

THE LAND!
TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

My Friends, I have frequently told you that the Land in its present state, compared to the state it was brought to, was precisely what a slave is to a free man. I have frequently told you that the Land in its present state, compared to the state it was brought to, was precisely what a slave is to a free man. I have frequently told you that the Land in its present state, compared to the state it was brought to, was precisely what a slave is to a free man.

It is a very general practice to reprobate any system propounded by the friend of the people, whereas, if the same system is propounded by a person who takes no interest in politics, it may be lauded; and, in order to prove to the reader that "The ally of day may be the wisdom of the morrow," and that however a popular man may be reviled for promoting popular principles, I will call the attention of the reader to the following able and irrefragable letter, of the celebrated and intellectual HARRIET MARTINEAU, which appeared in the *Leader* newspaper of last week, and upon which the editor of that newspaper wrote a very able article.

My friends, in her letter you will find the repetition of what I have written and spoken thousands of times, and as I have frequently told you, the arduous duty of clearing away rubbish and digging the foundation, devolves upon labourers, before the architect can erect a house. I have been one of HARRIET MARTINEAU's labourers, and I trust that she will turn out to be the architect to erect edifices for the poor upon their own land.

I do not know whether the personal of her letter will give you any pleasure, while it gives me a vast amount of joy, and for this reason, because you may rely upon it, that parties who will not read my works will critically peruse the works of this celebrated authoress; and furthermore, because you may rely upon it, that content against what opposition I may, I will carry out the Land scheme, until I see it become the national system, whereby your order will cease to be slaves, and because I feel convinced, that ere long, shall have the whole of the working class population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland assisting me in contending for the principle.

Now read, here is the letter of HARRIET MARTINEAU, and let me implore of you to peruse it with attention. Here it is.

Sir, I observe in the *Leader* for August 10th a remark which induces me to write you this letter. After giving some extracts from an account which I furnished (by desire of an assistant poor law commissioner) of a small experiment in farming my little fields, you say you trust I shall be in connexion with several questions in political economy which require elucidation. This makes me suppose that you would like to have my profession of faith on one or two points which are more freely discussed in my paper than I see them elsewhere. Whatever I think on these subjects may be found avowed somewhere or other in my published writings; but though I have nothing new to tell in regard to my convictions, it may possibly be useful to speak them plainly and concisely, in answer to the sort of appeal which you have made to me.

A work of mine, published in 1837, called "Society in America," there is a chapter entitled "Property," that chapter (if I remember rightly, and I have not the book at hand) I declare my conviction that the institution of property was necessary, and therefore venerable in its own time and place, is destined, like many of all institutions, to be superseded; that it was in so many directions wearing out; that it was clear that the time was come for it to be brought into question, and for experiments to be made by select companies of enlightened persons to dispense with it, and to try the co-operative principle, after finding how unsatisfactory was the working of the competitive.

In giving an account of some communities as I had visited in America, I declared the fact that, economically, they had all answered well; that the societies were rich, and that, though the members were not enlightened and happy, the failure was not attributable to their co-operative principle, but in every case to the imposition of dogmas, and the palpable violation of some of the most indisputable laws of nature. If such was my view thirteen years ago, when it was scarcely possible to avow such convictions without being sent to Coventry, I need hardly say how strongly I feel on the matter now, when every year has been opening the subject more and more widely, and associative institutions are springing up everywhere, and their members are studied in all their acts with almost as much interest as dread. My view of this change, and of the extension of the associative principle, may be found recorded at p. 567, vol. i. of my "History of the Thirty Years' Peace," apropos of London club-houses.

The Northern Star

AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

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French people are, that Democracy would soon become the basis of the English Government? The President has now returned to Paris, and in no short time you will see the result of his reception in the provinces. You will see France divided into Socialists, Communists, Republicans, Legitimists, Bonapartists, and God only knows what, and then your English rulers will discover, that they can no longer base their tyranny upon their alliance with the "Special Constable" of KENNINGTON COMMON.

Old Guards, I have often told you, that English tyranny is based upon popular disaffection and foreign alliance. Russia, now the most powerful state in Europe, entertains a deadly hostility to England, and the Russian bear has set his wits to work to see how he could establish such an alliance with the "Special Constable" as would enable France and Russia to establish tyranny and despotism all over Europe. "SLASHING HARRY" has told you that England was bound in a recognition of eight hundred millions to keep the power; and I tell you, that no people upon the face of the earth ever entertained greater hostility to another people than the French do to the English. They have not forgotten Waterloo, and they never will forget it. And it is because the power of the English Minister has ever been based upon the hope of the people of preparing you to meet the coming struggle. In France, they will meet it with the sword and the musket, and the thunder of the cannon. In England you can meet it with the thunder of the mind.

Old Guards, on Sunday next I will meet the men of Leicestershire at Mountsorrel, in company with your lately disappointed victim, ERNEST JONES; and on Monday, the following day, I will meet my constituents in the market-place of Nottingham, where, no doubt, they remember for several years we have had a good many struggles.

In conclusion, let me implore of ALL who now profess a love for liberty, and who are anxious to elevate the condition of the working classes, to unite firmly in the cause of freedom to destroy that antagonism which exists amongst their own order, and to present such a firm front to the united tyrants, as will bring them to their senses.

Old Guards—

"United you stand, divided you fall."

Your Faithful and Uncompromising Friend,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

ADDRESS FROM THE ALLOTTEES AT O'CONNORVILLE.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.

