

Any inhabitant who is taken with a weapon of any description in his hand will be immediately hanged.

‘If the inhabitants of any place shall, united, be to attack any Imperial Royal military courier, any transports, any or single commanding officers,

The following is an extract from a letter from an officer in the Ceylon Regiment of Rifles:—‘I have just time to write a few lines to say I am preparing my small force of 100 men to meet an attack of thousands of Kandians, as the country is again

ard that there is one published in the far west,
where ink and paper are so scarce that the types are
sackened with bog mud, and the journal is printed
in a pocket handkerchief. After the subscriber has
ad the news he washes the paper and sends it back
time for the next number.

merinos, at whatever loss, will be pushed into foreign markets. This extension of supply must necessarily lower the prices. That reduction, the

on; W. J. Tanner, Egham; S. Smith, Windsor; J. B. Shillock, Bromley; T. Riches, London-street, Greenwich; Thos. Parkes, Woolwich: Ede and Co., Dorking; and John Thurley, High-street, Romford, of whom may be had the "SILENT FEELER."

are the offspring of a hot-bed, the growth of a greenhouse, tended and watched lest the winds of heaven may visit their faces too roughly, till they are good for nothing as women, at any rate, as wives or mothers.

LETTERS
TO THE WORKING CLASSES.
XXXII.

"Words are things, and a small drop of ink
Falling like dew upon a thought, produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions,
Think."

THE VERDICTS ON "DO-THE-BOYS-HALL."

BROTHER PROLETARIANS.

The Coroner's Court is, in theory, one of the most valuable of the institutions handed down to us by our ancestors. I say in theory, for in practice the inquiry of a Coroner's jury is too often a juggle and a farce. Immovable times I and you have read the disgusting verdict—"Died by the Visitation of God," when it was "as notorious as the sun at noon-day" that the subject of the inquiry had died by the wickedness of his fellow-men.

"Crown's Quest Law" is proverbially a subject of popular ridicule and contempt. The grave-digger in *Hamlet* must have represented the popular feeling in the days of SHAKESPEARE, and still—thanks to the general run of Coroner's-court verdicts—the joke still excites the risible faculties of the million. Fortunately, verdicts based on justice and common-sense have been occasionally recorded. Had it been otherwise, the institution must long since have perished. Alas!—a Government—an institution may exist—at least for a great length of time, in spite of popular hatred, but it is not possible for either to exist when assailed by unmitigated popular contempt. Ignorance and servility have too often characterised Coroner's juries; but occasionally good sense and patriotism have dictated the decisions of those bodies. A noble instance was exhibited in the case of the Calthorpe-street jury. A band of legalised ruffians, acting under the orders, and even under the eyes of the lately deceased "Lord" MELLORNE, had brutally assaulted an unarmed public assemblage. Men, women, and children were struck down, and brutally beaten when down. In the midst of the tumult occasioned by this savage attack of the police, one or more of the people assailed, returned blow for blow. One or two of the police were wounded, and one killed outright. On the inquest it was proved that the slain policeman had been foremost in the brutal attack upon the people, and had distinguished himself by assaulting and injuring even women and children. As before said, he got his quietus with "a bare bodkin," or something of the sort, and the jury very properly returned a verdict of "JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE." That verdict—boldly recorded in defence of the lives and liberties of the people—commemorated and obtained a nation's thanks and gratitude.

Verdicts based on the exact and falsehood of "Died by the visitation of God," are now less common than formerly. But even now it too often happens that juries give verdicts of a negative, and therefore useless character. Thus the Kensington Jury have declared, that the boy, JOHN WALKINS, "Died from the mortal effects of exhaustion consequent upon fever, supervening on an attack of malignant Cholera." It is true the jury added an "opinion" that the Cholera "proceeded from the insufficiency of food and want of clothing, and the want of proper ventilation in Mr. DROUET'S establishment." But of what importance is such an "opinion"? The law takes no cognizance of opinions—"Charitable opinions" excepted. If the Cholera was produced by DROUET'S bad treatment of the victims committed to his keeping, and if—as was the case—that disease destroyed the lives of those victims, it is as plain as a pikestaff that DROUET is responsible for the slaughter. Either the "opinion" of the jury is unwarranted, or if in accordance with the evidence, then the verdict is imperfect, and next thing to useless. It appears that when the Kensington children were removed, DROUET directed the workhouse messenger to tell the Guardians that his Brother was inclined to go and thrash them all. I am sorry that DROUET's "big brother" did not act in accordance with his inclination, and thrash away. Undoubtedly, the Guardians well deserved thrashing for keeping the children at DROUET'S den, long after they became aware of the infamous system carried on at that establishment. Perhaps if Mr DROUET's "brother" had been "called in" to quicken the sensibilities of the Kensington jury, the effect would have been favourable to the interests of the public. A thrashing administered to the jury might have thrashed the *claf* out of them, and induced—a more fitting verdict.

The verdict of the St. Pancras Jury, though emphatically condemning the conduct of DROUET, is still in effect the same as the verdict of the Kensington Jury. There is added an "expression of regret" at the remissness of duty shown by the St. Pancras Guardians; and an emphatic condemnation of the practice of furnishing pauper children. All very well, but did not the evidence demand a more definite verdict? Let us see.

