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IN ALL HIS PROCEEDINGS TO EREST A MIDDLE-CLASS RULER AGAINST THE PROLETARIANS IN EVERY COUNTRY IN EUROPE !

IT IS NECESSARY THAT A MAN PROFESSING HIMSELF TO BE THE FRIEND AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PROLETARIANS SHOULD ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

THIS WAS MY ANSWER TO THE FIRST.—

I CONFERD FOR NO PRINCIPLES BUT FOR THOSE OF CHARTISM; AND WHEN YOU ACHIEVE THOSE, YOU MAY HAVE A REPUBLIC, A MONARCHY, OR WHAT YOU PLEASE. I DON'T CARE WHETHER THE POPE, THE DEVIL, OR THE PRETENDER IS UPON THE THRONE, PROVIDED THE POWER BEHIND THE THRONE IS GREATER THAN THE THRONE ITSELF. (Loud cheers.)

I NEVER HAVE, NOR I NEVER WILL, ENDEAVOUR TO HAVE TOO MANY IRONS IN THE FIRE AT THE SAME TIME, AS I HAVE SPENT MY TIME AND MONEY IN ENDEAVOURING TO HEAT THE ONLY IRON THAT CAN ALLEVIATE YOUR ORDER. (Loud cheers.)

MR. HARRISON, OF NOTTINGHAM, WAS IN THE CHAIR, AND CONDUCTED THE BUSINESS IN A VERY SATISFACTORY MANNER. ERNEST JONES AND I MYSELF WERE HONOURED WITH A RECEPTION WHICH I THINK WE BOTH MERITED, AND BY WHICH WE WERE BOTH GRATIFIED. WE WERE ACCOMPANIED DOWN THE HILL, WHEN THE MEETING HAD CLOSED, BY SEVERAL STERLING, HONEST FELLOWS, WHO HAD COME FROM DERBYSHIRE AND OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, OVER TWENTY MILES; ON FOOT. MANY HAD ALSO COME ON FOOT FROM NOTTINGHAM—I BELIEVE A STILL GREATER DISTANCE—AND ABOUT TWENTY VANS, FULL OF MY CONSTITUENTS, THAT IS, THE NON-ELECTORS WHO ALSO CAME FROM NOTTINGHAM. FROM THE TOP OF THE STEPS OF THE WINDMILL WAS THE MOST SPLENDID SCENE I EVER SAW. THE LAND, RICH BUT UNCULTIVATED—THE SCENERY MAGNIFICENT, BUT ONLY VALUABLE TO THE MONOPOLISTS. HOWEVER, MR. JONES AND MYSELF WERE MORE THAN DELIGHTED WITH THE UNION AND ENTHUSIASM MANIFESTED BY THE VAST CONGREGATION, WHICH AMOUNTED TO OVER TWENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE.

ON THE SAME EVENING I STARTED FOR NOTTINGHAM, TO BE PREPARED TO MEET BRADSHAW AND HIS FRIENDS IN THE MARKET-PLACE ON MONDAY. THIS "DEATH'S HEAD ON A BROOMSTICK," AS HIS TOWNSMEN VERY PROPERLY DESIGNATE HIM, ISSUED A NUMBER OF PLACARDS HOSTILE TO ME, IN THE HOPE OF SHOWING HIS POWER AND DESTROYING MINE. HERE IS THE PLACARD, AND ONLY THINK OF SUCH A RUSSIAN TRYING TO MAKE IT APPEAR THAT IT emanated from the National Charter Association! HERE FOLLOWS THE PLACARD:

FEARGS O'CONNOR'S VISIT TO NOTTINGHAM!

ALTHOUGH MR. O'CONNOR HAS RECEIVED £112,000 FROM SHAREHOLDERS IN THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY, WHICH MONEY HE IS STILL CAREFULLY KEEPING, AND HAS NO SUBSCRIPTIONS OPEN, ONE TO WITNESS THE COMPANY WHICH HE HAS CREATED, AND THE OTHER FOR THE OTHER COATS IN THE ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST THE JOURNAL, THE PROCEEDS OF WHICH AMOUNT TO NEARLY £300, HE HAS NEVER BEEN PAID, ACCORDING TO THE SIXTH POINT OF THE CHARTER, FOR HIS UNHEARD AND MOST INDEPENDENT FOREIGN MINISTER THAT OUR COUNTRY COULD HAVE, UNDER OUR PRESENT SYSTEM; AND AS I CONSIDERED THAT IN SPITE OF HIS PARTY ANTAGONISM HE HAD RISKED HIS CHARACTER AND STATUS TO PRESERVE THE LIVES OF ENGLISH MEN ABROAD, I VOTED FOR HIM, AND WOULD DO SO AGAIN. (Loud cheers.)

WHEN I HAD CONCLUDED MY REPLY, MY OLD FRIEND AND MINE (JAMES SWEET) MOVED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION IN A MOST ABLE AND AMUSING SPEECH; AND OUR FRIEND AND VETERAN, GEORGE HARRISON, AS ABLE AND AS AMUSING SECONDED IT.

THESE, WE THE ELECTORS AND NON-ELECTORS OF NOTTINGHAM, BEG MOST RESPECTFULLY TO TENDER OUR SINCERE THANKS TO OUR DISTINGUISHED REPRESENTATIVE, FEARGS O'CONNOR, ESQ., FOR HIS UNHEARD AND FAITHFUL SERVICES AS MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR THIS TOWN. NOTWITHSTANDING THE BASE SLANDERS HEAPED UPON HIM BY A HIRED AND CORRUPT PRESS, AND THE INGRATITUDE OF A PORTION OF THE WORKING CLASS; WE BEG TO ASSURE HIM THAT OUR CONFIDENCE IN HIM STILL REMAINS UNSHAKEN. WE, THEREFORE, MOST EARNESTLY REQUEST HIM TO RESUME THOSE DUTIES HE HAS SO ABLY PERFORMED WITH HONOUR TO HIMSELF AND SATISFACTION TO US.

THE RESOLUTION BEING PUT, EVERY HAND, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF FOUR, BELONGING TO TWO MEN, WAS HELD UP IN ITS FAVOUR, AND THE EXHIBITION WAS FOLLOWED BY MOST ENTHUSIASTIC CHEERING AND WAVING OF HATS. I BRIEFLY REPLIED TO THE COMPLIMENT—NAY, THE HONOUR—PAID TO ME BY MY CONSTITUENTS, ASKING FOR THREE CHEERS FOR THE CHARTER, AND THREE GOALS FOR THE WHIGS; BOTH OF WHICH WERE GIVEN WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM AS THE MIND OF MAN CAN CONCEIVE.

