

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The 'Moniteur' publishes a decree of the President of the Republic, appointing M. Carlier, the present Chief of the Municipal Police, Prefect of Police of Paris, in the place of Colonel Rehiot, who has been promoted to the rank of General of Brigade.

The new Prefect has published the following infamous proclamation:—

'Inhabitants of Paris.—The high confidence of the President of the Republic has just called me to the post of Prefect of Police. It will be for me an eternal honour to have been considered worthy of seconding in those delicate functions the great and straightforward policy inaugurated by the acts and declarations of the head of the state. I am about to demand from my fellow-citizens their co-operation and support, in promising them my zeal and energy. Peaceable men of all classes can only see in me a friend: I am, and I shall be, I do not say the enemy, but the courageous and indefatigable adversary of perturbations, both civil and instrumental. Protection to religion, to labour, to family ties, to property, to good, to industry, to commerce, to vigilance and rigour towards socialism, immorality, disorder, improper publications, and the obnoxious of the factions. Such will be the rule of my conduct.—National guards, heads of manufacturing and industrial establishments, fathers of families, tradesmen, workmen, assist me in the accomplishment of my mission; it belongs to the initiative of good citizens to facilitate the action of the laws and of the authority; the internal discipline of families and workshops is the most powerful auxiliary of the police of the state; our cause is the same; you wish for a protective government; we wish for enlightened liberty; moderation founded on force will, doubtless, damp bad passions. The most trying days are passed; but we must not slumber on a first success; nothing has been done and there yet remains anything to do for order and security. Inhabitants of Paris, the question now is to form a league against socialism; that is the cause of every evil. Let us revive private confidence by restoring public security; let us secure the future welfare of all by the stability of institutions faithfully respected, but firmly applied; let us be to all a rational assurance; we have therefore a right to rely on each other. You may rely on me.' (Signed) CARLIER.

Seen and approved by the Minister of the Interior. (Signed) F. BARROT.

PARIS, SUNDAY.—It seems that the effective of the French army during 1849 was 434,000 men, in lieu of the 380,000 set down in the estimate. It is not explained why the late war minister, General Rullhier, even with the excess of the Roman expedition, could have exceeded his estimate by 74,000 men, a pretty army in itself. General Rullhier promises to reduce 40,000 to 400,000 men. Whilst the new war minister is thus pacific, M. Ferdinand Barrot, the new Home Minister, is decidedly warlike.

The enemy, however, against whom he is about to enter en campagne is not Russia or Rome. The Socialists are M. Barrot's foes, and he proposes to increase the *garde nationale mobile* to combat them.

ROUGEZ ALL.—M. Ferdinand Barrot is, however, a modest man; so modest, that when the ministerial change was in progress, which was to oust his brother Odilon, and make him, Ferdinand, minister in his place, Ferdinand said and did one word on the subject to Odilon, who looked at the ministerial revolution from a stranger. Odilon Barrot had spent his life in befriending his brother Ferdinand. Will the latter be more true to Louis Napoleon than he has been to his benefactor and brother?

'THE FRIENDS OF ORDER.'—The 'Moniteur' publishes the report of the three arbitrators appointed to inquire into the extent of the losses sustained by the printers of the anarchical journals, Messrs. Proux and Boule, whose establishments were forcibly entered by the National Guards and troops on the 13th of June last. The damage done to the proprietors of the 'Democratique Pacifique' is estimated at 4,812. 50c.; the damage suffered by M. Proux, printer of the 'Vraie République' at 40,411. 61c.; and by M. Boule, printer of the 'Peuple' at 74,065. 67c.; in all 123,222. 81c.

Letters from Toulon of the 9th inst. state that several steam-frigates are being fitted out in that port to form part of an expedition against the Emperor of Morocco.

The Veterinary School of Lyons, which was closed after the insurrection of June last, has been again opened; 150 pupils have been admitted but they are no longer allowed to wear an uniform or sword.

At a meeting of the editors of the Paris newspapers held on Monday last, M. L. Dubouche, Edouard de Gerardin, Boileau, and Chatard were elected Syndics.

A letter from Montpellier of the 9th inst. states that a duel had just taken place between M. Felix Dupin, editor of the 'Independent', a Red Republican Journal, and M. Marcel, editor of the 'Echo du Midi'. M. Dupin having received a ball in the breast, the seconds put an end to the combat.

T. Pupils of the Ecole des Arts et Metiers at Angers, who revolted some time since, were tried by the Assize Court of that town on the 9th inst. They were acquitted with the exception of two, who were sentenced to imprisonment for two years.

A search for fire-arms was made by the police on Monday last at the residence of M. Hervé, one of the Editors of the 'Voix du Peuple'. None, however, were discovered.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—Last evening after post hour government made two important communications to the Assembly, through the organ of M. Ferdinand Barrot, who rose to state that the President of the Republic, using his incontestable right, had ordered the pardon of the greater part of the insurgents imprisoned at Belfort, 700 out of 1,200 prisoners are included in this measure of pardon.

THE MCK TAT, OR THE PROSECUTOR.

The state trials at Versailles were brought to a conclusion on Monday. The counsel for the prisoners persevered in their refusal to plead, not being allowed by the Court to plead the violation of the Constitution. The additional counsel named by the Court declared they could not perform that duty, as the prisoners had refused to accept their assistance.

The president then charged the jury, who retired at half-past two o'clock.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—The jury passed the afternoon of Monday and all the night in deliberation. Many of the specious, among whom were several ladies, fearing to lose their seats, remained in the court all night, or only quitted it for a short time. Outside the court large crowds were assembled during the whole of the night.—At a quarter-past seven the yoking of the bell of the jury room announced that the High Jury were ready to give their verdict. The female relatives of the prisoners were not allowed to remain in court.—The judges having taken their seats the jury entered the box.—The President warned the public that any mark of approbation or disapprobation would be severely checked. He then called on the foreman of the jury to make known the verdict.

The foreman then read the decisions of the jury on the eighty-eight questions which had been submitted to them. They were in the negative as regards Mallard, Bane, Barreau, Lottin, Achille, Delahaye, Merliot, Vernet, Angot, Lemaitre, and Forester. On the question of conspiracy to destroy or change the government, and to excite civil war by arming one citizen against another, the reply was affirmative as regards Andre, Langlois, Pava, and Schmitz. On the question of attempt to destroy the Government and to excite civil war by arming citizens against each other, the reply was affirmative with regard to Lezon, Commissaire, Suchet, Maigne, Vautier, Lamaziere, Guinard, Maube, and Frauboulet. Extenuating circumstances were only found in the cases of Suchet, Maube, and Frauboulet, and the reply of the jury was affirmative on all the questions of conspiracy and attempt as far as concerned Chiron, Dufrenoy, Fargy, Foyelle, Pihes, Buch, Deville, and Gambon.

The prisoners, in favour of whom the verdict of acquittal had been given, were then brought into court, and ordered by the President to be set at liberty if no other cause of detention remained against them. The prisoners retired without making any remark.