RESPECTED SIR, It is with mingled feelings of pity and indignation that we have heard of the conduct of some of the allottees on the other estates, who, not content with refusing to pay their rent, have basely vilified the character, and impugned the motives of one whose constant endeavour for years has been to elevate the condition of the working classes, socially, morally, and politically. We beg to assure you, that the allottees at O'Connerville have no sympathy with such conduct, but are aware of the difficulties which the government have thrown in the way of the legalisation of the Land Plan, as well as the opposition you have had to encounter from the people's enemies; and, therefore, we feel that our course is plain, and that, instead of thwarting your efforts, we should render you all the assistance in our power. We most cheerfully acknowledge you as our landlord, in trust for our brother shareholders; and, while thanking you for the leniency already shown us, beg to repeat our intention of paying the rent now due as soon as ever our circumstances will permit. Honoured sir, we are not afraid to pay our rent to you, for the majority of the rent-payers to purchase as well as to rent, have joined the Company before representation was talked of, in full reliance on your honour and integrity. That confidence has not been misplaced, and we will not withdraw it to please either the grasping middle-class capitalist, the lawyer, or the unscrupulous tradesman, who have been led astray by interested parties. But, while thus gratefully acknowledging our obligations to you for past favours, we would take the opportunity of reminding you of our wishes for the future. In the voting up of the Land Company, common justice says, "That those who have been devoting their whole energies to improve the property of the shareholders should not lose the fruits of their exertions." There appear to be two courses, either by a money compensation, or the granting of a lease to the occupants. We beg to inform you, that such is our confidence in the ultimate success of the Plan that we are unanimous in stating that we would prefer having the allotments secured to us, at an advance of five years' purchase, than at a lower price. We therefore trust, that you will insert a clause in the Bill to effect that object. When speaking of an equitable rent we would remind you, that in consequence of this being the first experiment, the expenditure was necessarily greater than on other estates. When you take into consideration the depreciation of the price of our produce, we think you will allow that three per cent. on the outlay will be as much rent as we can pay, and at the same time would be justice to our unenlightened brethren. Finally, sir, should the Bill pass, we trust that you will purchase the estates in full, as we are convinced that this, as we wish to retain you as landlord, we should regret, after calling this estate by your own name, in honour of the principles you advocate, for it to fall into the hands of our enemies. Hoping you will comply with our wishes, and live long as our landlord, in the enjoyment of health and happiness.

We remain, Dear Sir,

With sentiments of gratitude and respect,

Your faithful and devoted friends,

Henry Ratcliffe, G. W. Wheeler, Joseph Thomas, James Newcome, William Kempling, Thomas Merrick, Martin Griffiths, sen., Martin Griffiths, jun., Samuel Cole, Michael Fitzsimmons, John Lambourne, James Parris, Robert Smith, John Sturgeon, John Bradford, Philip Ford, George Newcome, William Howe, Thomas Bailey, John Gibson, Richard Avison, George Pocock, S. Blakeborough, Thomas Mead, T. Repton, William Dimmock, William Gambell, William Hoare, J. R. Betts, Joseph White, Edward Barber, James Linden, & Robert Smith, secretary.

In reply to the above, I beg to thank the first located members of the Company for their integrity, and I only wish that the occupants upon the other estates had acted as honestly.

With regard to leases, I beg to inform my friends that every man who pays up his rent upon any of the estates shall receive his lease according to the rules of the society; and that is done—whether the estates are sold or not—the occupants will be tenants to the purchaser, who cannot oust them. And I also beg to inform all who have received Ad Money, and have given promissory notes for payment of the amount—and for which amount two parties have become security—I beg to inform those parties that the several notes, amounting to between seven and eight hundred pounds, have been handed over to Mr. Roberts, with my instruction to proceed instantaneously for the recovery of the same, and I beg to inform them that the legal expenses will not be insignificant.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Chartist Intelligence.

Mr. BEZER'S TOUR IN THE NORTH.—On Monday evening, August 19th, Mr. Bezer lectured in the New Hall, Northampton, on "Political persecution and its consequences." At the conclusion of the lecture, several Democratic songs were sung, and three cheers were given for all the Democratic Charters. On Tuesday, Mr. Bezer lectured at Leicester, and delivered a second lecture in the Market place at night. Upwards of a thousand persons were present, and several new members were afterwards enrolled. On Thursday, Mr. Bezer lectured at Loughborough; and on Sunday at Sherwood Forest, Nottingham, when, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, several hundred persons were present. Mr. Bezer delivered a second lecture in the evening at an indoor meeting; lectured at Sutton-in-Ashfield the following day; and on Tuesday at Arnold.

NORWICH.—Some of the leading Democrats met on Saturday evening last at the Light Horseman, Stump Cross, and with the assistance of two friends from Yatmout, succeeded in forming a branch of the Association. Mr. S. Goat was called to the chair, and explained the object of the meeting, which was, that some plan should be devised to effect a union of all shades of reformers. A resolution was passed to admit all persons as members who recognised the People's Charter as a necessary instrument wherewith to work their redemption. Several members were enrolled, and subscriptions paid, and after some excellent speeches the meeting adjourned to Saturday night.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE met at the Charter Office, 15, Southampton-street, Strand, on Wednesday evening, August 23rd. Present: Messrs. G. W. M. Reynolds, E. Miles, J. Gresham, E. St. John, W. Davies, J. Milne, and J. Arnold. Mr. Reynolds in the chair. Mr. Wilkin, from Somerset, attended, and handed in cash for the Association. Mr. Reynolds also handed in cash from West. The sub-committee reported that the Westminster and Finsbury meeting had proved eminently successful. The Secretary reported from the sub-committee for fusing the various democratic and social reform bodies, that they had resolved: to effect a union, a fusion of all democratic and social sections must be effected, and that those societies must become one and indivisible. Several propositions, as the basis of the union was submitted, such as—"All men of all nations are brethren." "The People's Charter." "The labourer should enjoy the full fruits of his industry." The spirit of which was assented to by the Executive. It was understood, that whatever propositions might be assented to by the Conference of the several localities, would be submitted to the Executive Committee for their consideration, and that they should be received or rejected. It was suggested that the following would be an excellent name for the proposed union localities:—"The National Democratic Association of Chartists and Social Reformers." The Secretary submitted an address to the country on the necessity and possibility of returning some delegates to parliament at the next General Election, which was referred back to the sub-committee (Messrs. Reynolds and Arnold) for revision, and the Executive adjourned until Wednesday next, September 4th.

THE CHARTIST DEMOCRATS CONVENT.—A full meeting of delegates assembled at Bristol and Abingdon, on Sunday afternoon, August 25th, Mr. St. John in the chair. The delegates having been confirmed, the visit of our country friends was considered. Mr. G. J. Lookhart's motion, that the delegates be resolved, on the motion of Messrs. W. A. Fletcher and W. Brisk, "That the delegates meet in this place at half past two for three precisely, on Sunday afternoon next, September 1st, to receive Messrs. Hamilton and Lookhart, and that a public meeting be held in the hall at half past seven o'clock in the evening of that day, for the purpose of addressing the people on the subject of the Charter, and that Messrs. Hamilton and Lookhart be the speakers on that occasion, and that Messrs. Brisk and W. A. Fletcher be the moderators." The motion was carried unanimously. The first tract to be issued on the eighth day of September. "That a sub-committee of three be appointed to manage the same." The motion was carried unanimously. The motion of Messrs. G. J. Lookhart and W. Brisk, "That the delegates be resolved, on the motion of Messrs. W. A. Fletcher and W. Brisk, "That the delegates meet in this place at half past two for three precisely, on Sunday afternoon next, September 1st, to receive Messrs. Hamilton and Lookhart, and that a public meeting be held in the hall at half past seven o'clock in the evening of that day, for the purpose of addressing the people on the subject of the Charter, and that Messrs. Hamilton and Lookhart be the speakers on that occasion, and that Messrs. Brisk and W. A. Fletcher be the moderators." The motion was carried unanimously. The first tract to be issued on the eighth day of September. "That a sub-committee of three be appointed to manage the same." The motion was carried unanimously.