I HAVE FREQUENTLY GIVEN THE READER A FAIR AND UNMISTAKABLE DEFINITION OF THE VIRTUE AND INTEGRITY OF THE PRESS, AND I WILL NOW GIVE HIM ANOTHER INSTANCE. NO DOUBT IT WAS ANTICIPATED BY ALL, THAT I WOULD BE MET BY THEM IN ANOTHER MANNER, AND RECEIVED BY THEM IN A VERY DIFFERENT MANNER; AND IN ORDER TO CIRCULATE MY ANTI-CHARTER RECEIPT THE PLATFORM WAS LITERALLY CRAMMED WITH REPORTERS. ABOUT TWO HOURS BEFORE THE PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED, A VERY INTELLIGENT, RESPECTABLE, AND GENTLEMANLY LOOKING MAN CALLED UPON ME AT MY HOTEL: HE TOLD ME THAT HE WAS EMPLOYED BY THE TIMES NEWSPAPER TO SEND A FULL REPORT TO THAT JOURNAL, AND BY THE EARLIEST DESPATCH. HE ASKED ME IF HE COULD HAVE A COPY OF THE RESOLUTIONS, OR ANY OTHER PROCEEDINGS THAT WERE TO TAKE PLACE, THAT HE MIGHT BE PREPARED TO SEND THEM BY THE EARLIEST TRAIN. HE ALSO CALLED UPON MR. SWEEZ, AND MADE A SIMILAR APPLICATION TO HIM. HE ATTENDED UPON THE PLATFORM, TOOK NOTES OF EVERY WORD THAT WAS SPOKEN. WHEN I ARRIVED ON THE PLATFORM AT TEN MINUTES PAST FOUR, TO START FOR LONDON BY THAT TRAIN, IN COMPANY WITH MY THREE FRIENDS, MR. SAUNDERS THE CHAIRMAN, MR. SWEET, AND MR. WILSON, WE MET THE REPORTER, WHO TOLD US THAT HE HAD DISPATCHED HIS REPORT; BUT WHAT WILL THE READER SAY, WHEN HE UNDERSTANDS THAT, NOT A LINE OF IT APPEARED IN THE TIMES NEWSPAPER? SUPPOSE THAT I HAD BEEN UNKINDLY RECEIVED, AND THAT MY RESIGNATION HAD BEEN ACCEPTED, AT WHAT LENGTH WOULD IT THEN HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN THE PAPER WHICH I HAVE; HOWEVER, NO MORTAL PERSON PRESENTED HIMSELF FOR SUCH A PURPOSE.

WHAT WILL THE READER THINK OF "DEATH'S HEAD ON THE BROOMSTICK," HAVING THE IMPUDENCE TO SIGN HIS PLACARD THUS:—"By order of the National Charter Association."

AND WHAT WILL HE SAY WHEN HE HEARS THAT EVERY NEWSPAPER IN NOTTINGHAM, THE TOWN COUNCIL, AND ALL THE MIDDLE CLASSES, ARE OPOSED TO ME, AND YET NOT ONE VENTURED TO MAKE THE SLIGHTEST CHARGE AGAINST ME?

MY FRIENDS, I NEVER HAD SO LARGE A GATHERING IN THE MARKET PLACE OF NOTTINGHAM AT ANY TIME WHEN I HAD TENDERED MY RESIGNATION; AT THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION. BEFORE I TOOK MY PLACE UPON THE PLATFORM, I WAS TOLD THAT PARTIES HAD BEEN HIRED TO FACE ME UPON THE PLATFORM, FOR THE PURPOSE OF PUTTING QUESTIONS TO ME; HOWEVER, NO MORTAL PERSON PRESENTED HIMSELF FOR SUCH A PURPOSE.

MR. JAMES SAUNDERS, DRUGGIST, AND A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MAN, WAS CALLED TO THE CHAIR. THE CHAIRMAN OPENED THE PROCEEDINGS WITH AN EXCELLENT SPEECH, STATING THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH I HAD COME TO NOTTINGHAM, INVITING ANY MAN WHO HAD ANY QUESTIONS TO PUT TO ME TO COME UPON THE PLATFORM, ASSURING THEM THAT THEY SHOULD HAVE A FAIR AND IMPARTIAL HEARING. HE THEN INTRODUCED ME. I SHALL NOT ATTEMPT TO REPORT MY SPEECH, BUT I TOLD THEM THAT I APPEARED THERE ACCORDING TO MY USUAL PRACTICE, TO CARRY OUT TWO POINTS OF THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER—ANNUAL PARLIAMENTS AND UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE; AND THAT I WAS PREPARED TO RESIGN MY SEAT, IF THE NON-ELECTORS CALLED UPON ME TO DO SO. I WAS NEVER BETTER RECEIVED IN MY LIFE, NOTWITHSTANDING THE VIOLENT ANTAGONISM AGAINST WHICH I HAVE HAD TO CONTEND. I WILL GIVE THE READER ONE PASSAGE FROM MY SPEECH, AS IT CREATED GREATER LAUGHTER THAN I HAVE EVER HEARD AT ANY MEETING, AND, PERHAPS, MAY AMUSE HIM. I WAS ILLUSTRATING THE FACT, THAT THERE IS ONE LAW FOR THE RICH AND ANOTHER FOR THE POOR—THAT THERE IS MORE DANGER TO THE PEASANT, THAT SHOOTS THE SQUIRE'S HARE, THAN TO THE SQUIRE WHO SHOOTS THE PEASANT'S HEAD—I ILLUSTRATED THIS FACT BY REMINDING THEM OF THE INVITATION GIVEN BY A LANDLORD AT THE MEETING, PRESENTED OVER BY THE DUKE OF RICHMOND, WISHING THE FARMERS TO MOUNT THEIR HORSES, AND TO MARCH, AS CAVALRY, TO LONDON, TO FLABBERTAG THE GOVERNMENT. I SAID—

"NOW, SUPPOSE I WAS TO SAY, 'MARSH, MARCH, LEISURE AND NOTTINGHAM, WHY, MY LADS, DUN'T YOU MARCH FORWARD IN ORDER, MARCH, DEXY, AND LONGBROUGH.'

ALL THE BRAVE CHARISTS ARE OVER THE BORDER. MOUNT AND MAKE READY, SONS OF THE MOUNTAIN, GLEN."

FIGHT FOR YOUR RIGHTS, AND OLD ENGLAND'S GLORY!

"NOW, SAID I, 'SUPPOSE I HAD SAID THAT; BUT MIND, I DID NOT SAY IT.' THIS SENTENCE WAS FOLLOWED BY ROARS OF LAUGHTER, WHICH CONTINUED FOR SOME MINUTES; AND THE REPORTERS THEMSELVES BEING AS MUCH CONVULSED AS THE AUDIENCE.