The remainder of the prisoners were then brought in, and the decision of the jury read over to them. It was listened to with attention by them all, Frauboulet alone making a gesture of disdain on learning that extenuating circumstances had been found in his favour.

The Procureur General, M. Baroche, then rose and called for the judgment of the Court on the prisoners.

The President: Have the accused or their advocates anything to say in mitigation of punishment? remind them that they cannot plead the fact of which they have been declared guilty by the

jury is false, but only that it does not constitute a crime or offence, or that it does not call for the punishment demanded by the Procureur-General.

The advocates who had been officially named for the prisoners intimated that they left the matter to the judgment of the Court.

The President then severely called on the accused most of whom merely rose and recanted themselves without speaking. When, however, he called the name of Lezon, the accused, with great excitement, exclaimed—You want me to speak in mitigation of punishment, but I do not think that during the trial I have made any attempt to extenuate the charges against me. Your enemies are in your hands—strike them severely, in order that some day—

The President: Accused, do not aggravate your position. Sit down, I forbid you to speak.

Pava said, I have nothing to say. I did not plead on the merits, and consequently the truth is not known to you. I take advantage of this opportunity to declare that in refusing to defend myself I acted on no suggestion, but of my own free will.

Maigne exclaimed, that any punishment would be pleasing which would render testimony to the right of the people, and serve as a protest which would protect the honour of France, their beloved mother. It is for you to see to what point you will descend in the path of iniquity, in which a prevaricating government is engaged.

President.—Prisoner, hold your tongue.—Maigne sat down without completing the sentence.

Lamaziere.—I hope the 30 men who are opposite us—

President.—Be silent. I will not allow you to speak in that manner.

Lamaziere continued to speak in spite of the injunctions of the President, and the gendarmes were compelled to make him sit down by force.

Deville.—Men like me always accept a condemnation. Their life and their liberty are always at the service of their country, they are always ready to sacrifice them for her. They do not demand the price of their devotedness.

Frauboulet said, with great emphasis, History will know the truth of this matter. 'Vivela République Democratique et Sociale!'

The Court then retired to deliberate. After about an hour it returned, and delivered its judgment, condemning Chiron, Andre, Dufrenoy, Lezon, Langlois, Pava, Commissaire, Maigne, Fargy, Foyelle, Pihes, Buch, Deville, Gambon, and Schmitz to transportation for life; and Suchet, Maube, and Frauboulet de Chalandray, to five years imprisonment; and the whole of the prisoners, conjointly and separately, to the expenses of the prosecution, fixing the imprisonment, in default of payment, to two years.

On hearing their sentence all the prisoners rose and cried, 'Vive la République Democratique et Sociale!'

President: Take the prisoners back to their rooms.

Lamaziere exclaimed, in a trembling voice, as he was leaving the court, 'As for the judges, may the infamy sit lightly on them!'

On leaving the court they all made a farewell sign of adieu to their friends.

BELGIUM.

OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS.—The Belgian Chambers were opened on the 13th inst. by the king in person.

It was stated in the speech from the throne that the country presented a very favourable aspect; that its tranquillity was a proof of its excellent spirit; and of the existence of good institutions; that it possessed the confidence and sympathy of foreign nations; and that the harvest this year was a very abundant one, rendering provisions cheap, and at the same time increasing the exports of agricultural products. The king then proceeded to declare that public attention was greatly directed to the progress of agriculture; that the efforts of his government public bodies, and private individuals in that respect cannot fail to produce beneficial results; that the progress of agriculture was, on the whole, satisfactory; the exports to distant markets gradually increasing; that the sufferings of the population of Flanders were mitigated; and that the new postal system had hitherto worked well, and that other postal conventions were on the point of being concluded. His Majesty then announced bills for the improvement of the system of public education at the expense of the state; for the amendment of the penal code; for the abolition of the punishment of branding on the body; for the total abolition after the 1st of January next, of the contract between the government and the great banking establishment, the Societe Generale; for the further organisation of savings banks and country banks of credit (without mortgage); for the revision of the mortgage system; and for the creation of establishments for providing funds for aged operatives, &c., &c.

The strike amongst the factory operatives at Ghent for higher wages and a diminution in the hours of labour still continues, and is spreading no slight alarm in that large city. Liffanatory circulars are distributed amongst the working classes, and much exasperation prevails. The arrests continue.

SWITZERLAND.

The 'Ticino Gazette' announces that Mazzini, the ex-tribune of Rome, has been expelled from the Canton of Vaud by order of the Director of the Federal and Cantonal Police, in virtue of the decree issued by the Diet against M. Mazzini, in 1833.

ITALY.

NAPLES.—The policy of the king and his immediate advisers has not changed, and every day adds to the number of political prisoners. Even those attached by interest to existing governments do not approve of this universal system of oppression, since it throws the king more than ever into the hands of the army. Prince Arcaza, the richest man in Calabria, has been arrested. A party of armed forces surrounded the house, whilst others searched every hole and corner of the building for papers and letters.

The Jesuits, who now reign triumphant in Naples, have begun their war against education. By a decree of the 27th ult., whoever is engaged in public or private instruction, must appear before a council to be interrogated on the 'Catechism of the Christian doctrine,' and can only exercise their office by permission, which simply means that the Jesuits are to dictate what is to be taught to the youth of Naples, whilst the civil law will punish any deviation from their orders. Thus it will be seen, at a moment when other religious orders are trying to elevate Christianity, the Jesuits, as of old, would debase it. These are the friends of Ferdinand II.

PIEDMONT.—In its sitting of the 8th, the Chamber of Deputies of Turin confirming the election of Adolphe de Marini at Genoa. The *Legge* observes, that Marini had been naturalised. The Chamber ought not to have confirmed the election.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid of the 7th state that at the sitting of the Cortes of the previous evening M. Olazaga declared that if the government persisted in its acts of gross illegality, he should be forced to resign his place as deputy, to avoid a repetition of the persecutions he had already been the victim of. The printing-office of the 'Clamor Publico' had been forced open by orders of M. Saragossa, the Political Chief, and the types scattered. The *emigres* of the Palace implicated in the late crisis had reappeared in Madrid, and the King's Secretary, M. Rodon, was also expected in the capital.

GERMANY.

THE MARTYR ROBERT BLUM.—The anniversary of the execution of Robert Blum was solemnised at Berlin, Cologne, and in various other places on the 8th inst. In nearly every instance the police broke in upon and dispersed the assemblies. The following is from the 'Times,' containing the usual 'Times' sneer:—'The *Kölnischer Zeitung* of the 11th inst. states that a large meeting of Radicals assembled in the Villa Colonna on the 8th inst., to celebrate the anniversary of the execution of M. R. Blum. The meeting was attended by no less than 2,000 persons in mourning, who chanted a requiem, and were being addressed by one of their number when the military and police arrived, and cleared the room with so much precipitancy that the distressed Radicals were obliged to leave their mourning cloaks and hats behind them. Another meeting was held in the Krausen-strasse. It was dispersed, and the police attempted to arrest a man who distinguished himself by an enormous red cockade; but the individual in question was rescued by his friends, who fought the police in the room and in the street.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

VIENNA, Nov. 4.—My letter of the 21st of October communicated the important intelligence that the Emperor of Russia had consented to with-

draw his claim for the extradition of his subjects who were implicated in the Hungarian rebellion. I am at present enabled to inform you that the matter is definitely concluded, the Porte having pledged itself to keep in safe custody, in one or more of the Turkish fortresses, all those refugees whose names may be mentioned by the Russian and Austrian governments, and immediately to hand the others over to the exception of those who may in the meantime have embraced the Mahometan religion—from the Turkish territories. Of course, the fewest authentic news completely confutes all the ridiculous reports, according to which Kossuth and some of his colleagues are already on their way to join Messrs. Puskly and Teleky in England.—*Times*.