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Thirty-first edition, illustrated with Twenty Six Anatomical

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 patients is at last found, and it is the more im-
 portant, when such diseases shall be comparatively un-
 common; we hope all persons so afflicted will lose no time
 in availing themselves of Dr. De Roos's skill.—This work
 induced us to call to the public, as the two-fifths of
 the population are afflicted by a disease which is the
 cause of pain, and is alleviated by a skillful and de-
 voted man, who evidently well understands his subject.
 —Times.—This is a work of superlative excellence, and
 one which we should recommend to the perusal of all
 in fact it is quite essential to those who contemplate im-
 proving their health.
 Address of Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn
 Hill, London.

Well, surely I'm astonished quite,
And scarce know what to say;
To find that Sunday, after all,
Is still a working day;
That, spite of Legislative Acts,
And Bigot's brain forsooth,
The world is going round as of old
As rapidly as ever.

I thought—except in organ pipes—
The wind was not to blow,
And flowers were to be taken up
If they presumed to grow:
To every stomach, he, and thing
That was to stir the nation.
Must stop for hours just twenty-four,
To offer its devotion.

I thought, too, nothing must be read
Save psalms in holy walls,
Yet there are placards posted up,
Announcing "sales" and "balls;"
That men could neither send their thoughts
To heaven nor to the gallies,
Nor Christian pastors take their fees
From folks—or even marry 'em.

I thought, if 'en the sun came out,
It would be deemed a crime,
And that some plan had been devised
To bind the wings of Time;
That every dial, clock, and watch,
On every day's labour ticking,
Would have to wind up its affairs
And stop its hands from working.

All mail delivery were to stop,
Yet there is Mrs. Bins.
Ungodly woman—I just confided
With—would you think it?—twins;
And Vicar Dodds, to whom 'twas thought
A day's despatch was given,
This morning "ringing" "Melrose,"
And went, I know, to Heaven.

There goes the doctor in his gig,
And there is Chemist Brown,
As hard at work as if he meant
To knock his counter down;
Yea, even while the parish church
Is pious souls is filling,
A fellow ringing "Melrose,"
Sells two soles for a shilling.

I thought all labour was to cease,
Yet poor old Mr. Crupp,
The bishop's carriage can't knock down
But some one picks him up;
And just because the church takes fire,
The zealous congregation,
Rush out for engine, pipes and pails,
To stop the conflagration.

I thought that Jane, my Lady's cook,
And John, the butler, too,
Would be obliged to go to church,
As other Christians do;
And that, however odd it seem,
Each soldier, footman, baker,
Recluse, or monk, would be leisure have
To worship God, his Maker.

And Sunday trains still running—well!
They'll sure fly off the rails,
Conveying pleasure-seekers when
They dare not take the mails.
There really must be some mistake—
Are Saturday or Monday,
For we are holy people prone,
That is—upon a Sunday.

We never dream of labouring,
Upon the seven-day;
Or riding out, or doing aught
That savours of servility.

No children, servants, cattle now
Are Sunday-lawless sinners—
And what is more, we're given up
Our nice hot Sunday dinners.

Alas! methinks—I've been deceived,
And so have half the town—
It merely is the "Sunday Post!"
The wise heads have put down—
As by making it a sin,
To send an urgent letter,
And bid the smallest god on earth,
Or made one had heart better.

EXTRACT.

The People of the Caucasus, and their Struggle for Liberty with the Russians—(Die Völk der Kaukasus, &c.) By Friedrich Bodenstedt. Second Edition. Frankfurt a. M., Lizius; London, Nutt.

THE vicissitudes of the war in the Caucasus have been surprising enough to awaken the interest of Western Europe, even among our nearer anxieties. Last year it was said that the conquest of Achalgha, the strongest of the redoubtable Schamghal, had effectively broken the power of that daring leader, and that direct contradiction to such reports, accounts from Daghestan tell of the re-assertance of the notable partisan armies of the Russians, and of a defeat of the latter, the most severe, if the details of the Caucasus. In any case, these changes would be in favour of a book purporting to describe this interesting region, and to bring to our knowledge of its brave inhabitants the main interest of Herr Bodenstedt's work will now be enhanced by its undertaking to give a more precise account than had previously appeared of the priest-warrior of the Caucasus, and of the new sect as the prophet which he succeeded in arraying the independent mountain clans against their common enemy with a kind of combination unknown to the earlier days of the struggle.

The author has evidently lived for some time in the region which he describes, he bordering districts along the Caspian Sea, Georgia, and in North Daghestan. His acquaintance with Asiatic and Russian languages and customs, appears to have been gained both by study and from intercourse with the natives of the south-eastern frontier. It is not important of oriental writings to his subject; and his Russian statements prove an access to official authorities which is not to be found in print. These, however, obtained, can scarcely have been imparted to him as of those writers whom the Countess St. Petersburg hires to promote its views through the press of Western Europe. His sympathies are declared against Russian oppression; and tendency of his essay to glorify how little real progress it has yet made in subduing the Caucasus, the enormous war expenses have been bought, and the fallacy of expecting a better result hereafter.

The best part of his work is, that it delineates some features of the later movements in the Caucasus, hitherto but little known in Western Europe. The historical survey which the book opens, comprising—(1) a discussion of the pretences on which Russia claims the sovereignty of Caucasus—(2) an account of its several clans, and of the legends and statistics of that region, and of the sketch of the origin and settlement of the Caucasian tribes, is also ably drawn up.

From the ethnographic part the following rough estimate of the numbers of the female population of the Caucasus side to the Lezgians. They are given by Herr Bodenstedt with the proviso that they are but approximate, as follows:—

| | |
|--|-------|
| Belonging to the race of Kartvel—including, as branches of one parent stock, the Georgians, Imierians, Surians, Mingrelians, and Suanetes | |
| Abkhazians, and other Cossack tribes, occupying the region (the Caucasus side) and the Black Sea (the zone commonly known to Europe) under the denomination of "Circassians" | |
| Lezgians | |
| Armenians | |
| Of Turkish and Persian descent | |

£1

Other authorities compute the number only between one and one and a half million. The larger estimate may not be found to give when the extent of the region is considered. The Lezgians we see are here 300,000 fighting men:—of these, some must be struck off, as tribes under our control—the remainder will form the bulk of the population of that region, in which the warfare of the last ten years has raged, it has cost in life on the Russian side to—highly to with to destroy effect—the

The present Russian force in the Caucasus")—including, of course, the armed Cossacks on the Kuban and Terek—"amounts to 200,000." Taking into account the numbers yearly cut off by disease, more fatal even than the mountain war, every step of which must be won by the most reckless waste of life—the "Russian Officer" may, perhaps, truly affirm that the annual expenditure of life by Russia in her warfare with Schamyl, has for many years past exceeded the whole number of the population at any one time directly under the rule of that chieftain.

