to stopping at Bicester or not, the only guides they had to direct them were the signals provided by the company, with directions for their use. That, in the present case, the signal man had used the necessary signal of caution at the auxiliary post, and had stopped speed accordingly, but the driver and his guards were misled by some optical illusion as to the white light, or ‘go on’ signal, at the principal signal post of the station.”

“ The jury find that the white light was not turned to the approaching train, yet they see no reason to doubt that the engineer and guards were, from some unexplained cause, misled by the appearance of a real or reflected light, which they believed to have been the white light signal for ‘go on,’ and that being deluded by this supposed white light, they did not observe the danger signal at the points until they had approached so near to them as to be unable to stop or to reverse the engine.”

“ The jury find that the points had been fairly open for the train to pass down either the straight line or the siding, and had been in perfect condition at the time; it is more than probable that the train would have passed to the station.”

“ The jury find that there was nothing observed by the pointsman at the time the train reached him, to indicate any defect whatever in the points. But they also find that after the train had passed the pointsman, and was discovered to have gone over the points, it was discovered that the tie-rod, which is shown to have been partially broken before, and which connects the two point rails, had been broken asunder near the screw joint, and that the heel chain was also broken, and the point rail attached to it.”

“ The jury find that these injuries to the tie-rod, the chain, and point rail, were occasioned at the momentary transit of the engine or tender over the points, by coming in contact with the top of the point rail, but whether they were so occasioned by sand, gravel, or any other material having prevented the points falling into their proper position, or whether by any indecision on the part of the pointsman as to which line of rails he was to send the train down by, or whether any slip of the hand of the points lever, or by any other cause; yet the jury find that from some cause the engine went over the points on to the straight line, whilst the rest of the train took the siding, and resulted in that awful loss of life, serious injury to persons, and great destruction of property which is now so painfully deplored.”

“ That whilst the jury find that there was not that measure of culpability in the conduct of any of the company’s servants as to warrant the finding of an adverse verdict against any of them, yet they feel that it is due to the public safety that some greater means of protection to life and property than now exists should be resorted to by the company, and that in the monopoly which railways have achieved in travelling, the lives of passengers should not be jeopardised at the shrine of interest and dividends.”

“ The jury find that a single line of railway necessarily involves more danger to passengers than a double one, by reason of the train having to pass over junction points in the one case only, and that the engineers on duty are superinduced to travel at a greater speed than is consistent with safety on a single line of railway, in order to observe the times appointed for their arrival at stations. These and other matters of more minute detail impose upon the company’s servants a degree of watchfulness and care on a single line of rail, almost superhuman; and that the pointsman in the discharge of his duties is liable, from a mere accidental slip or fall, or from want of nerve or presence of mind which is so essential in cases of difficulty and danger, to be the innocent or accidental cause of destruction to life and property.”

“ The jury therefore earnestly urge upon the directors of the company, as they value human life, and deplore the sacrifice of it, that they will cause a second line of rails to be laid down without delay, as a means of preventing the recurrence of such a dire calamity as that which has now formed the subject of their very anxious inquiry and most painful deliberation.”

At the suggestion of the coroner a recommendation was added that all the trains should stop at Bicester station.

COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN WATSON.—On Monday a Parliamentary document was issued containing some papers relating to the court-martial held on Captain Watson. In February, 1850, Captain Watson, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, was examined before a committee of the House of Commons, on the affairs of Ceylon, and denied that certain documents sent to persons at Ceylon, stating that they would be killed and their property confiscated unless they gave up some property belonging to other parties, were mentioned, were in his handwriting. Captain Watson declared that the signatures to four documents were forgeries. It was subsequently alleged that they were in his handwriting, and a court-martial was held at Colombo on the 8th April last, when he was, according to the letter of Lord Fitzroy Somerset, “ most fairly and most honourably acquitted of the charge preferred against him, and the four instances contained in it,” &c. The Judge Advocate General, in transmitting to the Home Guards the result of the Court-martial, declared that the signatures to the documents in question were forged, and that the statements made by Captain Watson before the House of Commons, with regard to the said signatures, were true and not false. The finding of the court was confirmed by Major-General Smelt, the commanding force in the island of Ceylon.

THE TEST.—A Spaniard having stolen a horse from an Indian, the latter convicted him of the offence by a very ingenious plan. He complained to a judge, who had the Spaniard, with the horse, brought before him. The prisoner, aware that the animal belonged to him, and that he had always had it, so that the judge did not find himself in a position to convict. He was even about to return the horse to him, when the Indian said, “ If you will allow me, I will prove that the animal belongs to me.” Immediately he pulled off his cloak, and, covering the horse’s head, asked the Spaniard of which eye it was blind? The robber was much embarrassed at the question, but nevertheless, not to delay the court, he replied at hazard that it was the right eye. The Indian, uncovering the head, exclaimed, “ The horse is not blind either of the right eye or the left.” The judge immediately decided that the animal was his.—Anickarbocker.