VIENNA, Nov. 6.—We are furnished from official sources with some further details concerning the mission of General Hauslab to Wieden, its termination and present result. You are already aware that the Austrian envoy arrived on the 12th inst. in Wieden, where he was received in the usual oriental style by Zia Pasha. On the 16th a proclamation appeared on the walls of the Austrian Consulate, which promised a free pardon to the common soldiers under condition of enlistment in the Austrian army. The officers who returned were not only to be enrolled as privates in the imperial service, but to be tried by court-martial. Under these circumstances it is strange that with so many samples before their eyes of the ruthless fate awarded to those of their comrades who surrendered unconditionally no less than sixty officers should have given themselves up to the Austrian government. In vain the chiefs of the Hungarian rebellion, Dem, now Murad Pasha, and Guyon, strove by the most emphatic warnings to divert these infuriated men from the blind step they took, 3,111 men, embarked on the evening of the 21st on board the steamers *Magyar* and *Magyar*, and sailed for the coast of the Adriatic, under the command of General Hauslab, for Osoppo. The account of this matter in the *Wiener Zeitung* does not scruple to charge Dem, Guyon, and the rest of the rebel chiefs with the design of making an attempt on the person of General Hauslab, who was providentially saved from their machinations by the timely arrival of the Austrian steamer *Ludwig*. Equally probable is the statement that Murad Pasha issued a proclamation promising brilliant offers to all who would embrace Islamism. Guyon, who had left Wieden for Constantinople long before, is represented, as having hissed the aged consul and torn down the proclamation; but a troop of gendarmes appearing, put the rioters to flight. The next day, Gen. Hauslab having preferred a complaint to the Turkish authorities against Guyon, that officer was conducted, notwithstanding the heavy rain, under a strong Turkish escort, away towards Constantinople. All the Magyar, Italian, and Polish subjects of Austria having embarked in spite of the attempts, supported by the Turkish population, to detain them, they remained behind some 700 men chiefly Russian and Poles. Such is the official account, evidently full of lies. Letters of the 1st, from Vienna, add that the rest of the Italian legion, who were not Austrian subjects, and refused any longer to serve under Dem, these apostates they were greatly scandalized, and are gone to Gallipoli, from whence they will be conveyed by sea to Genoa. Kossuth and the other chiefs were still in the citadel of the fortress of Wieden, strictly guarded. The truth is, that the departure of Guyon for Constantinople and of the Italians for Gallipoli, was simply in consequence of the English and Sardinian ministers having applied to the Porte for their delivery; and neither Ottoman consideration for the aggrieved dignity of Gen. Hauslab on the one hand, nor the horror inspired by Dem's turban on the other, are at all necessary to account for the retirement of the Englishman and Piedmontese from Wieden.

The 150 Hungarian lussars who fled to England, and were from there sent to Turkey, have been permitted to land at Constantinople. Being in uniform, and without military passes, they were considered as deserters.

Letters from Schmitz state that one of the officers of the garrison of Cornh was lately been executed in the city of Schmitz, in direct violation of the terms of General Klapp's capitulation.

Since January, no less than 1,619 sentences have been pronounced by the court-martial sitting at Vienna.

The 'Wiener Zeitung' contains an ordinance of the Minister of Justice, Scholmerich, completely re-organising the judicial system of Hungary, which is assimilated to that already promulgated for the other dominions of the crown. One of the main features of this plan is to place the nomination of the judges, who were heretofore elected for a term by the counties and towns in the hands of the crown, by whom they are to be appointed for life.

The military commander of Pesth and Buda has published a proclamation, enjoining the shopkeepers of the two cities to remove any ill-coloured ornament that may be found in or around their shops, and to alter the Hungarian legend on their sign-boards so as to give it a German translation. Those who refuse obedience to this order are to be fined in the first instance. The same proclamation all but forbids the use of the Hungarian language, because 'it is spoken by the disaffected and rebellious.'

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—Yesterday a Queen's messenger arrived here on board the French steamship *Tamir*. He was the bearer of despatches from Lord Palmerston for Sir George Canning, and from the French government for General Apponyi. The despatches from London are dated the 9th inst. and from Paris the 10th inst. This is the second messenger who has arrived here from the Foreign Office within a week, and in the interval, the usual monthly courier from Malta brought despatches to our embassy. In my last letter I informed you that the despatches brought by Lieutenant Robbush, and dated London, Oct. 3, contained an approval of the conduct of the Porte on the question of extradition, and of that pursued by the British Ambassador, who had advised the Turkish government to resist the demands of Russia, and that these communications gave it to be understood that England would grant material support to the Sultan in case of emergency. The despatches received yesterday at the British Embassy expressed more clearly the determination of Her Majesty's government to form a defensive alliance with the Porte, should the Czar put into execution his threats of aggression. As the first step towards such a measure, orders had been sent to Admiral Parker to put himself into communication with Sir Stratford Canning, and the British fleet, under the Commander-in-Chief, is at the present moment at the mouth of the Bosphorus.

The despatches received yesterday by General Apponyi are nearly in the same terms as those from the English government. France approves of the conduct of the Porte and of that of her own envoy at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 25.—Letters received here from Wieden mention that orders have been sent for the removal of the refugees, in consequence of the insubordination of their climate. The Hungarians will go to Rousschouk and Silistria; the Italians have already set out for Gallipoli, and the Poles for Choumova, with General Wissecki, Count Bystrozanski, and Prince Zamiatki.

A letter from Salonica mentions that the new governor-general, Rza Pasha, had arrived there, and assumed his functions. Business is said to be dull, depressed—and nothing heard lately of the pirates, Foad Effendi has not yet returned from Petersburg. The Sultan has inspected all the military depots and magazines; on the 20th there was a grand review and target practice by the artillery encamped in the valley of Ali-Hey-Keni, in the presence of the commander-in-chief, and the governor of the School of Engineers. The practice was excellent.

PERSIA.

Turkish letters state that Persia was in a very disturbed state. The Shah appeared incapable of maintaining order, and an unfounded report of his

death by the howling showed how precarious his tenure of the throne was considered.

CANADA.

Our dates by the Niagara are from Montreal to Toronto to the 24th of October.

The future seat of government having been settled for the present, the departments were already en route for Toronto.