WE, IN CONCLUDING MY SPEECH, I TENDERED MY RESIGNATION, AND INVITED ANY MAN WHO HAD ANY QUESTION TO PUT TO ME TO DO SO. WHEN I HAD CONCLUDED, THE CHAIRMAN INVITED ANY MAN WHO HAD QUESTIONS TO PUT TO ME TO APPEAR UPON THE PLATFORM. NO ONE APPEARED; AND AFTER A SHORT TIME THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS WERE SENT TO ME IN WRITING:

"SEVERE GALE IN THE WEST INDIES.—The West India papers contain accounts of a destructive gale which visited the northern islands on the night of the 10th and morning of the 11th of July. A considerable damage was done on land; many mills and houses being destroyed. At St. Kitt's the cutter belonging to the bark Benjamin Green, was totally wrecked. The bark Benjamin Green, of London, struck on the sandy beach to the east of the town. She had just commenced loading, and had in about fifty bushels of sugar and some puncheons of molasses. Several vessels were thrown into most precarious situations, just outside the breakers. The consequences of the gale, however, were more considerable damage was done on land; many mills and houses being destroyed. At St. Kitt's the cutter belonging to the bark Benjamin Green, was totally wrecked. The bark Benjamin Green, of London, struck on the sandy beach to the east of the town. She had just commenced loading, and had in about fifty bushels of sugar and some puncheons of molasses. Several vessels were thrown into most precarious situations, just outside the breakers. The consequences of the gale, however, were more

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Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The President having returned to Paris from his tour in the eastern departments the journals are counting up the results.

The correspondent of the 'Morning Chronicle' says:—'The journey having been avowedly undertaken for political purposes—every one asks what effect it has had on public opinion, and on the future prospects of Louis Napoleon himself? It must be admitted that there is a great diversity of opinion on this subject, and that with the exception, perhaps, of the President himself, who was to be delighted beyond measure with all that has occurred, not another man in France is completely satisfied with the result. The overzealous Bonapartists—men who in the blindness of their zeal would compromise any cause—cannot conceal from themselves that the spirit of Republicanism is stronger in France than they expected, and that in the course of the recent journey the evidences of its existence were forced on their unwilling ears in a manner that put an end to all doubt of the fact. Previous to the journey they had given such open expression to their wishes, and to the hopes which they permitted themselves to entertain as the consequences of Louis Napoleon's appearance among the people, that it is now too late to deny them. The partisans of the Elysée, even to the most moderate among them, fully expected that the sentiments of France in favour of the nephew of the Emperor would become so undeniable as to place the renewal of his tenure of office as President beyond all doubt; and the more ardent among them felt no little confidence that Louis Napoleon, who lets Paris as only President of a Republic, would return to it with the prouder title of Emperor of the French. There is no doubt that all those who entertained such exaggerated and preposterous hopes as these are dismasted, however much they may disguise their disappointment. The demonstrations at Dijon, Lyons, Besançon, Belfort, Mulhouse, Strasbourg, and Metz, against imperial pretensions, are too significant to be misunderstood; and though the receptions at Nancy and Rheims were so flattering as to revive hopes which had previously been nearly extinguished, the almost universal cry of "Vive la République!" with which the President was saluted in his passage along the Boulevards of Paris, put an end to all expectation of any immediate results from this famous journey.'

On the other hand, the parties who oppose the pretensions of Louis Napoleon are not quite satisfied. The Republicans, while proclaiming the devotion of the people to the Republic, inveigh against the scepticism of the public functionaries. The Monarchists, while admitting that a feeling hostile to the Empire was shown, are not very well pleased that there was no demonstration anywhere in favour of the Bourbons. Bonaparts are expressed to the feeling of the army, which, contrary to the usual practice in France, appears to have been very wary of its applause in presence of the Court of Assizes of the Seine all parties were acquited.

The President set out on Tuesday morning, by the Rouen Railway, on his journey to Cherbourg, accompanied by the ministers Barroche, Rouher, Lebête, and Desfosses. The affairs of the government are entrusted during his absence to the three ministers who accompanied him on his journey to Lyons.

The Count de Chambord, on the evening of the 30th ult., took leave, in a set speech, of the French men who still remained at Wiesbaden. The address is creditable for his using the word 'King' in speaking of himself.

The Procureur of the Republic of Strasbourg has issued warrants for the arrest of two men, on the charge of having formed a plot for the assassination of the President of the Republic. One of the men is named Nestor Poulin, and represents himself as the editor of a democratic journal in the south of France; the name of the other is not known.

GERMANY.

A series of protocols, letters, and negotiations have, for some time past, occupied the attention of the German states, in which the main object of the principal contending parties seems to be the acquisition of political predominance. Prussia manoeuvres for that purpose, and Austria counter-maneuvres.

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SAXONIA.

According to the government semi-official organ, the 'Dresden Journal' it is resolved to introduce considerable reductions forthwith in the army. The reduction to nearly one-half its numerical strength will enable the Minister of War to reduce his budget in a somewhat comparative ratio—under reserves of extraordinary supplies in the case of need.

The 'Dresden Journal' also announces that a petition has been addressed to the government by a considerable number of manufacturers of Chemnitz, praying it to endeavour, through its plenipotentiary at Cassel, to obtain a renewal of the Belgian treaty, and to provide conditions favourable to sundry articles, namely, the stocking trade, which say the petitioners, Belgium does not manufacture largely—a demand which it is to be apprehended will lead to strong resistance on the part of the manufacturers of Tournay and the vicinity of Courtrai.

The whole of the persons prosecuted for rebellious offences during the month of May, within the jurisdiction of the tribunal of Tarras, have been pronounced. Namely, that of the Pyrenees-Orientales has shown itself completely Bonapartist; it has recommended, first, that the Constitution should be revised; and secondly, that the duration of the presidency of Louis Napoleon should be fixed at ten years. In most instances the resolutions adopted are merely general, namely, that the Constitution should be revised, according as may be considered advisable in its wisdom by the Assembly. To this resolution not only the Bonapartists, but the Legitimists and Orleanists agree, as they each and all expect that the advantages to result from the revision will ultimately turn in favour of their own particular party. The only party who seriously oppose it are the Republicans, both moderate and ultra, who coalesce on this occasion. One council-general (that of Aveyron) has refused to entertain the subject. A proposition for the revision of the Constitution having been brought forward, it was rejected by a majority of eighteen to eight, which shows that the Republicans are in a large majority in that part of the country.

The Republican papers are loud in their condemnation of the conduct of the President of the Republic, with reference to this unconstitutional proceeding. The 'National' re publishes the circular addressed last year by M. Dufau, when Minister of the Interior, to the councils-general of the departments, informing them that any attempt on their part, either by petition or otherwise, to procure a revision of the Constitution before the legal period, is a crime punishable by the laws, and that the government was determined to enforce those laws. It asks M. Barroche who is now silent, when it is notorious that the club of the 'Dix Decembre' is urging the councils-general to an immediate revision of the Constitution, and when his silence may be construed into convenience?

Thirty-seven persons were arrested by the police during the entry of the President of the Republic into Paris. On their examination they all declared their only offence was that of crying 'Vive la République!'