As far back as the 8th of June last, a Report was laid before the St. Pancras Guardians, which stated that a number of (the St. Pancras) children had run away from DROUET'S place, in consequence of being insufficiently fed, and otherwise badly treated. On the 22nd of August, the Guardians received another Report, detailing the brutal treatment, and consequent illness, of two children. On the 28th of August, Mr. ROBINSON, the Workhouse Surgeon, and Mr. JOHNSON, who had been deputed to visit DROUET'S den, reported that the St. Pancras children, fifty-eight were suffering under general debility, sore-eyes, wasting of the limbs, &c. The visitors added: "The symptoms are decidedly characteristic of bad food, or an insufficiency of food." Still the Guardians (if permitted DROUET to continue his experiments, the Coroner properly described the "grub" as "nothing better than the bill-stickers' paste." One of the unfortunate boys, describing the condition of the victim COSTER, and the boys generally, said, "Coster had sores all over his ribs, and many other boys had sores about their backs and arms. Some of the boys had bruises about their bodies by being knocked about by Mr. HARDING, the schoolmaster." "The stick, with which the boys were beaten, was thicker than a candle." "Several boys run away; and when they were brought back, they had their heads shaved as a punishment." "Some of the Chelsea boys were beaten by the schoolmaster for telling the gentlemen of the Chelsea Board, that they had not enough to eat; but COSTER is now dead. After such complaints were made, the boys were put upon short diet." This boy, named WOODHOUSE, added the following heart-sickening revelation:

"The boys sometimes slept three in a bed, and when they were put four in a bed as a punishment, I have known boys so hungry that they have got over the palings to eat the dirt out of the pig-sties and the shit, given to the pigs."

These statements were confirmed by others of the unhappy children. When the evidence of the medical gentlemen is taken in connexion with that of the surviving survivors, can there be any doubt that, whereas the deaths of those who perished were caused by cholera, that that disease was caused by the cruel treatment of the victims, and that that treatment was the work of DROUET and his myrmidons? Under such circumstances, the verdict of the St. Pancras Jury was altogether unsuited to the case: a verdict of manslaughter against DROUET was demanded by the evidence, and failing to record that verdict, the Jury failed in their duty.

Again, on the inquest before the Kensington Jury, what revelations of misery were

published by the children living, and by the friends of the children dead! HANNAH WILKINS, when she visited her children, was in the habit of taking them some bread and butter, "which they eat most ravenously. They frequently complained of not having enough to eat." Her boy had been removed before he was attacked with cholera, although not until that disease was raging throughout DROUET'S establishment. A few hours before being seized with cholera, he awoke in the middle of the night in a state of alarm, and, on his mother questioning him on the subject, he said the nurse at Tooting had struck him on his nose, and made it bleed very much, and he thought she was going to do so again. This child was but five years old. Imagine what he must have suffered, when he was haunted in his dreams by the fear that DROUET'S dependent was about to repeat the cruelty of which he had evidently been the victim on former occasions. The sister of the deceased, though nine years of age, was so emaciated and worn down with disease, that she appeared to be a mere infant, when carried in the arms of the nurse into the presence of the Jury. This poor creature was so eaten up with itch, that Coroner, Jury, and all present, shrank from her, as a sight that was "sickening," "frightful," and "really awful." In the course of this inquiry, it came out that the children, when they returned to Kensington from Tooting, came back in rags and tatters. It appeared, from the evidence of one of the boys, that, when any of them ran away, one portion of the punishment was to dress them in girls' clothes. This was adding degradation to cruelty. Imagine the shame of a high-spirited boy forced to dress in girls' clothes, and made the sport and scorn of those around him. Another boy, who had run away, and been brought back again, was stripped of his clothes and kept in his shirt only, from seven in the evening until twelve next day, as a punishment. As regards the shaving of their heads, no words can sufficiently express the abominable cruelty of such a punishment. Felons and convicts, murderers and wretches, condemned to the gallows, suffer not this pain and shame. How true it is, that, in England, there is no crime like poverty!

Mr. GOODRICH remarked, after the examination of a boy named JOHN THOMAS, that he was a very intelligent boy before he went to Tooting, but now he appeared to have lost all his animation, and seemed nearly a fool—in fact, a reproduction of "SMITH," the victim of the celebrated "Mr. SQUEERS," whose establishment—"Do-the-boys-Hall"—was a perfect type of the now equally famed—perhaps we should say more infamous—Tooting Purgatory.

It is amazing that the Jury should have found the verdict I have already stated, when the evidence pointed to a decision so much more definite. When THOMAS MILLS was asked by the Coroner what he thought had brought the cholera to Tooting, the boy replied—"Want of enough grub." Mr. WALKLEY evidently concurred in that opinion, and so must every one who will be at the trouble to read the evidence. The cholera caused death—want of "grub" caused the cholera. DROUET'S remorseless avarice withheld the "grub." Judge ye as to what should have been the verdict of the jury.

I now come to the much more satisfactory inquest on the children of the Holborn Union. Thanks—a nation's thanks—to the honest jurors who, on Tuesday last, declared BATHOLOMEW PETER DROUET "guilty of manslaughter." Thanks also to Mr. WALKLEY. To that gentleman the public are infinitely indebted for the faithful discharge of his duties as Coroner for Middlesex, particularly for the able and admirable manner in which he has conducted the inquiries into this "Massacre of the Innocents." It is now to be hoped that Tuesday's verdict will bring the accursed traffic in the flesh and blood of helpless children to a speedy conclusion.

On this inquest, evidence was given of the treatment of the children, similar to that already stated. When the unhappy creatures complained they had not enough to eat, they were flogged and beaten; it appears they were even denied a sufficiency of cold water. One of DROUET'S Janissaries, named FORTER, admitted that when bread was served out to the boys, a four-pound loaf was cut into thirteen pieces; but Mr. Winch, a Poor Law Guardian, said he saw a loaf cut into sixteen pieces, a piece being one boy's allowance.