Three of the Lower Canada members of the ministry—Messrs. Viger, Vaché, and Leslie—had resigned, and no less than eighteen French members of the legislature are said to have threatened to go into opposition.

Annexation did not appear to be making much headway. An attempt to get up an annexation meeting at Quebec had proved a failure. The partisans of the movement calculated upon an increase of adherents, in consequence of the selection of Toronto for the seat of government, in Kingston, Hamilton, and Bytown, each of which had laid claim to that honour.

The league had been called together, to meet at Toronto on the 1st November next, to take into consideration matters of importance. The plan proposed to be pursued by the league was as follows:—Every branch of the league, in all the constituencies in Canada, is to agitate in its respective location, so as to induce its representative in the provincial parliament to vote for the introduction of a bill authorising the assembling together of the people of Canada, by means of delegates, in convention, for the purpose of determining on what changes in the constitution are necessary; and having done so, a measure in accordance with their views is to be brought into parliament, and, when carried, sent home for consideration to England. It is for this purpose that the convention of delegates of the British American league was to meet. An union of the North American provinces will also be considered.

Lord Elgin was in the neighbourhood of the Falls, and leading a retired and domestic life. The rumour of his going home ere long had been renewed.

UNITED STATES.

The American correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the Turkish-Russian question, says:—I should a rupture take place, a strong American squadron of observation will immediately pass the Dardanelles. I have already informed you that our Mediterranean squadron was to be reinforced.

WEST INDIES.

The 'Jamaica Journal' of the 20th October publishes lists of the ministers appointed, and of the princes and nobles created by 'Faustin the First,' Emperor of Hayti, late President Souleuvre:—

Minister of War and Marine—Lieutenant-General Louis Du'rene, Duke of Tiburon, Grand Marshal of the Empire, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of Justice—Monsieur de Jean B'te Françoise, Duke of Limbo, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of Finance—Colonel Louis Ene Felicit Salomon, Duke of St. Louis of the South, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of Agriculture—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of Education—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of Commerce—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of Public Works—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Interior—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Navy—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Army—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Colonies—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Judiciary—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Ecclesiastical—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Religious—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Charitable—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Scientific—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Literary—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Artistic—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Musical—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Dramatic—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Poetic—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Philosophical—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Historical—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Geographical—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Chronological—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Cosmographical—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Meteorological—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Astronomical—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Zoological—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Botanical—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Mineralogical—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Geological—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Physiological—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Psychological—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Minister of the Ethnological—Monsieur de Jean Louis, Duke of St. Louis of the North, Grand Cross of the Imperial and Military Order of St. Faustin, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

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clicals.

" ALL MEN ARE BRETHREN,"

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS

Hereby convene a

PUBLIC MEETING,
the purpose of adopting Addresses of Sympathy to
LEDRU ROLLIN, and his brave compatriots,
just sentenced to *transportation for life*, for having
attempted to save the Roman Republic from des-
truction by France from dishonour, and European Freedom from
the conspiracy of the enemies of the Republic and of Progress.
The Meeting will take place at the
RINGDON HALL, KING'S ARMS YARD,
SNOW-HILL, CITY,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 21ST.
The leading advocates of Democratic and Social
Reform, and the Fraternity of Nations, are invited and
requested to take part in the proceedings.

To Correspondents.

week, and also, that the petition contains no more than the true and correct answer to the question of the suffrage. These inaccuracies are not attributed to our reporter.

THE NORTHERN STAR
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1848

OUR ANNIVERSARY.

Twelve years have elapsed since the "Northern Star" first raised the banner of Abolition.

Our first raised the banner of Charter of Reform and sunshine, during these two days, that banner has been uplifted valiantly and unwavering determination amid the fluctuations and changes of the world, and this day, in commencing the twentieth volume, we raise with unabated devotion, the old rallying cry—"FOR FREEDOM AND NO SURRENDER!"

Our anniversaries are like mile-stones. They assure the distance from the starting point, indicate how far we are from the goal, and are natural, therefore, upon their recurrence.

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... to cast a retrospective glance on the past, and to indulge in such speculations on the future as may be warranted by that reflection. ...

... in order to realise fully the influence which the Press has directly, and indirectly, exerted over public opinion, and the share which it has had in producing the present aspect of the principal parties, the state of affairs previous to the Revolution, the influence of the Press on the establishment must be taken into consideration. ...

... that that period no really popular or national ...

n of opinion was in existence. The j professing "Liberal" politics, were d l to a local circulation, were under l pertizan influences, and their man t was, at all times, dictated more by r proprietor's sense of self-interest, than by s tachment to abstract and unpopular pri e. Their "Liberalism" was carefully o suit the existing market ;—the crea bolder, firmer, *national* opinion y, was an enterprise too great and urdous for them.

Meanwhile, for want of a national organisation, the energies of the people in different districts are frittered away in varied and incongruous directions, and the exertions which, combined and well-directed, might have produced a powerful effect upon society—failed, because the individualised and incoherent character of the masses thwarts the united action of the masses. Besides this, the want of some recognised authority, the absence of a common centre of the popular will and political organisation, the influence of the passions, the influence of the masses at the mercy of false teachers, the want of a common aim, the want of a leader liable to be led astray by any “one-wisp” manufactured by jobbing politicians, are all causes which tend to weaken the

It was clear that a combined national movement could never be formed under such circumstances, and, without that, it was evident that no substantial victory could ever be achieved for the politically and socially oppressed masses. The Proprietor of the *Northern Star*," therefore, resolved to create it for the three-fold purpose of creating a union, and directing a national public opinion in favour of their political and social emancipation, and in November, 1837, Dr. J. A. Macdonald, the

...in this country was presented with
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it was a time of great public excitement
Anti-Poor Law agitation was at its height
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gress of freedom abroad. At this time, it will defend that freedom, against the attacks of those who have founded calumnies of a kind which is not to be despised. Happily on the Continent and in our recognised position, British Democracy, will neutralise the venom of the attacks.

We look back with pride upon the past, and for the future. The flush and

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OUTRAGE ON BOARD OF A SHIP—At the Liverpool police-office last night, about a quarter of eight, a young man of age appeared before Mr. Hushon to report a complaint. He said he had stowed himself in the packet ship *Queen of the West*, then lying in the river. On Wednesday he was discovered by the mate, who rubbed his face with caustic, whereby the flesh on the nose was bared to the bone, and the other parts frightfully injured. Shortly after this complaint, a female came forward and said that she went to the vessel to see her husband, who the captain called her improper and ordered a row to be made to the shore, and threw her over the side of the vessel, by which she had been much injured. It further appeared, that independently of the youth complaining, two other boys faces had been rubbed with caustic. A warrant was issued, but the vessel had sailed before it could be executed. An intimation has since been given that the witnesses were deceived in affixing these facts of culpability upon the crew of the vessel.