Some of the papers give a report that in consequence of the bad reception given to Louis Napoleon at Metz, the National Guard of that place is to be dissolved. And it is also said that he intends to punish those that gave him such a bad reception as difficult to manage as its predecessor, and that as little hope can be entertained of the majority according the supplies necessary for carrying on the government, the present ministry must again dissolve the Assembly. It has been shown, by the opening speech made by the Minister, that nothing would have enabled the government to carry out the public service, the taxes having been refused, but the assistance of the Elector, who has advanced the necessary funds from his private fortune. This, however, cannot be relied on much longer, and therefore, if the Chamber persists in its refusal, there seems to be no resource left for the government but a *coup d'état* or absolute submission to the Democratic majority.

A tight hold over the purse strings is the best trammel upon reactionary and corrupt governments.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.
The government have, for the time being stilled the chamber by resorting to uprooting on the 25th. The representatives did their duty to their constituents too honestly to be palatable to worthy stomachs. Their last work was to make a new law of taxation. They however rescinded their resolution to subject the Sovereign's income and property, and that of his family, including of course his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to taxation. The question at issue between the Dacial House and the Chambers, relative to the so-called revenue of 50,000 florins resulting from their mother's estate, is not determined, having been referred to the ordinary tribunals.

HESSE-CASSEL.
There is every reason to believe that the government will find the new Chamber—in which the Democratic party has a decided and compact majority—as difficult to manage as its predecessor, and that as little hope can be entertained of the majority according the supplies necessary for carrying on the government, the present ministry must again dissolve the Assembly. It has been shown, by the opening speech made by the Minister, that nothing would have enabled the government to carry out the public service, the taxes having been refused, but the assistance of the Elector, who has advanced the necessary funds from his private fortune. This, however, cannot be relied on much longer, and therefore, if the Chamber persists in its refusal, there seems to be no resource left for the government but a *coup d'état* or absolute submission to the Democratic majority.

The leading Legitimists who returned from Wiesbaden are greatly emasculated how to answer the questions that crowd them as to their future policy. One thing seems clear: many that were heretofore moderate are now disposed to push matters to extremities. Conciliation of interests is no longer possible, and the partisans of the Duke of Bordeaux hint that the President may consider himself lucky if he reaches the end of his official term quietly. The result of the President's journey, of the pilgrimage to Wiesbaden, and the death of Louis Philippe, has been to set the three contending parties more by the ears than ever. M. Molé holds aloof from the government, and is not overpersuaded with the cool reception given to his counsels. M. Thiers sticks to pure Orleanism, and supports the Duchess of Orleans in her disinclination to a fusion. M. Berryer seems less disposed to support the President's government than when he set out for Wiesbaden; and if the Duke of Bordeaux has effected any union in the confiding factions of the legitimist party, this has been done at least as much by the approach of the moderates to the ultras as the ultras to the moderates. The friends of the President are as confident as ever in the star of Louis Napoleon; but their hatred of the Legitimists becomes daily less disguised, and it seems highly probable that a new message, or a change of ministry, will mark the commencement of an energetic policy for curbing the pretensions of the partisans of the elder Bourbon branch. That these will support the candidacies of Changarnier for the presidency appears a supposition far from improbable.

The trial of M. Fiorentino and the four witnesses of the duel in which he inflicted a wound in the breast of M. Amédée Achard throws some light upon the state of the literary world in Paris. A literary club called 'La Société des Mœurs de Lettres,' and numbering among its members several distinguished literary men, formed out of it by a select committee for the purpose of investigating the character of M. Fiorentino, and deciding whether a member of the Société, who had been called out by M. Fiorentino, could accept the challenge without disfavour. This jury of honour, as it was called, after a full inquiry, decided unanimously that M. Fiorentino was not entitled to the satisfaction of single combat which he demanded. They set their names to a

document, which was printed for private circulation, wherein the grounds for arriving at this conclusion were stated without reserve. A more crushing mass of evidence for the ruin of a man's character was never accumulated. A vast number of persons, musical composers, opera singers, managers, and generally people interested in the success of those performances, which the *croco-dolce* pen of Fiorentino was employed in lauding or lauding in the columns of the 'Corsaire' and 'Constitutionnel,' were summoned before this formidable tribunal, and there interrogated exactly they would have been in a public court of justice. The offence, of which the testimony furnished by these numerous witnesses went to convict Fiorentino, was that of levying black mail, or other blood money, as a safeguard against the onslaught of his venal pen.

The statements contained in this document, though unprinted, became matter of public notoriety, and found their way here and there in foreign and domestic journals, obtaining for M. Fiorentino a deposition of a by no means enviable kind. In the meantime he was invited to appear in person before the committee of the 'Gens de Lettres' in order to confront his accusers, but did not think proper to comply with this summons. Nevertheless, the depositions of parties friendly to them were taken, but seem to have had little weight with the Sikhs. They were smoothed over by Lord Gough, whose own conduct as regards generalship was on the same eventful day anything but brilliant; and in a short time probably all would have been forgotten had not Sir C. Napier, in a speech to the corps before the enemy and to the corps retreated from before the enemy and got into momentary confusion and overcame a couple of our own guns, thereby causing them to be captured by the Sikhs. 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somewhat diminished these evils, and may be looked upon as the first step and practical illustration of a series of progressive measures, tending to the full and complete freedom of the soil, at which a People's Parliament would constantly aim.

It is impossible to over estimate the evils which arise from the present territorial system of this country. The English law allows the settlement of estates for twenty-one years beyond the lives of persons in existence at the time the settlement takes effect, which in the families of the nobility is usually upon the marriage of the eldest son. The greater portion of the soil is therefore left without any proper ownership, and is so held; that its improvement, so far as it depends upon any considerable outlay of capital, is impossible. The apparent possessors of estates have only a life interest in them, and cannot sell an acre of land, or even lease it, excepting for short periods, without the consent of the next heir, who may, perhaps, be unborn, or a minor. In Scotland, where the law of entail is even less limited than in England, the result is a gradual depopulation of the Highlands, and the shutting up of whole counties for forest deer. The evil extends to all property held in trust, whether for private or public purposes. The trustees of charity estates are unable to grant building leases, excepting when empowered to do so by private acts. As first steps to the due and proper cultivation and ownership of the soil, a People's Parliament ought to abolish the prominent entail in their various existing shapes, and prohibit all future settlements or testamentary bequests, that do not vest rights of ownership in the hands of living adult persons. By these means the gigantic Land monopoly might be gradually abolished, and the whole people be at length enabled to live in peace and prosperity on the Land which God has given to them, and not to any class or section whatsoever.

EXPORTATION OF LABOURERS.