The editor's caution on the subject of Russian statistics is, however, worth remembering here:—

The foreign traveller, who wishes to obtain a glimpse of the statistical relations of this country will do well to put more faith in printed Russian documents than in the oral data of Russian officials—those, even, whose position renders an exact knowledge of the internal circumstances of the country a positive duty. For years past Russian numbers are never more deluged than when a foreigner (though set free in public with a good round budget of nonsense concerning their nation; but they dread the truth, as owls do the light—like the basilisk, they would die, were they by accident to behold their own real image, for your reason, therefore, every Russian of the right sort will frankly contribute his mite to perplex the traveller's notions, and to keep truth out of the way as much as possible. With what satisfaction do these gentlemen rub their hands when they detect mistakes which offend their own eyesight? What a rejoicing there was in the Boyars' drawing-room when M. d'Arincourt, in his "Exfolle Polaire," brought into the book-market all the absurdities and obsolete fictions with which he had been crammed in Moscow and Peterburgh—so many false tales to discover, so many wrong names! such a mass of fables, and so little truth! and Russian society depicted in a manner at once so preposterous and so highly scented—as if the author had written with a dottrel's feather dipped in stink roses! In short, it was an ecclesiastical and a political more than enough for the heart of an orthodox Muscovite to see the Emperor to repay the innocent delirium which the noble Victims had thus afforded to his Majesty's subjects who speak French—with the gift of an order.

We have said that the most instructive part of Herr Bodenstedt's essay is, his sketch of that politico-religious scheme which made Schamyl formidable to the Russians. This system, it is to be observed, arose and has been since fully developed only in the Eastern Caucasus, where of late the main stress of the war has been. The western tribes (our "Circassians") who took the lead at an earlier stage of the contest, were not then, nor have they since been inspired by the fanatic zeal which united the tribes of Daghestan. They fought from a mere love of independence, each little republic by itself; and their efforts, however heroic, being without concert, declined before the vast force of the invader. In this region looking westward from the Georgian frontier on the Euxine, on the one side of the Caucasian range, and along the lower Kuban, therefore, the Russian posts are now seldom threatened but by small predatory bands—these natives, retired to their mountain villages, have for some time made but more formidable able raids. The war is transferred to the region spreading eastward from the Elbrus to the Caspian; where the strife for free existence is animated not less by the hatred of Russian slavery than by a fresh outbreak of Mohammedan zeal against Infidel invasion,—a revival, in fact, of that warlike fanaticism which made the Moslem name terrible from the eighth to the sixteenth century.

From the dates from the years 1823-4; at which period a "new doctrine" began to be preached, namely, at first, to the select Uléma, and afterwards to greater numbers, in word and writing, by one Mullah Mohammed, a famous teacher of the *Qur'an* (*kadi*) of Jarach, in the Kurin district of Daghestan. He professed to have learnt it from Mahdi-ism, an Alim Kurdonic, highly famous for wisdom and sanctity. It laid bare the danger into which his countrymen had sunk by irreligion and the jealousy of sect; their danger in consequence, from enemies of the true faith; it urged the necessity of reform in creed and practice, in order to regain the invincible character promised by the Prophet to believers. The theoretic part of the reformed doctrine seems to be a kind of Sufism,—the general character of which mode of Islam, long prevalent in the adjacent kingdom of Persia, has been described by our own orientalis. Detailed questions as to its origin, whether Brahmin philosophy or in the reveries of Mohammedan mystics, cannot be discussed here; it may suffice to indicate those points which appear to connect it with the hieratic policy that has given a new aspect to the war in the Caucasus.

Proceeding nominally on the basis of the *Qur'an*, it inculcates or expounds a kind of ritual transcendentalism; in which the adoration is raised above the necessity of formal law which are only requisite for those who are incapable of rising to a full intelligence of the supreme power. To gain this height by devout contemplation must be the personal work and endeavour of each individual. The relation of divine truth, once attained, supersedes specific moral injunctions; ceremonial and systems, even of religion, become indifferent to the mind illuminated by the sacred idea. A higher degree is the perfect conception or ecstatic vision of the Deity, the highest—reserved only for the prophetic few—a real immediate union with his essence. Here, it will be seen, are four steps or stages each of which has its sacred manual or appropriate system of teaching. In the hieratic system of which Schamyl is the head, the disciples seem to correspond pretty nearly to this arrangement, as follows:—

The first includes the mass of the armed people; whose zeal it promotes by strict religious and moral injunctions—enjoining purity of life, exact regard to the ritual of the *Qur'an*, teaching pilgrimages, fasting ablations; duty of placable war against the Infidel, sin of enduring his tyranny.

The second is composed of those who, by virtue of striving upwards to a higher Divine intelligence, are elevated above ceremonial obligation. Of these the *Murids* (seekers, *strugglers*), are formed: a body of religious warriors attached to the Imam, whose courage in battle, raised to a kind of frenzy, despoils numbers and laughs at death. To acquiesce, or to fly from the Infidel, is forbidden to this class.

The third includes the more perfect acolytes who are presumed to have risen to the ecstatic view of the Deity. These are the elect, by the Imam makes *Naihs*, or vicegerents,—vested with nearly absolute power in his absence.

The fourth, or highest, implying union with the Divine essence, is held by Schamyl alone. In virtue of this elevation and spiritual endowment, the Imam, as immediate organ of the Supreme Will, is himself the source of all law to his followers, erring, impecable; to question or disobey him is a sin against religion, as well as against political crime. It may be seen what advantage this system must have given to Schamyl in his conflict with the Russians. The extreme of the indifference of sects and forms enabled him to unite the divided followers of Omar and Ali, in a region where both were abundant, and where the schism had formed been one of the most effectual instruments of the enemy. The belief in a Divine mission and spiritual powers sustains his adherents in the Russian; while it invites to defection the tribes of those of the Mohammedan faith who have submitted to the Imam.