The medical evidence on this inquest is worthy the special attention of the reader. All the doctors agreed that the fatal disorder which had caused the death of 200 of these unfortunate children, was to be attributed principally to the want of proper clothing, ventilation, and a sufficient supply of wholesome food. The result was the verdict already stated; coupled with a vote of censure on the Guardians of the Holborn Union, and a condemnatory allusion to the New Poor Law. As far as it goes, the verdict is commendable, because justified and called for by the evidence; but there are just other persons as worthy of condemnation as DROUET? The persons who pretended to act the part of visitors, most clearly neglected their duty. It must be admitted that the Guardians paid a liberal sum per head, for the sustenance and instruction of the children, but they made no proper agreement with DROUET; and still more culpably, they allowed the children to remain in their misery, although they had seen or heard sufficient of DROUET'S management, to comprehend that with him PROFIT was the one consideration. The Poor-Law Commissioners are not to be held blameless. They pretend that they had no power over such places as DROUET'S den. It is strange how powerful they claim to be, when they wish to do mischief; their importance is only exhibited when they are expected to do good. After all, the system of which these men are the representatives should be the great object of popular attack until it is amended, or, failing amendment, utterly swept away. DROUET is not the only trafficker in the lives of little children, and to put an end to the unholy work of those dealers in human flesh and blood, the system itself must be changed.

The abolition of the child-farming system will be a step in the right direction, but the entire Poor Law system requires revision. The country needs a veritable Poor Law Amendment Bill. Children must be restored to their parents, and the parents—no longer separated, no longer shut up in workhouses, no longer kept in forced idleness, or set to useless unproductive employment—must be furnished with the means, and the necessary direction to restore them to the proud rank of INDEPENDENT LABOUR. Then there will be no more Tooting massacres—no more infant victims to sacrifice at the altar of the Moloch-god of PROFIT!

L'AMI DU PEUPLE.
January 25th, 1849.

REVOLUTIONS, THEIR CAUSES AND EFFECTS.—A public meeting was convened at the South London Hall, Blackfriars-road, on Wednesday evening, to hear Messrs. Stallwood and Kydd on the above subject. At half-past eight o'clock, a numerous meeting had assembled. Mr. Small was called to the chair. Mr. Stallwood proceeded to read, at the various continental revolutions, tracing their causes to misgovernment. He read an extract from Louis Napoleon's work on the "Extinction of Pauperism," by means of Agricultural Colonies, and passed an eulogium thereon as being a step in the right direction. Mr. Kydd followed in an able and eloquent address, which excited unanimous and enthusiastic applause. A vote of thanks to Messrs. Kydd and Stallwood concluded the proceedings.

THE ADDRESS IN THE LODGS will be moved by Lord Bruce, and seconded by Lord Bateman.

THE CHOLERA.

TOOTING CHOLERA CASES.—The medical officers of the Board of Health have been directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to visit all pauper institutions where children are being brought up, with the view of ascertaining their condition and general treatment.

On Saturday the Board of Health received reports of the following fresh cases:—Lambeth, 2 fatal; Newington, 2 fatal; Kensington, 8, 3 fatal; Wandsworth, 2 fatal; Battersea (Althorpe House), 2 fatal; East and West Redham, Norfolk, 11, 3 fatal; Glasgow, 39, 18 fatal; Selkirk, 2; Galston, 3 fatal; Greenock, 13, 5 fatal; New Mills by Kilmarlock, from 11th inst., 18, 13 fatal; Rothbury, from 11th inst., 38, 11 fatal; Doune, 1 fatal; Jedburgh, Kilmarlock, 6, 3 fatal; Ballycroy, 2, 2 fatal. Total new cases, 153, 72 deaths.

On Monday, the Board of Health received reports of the following fresh cases:—Wandsworth, 3, 1 fatal; Holborn Union Workhouse, 2, 1 fatal; Carleton, 4, 3 fatal; Glasgow, 110, 38 fatal; Doune, 2 fatal; Manchester, 1 fatal; Hamilton, 29, 20 fatal; Paisley, from 12th inst., 82, 27 fatal; Greenock, 9, 2 fatal; Selkirk, 6, 2 fatal; Dryburgh, 2 fatal; Old Kilpatrick, 2; Doune, 9 fatal; Logie Stirling, 1 fatal; Jedburgh, 1 fatal; Renfrew, from 22nd inst., 18, 11 fatal; New Mills and Greenbank, 21, 13 fatal; Aberdeen, 4, 1 fatal. Total new cases, 310, 133 deaths.

THE CHOLERA AMONGST THE PAUPER CHILDREN.—PAUPER OUTBREAK OF THE DISEASE.—Although the reports upon Tooting, Monday, yesterday, of the case of cholera, so far as Mr DROUET'S establishment is concerned, entirely to have subsided, it is to be regretted that such is not the case with regard to some of the children who have been removed from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Pancras workhouse on Sunday night, they found only one or two cases, and a very few cases of low fever, in the cholera wards. On Sunday night, however, a very considerable change in the state of affairs took place, as will be seen by the following official report issued from Tooting. It appears that the cholera has again made its appearance in a malignant form amongst the children removed from Tooting to St. Pancras workhouse. When Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Goringe, the two medical superintendents of the Board of Health, visited St. Panc

fish sloop *Neva* was wrecked on the 11th whilst endeavouring to enter the port of and six out of nine, of which her crew was unfortunately perished. The captain of the steamer, of the Republican steam navy, in danger to which the British sloop was dispatched a boat with seven picked men on board, but unfortunately the boat was driven out of the seven were drowned.