FATAL RAILWAY CASUALTY.—On Monday last, an accident, which terminated fatally the same evening, occurred at the Pendleton station, near Manchester, to a young man named Thomas Weaver. The deceased, who was nineteen years of age, and resided at 72, Chapel-street, Bank Top, had pro-

On the day named they were returning from Bolton

At 1.30 p.m. the boat left Liverpool, in a third-class cabin. The two men took their guns with them, and there was no other person in the compartment which they occupied. On arriving at Fendleton station, a porter observed a gun projecting from the carriage window, and one of the men began looking out. It appeared to the porter that the man who held the gun had his back towards the engine, and that Weaver was in front of him, but with his head partly out. The porter called aloud to warn them of their danger, in consequence of their approach to the pillars which are erected in that part very near the line; but they did not appear to notice him; and immediately the gun barrel struck against the first pillar, and then violently rebounded against the forehead of Weaver, and fractured his skull. He was immediately conveyed to the Salford Dispensary, where every attention was paid to him; but he never recovered his sensibility, and died at eleven o'clock the same night. An inquest was held on the body on the morning, before W. S. Butler, Esq., a jury returned the following verdict:

hundred of Salford. The jury found a verdict (after hearing a statement from the company's servants similar to that above given of the gradual removal of the pillars) to the effect that the fatality was accidental. It was expressed in opinion that there had been no unnecessary exposure of the workmen to the elements.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE AT CLAY CLAY, NEAR ESHER.—Since Sunday morning last a great sensation has been occasioned in the villages of Esher and Thames Ditton, and the surrounding neighbourhood, by the discovery of the dead body of a man, in a pond, at Clay Clay, with his throat cut in two places, and his legs tied together. The following is a summary of the Sunday morning, about nine o'clock, a farmer's labourer, who had been at work in which there is a deep pond, when he observed the upper part of a man's body floating on the surface, and almost at the same time discovered an open clasp-knife, with the blade covered with blood, lying on the grass, within a few feet of the pond. The labourer went immediately to the Old Griffin, a public-house, in the neighbourhood, and, having obtained assistance, the body was got out, and it was then that the fact was made apparent, that the deceased's legs were tied together with a silk handkerchief very tightly, as also there was a deep incised wound on each side of his throat, immediately below the neckerchief. Upon comparing the knife found on the margin of the pond, it was evident that this was the instrument with which the wounds were inflicted. The body was afterwards taken to the Old Griffin, and examined by a medical surgeon. The deceased appears to be about thirty years of age, five feet six in height, of dark complexion,

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and wearing large black boots; he was dressed in a blue pilot coat, black buttons, cotton cord trousers, black vest, blue cap, black silk neckerchief, and grey boots, not nailed. There was no money or property of any description found upon deceased's person; he was a stranger to this neighbourhood, but it appears he had been seen near the spot late on the previous evening. On Monday afternoon, in consequence of information reaching Wandsworth, of the discovery of the body, and the description coinciding with that of a man named Frederick Phipps, who

had been missing from Wandsworth, since Friday last, Mrs. Phipps, the mother of that individual, proceeded to Clay Gate, and identified the body as that of her son, who was putmen to Mrs. Sumner, the Ram Inn, Wandsworth. Deceased left that house on Friday morning, and from that time was never seen alive. His absence creating suspicion, inquiries were made by Mrs. Sumner amongst her customers, and it was found that several whom he had debited with rather large amounts owed little or no-

thing. For some time past the deceased, who had always been considered a faithful servant, had drank very freely, and shown at times symptoms of insanity. He had given out that he had come into some money, and he was going to open a greengrocer's shop. The deceased, who was 35 years of age, is supposed to have pawned his watch and chain on his departure from Wandsworth, to supply him-

sent with money; and it is believed that, having spent it; and fearing punishment after the detection of his delinquencies, he determined on self-destruction.

DEATH FROM FALLING DOWN a COAL PIT. — An inquest was held on Monday afternoon at the Unicorn public house, Little Lever, Ashton-under-Lyne, on the body of Richard Waters, a youth aged fifteen years. Messrs. Knowles and Stott are sinking a new pit in Little Lever, and have got to a depth of fifty-one yards. At the bottom of the

shaft there was about six yards of water, and some men were employed raising it in buckets on Sunday afternoon, with a gin. The deceased went to the mouth of the shaft, and whilst standing there a bucket of water came up. He took hold of the rope to pull it upon the platform, but, from some cause or other, the rope got off the pulley at the top, and in falling gave the young man a jerk, which precipitated him down the pit.—A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

On Saturday night last, as a man named John Gibbons was walking along Spital-street, Oldham-road, Manchester, in company with his wife, he was struck on the shoulder by a long stick, which a fellow named Thomas Larkins, in a state of drunkenness, was whirling about over his head. Gibbons caught hold of the stick to prevent himself from being again struck, when Larkins immediately seized him, and a struggle ensued. The men fell to

the ground, and almost at the same instant the drunken brute bit off a considerable portion of Gibbons's nose, which he afterwards spat out of his mouth. The unfortunate fellow, who was bleeding freely, was taken to the Royal Infirmary, when it was found that, in addition to the piece which had been bitten from his nose, another portion was left hanging from his skin only. The pieces were replaced, and the nose dressed with all possible care, and the nose-dresser, who was called in, Mr. Larkins was taken into custody and brought up at the Borough Court on Monday morning, and fined fifty shillings and costs, or two months' imprisonment. It was stated that he was a scavenger in the employ of the corporation; and an attempt was made to show that he had been convicted some of

forfeitive terms which had been applied to him respecting his employment, though not by the man upon whom he inflicted his revenge.

Ireland.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—There appears, for the present at least, to be a decided decrease in agrarian crime, and the intelligence in the southern journals relates to reductions of rent by landlords, meetings for the formation of "Tenant Protection Societies," mixed up with discussions upon the land question. Several of these societies have already been established, and the larger class of farmers are the most active promoters. Some of the Roman Catholic clergy, as well as some members. The Catholic clergy, of Kilkenny, have prepared cards, incircled with the "Tenant's Pledge," but it is stated that their issue to the

members has been delayed, "pending the advice of eminent counsel in Dublin." An address is to be issued, calling on the landlords of the Callan union to co-operate in procuring employment for the able-bodied labourers of the union. The notification for the first public meeting of this society invites "the public at large" to attend, and closes with a "hurra for fair rents." This, and the nature of agitation is likely to make the somewhat formidable affair.

SUBSISTENT ESTATES COMMISSIONERS. Two petitions for sales have been dismissed, on the ground of irregularity, and in one of them the petitioner seeking a sale has been referred back to the Court of Chancery, the commissioners being desirous to prevent conflicting jurisdictions. *The Mercantile Advertiser* says:—"We have been informed that the value of the estates respecting which petitions for sales have been already lodged is upwards of £1,100,000, according to a rate of purchase considerably lower than prevailed five years ago."

ORANGE ABARRANGMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

the officer's room. Witness remained with the deceased until he was removed to the infirmary. A prisoner, named Crawley, said that he entered. "If that is you, Mr. Sage, for God's sake, where is Mr. Hall is, for I think Francis has murdered him." Witness had just laid hold of the prisoner. He made no observation when that remark was made.