Among these, however, Schamyl—invaluable predecessors in the same priestly office—no means confines the progress of his sect to spiritual influences only. The work of conversion, where exhortation fails, is carried on

the soldiers of the Czar. With a character in which extreme daring is allied with boldness, cunning, and military genius,—with good fortune which has hitherto preserved his life in many circumstances where escape would have been impossible,—it may be seen that the belief in his supernatural gifts and privileges, once created, must always tend to increase in intensity and direct along the imaginative and credulous Mohammedan of the Caucasus; and that this apt combination of the warrior with the politician and prophet, accounts for his success in combining against the Russians the force of the once discordant tribes of Daghestan, possessing more of the character of a national resistance than had been ever known before in the Caucasus,—and compelling the invaders to purchase every one of their few, trifling and dubious advances by the terrible sacrifice of life already noticed.

In this formidable movement, the high-toned natural love of freedom is fanned into a blaze by a religious zeal like that which led the armies of Islam over one half of Asia and Europe. Although it reached its highest energy and a more consummate development under Schamyl, it was begun by his predecessors. Of the Mullah Mohammed, who first preached the duty of casting off the yoke of the Giaour, and the necessity of a religious reform and union of rival sects, as a means to that end, we have already spoken. This founder of the new system, an aged man, untrained in arms, never himself drew the sword in the cause; but was active in diffusing its principles, and preparing a warlike uprising, by exhortations and letters circulated all over Daghestan. Suspected of these designs, he was seized, in 1826, by the orders of Jermoloff; and although, he saved, by the clemency, it is said, of the native prince employed to capture him,—he afterwards lived, in a kind of concealment for some years. The post of Imam was thereupon assumed by a priest who was able to fight for the new doctrine as well as to preach it. The first armed outbreak took place under Kasi-Mullah, about the year 1829; from which time, until his death in a battle at Himry, in 1831, he waged a terrible and, although often defeated, a virtually successful warfare, against the Russians, while he prosecuted the work of conversion among the tribes of Islam who refused to acknowledge his mission, and to join in his cause to expel the Russian yoke from the bloodstained and rapine. His death, after an heroic resistance, was hailed as a triumph by the Russians. They counted on the extinction of the new sect in the defeat of its leader,—whose dead body they carried to the country to prove the impossibility of its pretensions. This, however, produced an effect the reverse of what they expected. The venerable face of the Imam, the attitude in which he had expired, with one hand pointed to heaven, was more impressive to those who saw it, than the display of his fearless enthusiasm had been; and the tribes, who with little help, seldom lost, now joined his followers in venerating him as a prophet. Of this first warrior-priest of Daghestan, Schamyl was the favourite disciple and the most trusted soldier. Kasi-Mullah was not, however, a prophet. Schamyl already faint, as it seemed, under several deadly wounds with which he had been smitten, was but the first of many similar escapes, the report of which sounds like a fable. He did not, however, at once succeed to the dignity of Imam: the office was usurped for a few years by a certain Beg (Bey), whose rapacious and savage temper had excited the princely families of Daghestan near about a fatal reaction against the new sect, and the destruction of its main support, the Murids. Hand-Beg performed no action of consequence against the Russians, and, although he was a native of the Caucasus, allied with them, or reluctant to obey his kinsmen, he was assassinated in 1834 by some kinsmen of a princely house whose territories he had usurped after a massacre of its princes. In the affray which took place on the occasion, there perished with him many of the best and bravest of his warriors, and as instruments of the cruelties of their Imam's death, Schamyl was raised to the dignity; but it was some time before the mischief done by his predecessor, was so far repaired as to allow him to begin the work of his prophet of the new doctrine. One of the ill effects of the Hand-Beg's reign had been the defection to the Russians of a notable partisan—Isfadi Murad—for many years a fatal thorn in the side of the independent party. This and other difficulties, among which was the unpopularity of the Murids under Hand-Beg, were removed by new alliances and precautions, while all that eloquence and skill could perform was applied to restore the credit of the religious system—before Schamyl could hazard a direct attack of the Russians, and the advantage of the delay and evasion to gain ground in the parts of Daghestan. From the year 1839, however, the tide rapidly turned; and the result, from that date until the year when the account closes (called upon by Woronzow) was appointed to command in the Caucasus, with which his intrigues,—has been that the Russians, in spite of tremendous sacrifices, were constantly losing ground and influence, while Schamyl gained both in equal proportion. We extract the following account of the career of this hero, whose portrait, we believe, has never before been so fully exhibited to European readers:—

"Schamyl is of middle stature; he has light hair, grey eyes, shaded by bushy and well arched eyebrows—a nose finely moulded, and a small mouth. His features are distinguished from those of his race by a peculiar mixture of complexion and delicacy of line, the elegant form, and the calm, unblemished, and fearless. The apparent stiffness of his arm, when he walks, is a sign of his stern and impenetrable character. His address is thoroughly noble and dignified. Of himself he is completely master; and he is able to overcome all who approach him. An invincible soldier, he never forsakes his lot, even in moments of the utmost danger, broods over his countenance. He passes a sentence of death with the same composure with which he distributes "the sabre of honour" to his warriors. He never meets his enemy's encounter. With traitors or criminals whom he has incited, he destroys he will converse without betraying the least sign of anger or vengeance. He regards himself as a mere instrument in the hands of a higher Being; and holds, according to the Sufi doctrine, that all thoughts, feelings, and intentions are immediate inspirations from God. The result of his life is as amazing and irresistible as his outward appearance is awful and commanding. "He shoots flames from his eyes, and scatters flowers from his lips,"—said Beg Kasi, who sheltered him for some time, and who, although he regarded him as a traitor, dwelt for some time among his followers. He is gentle and Uthiehs, for the purpose of inciting the tribes on the Black Sea to rise against the Russians. Schamyl is now (circa 1847) fifty years old, but still full of vigor and strength; it is however said, that he has been afflicted with a disease, which has obstinate disease of the eyes, which is continually growing worse. He fills the intervals of leisure which his public charges allow him, in reading the Koran, fasting, and prayer. Of late years he has been taken, for the only crisis of his life, in a long and painful share in the encounter of his people in spite of his almost supernatural activity, Schamyl is excessively severe and temperate in his habits. A few hours of sleep are enough for him; at times he will watch for the whole night, without showing the least trace of fatigue on the following day. He is a man of great natural gifts, and according to Mohammedan custom, he keeps several wives"—this contradicts Wagner, who affirms that Schamyl always confined himself to one;—"in 1844 he had three, of which his favourite, Dur Harem (Pearl of the Harem), as she was called, was an Arabian of exquisite beauty."