ODIVIN SANDS.—Vast quantities of wreck have been thrown on the Goodwin, it is expected to be a great loss on these terms, but about thirty nets have also been recovered, packed in a manner to those used by the Yarmouth fishermen, and it is feared that one of these vessels, which usually carry a great number of hands, will be lost in proceeding to the fisheries and S. End.

RENT IN HIGH LEEK.—A paragraph has appeared in the papers lately detailing the case of the elopement and marriage of a gentleman—a resident, it is said, of this parish (Enville)—to a young woman of some attractions, but of a low rank in the parents reside at Cambridge, where she was formed some twelve or eighteen years ago. While her lordship was pursuing his studies at that university. We believe that the lady referred to is the Earl of Stamford and his son, and that the youthful pair, after their marriage, proceeded to pass the honeymoon in Italy, as may be supposed, has been the object of much surmise and not a little animadversion; and we believe that the young lady is very amiable and accomplished, and that her parents are respectable persons of Cambridge, but lacking the good fortune, both of which have been shown by the distinguished alliance of one of the sons of the nobility of this country.—*British*

EXTINCTION OF PAUPERISM.

BY FRANK NAPIER, LONDON.

CHAPTER I.

The wealth of a country depends upon the prosperity of agriculture, the development of commerce at home and abroad, and a just and equitable distribution of the revenue. There is not one of these different elements of prosperity which is not undermined in France by an organic defect. All independent minds acknowledge it. They differ only in regard to the remedies to be applied.

A consequence of the extreme inequality of property tends to ruin agriculture; and yet the retention of the law of Primogeniture, which maintained the great estates and favoured the cultivation of the soil, is now an impossibility. We may congratulate ourselves in a political point of view that it is so.

Textile-Labour. The source of all wealth, has neither system, organisation, nor aim. It is like a machine working without a regulator, and totally unconcerned about its moving power. Crushing between the wheels of a vast machinery, it produces the country, crowds the population into narrow spaces without mind and body, and finally, casts into the street when it no longer requires them, those men who, to gain something, have sacrificed strength, youth, and existence. Take a veritable Saturn, manufacturing industry devours its children and lives but upon their death. It is, however, to ward off these evils, subject to an iron yoke, deprive it of that liberty on which it alone flourishes, and in one word say it, because it slays others, without calculating the immense benefits it confers? We believe that it will be sufficient to cure its rancid and avariciousness. It is urgent to do so, for society is no fictitious being. It is a body composed of flesh and bone which cannot prosper, unless all its component parts are in a state of perfect health. We must have an efficacious remedy for the evils endured by industry. The welfare of the country, the voice of humanity, and the imperative demand of government imperatively demand it.

Home Commerce.—Sufferers, because industry produces too much in comparison with the slender demand it gives to the producer, whilst agriculture does not produce sufficient. The nation is thus composed of producers who cannot sell, and of famished consumers who cannot buy. The loss of balance causes the government here, as in England, to go to China in search of some thousands of consumers, whilst there are millions of French, or English, who are stripped of everything, and who, if they could purchase sufficient food and clothing, would create a commercial movement more considerable than that caused by the most advantageous treaties.

Foreign Commerce.—The causes which affect our exports are too closely allied with politics to speak of them here. It is sufficient for us to say, that the quantity of merchandise which a country exports, is always in direct relation with the number of bullocks which it can discharge against its enemies when its honour or dignity commands it.

The events which occurred in China, sufficiently attest that truth.

We will now speak of

TAXATION.

France is one of the most highly taxed countries in Europe. It might be, perhaps, the richest country if the public revenue was distributed in the most equitable manner. The levying of taxes may be compared to the levelling of a mountain. The loss of balance causes the government here, as in England, to go to China in search of some thousands of consumers, whilst there are millions of French, or English, who are stripped of everything, and who, if they could purchase sufficient food and clothing, would create a commercial movement more considerable than that caused by the most advantageous treaties.

The distribution alone makes all the difference. When it is regular and equitable, abundance is created. When it is prodigal and impartial, scarcity is the result.

The same effects are produced by a good or a bad administration. If the taxes annually levied from the people are expended in the most judicious manner, such as in the creation of seminaries, the erection of sterile monuments, and the support of an army in times of peace, more expensive than that which conquered at Austerlitz, then taxation becomes a crushing burden; it exhausts the country by taking without returning. But if the money is expended in the national resources were employed in creating new elements of production, in re-establishing the equilibrium of wealth, in abolishing misery, in stimulating and organising labour, and, in short, in curing these evils which our civilisation brings in its train, then taxation would become for our citizens, as a minister said one day from the tribune, the very best of all investments.

In the budget we must find the first starting point of any system which has for its aim the amelioration of the working classes. To seek it elsewhere is a chimera.

Savings Banks are no doubt useful to the better class of workmen, they afford them an opportunity of making an advantageous use of their savings, or superfluities; but to the numerous class who have no superfluity, and consequently no means of saving, the system is altogether worthless. To seek to mitigate the wretchedness of men who live on a scanty pittance, by proposing that they shall annually put aside something which they have not got, is either a derision or a folly.

What should be done? Here it is—our law of equality relative to the division of property ruins agriculture. This inequality must be remedied by an association, which shall re-create the original arm shall re-create great estates and increase cultivation, without causing any disadvantage to our political principles. Manufacturing industry continually draws the populations into towns, and enervates them. We must recall those into fields, who are too numerous in towns to invigorate their minds and bodies in the country.

The working classes possess nothing. We must make them proprietors of the soil. They possess no wealth save in their arms. We must employ these, so as to make them useful to all.