WILLIAM CRAWLEY said that he was a prisoner in the goal. He had been in the adjoining cell to John Francis for about three weeks, and seen him every day for that period. He had spoken to him several times. On Wednesday afternoon, about half-past two, he went round the cells in the ward to take the prisoners some water. He did not at that time say anything to witness. When he had done serving the water it was about a quarter to three, and then went to light a fire in the officer's room, and returned to his cell. In about five minutes he got into the cell, Mr. Hall went and looked

soner Francis called out "Mr. Hall," several times. Witness told him it was no good calling, as Mr. Hall had gone to look up No. 1. Francis made no answer, but kept on calling. Mr. Hall heard him, and asked him, "what he was calling for." Francis said—"I want to get the utensil, Mr. Hall said—"Have not you got a signal-stick in your cell—you have been here long enough to know that you are not allowed to call for me out of the cell. When you want me always put your signal out. If the governor had come by and heard you calling for me you would have been punished for it—mind you don't do

out of his cell. Witness then got up from his seat and asked Mr. Hall for some thread, but he did not notice him, and he stood at the gate waiting for his return. He then saw Francis take the vessel into the water-closet, and Mr. Hall turned as he went to his room. The door of the closet is quite open. He could see Francis standing there and stood by the trough near the closet door, as if he were waiting for the return of Francis. In the course of a minute Francis came out, having the vessel in his left hand, and the lid in his right. Mr. Hall then turned his back toward the prisoner, when Francis rushed on him and kicked him in the side of the head. Witness then said to Francis, don't kick the officer; if you strike him again, I will kill the poor old man." Francis then stood up, and Mr. Hall crawled away and went towards his room out of witness's sight. Francis then ran towards him, and immediately afterwards witness heard two more blows struck. Witness called out to Francis, and he then turned back and opened the gate in the centre of the passage. He then broke

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he could not get the same diet as he had in the
hulks. He also said that he had told Mr. Hall he
wanted to see Dr. Baly, and he did not believe that
he had put his name down in the book, although
he (Mr. Hall) had told him his name was put down
if he had done so, he knew he should have seen
him before now. Mr. Hall passed by soon
after that conversation took place, and he heard
Francis ask when he should see Dr. Baly. Mr.
Hall told him that he dare say he would see
him in the morning, for Dr. Baly was not supposed

to see him a minute's notice, for there were other prisoners who wanted to see him as well as himself. His name was down in the book. He also said that he had seen some of the officers of the prison. Francis replied, "Yes, but I want to see Dr. Baly." Mr. Hall said, "I can get my dict." Mr. Hall asked how long it was since he had died. He replied, "When I was at the bulks." Mr. Hall said, "What a foolish fellow you have been not to ask for it before." You have done without it for so long a time, you will have some difficulty to get it now." Mr. Hall said that he had got for some prisoners so that he could write to Dr. Baly. Mr. Hall told him that he must get the consent of the governor and chaplain before he could allow him to take ink and paper. He never heard him threaten to do deceased any harm. Deceased was rather harsh at times, but not more so than the other warders.

Mr. JOHN WESTBURY, another prisoner, said: On Wednesday last he occupied the cell No. 16 in the ward. There was only a wall between his cell and the officer's room. He heard some one say, "For God's sake have mercy, and don't kill me," or, "you will kill me." Some one then said, "Yes, I will." It appeared that some prisoners calling out for assistance and saw one standing in the passage where the warden was.

Mr. JOHN DAVY KENDLE, resident surgeon of the prison, said that he saw the deceased at four o'clock on Wednesday last. He was then in his room, and quite insensible. He found an extensive lacerated wound on the right side of the head. The skull was laid bare. The membranes of the brain were exposed. There was also a lacerated wound in the hipbone, there was also a lacerated wound in the hipbone.

removed to the infirmary, and did what was necessary, and remained with him almost constantly. He never became sensible, or spoke afterwards. He died the following night between eleven and twelve from the effects of a compound comminuted fracture of the skull. There was also a wound over the eye, but the bone was not exposed. The *post mortem* examination made by witnesses proved that there was an extensive fracture of the scapula on the right side of the chest, and

above the ear; the bones were broken into as many pieces as wine. One of the fractures extended across to the base of the skull running across. The fracture also extended across to the root of the left orbit, and from thence downwards into the base, meeting the fracture on the opposite side. It was quite impossible for any one to recover from such extensive injuries.

The coroner summed up the evidence, and the jury began.

On Monday application was made to Sir George Grey, at the Home-office, to grant a *habeas corpus* to remove the convict John Francis, who stands charged by a coroner's jury with having murdered Thomas Hall, the warder, from Millbank Prison to Newgate, to await his trial at the ensuing sessions. Since the return of the verdict, at the inquest on Saturday, he has remained perfectly silent with re-

exception that on Saturday evening he asked permission of the governor to write to Sir George Grey, which was immediately refused. He was allowed to communicate with his friends, who are of the Jewish persuasion, residing in the neighbouring Moundsditch. His relatives are highly respectable, but he has been disordered by them for some considerable time, in consequence of his depraved and incorrigible habits. He also wrote to the Chief Rabbi imploring him to attend at the prison.

the purpose of administering to him some consolation. The Rabbi has refused to comply with the request until he can obtain the assistance of eight persons belonging to the synagogue, who must accompany him and be present during the interview in consequence of his being "an unclean person" that is to say, he has covered his hands with blood. In consequence of Francis being a Jew he did not attend chapel, on Sunday morning, with the other prisoners, and he

the chaplain, for an Hebrew bible, which was not readily given him. He remained very quiet all day on Sunday and yesterday, and was constantly reading the bible. The wretched murderer was tried some time since for robbery and sentenced to ten years' transportation. On Monday morning another attack was made upon one of the warders by a prisoner, named McLangten, who was fortunately prevented from inflicting any serious injury.

DEATH OF MR. STRICKLAND.—PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—A very melancholy event has occurred among the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, involving the death of Frederick, son of Sir Thomas Strickland, Bart. A Boston paper says that, "Though strongly urged to the contrary, Mr. Strickland left Crawford's Notch-house to ascend Mount Washington, in company with a friend."

reaching Mount Pleasant and finding snow, the other gentlemen and the guide returned, taking Strickland's horse, who, in spite of their entreaties, resolved to pursue the journey on foot, and followed down the brille-path and stop at Fabryan's Mount Washington-house, where his baggage had been sent. The next morning Crawford went over to Fabryan's and finding the stranger had not been there, he started in pursuit of him. They found his trail

and followed it till night, but only picked up a portion of his clothes. The next day he was found dead. It seems he had lost the track, and probably became insane in his wanderings, as his pantaloons and drawers were found in a hole in Ammonoosuc brook, and his legs and body were badly bruised. The deceased was about thirty years old, heir of large estates, and had been travelling several months in this country, with a younger brother, who returned to Rockland.

ago. He had letters to Bostonians, and before going to the White Hills had been stopping at the Tremont-house, in this city. Mr. Horace Fabyan the corpse buried in such a manner as to be discovered if his friends shall request it."

Some one calls the time of squeezing the grapes "the *palmy* season of life."