What are the main events prevail in the end? The following is the result of the following: After the following the arrival of Woronzow, and the expectation raised by his talents, by the immense resources at his command, as well as by such events as the storm at Schamyl's stronghold of Dargo—

"He who believes that the issue of this contest hangs on the destruction of those fortresses, on the destruction of these forests, has not yet conceived the true nature of the contest, and the result of it."

"This is not merely a war of men against men—it is a strife between the mountain and the steppe. The population of the Caucasus may be changed; the air of liberty wafted from its heights will ever remain the same. Invigorated by the fresh breeze of freedom, the Asiatic hordes will men eager for freedom, and their desire to defend a new race of heroes would arise, to point their weapons against that servile constitution, to extend which their fathers had once fought, a blind, unquestioning slaves."

To the answer of Herr Bodenstedt's we will add nothing of our own. We are weary with waiting for the events of history such as we would have

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UNITED PATRIOTS' AND PATRIARCHS' BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Enrolled pursuant to 10 Geo. IV. c. 56, 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 67.—Instituted, 7th Feb., 1843.

Patrons.—S. DUNCOMBE, Esq., M.P., T. WALKER, Esq., M.P., R. GARRICK, Esq., M.P.

The Society is divided into six sections, to meet the necessities and requirements of all classes of mechanics and labourers, from fifteen years of age to forty-five. This Society consists of about two thousand members, and has a funded capital of £2,622, 18s. 9d., having paid the following sums for benefits since its formation:—Sickness, £5,768, 10s. 10d.; Funerals, £1,332, 10s. 4d.; Fire, £42, 10s. 9d.; and £1,100, 2s. 7d. The following is the SCALE OF FEES to be paid at entrance:—

| Age | 1st section. | 2nd section. | 3rd section. | 4th section. | 5th section. | 6th section. |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| From 15 to 25 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 25 to 35 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 35 to 45 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 45 to 55 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 55 to 65 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 65 to 75 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 75 to 85 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 85 to 95 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 95 to 105 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 105 to 115 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 115 to 125 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 125 to 135 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
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| 145 to 155 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 155 to 165 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 165 to 175 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
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| 195 to 205 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
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| 225 to 235 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 235 to 245 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
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| 255 to 265 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 265 to 275 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 275 to 285 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 285 to 295 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 295 to 305 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 305 to 315 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 315 to 325 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 325 to 335 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 335 to 345 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 345 to 355 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 355 to 365 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 365 to 375 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 375 to 385 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 385 to 395 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 395 to 405 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 405 to 415 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 415 to 425 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 425 to 435 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 435 to 445 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 445 to 455 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 455 to 465 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 465 to 475 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 475 to 485 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 485 to 495 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 495 to 505 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 505 to 515 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 515 to 525 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 525 to 535 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
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| 545 to 555 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 555 to 565 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 565 to 575 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 575 to 585 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 585 to 595 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 595 to 605 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 605 to 615 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 615 to 625 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 625 to 635 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 635 to 645 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 645 to 655 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 655 to 665 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 665 to 675 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 675 to 685 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 685 to 695 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 695 to 705 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 705 to 715 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 715 to 725 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 725 to 735 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 735 to 745 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 745 to 755 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 755 to 765 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 765 to 775 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 775 to 785 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 785 to 795 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 795 to 805 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 805 to 815 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 815 to 825 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 825 to 835 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 835 to 845 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 845 to 855 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 855 to 865 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 865 to 875 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 875 to 885 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 885 to 895 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 895 to 905 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 905 to 915 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 915 to 925 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 925 to 935 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 935 to 945 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 945 to 955 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 955 to 965 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 965 to 975 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 975 to 985 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 985 to 995 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 995 to 1005 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |

First Section.—15 0 Second Section.—10 0 Third Section.—5 0 Fourth Section.—2 0 Fifth Section.—1 0 Sixth Section.—0 0