The working classes are like Helots in the midst of a Sybarite people. We must give them a position in society, and bind their interests to the soil. Finally, the working classes are without organisation, attachments, rights, or prospects. We must give them both rights and future prospects, and elevate them in the scale of society by combination, education, and discipline.

CHAPTER II.

To accomplish a project so worthy of the democratic and philanthropic age, we need, as necessary for the general well-being, and so useful to the repose of society, three things are necessary—1st, A law. 2nd, The advancement of funds from the budget. 3rd, Organisation.

1. THE LAW. There are in France, according to official agricultural statistics, 3,190,000 acres of uncultivated land belonging to government, to boroughs, or individuals. These heaths, commons, or pasture lands yield a very small rent of eight francs an acre. The claimants desire to have a portion of these lands sold belonging in right to the working association, on condition that they annually pay to the actual proprietors the same amount which they receive now. Let them consign the title deeds to the State, and the State will give them a portion of the land, and the remainder will be either made up or occupied by the State, the one operating upon the other.

The means will have been discovered of mitigating misery by enriching the country. So as to avoid the reproach of exaggeration, we will suppose that two thirds of these nine millions of acres can be given up to the association, and that the remainder will be either made up or occupied by the State, the one operating upon the other.

The means will have been discovered of mitigating misery by enriching the country. So as to avoid the reproach of exaggeration, we will suppose that two thirds of these nine millions of acres can be given up to the association, and that the remainder will be either made up or occupied by the State, the one operating upon the other.

This work would be rendered possible by the creation of agricultural colonies, which when scattered all over France would form the basis of a single and vast organisation, of which all the poor workmen must be members although not individual proprietors.

2. THE ADVANCE OF FUNDS. The necessary advance of money for the creation of these colonies ought to be furnished by the State. According to our estimate, three hundred millions of francs or £12,000,000 payable in four years, would be required.

After the lapse of that time these colonies, by affording the means of existence to a great mass of workmen, would be a direct benefit. At the end of ten years the Government might levy a land tax of eight millions of francs or £320,000, without counting the natural increase of the colonies, which will always augment in proportion to the number which expands with the general comfort of the people.

This advance of three hundred millions of francs would not be a sacrifice, but a magnificent investment of money, and could the State on contemplating the grandeur of the object, refuse it, whilst annually expending for the same purpose, in preventing or punishing attacks made upon property, whilst sacrificing every year three hundred millions of francs in teaching the trade of soldiering, and whilst proposing an expenditure of one hundred millions of francs in the construction of new prisons, in short, the nation looks to the invaders of France, which it thought it paid one thousand millions to emigrate.

It is on the fortifications that France has expended three hundred millions of francs; will that nation, four years to abolish pauperism, to relieve the community of the enormous burdens, imposed by pauperism, and to augment the territorial wealth by more than one thousand millions?

3. ORGANISATION.

The unorganised mass are nothing, united they are everything; without organisation they can neither speak themselves, nor make others understand them; they cannot even receive or act upon a common impulse.

On the one hand, the voice of twenty millions of men, uttered over a vast territory, is lost in the air; on the other, there is no language sufficiently strong and persuasive to spring from a central point, and bear to twenty millions of consciences without being recognised mediators the severe doctrines of power. The reign of castes is over. They can only govern by the masses. They therefore need a system to organise them, so that they may be able to wish to form, and discipline them, so that they may be directed towards, and enlightened upon their real interests.

To govern, means no longer to rule the people by violence and physical force, but the art of conducting them towards a more glorious future, by appealing to their reason and feelings.

But since the masses need instruction, and the government requires to be restrained, and even enlightened, as to the interest of the greatest number, it is absolutely necessary that there should be in society two equally powerful elements, the action of power upon the mass, and the reaction of the mass upon power.

These separate influences cannot act without collision, except through mediators, who at once possess the confidence of those whom they represent, and the confidence of those whom they represent.

These mediators would possess the confidence of the first, the moment they were freely elected by them; and they would deserve the confidence of the second, the moment they filled an important place in society; for one may say in general, that man is in society which the functions he performs obliges him to be. Guided by these considerations we wish to create between the workmen and their employers, an intermediate class enjoying rights legally recognised, and elected by the whole mass of workmen.

This intermediate class would form the corps of managers or overseers. We should like all the working-men to assemble in their respective communes every year, and proceed to the election of their representatives or overseers in the proportion of one to every ten workmen. Good conduct would be the sole qualification.

Every manufacturer, or farmer, or any tradesman whatever should be compelled by law to have a manager whenever he employed more than ten workmen, and to pay him double the amount of a common workman.

These managers would perform amongst the working classes the same duty that non-commissioned officers do in the army, they would compose the first step in the social hierarchy, stimulating the laudable ambition of all by showing them a recompense easy to be obtained.

To ameliorate the condition of men, you must always place before them the same duty, the same object, which may at once be honourable and honourable.

The question of giving an impulse to the mass, of enlightening them, of appealing to them, and of causing them to act, is found to rest simply in the relation which one bears to ten.

Suppose there are twenty millions of men, who exist by labour alone, there would be two millions and a half managers or intermediate agents, to whom they could appeal with greater confidence, because they participate at once in the interests of those who obey, as well as in those who command.

These managers would be divided into two classes. The first would belong to private industry, the second would be employed in the agricultural establishments; and we repeat that this different mission would be the result of the right of direct taxation by all the working-classes.

CHAPTER III.

Let us suppose that the three preceding measures have been adopted. The twenty-five millions of acres of uncultivated land, which we have divided into four parts of the agricultural area of France is their property, supposing they did, as they most assuredly would in the end, purchase the actual proprietorship.