Gravesend was, on Monday, the scene of a meeting pregnant with suggestions to a reflective mind, and perhaps without any parallel in this country. On that day, the working-class emigrants who have been selected to form the new Church Colony of Canterbury, in New Zealand, were entertained, to the number of six hundred, with a substantial dinner, by the magnates of the Association. They sat down under a large marquee, every corner of which was filled with aristocratic and middle-class visitors; were presided over by a peer; and frequently and warmly addressed by the future bishop of the colony. It is not our intention at present to discuss the peculiarities of the system of colonisation proposed by Lord LITTLETON, and his "noble," "right hon.," "right rev.," and a reverend coadjutor, further than to say, that it is a sectarian application of a great and valuable principle. It may be added, that as far as it is sectarian it is defective, and calculated in its results to disappoint those who think they can adopt sound principles to unsound undertakings.

In looking at the crowded tables, however, it was easy for a practised eye to see that no small care and judgment had been exercised in the selection of the working classes, who are to become the bone and sinew of the new settlement. The greater proportion were unimpeachable tillers of the soil, and their hardy visages, embrowned by exposure to the sun and the wind, contrasted strikingly with those of the pale, but more thoughtful and intelligent-looking town-bred artisan and labourer. It was impossible to look at them as they sat grouped in families, in which the "olive branches" were neither "few nor far between, without reverting mentally to the causes which contribute to drive them from their native land to become hewers of wood and drawers of water for a new aristocracy at the Antipodes. The children we then saw around us are destined, by the Canterbury Association, to become the fathers and mothers of a new race of Proletarians, strictly brought up to honour and obey their masters, masters, and spiritual teachers, and duly to reverence all those who are in authority over them. Had they remained here the interests of the aristocracy would have required that they and their parents should be treated as troublesome vermin, very difficult to be kept down. Education, employ- ment, kind words and treatment would have all been unknown to them. The goal for the adult poacher—the workshop, with its inferior fare and penal discipline, to the helpless, and not criminal part of the families, would, most probably, have been the fate of the majority of them. They breed too fast for their masters here, and it needs such regimen as "skilly," and such treatment as workhouse officials are accustomed to, to give those placed under their charge, to keep them down.

But the tables are turned when they are wanted to fertilise lands at present barren, and where labour is at a premium. Then we hear nothing but laudation of the worth, value, and virtues of the working classes, as the very backbone of the state—the foundation on which the whole superstructure of society is laid. Then those who in this country decree to labour the scanty and stunted dole of parochial charity, and make the wretched moisten his grudgingly-given crust with tears, shed at the insolence and the insults of the givers, are fated, flattered, and caroused. Roast beef and plum pudding, and fine words, are not too good for such an important and valuable class, under such circumstances.

If the working classes really thought upon these things as they ought to do, this system of alternate oppression and cajolery would be estimated at its true value. They would take measures, whether at home or in the colonies, to make labour honourable and respectable—duties and rewards co-ordinate. At present, we regret to say, they are too divided—too apathetic—to be a political party in its individual hatred, or to aid it when it may desire to strike down a powerful and obnoxious opponent. We all know, too well, how blind, infatuated and unreasonable party feelings makes men at certain contingencies—how, at such times, the machinery of justice, instead of interposing an obstruction between the oppressors in power and their covert prey, become in the hands of prejudiced or terrified persons, the instruments of the grossest injustice and tyranny. Is it not far better that LOUIS BLANC and LEXON ROLLIN should be free in England, than expiating their attachment to the principles of the *Republique Démocratique et Sociale*, in the dungeons of Vincennes, or some other dreary fortress? Their time may come again, and they will be more the useful to their country for having endured hardships and exile. We are equally ready to give shelter to those who, holding very opposite opinions, have, in the course of time, been driven from places for which they were unfit, and deprived of powers they abused or perverted. Brave men trample not upon fallen foes. But we cannot think there is any comparison between such political fugitives, who come to us for protection from persecution, and possibly injustice, and those who, having distinguished themselves by their ferocity, cruelty, and atrocity of their career, in crushing the efforts of oppressed and struggling nationalities, presume to obtrude themselves upon our notice as curiosities, and provoke criticism or maltreatment by the audacity of their approach. So far from feeling that there was anything to be condemned in the spontaneous and irrepressible burst of indignation which broke out on discovering that a man, whose name is everywhere infamous, was amongst us, we rejoice in this open manifestation of the abomination which his odious, bloodstained, and villainous career has excited in the English mind. At the mere sound of his name the whole of the working population "turned out"—draymen, porters, coal-heavers, and labourers—all the varied sections of the vast industrial multitude who plied their occupations by the banks of the Thames, deserted them on the instant, and "rushed out, in masse, in pursuit of the object of their excursions. The movement was without premeditation, and, therefore, all the more significant. It was a sudden outburst of sentiments and feelings, as ardent and strong as they have been long suppressed—are the abrupt, but earnest manifestation of the sympathy with which the masses of the English people have always regarded the brave and high-minded struggles of the Hungarians, and the horror with which they have watched the brutalities and sickenings of cruelties perpetrated by their Austrian and Russian conquerors. In the perpetration of these brutalities and cruelties, Marshal HAYNAU shone pre-eminently. However heartless and revolting may have been the instructions of the monsters he served he must have refined upon, and improved them from the dictates of a fiendish nature to which such occupations were, of themselves,

ERNEST C. JONES TO G. JULIAN HARNEY.

MY DEAR HARNEY.—In perusing the file of the *Northern Star* newspaper published during my imprisonment, I find an attack made on you by Mr. Thomas Clark in your reply to which you mention my name. Had you not done so I should equally have felt it my duty to state that, during the long and exciting period from the meeting of the National Convention to the time of my incarceration, I never saw in your conduct the slightest symptom of vacillation, hesitation, or fear; on the contrary, I perceived a steady resolution to uphold the rights of the people, irrespective of personal danger, and a temper as removed from weakness, as it was distinct from rashness. I was much in your company on the evening of the 9th of April, 1848, and your demeanour on that occasion still further confirms me in the opinion I have expressed above.

Though myself utterly eschewing all participation in those sectional movements and party bickerings, which so often distract the popular mind, and looking with profound contempt and defiance on such attacks, whether directed against myself, or against others, I have felt it my duty to pay the above tribute of respect to a man whom I consider an uncompromising democrat, and whom I honour as a conscientious friend. I remain,

Yours very faithfully,
ERNEST JONES.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION TO THE ELECTORS AND NON-ELECTORS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FRIENDS.—It is an undeniable fact, that this mighty empire is governed by a representative despotism; by a combination of interest in direct antagonism to every principle of justice, by a system which produces for the worthless idle poor, splendour, and extravagance, with every luxury that his pampered and vicious appetite may desire; while for the noble-hearted, honest, and toiling producer, its fruits are scorn, contempt, want, misery, starvation, and death.

It must be palpable to every thinking and intelligent man that this system will continue so long as the House of Commons is composed of such corrupt and venal men as those who are now in power.