Under 30 years of age, 10 0; 30 to 40, 15 0; 40 to 50, 20 0; 50 to 60, 25 0; 60 to 70, 30 0; 70 to 80, 35 0; 80 to 90, 40 0; 90 to 100, 45 0; 100 to 110, 50 0; 110 to 120, 55 0; 120 to 130, 60 0; 130 to 140, 65 0; 140 to 150, 70 0; 150 to 160, 75 0; 160 to 170, 80 0; 170 to 180, 85 0; 180 to 190, 90 0; 190 to 200, 95 0; 200 to 210, 100 0; 210 to 220, 105 0; 220 to 230, 110 0; 230 to 240, 115 0; 240 to 250, 120 0; 250 to 260, 125 0; 260 to 270, 130 0; 270 to 280, 135 0; 280 to 290, 140 0; 290 to 300, 145 0; 300 to 310, 150 0; 310 to 320, 155 0; 320 to 330, 160 0; 330 to 340, 165 0; 340 to 350, 170 0; 350 to 360, 175 0; 360 to 370, 180 0; 370 to 380, 185 0; 380 to 390, 190 0; 390 to 400, 195 0; 400 to 410, 200 0; 410 to 420, 205 0; 420 to 430, 210 0; 430 to 440, 215 0; 440 to 450, 220 0; 450 to 460, 225 0; 460 to 470, 230 0; 470 to 480, 235 0; 480 to 490, 240 0; 490 to 500, 245 0; 500 to 510, 250 0; 510 to 520, 255 0; 520 to 530, 260 0; 530 to 540, 265 0; 540 to 550, 270 0; 550 to 560, 275 0; 560 to 570, 280 0; 570 to 580, 285 0; 580 to 590, 290 0; 590 to 600, 295 0; 600 to 610, 300 0; 610 to 620, 305 0; 620 to 630, 310 0; 630 to 640, 315 0; 640 to 650, 320 0; 650 to 660, 325 0; 660 to 670, 330 0; 670 to 680, 335 0; 680 to 690, 340 0; 690 to 700, 345 0; 700 to 710, 350 0; 710 to 720, 355 0; 720 to 730, 360 0; 730 to 740, 365 0; 740 to 750, 370 0; 750 to 760, 375 0; 760 to 770, 380 0; 770 to 780, 385 0; 780 to 790, 390 0; 790 to 800, 395 0; 800 to 810, 400 0; 810 to 820, 405 0; 820 to 830, 410 0; 830 to 840, 415 0; 840 to 850, 420 0; 850 to 860, 425 0; 860 to 870, 430 0; 870 to 880, 435 0; 880 to 890, 440 0; 890 to 900, 445 0; 900 to 910, 450 0; 910 to 920, 455 0; 920 to 930, 460 0; 930 to 940, 465 0; 940 to 950, 470 0; 950 to 960, 475 0; 960 to 970, 480 0; 970 to 980, 485 0; 980 to 990, 490 0; 990 to 1000, 495 0; 1000 to 1010, 500 0; 1010 to 1020, 505 0; 1020 to 1030, 510 0; 1030 to 1040, 515 0; 1040 to 1050, 520 0; 1050 to 1060, 525 0; 1060 to 1070, 530 0; 1070 to 1080, 535 0; 1080 to 1090, 540 0; 1090 to 1100, 545 0; 1100 to 1110, 550 0; 1110 to 1120, 555 0; 1120 to 1130, 560 0; 1130 to 1140, 565 0; 1140 to 1150, 570 0; 1150 to 1160, 575 0; 1160 to 1170, 580 0; 1170 to 1180, 585 0; 1180 to 1190, 590 0; 1190 to 1200, 595 0; 1200 to 1210, 600 0; 1210 to 1220, 605 0; 1220 to 1230, 610 0; 1230 to 1240, 615 0; 1240 to 1250, 620 0; 1250 to 1260, 625 0; 1260 to 1270, 630 0; 1270 to 1280, 635 0; 1280 to 1290, 640 0; 1290 to 1300, 645 0; 1300 to 1310, 650 0; 1310 to 1320, 655 0; 1320 to 1330, 660 0; 1330 to 1340, 665 0; 1340 to 1350, 670 0; 1350 to 1360, 675 0; 1360 to 1370, 680 0; 1370 to 1380, 685 0; 1380 to 1390, 690 0; 1390 to 1400, 695 0; 1400 to 1410, 700 0; 1410 to 1420, 705 0; 1420 to 1430, 710 0; 1430 to 1440, 715 0; 1440 to 1450, 720 0; 1450 to 1460, 725 0; 1460 to 1470, 730 0; 1470 to 1480, 735 0; 1480 to 1490, 740 0; 1490 to 1500, 745 0; 1500 to 1510, 750 0; 1510 to 1520, 755 0; 1520 to 1530, 760 0; 1530 to 1540, 765 0; 1540 to 1550, 770 0; 1550 to 1560, 775 0; 1560 to 1570, 780 0; 1570 to 1580, 785 0; 1580 to 1590, 790 0; 1590 to 1600, 795 0; 1600 to 1610, 800 0; 1610 to 1620, 805 0; 1620 to 1630, 810 0; 1630 to 1640, 815 0; 1640 to 1650, 820 0; 1650 to 1660, 825 0; 1660 to 1670, 830 0; 1670 to 1680, 835 0; 1680 to 1690, 840 0; 1690 to 1700, 845 0; 1700 to 1710, 850 0; 1710 to 1720, 855 0; 1720 to 1730, 860 0; 1730 to 1740, 865 0; 1740 to 1750, 870 0; 1750 to 1760, 875 0; 1760 to 1770, 880 0; 1770 to 1780, 885 0; 1780 to 1790, 890 0; 1790 to 1800, 895 0; 1800 to 1810, 900 0; 1810 to 1820, 905 0; 1820 to 1830, 910 0; 1830 to 1840, 915 0; 1840 to 1850, 920 0; 1850 to 1860, 925 0; 1860 to 1870, 930 0; 1870 to 1880, 935 0; 1880 to 1890, 940 0; 1890 to 1900, 945 0; 1900 to 1910, 950 0; 1910 to 1920, 955 0; 1920 to 1930, 960 0; 1930 to 1940, 965 0; 1940 to 1950, 970 0; 1950 to 1960, 975 0; 1960 to 1970, 980 0; 1970 to 1980, 985 0; 1980 to 1990, 990 0; 1990 to 2000, 995 0; 2000 to 2010, 1000 0; 2010 to 2020, 1005 0; 2020 to 2030, 1010 0; 2030 to 2040, 1015 0; 2040 to 2050, 1020 0; 2050 to 2060, 1025 0; 2060 to 2070, 1030 0; 2070 to 2080, 1035 0; 2080 to 2090, 1040 0; 2090 to 2100, 1045 0; 2100 to 2110, 1050 0; 2110 to 2120, 1055 0; 2120 to 2130, 1060 0; 2130 to 2140, 1065 0; 2140 to 2150, 1070 0; 2150 to 2160, 1075 0; 2160 to 2170, 1080 0; 2170 to 2180, 1085 0; 2180 to 2190, 1090 0; 2190 to 2200, 1095 0; 2200 to 2210, 1100 0; 2210 to 2220, 1105 0; 2220 to 2230, 1110 0; 2230 to 2240, 1115 0; 2240 to 2250, 1120 0; 2250 to 2260, 1125 0; 2260 to 2270, 1130 0; 2270 to 2280, 1135 0; 2280 to 2290, 1140 0; 2290 to 2300, 1145 0; 2300 to 2310, 1150 0; 2310 to 2320, 1155 0; 2320 to 2330, 1160 0; 2330 to 2340, 1165 0; 2340 to 2350, 1170 0; 2350 to 2360, 1175 0; 2360 to 2370, 1180 0; 2370 to 2380, 1185 0; 2380 to 2390, 1190 0; 2390 to 2400, 1195 0; 2400 to 2410, 1200 0; 2410 to 2420, 1205 0; 2420 to 2430, 1210 0; 2430 to 2440, 1215 0; 2440 to 2450, 1220 0; 2450 to 2460, 1225 0; 2460 to 2470, 1230 0; 2470 to 2480, 1235 0; 2480 to 24

hydraulic engineers and plumbers, in Markwith

favourable as they had been. It is stated that the blight is extending, although slowly, and as yet to no serious amount amongst the tubers, and apprehensions are expressed that the disease might become formidable with any continuance of cold and damp weather. There are some few bad accounts amongst the reports received to-day, but the general opinion is that there will be no apprehension as to the safety of the bulk of the crop. It is a very good sign that Indian corn is not looked after in the markets. The potatoes now in consumption are as fine in quality as in any year within my recollection.

LORD LISTERHILL. It is now generally understood that Lord Lieutenant will leave Dublin for the north, on Monday the 9th of the ensuing month, for Crom Castle, the seat of the Earl of Erne, when it is expected that he will proceed to the Giant's Causeway, and to the residence of the Marquis of Londonderry, near Glencar. His arrival in Belfast is expected to take place about the middle of next week.