In each department of France, and in the first instance, the manager, the overseer, the non-commissioned officer, would be established, offering food, education, religious instruction, and work, to all who required them, and God knows the number is great in France. These charitable institutions, in the midst of a selfish world, abandoned to the forces of nature, ought to be to the poor, what the beneficial effect of those monasteries which flourished in the middle ages, in the bosom of forests, amidst warlike men and serfs, forming the germs of enlightenment, peace, and civilisation.

There being but one national association, the unequal distribution of the uncultivated land, and even the limited quantity in certain districts, would be no obstacle.

The poor of one department could remove to the place of the next; or cultivated lands might be purchased which, although unprofitable to individuals, might be advantageous to an association.

The equal benefit of combination arises from the equal distribution of aid, and the mitigation of misery, without that constant exodus of humanity being added, "Oh! the pauper does not belong to my parish."

Agricultural colonies would have two ends to fulfil. The first would be to support a vast number of poor by employing them in the cultivation of the soil, &c. The second would be to afford a temporary refuge to the floating mass of workmen, whom the prosperity of trade once called into activity, and whose stagnation or the improvements in machinery, plunged them into the deepest indigence.

All those who were out of work, would find in these colonies means of employing mind and body for the benefit of the entire community.

Thus there would be in these colonies, independent of the men, women, and children, strictly necessary for farm labour, a great number constantly employed in new lawns, and in erecting establishments for the old and infirm.

The advances made to the association on its ulterior profits would allow of the employment of a considerable capital in these necessary expenses.

When private industry required hands, it would seek them at these central depots, and it is clear that the working-man who was always sure of finding living in the agricultural colonies, would not find of private employment, unless the latter presented greater benefits than the former; hence a remunerative scale of wages would always be maintained.

To stimulate an exchange, as well to excite the emulation of the workmen, a levy would be made on the profits of each colony, to create a capital for each workman. A real savings bank would thus be formed, from which the workman, at the moment of his departure, would draw the balance due to him. This would be regulated by the length of his employment, his zeal, and his good conduct.

The labouring man would be able to amass, in a few years, a sum sufficient to ensure his living during the remainder of his life, even out of the colony.

Finally, above the directors, managers, and workers, there would be a governor for each colony. He would be nominated by the united directors and managers.

The administration would be composed of the governor, one-third of the directors, and two-thirds of the managers.

Every year the accounts would be published, laid before a general assembly of workmen, and submitted to the approval of the directors and managers, who would likewise have the right to discharge the manager or directors who had exhibited any incapacity.

Every year the governors of colonies would have to present to Paris, and to the president of the Ministry of the Interior, a report on the means of employing their funds, for the general benefit of the association.

Every beginning is difficult. Thus we have not discovered the means of creating these agricultural colonies, without at the same time, without establishing camps, in the outset, our workmen would be in barracks like our troops.

It will be understood that as soon as the receipts surpass the expenses the barracks would be replaced by more healthy buildings, erected according to a national plan, and equally beautiful.

Necessary buildings would then be added to afford the members of the colony and their children both civil and religious instruction. Finally, vast hospitals would be built for the infirm, and for those whose age made labour impossible.

A severe discipline could reign over these colonies. Life would there be salutary but rough, for their object is not to hatch idlers but to enable men by healthy and remunerative labour, as well as by moral education. The workmen and their families would be treated in the simplest manner possible.

Lodging, food, and clothing would be regulated by the army tariff, for military organisation is the only one which is based at once on the comfort of all its members and the strictest economy.

These establishments, however, would not be military, they would not be from the army its admirable order, and that would be all.

The army is simply an organisation. The working class would form an association. These two bodies differ in principle and object.

The army is an organisation which, requiring to be exacting, and with providing the command of the chief, ought to have for its basis a hierarchy, beginning from above.

The working classes form an association, whose leaders would have no other duties except to regulate and execute the general will, its hierarchy would then result from election.

Thus, whilst we propose, then, has no connexion with military colonies. So as to make our system more palatable, we are about to glance at the probable receipts and expenses of an agricultural colony.

The calculations are based on official returns. Every one who understands the difficulty of drawing up such a budget, can see that we are not content with a detailed appreciation of the rent of land.

We do not pretend to have foreseen all.

The best provision, says Montesquieu, is to try and not see too much.

But if our figures may give rise to various interpretations, let us say that we are not content with a detailed appreciation of the rent of land.

Our figures may give rise to various interpretations, let us say that we are not content with a detailed appreciation of the rent of land.

Our figures may give rise to various interpretations, let us say that we are not content with a detailed appreciation of the rent of land.

Our figures may give rise to various interpretations, let us say that we are not content with a detailed appreciation of the rent of land.

Our figures may give rise to various interpretations, let us say that we are not content with a detailed appreciation of the rent of land.

Our figures may give rise to various interpretations, let us say that we are not content with a detailed appreciation of the rent of land.

Our figures may give rise to various interpretations, let us say that we are not content with a detailed appreciation of the rent of land.

Our figures may give rise to various interpretations, let us say that we are not content with a detailed appreciation of the rent of land.

Our figures may give rise to various interpretations, let us say that we are not content with a detailed appreciation of the rent of land.

lony would have its receipts and expenses progressively increasing.

The receipts, without counting the first government advances, would be composed of the periodical augmentations of 3,500 acres, and their annual increase in value; for admitting that each acre yields one hundred and ninety-five francs, the lands would not produce that amount, except at the end of three years.

That is to say, each acre after having cleared would yield the first year sixty-five francs, the second year hundred and thirty, and each succeeding year one hundred and ninety-five francs.