The question arises what can be done to end this assembly at the next general election some fifty or sixty thousand men, who are dishonest, discreditable, incorrigible, and high-minded men, who, together with, with unerring sagacity, unshamed energy, and indomitable spirit, expose the wrongs, and demand the rights of the oppressed classes? The purpose we have in view in now addressing you is, to recommend to your serious attention what we consider to be a practical and legitimate mode of effecting this most desirable object.

As a general election may soon arrive, we beg to recommend that with the least possible delay, registration and election committees may be formed in every city, town, village, and hamlet throughout Great Britain and Ireland, that such committees, when constituted, will exert their utmost energies to search out every one eligible to vote, who will support a Chartist candidate, and if their names are not on the register, that they will at once see that this most important business is attended to. Let those selected men of the above description, and being convinced of their sterling character, let them be brought forward in every possible mode adapted to secure their election. Relative to other duties which will devolve on the committees, we have much pleasure refer them to an able address: "To the Democrats of Great Britain and Ireland," written by Dr. Fribb, of Bradford, Yorkshire, and published in the *Northern Star*, July 27th, 1850.

To you, the electoral body, we appeal to aid us in this important enterprise, because in your hands are placed the destinies of millions; because you have the power to destroy the present monstrous system, and establish one on a just and secure basis. Many of you are aware, despite and treat with contempt the industrious classes. To such, we say, a day of reckoning is near; those who are wise in time. We are also aware that many among you do sympathise with and deplore the miseries of your poorer brethren, and that, through bad trade, high rents, heavy rates and taxes, you have just cause to complain of the burthens that are pressing you down, you see ruin to be inevitable, and you sympathise with us; you are supporting the cause of that is crushing us. We call on you to awake, and to be no longer the blind devotees to what is called "rank and respectability." Throw off your subseriency to the aristocracy, and come boldly forward and exercise the power you possess for the good of your common country.

To you, the unenfranchised millions, we also appeal, to assist in this work. Do not for one moment imagine that you cannot render service to this, to you, the most vital question which can affect your interests. On the contrary, you can do much in supporting those, and only those, who will stand by and see that justice is done to your people. You can lead great and efficient aid in forming the various committees, and collecting signatures to the petition.

In conclusion, we say, let there be a cordial unanimity of sentiment, purpose, and action in this laudable undertaking, and success will be the result.

We desire to add, that should the Committees, or any friend, require instructions as to the necessary forms to be attended to in registration, we advise them to forthwith procure "The Hand-Book of Registration," published by the National Election and Registration Committee, at threepence, but which can now be obtained at half-price of Mr. Watson, 3, Queen's Head-Passage, Fleet-street.

Signed on behalf of the Executive Committee,

John Ashton, General Secretary,

14, Southampton-street, Strand,

September 4th, 1850.

The Census of 1851.—The Act for taking Account of the Population of Great Britain, 13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 53, is about to be brought into force, and the arrangements for carrying it out have already commenced. The day fixed by the act for taking the census in England is the 31st of March, 1851. By the second section, "one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries is empowered to appoint persons to take such account, and to propose for such persons such forms and instructions as shall deem necessary," &c.; and further, all the expenses incurred under the act are provided for. These full powers, Sir George Grey, to whose department, as Home Secretary, the matter belongs, is empowered to take the necessary steps for its accomplishment. Had he chosen to follow the precedent of 1841, when Mr. Lister (the registrar-general), the Colonial Whips, and Mr. Yarde, were appointed to take the census, he would have been authorized to do so, as he was in 1841. He was authorized to do so, Sir George Grey, however, with a desire to carry out the provisions of the act in the manner most conducive to economy, has appointed only one commissioner, and that is the registrar-general, Major Graham, who will be entitled to make the staff of his own office subservient to the proposed inquiry. Mr. Horace Mann, barrister, is appointed to be assistant-commissioner. From the precautions, as well as the instructions issued by the Home Office, care is taken that the enumeration shall be conducted in the most economical as well as the most efficient manner.

AUTOGRAPHIC PRESS.—An invention has been patented which is likely to prove of great utility to public companies and men of business generally. It consists of a press and materials, by means of which any person may, from a document previously written on paper, reproduce any required number of copies. Circulars, letters, prospectuses, &c., can be produced by this invention with the greatest facility; and any number of designs, music, plans, &c., may be expeditiously printed in the same manner. The apparatus is extremely simple, and is all contained in a box of small size, perfectly portable. It will become great desideratum to merchants in the colonies, and will be found very useful at the chief offices of banks, in suspending the necessity for copying any number of circulars which it may be necessary to send to the branches from time to time. We are inclined to believe that it will be the invention of Messrs. Williams and Sharpe, of Birmingham, and that it was the invention of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and it is the invention of Messrs. Waterton and Sons, London, by whom it has been patented.

SESSIONS TO THE ORGUE OF ROSE.—Viscount Foss, M.P., has, on the last few days, been a member of the Church of Rome.

FOR MRS. LACEY.

Received by W. Roper—Leicester, per T. Graves 2d.

FOR WIDOWS OF THE LATE MESSRS. WILLIAMS AND SHARP.

Received by W. Roper—Mr. Coppley, Bradford 1s.

VICTIM FUND.

Received by W. Roper—Newton Heath, per A. Faulkner 1s 3d—few Chartist, Bolton's 6d—Nottingham, per W. Flockhart 3s 6d.

Received at Linn Office—Foster, Manchester 1s—Benjamin Davies 2s 6d—Francis Davies 6d—George Thomas 8d.

Received by W. Roper... 1 5 6

Received at Land Office... 0 1 8

Total... £1 16 11

THE HONESTY FUND.

Received by W. Roper—Newton Heath, per A. Faulkner 1s 3d—few Chartist, Bolton's 6d—Nottingham, per W. Flockhart 3s 6d.

Received at Linn Office—Benjamin Davies 6d—Francis Davies 6d—George Thomas 8d.

Received by W. Roper—Leicester, per T. Graves 2d.

FOR MACNAMARA'S ACTION.

Received by W. Roper—Newton Heath, per A. Faulkner 1s 3d—few Chartist, Bolton's 6d—Nottingham, per W. Flockhart 3s 6d.

Received at Linn Office—Benjamin Davies 6d.

FOR WIDOWS OF THE LATE MESSRS. WILLIAMS AND SHARP.

Received by W. Roper—Mr. Coppley, Bradford 1s.

Received by W. Roper—Leicester, per T. Graves 2d.

THE INDIAN PRESS.—The following is a leading article of the *Moniteur*, quoted entire, on a subject which has lately created an ordinary sensation in this country: "The Gorham case—damn the Gorham!"

A WISE one boasted of having cut and made a shirt for his husband in one day." "Yes," replied a wag of a fellow, "and he wore it out the next."

THE WINDING-UP OF THE LAND COMPANY.