THE COFFEE-STREET SAVINGS BANK. On Saturday the Lord Mayor presided at a meeting of the depositors of the Coffee-street Savings Bank, when it was resolved that such parties as had speculated on the wants of the poor depositors, by purchasing their bank books at a low rate, should only be paid in proportion to the sums which they had truly deposited. The Mayor said he knew an instance where a pawn-book resting on the shelves of a shop for £2. (Hear, hear.) Now, he would give notice to the purchaser of that pass-book that all she could receive from the fund would be £1, with legal interest thereon, to be computed from the time of the purchase. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) The balance was to be given to the original depositor, if alive; or to his heirs, in the event of his having deceased to exist.

ANOTHER EVICTION.—The *Tenagh Guardian* states that the sub-sheriff proceeded with a party of police on the 16th inst., to the lands of Cloncutty, in Tipperary, and evicted forty persons for non-payment of rent.

A BARBAROUS MURDER was committed last week in Clare, the victim being the wife of a labouring

man of the most wretched class. During her husband's absence in search of work she was brutally murdered with a hatchet by a man named Quinlan, a brain, whom she recovered sufficient strength to identify in the presence of several persons before expiring.

THE HERRING FISHERY.—The Galway fishermen have been favoured with several abundant takes of herrings of late. On Saturday morning last the boats returned so laden with fish after the night that the herrings were sold for five shillings thousand.

PROGRESS OF EMIGRATION.—At no period did the rate of emigration run higher than at the present time. Considering the vast decrease of the population from the other causes during the last five years, it is really wonderful that the number departing day by day from all parts of the

SUPERSTITION IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.-

the process of EMIGRATION.—At no period did the emigration from the north exceed that at the present time. Considering the vast extent of the population from that and other causes during the past five years, it is really wonderful to see such numbers departing day by day from all parts of the country. Waterford is the chief port resorted to by the emigrants from the counties of Waterford, Limerick, Wexford, and Tipperary. The steamers between these ports and Liverpool are almost daily crowded, and a considerable portion of the emigrants are of the better class. The principal cause of the departure from the north is the want of employment in Wexford, where the rural population have been remarkable for their peaceable and industrious habits. From Dublin great numbers are still to find their departure for America, chiefly farmers from the midland counties. From King's County and Westmeath, many farmers leaving abundance of their holdings and sold off their crops and effects. They left the country, in order to avoid eviction on legal grounds, for the enforcement of rent. The principal cause for the enforcement of rent upon a large scale. Last week a vessel, bound for Philadelphia, sailed from Londonderry, full freighted with passengers chiefly of the farming class. In that part of the north there are numerous instances of comfortable farmers disposing of their tenant-right in their holdings and proceeding to America. One remarkable case was mentioned in our correspondence of a farm on the north coast, being allowed to the tenant, who had to go to the best advantage obtained £300 for their interest, besides the amount of a fair valuation for their crops. Many of the northern emigrants have determined to settle as farmers in Canada, but the greater portion of the Irish emigrants direct their course to the United States.

CHOP-PLUNDER IN THE SOUTH.—The Cork Con-

LOSS OF A CLYDE SHIP AND ALL HER CREW.—(

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ing by means of divers as much of her hull, car

capital, just as bullion, or its representative, is capital of the "aristocrat" of Lombard-street; and when the law prohibits the Lombard-street aristocrats from receiving more than a given per centum on their loans, the aristocrat of Lombard-street would bring social injury on the land aristocrat who hire it, it certainly is most reasonable to expect that principle of law, and to say to the land aristocrat, "We have protected you from the usurious grippings of the Lombard-street Jew, and we will protect you from the effect of the law which would bring injury on you, in turn." There is, besides, this difference in favour of the interference with land usury—that land usury brings death on thousands and tens of thousands, and misery on millions, while money on usury could only bring penury on a few thriftless individuals.

REFUGAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of this body was held on Monday in Concilia Hall. Mr. James G. White presided. The attendance was miserably small. Mr. John O'Connell announced the rent for the week to be 45 lbs. 2s. 6d. The collection was £10 10s. 6d. The collection for the week ended on Monday, and on no occasion, for many years, did the green of Dondybrook exhibit so many a display of tents, standings, and show booths. The most gratifying feature was observable in the section of the collection, which greatly excelled anything of the kind ever before seen in the city.

REPRESENTATION OF CLARE. — According to *Limerick Examiner* Mr. John D. Fitzgerald, one

being remarkable for decided improvement in breeding, and cleanliness of condition. Mouth sheep from Wicklow formed the principal part of the stock.

Wicklow Synod.—It is expected that if the Synod now sitting at Phyllis comes to any decision on questions of much general interest, the result will be intimated to the public. This, however, by no means certain, and, as yet, conjecture is fully-satisfied on the course of the proceedings. A hot-door relief has been discontinued in all parts of the County of Clare.

Three "Blasts" of the London Society.—The Rev. William Saunders, Mr. Johnstone, and George Edwards, have been committed for trial for some depredations committed immediately after their arrival here, on the occasion of an excursion to Ireland.

The expenditure of a want of sufficient labour to save the harvest, is now becoming very general throughout Ireland. Labourers cannot be secured in some districts of the country for wages.

DUBLIN, AUGUST 28.—A scene was enacted Tuesday at the meeting of the Dublin Corporation which exceeded in violence and excitement every extraordinary exhibition made by that body in the last twenty years. The object of one of the members taking a leading part in the election was pseudo-mayor in opposition to Mr. Reynolds was Alder Rooney, who has since that time occupied a venial position in point of popularity.

At the second meetings the Lord Mayor Mr. Reynolds took the opportunity to comment in his terms, on the conduct of Alder Rooney, on the occasion referred to; and, as far as the public judge, the worthy alderman intended by his con-

On Tuesday to show how much he resented the language directed against him by the Lord Mayor in the course of the proceedings he accordingly commenced to address the chair offensively, and refused to receive his expression of sympathy was entreated to take a junior member in the chair.

During the confusion that took place the adjournment of the meeting was moved, and the following scene then ensued:—Lord Mayor: I give him this, that when I preside next over a meeting of this kind, I shall take good care to assert my authority by the exercise of my power of suspending any member of the council; and if Alderman Rowley, or any other member of the council, on my declaring him guilty (in reason) out of order, shall refuse to submit to the chair, I shall be compelled to have recourse to the proceeding which I should much rather avoid now, on the course of my life gratuitous from any member of the council, a more respectable, and in my judgment, unprovoked, and more useful, than to-day. I thank the majority of the council for not countenancing it, and I trust that for the future order will be preserved here, and that the Lord Mayor will not be insulted in his chair.

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the whip, said he would teach me how to put my £50 being then due. A quarter's rent was paid to the defendant, as supposed, by the complainant; on-Tweed is about to be dismantled, and its walls converted into building sites, by order of the crown.