As for the expenses independent of the first outlay, the expenditure would be continually renewed, such as for the payment of 1781 workmen and 120 families, the rent due to boroughs or individuals, seeds, out-houses, management, and 7,124 beasts to purchase. Besides there would be each year a regular increase in expenses caused by the maintenance of one hundred and twenty new families, and the erection of barracks to receive them.

Each workman would receive the pay of a soldier, and each family, that of three workmen. Clothing would be cheaper for the working men than for the soldier; but we will calculate it at the market price.

Each man would annually cost, including everything, three hundred and eighty francs.

The managers would receive that of non-commissioned officers; the directors that of officers; and the governor that of a colonel.

Until the colony yielded profit, all the workmen would be lodged in barracks constructed like military ones. These barracks, healthy constructions, built on a small scale, would contain ten men and their overseers, or one family.

In many departments there are similar barracks near the sugar manufactories. In making the calculation, we have placed at the end of the book, it would be found that with an advance of three hundred millions of francs, the receipts and expenses of our colonies would at the end of twenty-three years be as follows:—

Annual receipts ... francs 1,194,804,800
Expenses 378,022,278

Profit 816,782,522
296,040 families and 159,166 poor workmen would be supported. France would be enriched by twelve millions of cattle. Finally the government might pay on the rough income according to the present rates, about thirty-seven millions of francs.

CHAPTER V.
REVIEW.

In the summary view we have given of the benefits, we have the truth, for the cultivation of a fourth part of the uncultivated lands would not only increase by a quarter the rough revenue of France, but this increase of wealth would give to all branches of national industry an immense stimulus, which is more easy to understand than explain in all its details.

Not only would these colonies prevent in twenty years, more than a million of human beings from languishing in misery, not only would they support a host of workmen in connexion with agriculture, but the annual exchange of 800 millions of francs would be made for other workmen, and increase consumption and improve the home market.

This demand would present an outlet for all the fruits of industry more considerable than the most advantageous commercial treaties could effect, because the 800 millions of francs value, surpasses by 150 millions the value of all our exports, which only amount to 644 millions of francs. To make this reasoning more apparent and to show the vast importance of the home market, let us suppose these agricultural colonies were not within our territorial boundaries, but separated from the continent by an arm of the sea, and that the customs-house was at the mouth, and that they were nevertheless compelled to have no commercial dealings except with France.

It is clear that if their agricultural produce realised profits of 800 millions of francs; that sum would be exchanged for various continental products.

We believe, that increased home consumption favoured by the general augmentation of wealth and comfort, would remedy more than anything else, those evils of which certain classes complain, and above all that it would diminish by one half, the production of the vine growers by making their vines cheaper.

In fact it may be presumed that these colonies from the nature of the soil, will produce grain and cattle, rather than wine. But by augmenting the quantity of wheat, and of flesh meat, they would lead to the consumption of common necessities, and increase consumption by putting them within reach of the working classes.

On the other hand, the increased comforts of society would add to the number of those who could drink wine, and consequently improve general consumption.

France produces 38,753,223 hectolitres of wine, without counting brandy.

It consumes 23,578,248
Exports 1,351,077

Total 24,929,325
Deduct this sum from the production, and there will remain 11,353,228 hectolitres unemployed.

These figures demonstrate, not only the mischief but the remedy. They prove the superiority of the home market over the foreign, for if through the means we have pointed out the stimulus given to the home market would only increase consumption, by one-tenth part, which is not improbable, the increase would be 2,387,324 hectolitres which is double our exportation.

On the other hand, if our government succeeded, and we were far from anticipating it, in increasing our exports, the part of that augmentation would only be 270,334.

Labour which creates easy circumstances, and those again which add to consumption, form the real basis of a nation's prosperity. The first duty, then, of a wise and able minister, is to endeavour by improving agriculture, and the condition of the masses, to increase home consumption which is now very far from its height.

Speaking statistically, each inhabitant of France annually consumes 271 hectolitres of wheat and barley which make 328 rations of bread per head per annum; of vegetables, 100 rations of vegetables; of wine, 100 rations of wine; of sugar, 34 kilograms.

This means humanly speaking that there are in France millions who eat neither bread, meat, nor sugar, and who drink no wine.

The rich consume 365 rations of bread instead of 328; 150 kilograms of meat instead of twenty; 200 kilograms of wine instead of 100; and six kilograms of sugar instead of three and two-thirds.

We do not produce sufficient, we do not consume enough.

Instead of seeking consumers in China let us increase our territorial wealth. Let them employ all the idle arms for the benefit of all the wretched and industrious, and let them not forget that France, which has been so richly endowed by Heaven, contains within herself all the elements of prosperity.

It is a stigma upon our civilisation to think that the masses of our country are so wretched, that they should be in rags and perishing from want, amidst manufacturing produce which cannot be sold, and agricultural supplies which cannot be consumed.

To sum up. The system which we propose is the most able political economists of the last half century.

In Mr. Guizot's Statistical and Official Agricultural Report, page xxviii, the minister declares that the greatest progress to be obtained is by reclaiming the waste lands which do not yield more than eight francs per acre. Our project realises that idea.

Every man animated by a love for his species demands justice for the working classes, who seem to be disinherited of all the benefits of civilisation. Our project confers upon them all that is calculated to improve the condition of man, comfort, education, and the highest of all, which is afforded every one of elevating himself by his own merit and industry.

Our organisation tends to nothing less than the making, in the course of a few years, the poorer classes the richest association in all France.

Now the reward of labour is left to chance or violence. The master either oppresses, or the workmen revolt.