Received by W. Roper—Newton Heath, per A. Faulkner 1s 3d—few Chartist, Bolton's 6d—Nottingham, per W. Flockhart 3s 6d.

Received at Linn Office—Foster, Manchester 1s—Benjamin Davies 2s 6d—Francis Davies 6d—George Thomas 8d.

Received by W. Roper—Leicester, per T. Graves 2d.

MONIES RECEIVED

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1850.

FOR THE

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The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WARS.—The health of London is now better than it usually is at this season of the year. 503 deaths were registered, the average of the corresponding weeks (1849-9) is 1,073; or, corrected for the increase of population, 1,146. In the week of 1849 is omitted—namely, 2,795—so the corrected average is 958; and the deaths last week are less by 80 than this number. In the last week of August, 1849, the cholera carried 1,063, diarrhoea, 234 lives; in the corresponding week of this year the deaths from cholera were 4, from diarrhoea, 115; and at the present time there is no trace of Asiatic cholera in London. A costermonger, with 12 cases of cholera, died of English cholera in Walworth, on August 1st; three cases of cholera in infants were also registered in the week. In addition to diarrhoea, the two zymotic diseases that deserve attention are typhus and scurvy; typhus was fatal to 14 children, the adults between the ages of 15 and 60, and to 3 old people, in all to 40 persons; scurvy fatal to 15, to 4 adults, and to 1 child under the age of 15. Scarlatina, which is so fatal to young persons, has been advancing slowly during the last 20 weeks; it was fatal in the three series of 10 weeks in 146, 185, and 212 cases. It will be observed in the registrar's notes, that, as is usually the case, the disease has prevailed with severity in particular localities. The prevalence of intolerable filth exhalations from the sewers during the week appears to have attracted attention. What would be thought of the arrangements of a city in which the smoke was poured from the street ledges? Yet it is known that smoke is the chief poison in the noxious vapours that are still sufficient to exclude from the gypholines and the streets and houses of the metropolis. If an epoch of scurletina is impending, the removal of this nuisance should be immediately considered, as nothing tends more to make scurvy a putrid disease than sinking putrescent vapours.—By the Greenwich observations the mean reading of the barometer was 29.07 inches, or much higher than in the previous weeks. The mean temperature of the thermometer was 61 deg., of the air 53 deg., which is 3.5 deg. below the average. The wind was south-west and north-west, and often stagnated; travelling at the rate of 230 or 325 miles a day for three days, and from 40 to 85 miles daily during the last four days of the week. Rain fell on Monday and Wednesday, but was not the one-seventh part of an inch.

DEATH FROM THE ADMINISTRATION OF QUACK MEDICINE.—On Saturday last Mr. William Baker held an inquest at the King of Prussia, Denmark-street, Shadwell, on behalf of the body of George Trotter, a carpenter, a tallow-chandler, and the deceased master of a quack medicine—Elizabeth Trotter, deceased's widow, No. 20, Dean-street, was present to show that her husband had for a long time suffered from rheumatism. On Tuesday week he was confined to his bed, in consequence of a severe attack from that complaint. Mr. Arthur, surgeon, attended him nine weeks ago, but from that time he had not been visited by any medical gentleman. On Saturday was a neighbour of the name of Hay said to witness, "Why do you not try that woman over the way; she is a very clever woman?"—meaning a woman named Wheeler, a vendor of quack medicines. Wins, by his husband's desire, sent her, who told her husband that she was sure she could cure him, good, and said that the medicine she had given would not cost fifteen pence. Wins, however, sent him and soon after returned with a visiting card, in her hand, which contained a small sum of money. Her husband drak it off in the presence of Mrs. Wheeler. In an hour after he observed that he was dying, and Mr. Arthur was sent for. Deceased died shortly after the attendance of that gentleman.—Mrs. Wheeler was called in, and stated that all she gave the deceased was half a pint of old ale, in which she mixed about as much cochineal as would go on a shilling, and which would cost about a penny. She knew that cochineal would not poison him, and she thought the ale would do him good.—Mr. Arthur, High-street, Shadwell, deposed that when he saw deceased he was in a dying state. He prescribed for him but without effect. He made a post mortem examination of the body, and found the kidneys, liver, and lungs of a dark reddish colour, such as cochineal might produce. Deceased died of an attack of apoplexy. Witness never heard of cochineal having any medicinal value, and is not aware of its medicinal properties. It is used in the arts. It might cause sickness and hasten an attack of apoplexy. He gave the contents of the stomach to Dr. Lethbridge, professor of chemistry, for analysis.—Dr. Lethbridge said that he found no poison in the contents of the stomach. He confirmed Mr. Arthur's evidence, observing he could hardly suppose that cochineal could be taken without producing some effect on the system.—Verdict, "Natural death," and at the request of the jury Mrs. Wheeler was severely reprimanded by the coroner for prescribing without a qualification.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—An accident, which will probably be attended with fatal consequences, occurred on Sunday night, about half-past nine o'clock, in front of St. George's Hospital, a building of great height, built before that time for some time past from hillocks of several feet in height, but from their position, easily escape the eye of a person driving along the road. A chaise cart, containing, with other occupants, a female with a child, was, before the driver could arrest the horse, hurried upon one of these hillocks and overturned, and the who party was violently flung out. One of the men, apparently senseless, was conveyed to the adjacent hospital, and both the poor woman's arms were broken, and the child severely injured, if not killed. The horse hurried on the vehicle at a terrific pace, dashed it against a lamp post some distance down the hill, where, by breaking both shafts, he disengaged himself, and again madly galloped on until he brought himself to the ground by coming wildly in contact with another lamp post just beyond the Albert-gate, where he lay struggling and groaning on the ground. Providentially no other persons were hurt, and it is not known of any medicinal properties. It is used in the arts. It might cause sickness and hasten an attack of apoplexy. He gave the contents of the stomach to Dr. Lethbridge, professor of chemistry, for analysis.—Dr. Lethbridge said that he found no poison in the contents of the stomach. He confirmed Mr. Arthur's evidence, observing he could hardly suppose that cochineal could be taken without producing some effect on the system.—Verdict, "Natural death," and at the request of the jury Mrs. Wheeler was severely reprimanded by the coroner for prescribing without a qualification.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT HON. C. W. W. BRYANT, M.P.—We have to announce the death of the Right Hon. George C. Bryant, M.P., on Saturday evening, No. 17, Lower Montgomerie-street, which melancholy event took place in Tuesday. He was at half-past four, at his residence in Grafton-street. He was the oldest member of the House of Commons, having sat for Montgomeryshire since 1797, and for about a year previously for Old Sarum. He held the offices of Secretary at War (in the Grey administration) and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from December, 1834, to April, 1835. The right hon. gentleman was in his 75th year.

