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FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

ATTEMPTS ASCEND OF MONT BLANC.—MONT BLANC and MARINUS have been for some time engaged in attempts to ascend Mont Blanc, but without success. After spending the intervening time in making a series of meteorological and geological observations in the Alpine region, which surrounds the mountain, the ascent was happily effected on the 29th ult. The travellers found that the design of passing the mountain by the Col du Grand Plateau uninjured, and formed the ascent of the mountain, while the latter was still in the clouds, and the party, which was now being now added to the number) encamped at the foot of the mountain. The thermometer stood at 7-10 degrees below zero. On the 30th ult. the party, which was now being now added to the number) encamped at the foot of the mountain, the thermometer stood at 7-10 degrees below zero. On the 30th ult. the party, which was now being now added to the number) encamped at the foot of the mountain, the thermometer stood at 7-10 degrees below zero. On the 30th ult. the party, which was now being now added to the number) encamped at the foot of the mountain, the thermometer stood at 7-10 degrees below zero.

GOVERNOR DORR.—The *Rhode Island Herald* says (and we regret to hear it) that Governor Dorr is suffering from severe illness, and that his friends applied for such relaxation of the severity of the discipline to which he is subjected, as is necessary for his recovery. It is true, in which the *Herald* is correct, that the *Providence Daily Advertiser* on the other hand, avers that his general health is good, and there is no foundation for the rumour of illness. One of the papers, the *Albany Atlas* says, a week since he called at the prison, in which the Governor was confined, and enquired concerning his health. The keepers refuse to answer such enquiries; they "knew no person of the name of Dorr; when a criminal was brought to the prison, they were only told the number of his cell." This was only known by the number of his cell. The *Albany Atlas* further ascertained, the keeper was asked if he would permit a message to be sent to the prisoner. This, too, evidently regarded the same person. We cannot perceive the justice or the policy of this harsh treatment to Governor Dorr, and think that a great deal of public opinion will be brought about, by which those who in the name of "forest right" may lose their choice in the State, will be made a stronger proof that he is not considered as a criminal, by those who oppose him, than this single fact: "If Dorr," they say, "will forsake his political views in favour of the public opinion of the Governor, the State, and will take the oath of allegiance to the State, an request to be released he will be released." This opinion, or declaration has been made and expressed, and is not denied. It is a fatal admission; for by conclusively proving that they do not consider

In this growing enlightenment there was hope ; but there was also, in his opinion, much danger at the present moment. HE ALLUDED TO THE PROBABILITY OF THE WHIGS OBTAINING POWER, AND THE EMPLOYING BRIBERY AND TREACHERY TO DEFEAT THE NATIONAL CAUSE."

These are significant words, and, no doubt, were used with reference to the policy adopted by Lord PORTERSCUE, while Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whose policy only differed from that of Sir EDWARD SUGDEN, inasmuch as the latter functionary used force for the suppression of Repeal, while the Viceroy had recourse to treachery, bribery, and intimidation. Had the Honourable convert to Repeal been gifted with the tact of his ancestor, he would have paused ere he thus waged deadly war against the present policy of Mr O'CONNELL. During Mr. PITT'S Government, antecedent to the Union, Lord DONOGHMORE played two parts, and played them well. He preserved his popularity with the Catholics, by assuring them that he, and he only, could carry Catholic Emancipation ; while he persuaded the Minister that he, and only he, could reconcile the Catholics to defeat. When Lord DONOGHMORE voted in favour of the Union, he still hoped that he could reconcile the Catholics to his policy ; and on his first visit to Cork after that fatal measure was carried, he met his agent, between whom and the Noble Lord the following dialogue took place :—

Lord— " Well, what do the people think ? "

Let us see what share of judicial power that party judges will retain at present on the bench. In the Queen's Bench we have DENMAN, WILLIAMS, and WIGHTMAN; in the Common Pleas, DENMAN, and WIGHTMAN; in the Exchequer, we have PARKER, and WOLFE; with ALDERSON and GURNEY, doubtless, in that in England, *eight of the fifteen, or a majority of the whole, are Whigs*. In the House of Lords, the Court of Appeal for Irishmen, but not for Englishmen mind, we have Lords COTTENHAM, CAMPBELL, and DENMAN; a majority of Whigs. So much for the English bench; while we beg to remind Mr. O'CONNELL that CRAMPTON and PERRIN, both Justices of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, are Whig Judges; and further that Mr. PIGOTT, the Whig Irish Attorney-General, for whose elevation Mr. O'CONNELL attaches so much importance, ever figured the Whig majority for oppressing, crushing, and perpetrating the sufferings of the Chartists.

If Mr. O'CONNELL then really proposes the accomplishment of *Repeal*, and really desires and requires the co-operation of the English people to effect his purpose, let him *remain* at the head of the democratic banquet. Let him *give over* *paltering* with *treachery*,—trimming for party purposes,—and vainly seeking for the co-operation of those who would gladly, nay, drink his blood! Instead of seeking to *lead* the English people on a *policy* which would

There is offered to the traders of Sheffield a plan by which they can safely transfer their small savings, in the greatest deal safer and with more security than in the case of banking companies, money clubs, &c., besides obtaining a greater dividend than can be obtained by other schemes.

It is not like that no shareholder shall be allowed to have more than four shares, so that it cannot fall into the hands of large capitalists, who have already offered to buy up every share.

It is not like Railway Companies, who have to expend thousands of pounds to obtain Acts of Parliament, who are already cleared, ready for the business, commencing sinking the pits at any time Company think proper.

The committee for the purpose of allotting shares, and of all necessary information, will sit at the Robin Hood, Duke-street, Park, every evening, from seven to ten.

Persons wishing to take shares, are requested to attend some of the above meetings. A deposit of 10s will be required on each share when the shares are allotted; the other £2 to be paid in two months.

name, as far as the Repeal Press is concerned ! it, my hearty" !

THE LATEST ACCIDENT OFF GRAVESEND.—On Tuesday morning Mr. Carttar held an inquest at Gravesend on the body of John Watts, a seaman, belonging to the ship "The Waverley," of the Sunderland trade, who had fallen from the top-sail-yard, and died of the great force on the deck, and was picked up in a lifeless state. The poor fellow never spoke up afterwards, the fatal accident causing a concussion of the brain. Verdict—Accidental death. The jury returned a verdict of "Drowned," and belong to Peel, called the Utility, John Collister, master, was missing for some weeks, supposed to have fallen down, whilst riding at her nets. It has since been ascertained that this fearful apprehension of her fate was well founded. The unfortunate vessel was wrecked, in the darkness of the night, by a steamer, on passage from Belfast to Liverpool, and the bodies of the crew, seven in number, in the depth of the ocean buried." Four were married, and had

SEPTEMBER 21, 1844.

at Shildon, in the County of Durham, on the 17th ultimo, aged 58 years, Mr. J. Crow-
stanton cutter, of the Bird in his Hand, Southern-
Liverpool-road, Manchester. As a husband
he was kind and indulgent; as a friend
and companion he was open, jovial, generous, and
generous to a member of his trade, he was upright and
frank, as a Chartist and Radical of the old
school he was an ardent and warm supporter of
liberty, and ever ready to give assistance
to his fellow-labourers, his numerous friends and
acquaintances were long cherished by a numerous
circle of friends.

TOWER HAMLETS—Mr. Stallwood lectured at the