According to our system wages would be fixed, as all human things ought to be regulated, not by force, but according to the just equilibrium established between the wants of those who toil and the necessities of those who provide work.

In the present day all flock to Paris, which as a centre absorbs all the energies of the country, our system without injuring the centre, would carry life to the furthest extremities by bringing into action eighty-six new systems, working under the direction of the government.

What is wanted to realise such a project? One year's exertion to procure the land, and then given to America, or an expense equal to that employed on the fortifications of Paris.

This advance would after twenty years, bring back to France one thousand millions, to the working classes eight hundred millions and a revenue of the most robust health, and the clothes they most desired a most poor and emaciated appearance.

Mr. BAKER continued.—I am not aware that the children had flour used for making their porridge at Tooting.

The CONROUX.—The fact is that such gruel was nothing better than a bill-sticker's paste; as there can be no wonder, under such a diet, that the children have pot-bellies and are emaciated. Can you tell the jury the cause of the outbreak of cholera at Tooting?

Mr. BAKER.—When I went down on the Tuesday I went into the school-room, and I was at once struck with the atrocious smell, and directed the master to open the windows, which face the north-east. The master said it would be no cold, and

added that the wind had been blowing from the north-east for some time. I then went to the windows. The windows had been closed, and the children had themselves produced the poison which destroyed them. That, in my opinion, was the main cause.

Mr. EDWARD PRY, agent to the directors of the Poor of St. Pancras, was called to show what the computed cost of the children was in the workhouse previous to their removal to Tooting, which amounted to 3s. 7d. per week.

JOHN WOODHOUSE, one of the boys, was next examined.—He said: I was sent to Mr. Drouet's from St. Pancras workhouse in May last. I have been at Tooting about two months. None of the St. Pancras boys had the itch when they went there. Coster had sores all over his ribs, and many other boys had sores about their necks and arms. Some of the boys had bruises about their bodies by being knocked about by Mr. Harding, the schoolmaster. A boy named Harris was violently beaten by the schoolmaster with a thick stick for telling his mother that he had been previously ill-used. A nurse, who overheard the conversation, told the schoolmaster. The stick with which the boys were beaten was thicker than that cane. Harris complained to Mr. Drouet of having been violently beaten, and Mr. Drouet told Mr. Harding he would not allow it.

Several boys ran away, and when they were brought back they had their heads shaved, as punishment. When the gentlemen came to visit us we had clean shirts put on. When the gentlemen asked us if we had enough to eat, we all, except two or three, said "No." We had not enough bread to eat. We only had bread every other day for dinner. I do not think we had the proper quantity allowed to eat. We had a knife and fork at dinner, and those who had not got them, ate their dinners the best way they could. We always had gruel for breakfast, and I think it was made with flour and water. I never had bread and milk there. We always had meat on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, but I do not think the boys had a proper allowance of meat. The soup days are the best dinners. The St. Pancras food is far better than at Tooting, and we get more to eat here. I would sooner be here than at Tooting. Some of the Chelsea boys were beaten by the schoolmaster for telling the gentlemen of the Chelsea Board that I went out to work as a boy-making in the summer, with twenty-four other boys, in Mr. Watkins' fields. I received no wages for it, nor do I know if any one else did. The boys sometimes slept three in a bed, and when they wet the bed they are put four in a bed as a punishment. We had cold of wind and cold, with our backs underneath. I have known boys so hungry that they have got over the palings to eat the stuff out of the pig-tubs and the wash given to the pigs.

THOMAS WOODS, another boy ten years of age, said: I would sooner be at St. Pancras workhouse than at Tooting. We had not enough bread to eat there. We did not have enough bread there. When the gentlemen came and asked us if we had enough to eat, I said "No." I know where the log-bow was, and have seen boys go and pick things out of it and eat them because they were hungry.

JAMES ASHROPP, aged sixteen, examined.—He complained of the insufficiency of food. We were not warm enough, as the clothes given us were not sufficiently good. I was afraid to complain of not having enough food, because the girls said, if I came home from Tooting, I went out to work as a boy-making in the summer, with twenty-four other boys, in Mr. Watkins' fields. I received no wages for it, nor do I know if any one else did. The boys sometimes slept three in a bed, and when they wet the bed they are put four in a bed as a punishment. We had cold of wind and cold, with our backs underneath. I have known boys so hungry that they have got over the palings to eat the stuff out of the pig-tubs and the wash given to the pigs.

THOMAS WOODS, another boy ten years of age, said: I would sooner be at St. Pancras workhouse than at Tooting. We had not enough bread to eat there. We did not have enough bread there. When the gentlemen came and asked us if we had enough to eat, I said "No." I know where the log-bow was, and have seen boys go and pick things out of it and eat them because they were hungry.

JAMES ASHROPP, aged sixteen, examined.—He complained of the insufficiency of food. We were not warm enough, as the clothes given us were not sufficiently good. I was afraid to complain of not having enough food, because the girls said, if I came home from Tooting, I went out to work as a boy-making in the summer, with twenty-four other boys, in Mr. Watkins' fields. I received no wages for it, nor do I know if any one else did. The boys sometimes slept three in a bed, and when they wet the bed they are put four in a bed as a punishment. We had cold of wind and cold, with our backs underneath. I have known boys so hungry that they have got over the palings to eat the stuff out of the pig-tubs and the wash given to the pigs.

THOMAS WOODS, another boy ten years of age, said: I would sooner be at St. Pancras workhouse than at Tooting. We had not enough bread to eat there. We did not have enough bread there. When the gentlemen came and asked us if we had enough to eat, I said "No."