DEATH OF MRS. EGERTON.—Mrs. Egerton, a lady not surprised by any upon the stage in a particular list of parts—witness her "Meg Merrilles," and others—died at Brompton last week, at the age of fifty-nine.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—The next week the Royal Academy will proceed next week to the election of a President, vacated by the death of Martin Archer Shee. There are six old for the honourable position several distinguished candidates, including Eastlake, Leslie, and Pilkington. The claims of Landseer and Turner have also been freely canvassed, but it is not certain that either of the latter gifted Academicians could undertake, if elected, to discharge the duties of the Presidency, so numerous and onerous are their professional "engagements" for the next three years.

SUNDAY POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—On Sunday there was a general delivery of letters and newspapers throughout the metropolitan districts, and the provinces. In the majority of cases the delivery commenced shortly after nine o'clock, and terminated at half-past ten in the forenoon, and although in some instances the regular delivery in one case was interrupted during the hours of Divine service, it is generally understood that no future modifications, of any kind, will affect the existing regulations in the London district (country) department, though further orders will be shortly issued with reference to the Sunday duty in many of the more distant post towns.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN FRUIT.—On Monday above 12,000 baskets of fruit were landed at the St. Katharine's Steam Packet Wharf; of the above, 4,000 baskets, containing plums, green gages, apples, pears, and walnuts, arrived in the Soho steamer, from Antwerp; and the remainder in the Princess Royal steamer from Rotterdam.

BATHSTOWE FAIR.—On Tuesday in pursuance of ancient charter, the Lord Mayor and other civic authorities proceeded to the Bathstowe, where the old fair for the annual horse fair took place. The fair was now a mere farce. The "Fair" consisted of only three booths, for the sale of gilt gingerbread, and some dozen barrows of itinerant dealers in apples, nuts, and children's toys.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.—Workmen are engaged in forming new walks in the Green-park, in consequence of the improvements in front of Buckingham-place. A portion of the ride up Constitution-hill will be curtailed, and the railings carried back into the park. One of the walks formed in a line between some fine trees, and seats will be on each side.

ROBBERY AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—On Tuesday evening a expert thief effected an entrance into the City Chamberlain's Chamber at the Mansion-house, and amongst other property stole the Marshal's holster-pistols. Notwithstanding the number of the police in attendance, the thief got clear off with his booty.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon an accident of a rather serious nature occurred in Fleet-street, opposite the gateway leading to Sergeant's Inn. A man named Charles Prince, a waiter, while engaged at a window of the Amicable Life Assurance Company's office, lost his hold and fell from a very considerable height upon the stones close to the gateway, his head striking the ground with great violence. He was at once taken up, and conveyed to King's College Hospital, where, after the shock to the system, he was found to have sustained a concussion of the brain, and some internal injury, although no bones were broken. He now remains at the hospital in a dangerous state.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—On Tuesday afternoon, about four o'clock, as the Jessie Blos-som brig, Barker, master, was coming up the River under sail, a boat, containing four persons, shot out from behind a fleet of ships. The boat was struck amidships, and the entire party thrown into the water, and were clinging to the floating remains, and got out; another was saved by the crew of the brig, but two others, John Bailey and Alfred Webber, unmercifully sunk and were drowned.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Tuesday afternoon Mr. F. Langham held an inquest at St. George's Hospital, on the body of James Allister, aged thirty-four, late railwayman in the service of the Great Western Railway, whose death was occasioned by the following shocking occurrence: It appeared from the evidence that on the afternoon of the 15th ult., the deceased, who was a passenger on the Paragon engine, arrived with a passenger on the Paddington engine, and when near Brixton-street, Paddington, when it was usual for him to the Railings Bridge, where it was usual for him to alight, he jumped off the train, and his head coming in contact with the bridge, he was thrown off his back, one leg falling under him, and the other (the left) being completely crushed by the wheels of the engine passing over it. He was immediately conveyed to the above hospital, where on his admission

under the influence of chloroform, amputation of the mutilated member was performed. He subsequently progressed favourably for several days, till inflammation of the lungs, consequent on the injury, supervened, and gradually destroyed the health, and the deceased died on September 1st.

COAL-PIST ACCIDENT AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—On the 29th ult., a dreadful accident, occasioned by fire-damp, occurred at the works of Messrs. Kent, Hey, Hey's Colliery, Ashton-under-Lyne, by which three persons came by their deaths. An inquest was held before Mr. Rutter, at the Swan Inn, when the following evidence was adduced:—The first witness called was William Harriet, who said: "I am half-cousin to deceased John Harriet, and reside in Ashton. I am a man in the employ of Messrs. John Kenworthy and Brothers, who are coal miners, of two years of age. Between the deceased lady had only been married rather more than a month, and for the last fortnight she had been staying at the house of her aunt, No. 11, Hamilton-street, Bremcock-road, on a visit, during which time she always appeared in a low and melancholy state, the cause of which could not be clearly ascertained. On Saturday afternoon last the deceased took a walk in the Regent's Park, and on her return, about five o'clock, she complained of pain in her chest, at the same time placing her hand on the part affected. She then left for the purpose of changing her attire for dinner; but being an unusually long time absent, a female, named Hooper, was sent up to the bed-room to ascertain the cause. She was missed for 10 weeks, and, on looking into her airtight dressing-room, the door of which was ajar, she discovered the deceased suspended to the handle of a high chest of drawers by a piece of rope fastened around her neck in a slip knot. An alarm was given, and the deceased was quickly cut down. Mr. Blackstone and Mr. Powell, the nearest surgeons, were promptly in attendance, and opened a vein in her arm, but no blood flowed, life being quite extinct. It is stated that on a previous occasion the unfortunate deceased had taken a quantity of laudanum with the intention of destroying herself, but by timely aid she recovered. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

ACCIDENT UPON THE EASTERN COUNTRY RAILWAY.—An accident took place at the Barking-road station, on the Woolwich branch of the Eastern Counties Railway, when the driver and the conductor, Griffith, a lawyer, belonging to Stratford. The 2.15 p.m. up-train from Woolwich having arrived at the Barking-road station, the above-named person (Griffiths) crossed over the line, behind the Woolwich train, for the purpose (as is supposed) of taking a ticket for Stratford, when at the same time an engine, No. 143, from Stratford for Blackwall, passed the station with a train of empty coal wagons, and struck the deceased on the shoulder, and killed him on the spot.

SEIZURE OF AN EXTENSIVE ILLICIT DISTILLERY.—

ON Monday a seizure of an illicit distillery, on a large scale was effected by Messrs. Frederick Par-gerer and Benjamin Elmy, officers of Excise. From

information received the officers proceeded to No. 7, Carlisle-street, Belgrave-square, but were unable to gain access to the premises. After repeated knocking, the door was opened, and the party entered, I

leaving Mr. Par-gerer made his way to the door, leaving Mr. Elmy to keep watch at the front. A

man was an underlooker about three years and a half; I have known him about two years and a half; I have

been an underlooker about sixteen years; I have

been an underlooker about three years; I have