ATTEMPTS TO SAVE MANNING.

the foremost to take steps to:

The same time as the unfortunate man, and who felt that Manning was only accessory to the murder and is, therefore, innocent of the actual crime, we may mention the benevolent family of the Garnets, of Lombard-street, the bankers; Mr. Sudlow, of the eminent legal firm of Sudlow, Sons, and Torr, of the City; and Mr. Sergeant Wilkins, who have been unremitting in their exertions to save the unhappy convict.

Horsemerger-lane presented the appearance of a fair on Sunday, and the housekeepers in the neighbourhood, noted a large sum by letting seats, business in this particular not being suspended on the Sabbath.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Rowe, the chaplain of Her Majesty's gaol, waited at the court-house at the Southwark Police-court, and informed him of the disgusting state of Horsemerger-lane, especially that part facing the gaol. He stated to the magistrate that nearly all the inhabitants in that locality had raised a number of slender scaffold poles in front of their houses, to which they tied side rails, and placed planks over them for the purpose of accommodation for the public to view the spectacle on Tuesday morning. He was certain, from the manner in which these platforms were erected, that some serious accident would occur, unless the magistrate at that court interfered. So great was the curiosity of the public that many persons had paid as much as a guinea to witness the execution of a murderer. The magistrate replied such was the case he could not interfere. He was, however, sorry to hear that people should act in such a disgusting manner. He hoped the people would have more regard for their morals, and not patronise such people.—Mr. Rowe inquired that if accidents of a fatal nature occurred in any of those streets, whether it would be lawful for the public to be indicted for manslaughter?—Mr. Secker replied that he had no doubt but they would. He, however, hoped the public would not endanger their lives to witness the execution of their fellow-creatures.

APPLICATION FOR MANNING'S PISTOL.

During the afternoon of Saturday, Mr. Adams, the pawnbroker of Bermondsey, attended at the court-house, where he produced a pistol belonging to Mr. Secker, the pistol used by Mrs. Manning in shooting O'Connor.—Mr. Secker told the applicant that the pistols were pledged at his shop after one of them had been used to commit murder; consequently they became the property of the Crown. In fact all property belonging to convicts is forfeited to the Government, and he said he did not wish to retain it. He offered to give the pistol back to its owner, if he advanced money upon them in a fair way, not knowing that one of them had been used to commit murder; consequently I ought to have them returned to me.—Mr. Secker : I really cannot assist you. The property is in the hands of the Government, and if you particularly wish the pistols, I should advise you to apply to the Treasury.—Mr. Adams : There is no objection if either of them were used by the murderers.—Mr. Secker : The male convict has confessed that they were the actual pistols, and that he pledged them at your shop on the 14th of August. It has also been proved where they were purchased, therefore it is quite clear that the Crown has a right to detain them.—Mr. Adams : I will take your advice, then, and apply to the Treasury immediately.

MONDAY.—The vicinity of Horsemerger-lane prison, and all the streets in the neighbourhood, presented a very extraordinary scene. At an early hour in the morning crowds of spectators, from all parts of the metropolis, began to assemble in the locality, and the roads leading to the prison were completely blocked up in front of near to the gaol. The morbid curiosity, which had attracted them found little, however, wherewith to gratify itself until twelve o'clock, when the black timber forming the dismal apparatus of death became visible on the summit of the prison roof.—A number of workmen were employed to erect scaffolding, and to place ladders against along the front of the prison, leaving a space of about twelve feet, to be kept clear for the officers on duty. Barriercades were also thrown up at short intervals across the main thoroughfare, and in several of the streets leading there, in order to lessen the pressure of the crowd, and to prevent the occurrence of riotous proceedings, and to prevent the interference with great activity by the occupants of the houses in Winter-terrace, a row of small tenements facing the gaol. The prices rose as the demand increased, and during the afternoon large premiums were offered for places in favourable situations overlooking the gallows. Mr. Chadwick is the owner of this property, and through his agent he has formed the tenants, and has let the houses at a rent of £200 per annum, to be thrown upon the roofs of the houses. The prospect of present gains, however, appears to have destroyed all fear of future consequences among Mr. Chadwick's tenants, and there is scarcely a house in the row against which a ladder has not been placed to afford access to the upper portions of the building to occupy places on the roof. The systematic and business-like manner in which the whole affair is carried out by these Winter-terrace householders is most repulsive to all good feeling.

Mr. A. BAKER, the sitting magistrate at the Southwark Police Court, was engaged nearly the whole day in receiving complaints from the parish authorities respecting the stages erected in front of Horsemerger-lane gaol, and the great nuisance they caused to the inhabitants. The clerk to the commissioners of pavements for the Borough and Dover-road districts was in attendance, with the respective surveyors.—The worthy magistrate, after consulting the several officers of police, requested the parish authorities to procure an abatement of these nuisances, said that, after a mature consideration, he was of opinion that the New Building Act could be put in force. He should, therefore, recommend the authorities to serve notices on the owners of those buildings, and inform them that should they neglect to remove the nuisances, he would be fined £200. He thought the parties would soon clear the ground of such disgusting places.—The surveyors, assisted by Mr. Superintendent Haynes, left the court with a number of officers; and in a short time all the stages were raised to the ground.

A meeting of the visiting justices was held at the gaol on Monday afternoon, in order to make the final arrangements for the execution. Mr. Keene, the governor of the gaol, was present, and explained to the magistrates the steps he had taken, all of which were approved. The erection of the scaffold was ordered to be commenced at once, and all the necessary preparations were directed to be completed before nightfall. It was further resolved to appoint a very large additional force of police, several of the justices expressing an opinion that from the excitement at that time prevailing outside the walls of the prison, unless a very strong body of officers were in attendance, great mischief, and probably some loss of life, would take place. Mr. Superintendent Haynes, who was present, was afterwards absent, and remained in consultation with the magistrates for some time.

The "drop" was finally completed before four o'clock in the afternoon, and the noise of its erection must have been plainly heard by the female convict, whose cell it situated almost opposite. We may add that it was found absolutely necessary to barricade the windows of her apartment in order to prevent the possibility of her escape. The multitude which crowded the vicinity of the gaol was also distinctly audible in the cell, and from a remark which she made to one of the turnkeys during the afternoon, it was quite evident that she was perfectly certain as to her fate. She observed that when she was brought out she would not let the mob see her face, for she would cover it over with a handkerchief.—The reverend chaplain here took occasion to say that she was now resigned to her fate, and he says his only regret is that his wife should be so hardened. The female culprit, on the contrary, is greatly excited at her impending doom.—On Sunday evening she retired to bed early, and did not rise until late on the following morning, but she slept for a short time only. She expressed great indignation at having several women watching over her bed last night, and she said she should not do so again, for on the next night (her last) she would go to bed at all. It was hoped that the impressive address delivered by the chaplain on Sunday would have brought her to something like penitence, especially as during its delivery she exhibited an appearance of contrition; but within an hour after she had retired to rest, she was again in the same indifference. In the afternoon the reverend chaplain had an interview with her, but she declined his spiritual assistance, and as obstinately refused to have any interview with her miserable husband. She continued to manifest the same bitter feeling towards him, but inquired how he was and how he looked; and on being told that he was greatly emaciated and fastidious, she jerked out her head and said, "I am better than he."—On Monday she was still in the same indifference. Up to Monday she was not cognizant of the confession he had made to the chaplain. She has often alluded to the railway robbery, with which he is supposed to have been connected, and has declared that she was the means of saving him from transportation, at the same time expressing her regret that she did so, for she insists that he would have been hanged. On Tuesday she said she would now be a happy woman, enjoying her freedom instead of a prisoner in gaol under sentence of death. She refuses all spiritual consolation, and has written several letters which she desires shall be forwarded to her friends. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the wretched woman made an attempt on her life in the early part of Sunday morning.