MONTHLY RECORD OF THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ITALY.

No. 1.—SEPTEMBER, 1851.

1. Progress of the Society.

Formation and Objects of the Society.—The Society of the Friends of Italy was formed in the month of May in the present year; it did not fairly commence its operations, however, till the beginning of July. The objects of the Society, as agreed to at its first regular meeting, are as follows:—“ 1. By public meetings, lectures, and the press—and especially by affording opportunities to the most competent authorities for the publication of works on the history of the Italian national movement—to promote a correct appreciation of the Italian question in this country. 2. To use every available constitutional means of furthering the cause of Italian national independence, in Parliament. 3. And generally to aid, in this country, the cause of the independence, and of the political and religious liberty, of the Italian people.”

Organisation of the Society—first, within itself; secondly, in its relations with those whom it regards as the chiefs and representatives of the Italian cause; and, thirdly, in its relations with the public.

In the internal organisation of the Society, the following things are included:—The general body of the Members throughout the country; the Central Office in London; the Managing Committee; the Council; and the Corresponding Members, or Local Secretaries. (1) Members of the Society.—The conditions of membership are simply these: the payment of an annual subscription of half-a-crown or upwards, and a general concurrence with the objects of the Society as set forth in its programme. The Society offers to its members the following collateral advantages:—The right to take part in the annual general meetings of the Society; the right to receive, regularly, on application at some fixed place in their respective districts, or otherwise, a copy of the Society’s Monthly Record of proceedings and intelligence, as well as copies of any other publications of small size the gratuitous distribution of which to members may seem advisable to the Committee and Council; the right to purchase at a reduced cost any larger publications which the Society may put forth; and finally, the right to correspond directly with the central office, whether for the purpose of procuring information on points connected with Italian affairs, or for the purpose of making suggestions to the Committee and the Council. (2) The Central Office.—Here books and documents connected with the Society’s objects are collected and kept, and here the Secretary is in attendance daily to receive personal or written communications, and to conduct the Society’s correspondence. (3) The Managing Committee.—This consists of twelve members chosen from the large body of the Council, together with the Secretary ex officio. The Committee meets at least once a week, and transacts all the ordinary business of the Society in the name, and subject to the revision, of the Council. The moneys of the Society are in the charge of a Treasurer, who is a member of the Committee. (4) The Council.—This consists of a number of members—not limited—of known name and influence, residing in all parts of the country, and representing as nearly as possible the various elements united in the Society. Stated meetings of the Council are convened at least once in two months; but members of Council may attend the ordinary meetings of Committee, and the Committee is required to summon special meetings of Council on occasions of importance. The Society appeals to its list of Council already published, as at once a proof of the catholic nature of its aims, and a guarantee of the rectitude and prudence of its proceedings. (5) Corresponding Members, or Local Secretaries.—These are members of the Society who, being or not being members of the Council, will act as the Society’s accredited agents in their several districts, receiving subscriptions, distributing information, corresponding with the Secretary in London, so as to report local progress, &c.; and, in short, promoting the objects of the Society in every possible way. The Society relies much on this part of its organisation, which, however, it will take some time to complete.

What aspect the Italian question is assuming abroad—Abroad, all the events that are happening in connexion with the Italian question—the increased cruelty and tyranny practised in every Italian state, from the Neapolitan to the Venetian; the vague rumours of alliances between the Pope, Naples, and Austria, for the expulsion of the French from Rome; the still darker rumours of German and Russian intervention for the suppression of the Piedmontese constitution, and the restoration of universal despotism throughout Italy; the growing uneasiness of the French troops in their disgraceful character of the Pope’s police, the growing coolness between them and the Pontiff, and the growing uncertainty of the French President and politicians in power at home what course to adopt—all conspire to prove that the Italian question is connecting itself indissolubly with the larger question of Free Government or Despotism all the world over.

A great thing, surely, it will be if should be decided, as in the course of the question of Italy, with all that depends on it, will necessarily be decided. And here we would request special attention to a fact which perhaps has not been so clear to others as it has been to us who have watched its indications—to wit, that the universal tendency of the British press during the last month or two has been towards the express assertion that the deliverance of Italy and of the world must consist primarily in the radical abolition of the secular Papacy. That the *Daily News*, steadfast and able advocate as it is of liberal government, should have been led to this conclusion—or that the *Morning Herald*, and other journals occupying the same point of view, should contrive to embrace it—is not to be wondered at; but that the Times should have broached it as a circumstance of peculiar significance. Such, however, is the fact. By referring to the *Times* of August 2nd, the reader will find, in an article of great power, evidently intended to turn the tide of popular delusion from Naples to Rome, a vehement denunciation of the iniquities and abuses of the Papal government, wound up with an assertion, rendered as conspicuous as possible by the aid of italic letters, that “ these will be the characteristics of the Papal power as long as it exists.” In short, as the “Abolition of the Papacy” was the cry of Caton, so the “Abolition of the Papacy” is becoming the cry of the *Times*.

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