At eight o'clock on Monday evening the neighbourhood of the gaol was densely crowded by parties who stood evidently taking notice of their position for the night, to await the dreadful exhibition.

[illegible]

shares, fifteen days notice of the 15th
as, however, went to Messrs. Kitchell and Co.,
I made by borrow £120 upon these shares.
I came to my home I had been released. I
me to whom I had been in the habit of doing
the party called me by my name.
"Patrick O'Connor, No. 21, Greenwood-
-End-road." It was told that £100 could
be interest was £50 for six months. I said
it was not for more than a month. They
document, which I signed Patrick O'Connor,
greenwood-street. They gave me a £100
ten sovereigns. I left and went to the
the note changed for fifty sovereigns and a
I returned home and gave the money to
There were other shares with O'Connor's
wife said I had better take them, shares,
my broker, and turn them into money.
named shares were six of the Leicester and
m, an India bond for £5 and about six
of Bordeaux Railway. I declined to com-
declared there was not the least danger, as
as dead. I put on my hat and went out,
to a broker. I returned in ten hours,
been to a broker, though I had not, who
brought me money on Thursday. She remarked
"very strange that he would not do so
she had her doubts about my going there."
the 13th, I went out; when I returned
did two persons had been returning
murder and myself, and I thought they
men in plain clothes, I then said,
as you are a woman, you are not my-
perpetrated for this crime." She said,
it me that; I shall faint." After dinner
me "You had better go to Bath-bridge,
me to take the furniture, so that we may
the mail train to night for Liverpool, and
"I went to Bath-bridge and after waiting two hours I went home
and, but could not make any person hear.
of a person opposite, and would that
had left with her boxes. I then went
to house No. 4, and found everything, ex-
furniture, taken away, and was therefore
less. In about half an hour I returned to
less, and observed to Miss Bainbridge, "My
started for the sea-side, and I think I shall
th you a fortnight." I remained there till
uesday morning, rose at six, and declared
ion of going into the country for a month
at half-past seven. I did not give the
border where I was to be taken to, until he
me a quarter of a mile down the street,
him to drive me to the South Western
I took a ticket for Southampton. I left
the Dispatch the same night. I went to
Arus Tavern, Jersey. I then returned to
Vills, where, after remaining six days, I
by Mr. Langley and others. The rest of the
ed, which was very voluminous, detailed all
with his proceedings at Jersey until his
in consequence of information given to the
appeared that the ripping child was left at
station, to be called for, in the name of
th, it having been sent from Brighton,
been sent there to avoid suspicion. The
then went on to state that on the day of
n, about half-past nine, Miss Manning
ra stairs into the back-kitchen, after par-
of some bread and cheese and ale,
a large pair of scissors with her, and
clothes from off the body. She lit a
and burnt them, an operation which was
pleted until the next day. The Albert
which the murdered man was were also
Some strange pieces of cloth were then
by his wife, and between them they tied
back to the haunches. They then put lime
body, making it wet. They were engaged to
down the grave for a considerable time,
as close upon midnight before they retired.
he burial was not completed until the next
Rose between five and six, and com-
between ten and eleven, his wife remark-
ing, "It is all right; no one will ever
be looking for him. The lime will destroy
in a fortnight." A pint of alcohol which
she purchased at an apothecary's with
the church was poured over the body after
buried. His wife explained that she was
grieved, as she had put away one of the great-
est things that ever lived. She said she should
live months in the house, put the money
interest in railway rents, and advised him
to situation at Messrs. Grover's, as that, and
in the house, would hurt suspicion. She
if any one inquires after O'Connor, I will
them, for I have a nerve like a horse." She
said that if the murder was found out she
served the same as her. She spoke at
the French revolution, and of the fine
which had been destroyed, and asked him
who had to live for if he had no money, for to
the world without money was miserable,
the murder she said, "I regret I did not read
the murder over the body." He said, "What is the
murderer reading prayers over a mur-
derer?—you should ask God to forgive you."
He said that he had never liked to have seen
after I shot him.

Some other facts, Mr. Rowe, the chaplain,
did not feel at liberty to give, the state-
ment could not be called a confession, closed as
—"I do hereby solemnly declare that the
account, as written by the Rev. W. S.
chaplain, at my dictation, is correct and
true."
FREDERICK GEORGE MANNING.
Signed in the presence of
W. S. ROWE, G. HALLETT,
S. DEAN.

OF MR. CHARLES DICKENS ON THE
EXECUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

As a witness of the execution at Horse-
man on Tuesday morning, I went there with
the object of observing the crowd gathered to
and I had excellent opportunities of doing
at intervals all through the night, and
busily from daybreak until after the spec-
s over.

At address you on the subject with any in-
discussing the abstract question of capital
punishment, or any of the arguments of its oppo-
sition. I was, however, struck by the variety
of experience to some account for the general
talking the readiest and most public means
to an intimation given by Sir G. Grey
session of Parliament, that the govern-
ment be induced to give its support to
the proposed infliction of capital punishment
solely within the prison walls, (with the
necessaries for the last sentence of law being
and surely administered as should be
to the public at large), and of most
receiving Sir G. Grey, as a solemn duty
owes to society, and a responsibility which
for ever put away, to originate such a
change.

It is a sight so inconceivably awful as
at that execution on Tuesday morning
imagined by no man, and could be pre-
no heathen land under the sun. The
of the gibbet and of the crime which
he wretched murderers to it, faded in my
the atrocious barbarity, looks and lan-
guage, the scene of the execution, the
at midnight, the *stillness* of the crime
that were raised from time to time, denoting
came from a concourse of boys and girls
assembled in the best places, made my blood
as the night went on, on screening, and yell-
ing choruses of parodies on Negro melodies,
the situation of Mrs. Manning (the "Susannah,"
the scene, were added to these. When the day
came, two miserable creatures who attracted all
sight about them were turned quivering
there, there was no more emotion, no more
thought that two immortal souls had
judgment, no more restraint in any of the
indecencies, than if the name of Christ had
been heard in this world, and there were no
good men but that they perished like the
seen, habitually, some of the worst sources
contamination and corruption in this
nd I think there are not many phases of
that could surprise me. I am solemnly
that nothing that ingenuitly could devise
in this city;—in the same compass of time
work such ruin as one public execution, and

