

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Mountain committee of surveillance met on Friday last. M. Joly, gen., presided. After sitting for an hour they sent the following note to the republican journals:—The committee appointed by the republican opposition has assembled to-day. The cause which prevails in Paris and in the departments will reassess public opinion. The attitude of the people contrasts admirably with all the violent exactions of a portion of the press of the great party of order. The committee had adjourned till next Friday.

The Mayor of Poitiers, M. Orillard, who, it may be remembered, made a republican speech to the President of the Republic at the opening of the railway there, has been removed from his office. The occasion for his dismissal is a letter written to the president of the 'Cercle des Ecoles,' enclosing a copy of a decree of the prefect of Vienna, interdicting the club. In that letter the mayor said that he wished to soften as much as possible the rigour of the decree, and regretted that he had not been able to prevent it. The prefect complained that the letter implied disrespect to his superior authority, and hence dismissed, in which the mayor's two assistants are included. These removals have been followed by the resignations of the Secretary General of the 'Marie,' and eight of the municipal councillors, so that the local administration of Poitiers is in a state of complete disorganization.

M. Lamartine has written two articles in the 'Paris' against the presidency of the Prince de Joinville, which he says would be deplorable for the public, deplorable for royalty, and deplorable for his prince.

THE TRIALS AT LYONS.

The attendance of the public at the court-martial on Tuesday was quite as great as on the preceding day.

The accused were brought in at twelve o'clock, and the judge took their seats shortly after.

All the accused except Pasta refused the advoca-
tes assigned to them by the court.

M. Gaillet, the advocate charged to defend Pasta, said that as the public prosecutor had abandoned the accusation against him he would not address the Court. But he had to declare, in the name of all his colleagues, that none of them intended to speak.

The accused had stated to them their reasons for declining their assistance, and they found nothing disrespectful in it. But they would remain to afford them their counsel if it should be required.

The President.—Accused Pasta, what have you to say?

Pasta.—Nothing; I don't even know why I am here.

The President then asked all the accused severally if they had anything to say, and they all answered in the negative, with the exception of

Thourel, who said—A profound sentiment, which I share, has rendered mute the eloquent and devoted advocate who was to have presented my defence. I shall, therefore, be silent. But I will say that I remain convinced that as men of honour, independent and free, and whose conscience is not subject to the state of siege, you will not forget that you render justice in the name of God, of the French people, and of the Republic.

The President.—Gentlemen of the Court and advocates, have you nothing more to say? And you, accused, have you anything to add to your defence?

No one answered.

The judges retired to deliberate at half-past twelve, and returned into court between six and seven in the evening.

The President then, in the name of the French people (the guard presenting arms), delivered the judgment.

The accused, as is usual before courts-martial, were not present. The reading of the judgment occupied an hour and a half, the details being repeated for every one of the accused. After setting forth the constitution of the Court and the names of the judges (one of them sergeant-major), and the manner in which the trial had been conducted, this document stated that the questions which the court had examined were:—1. Was the accused guilty of having taken part in a plot at Lyons for the purpose of destroying or changing the government of the Republic? 2. Was that plot followed by an act committed, or commenced, for preparing the execution of it? 3. Was the same accused guilty of having formed part of a secret society? As to Gent, there was an additional question—Was the accused guilty of having been in chief of a secret society? The decision of the court on these questions was, that twice of the accused were not guilty, and that the others, thirty-six in number, including those in flight, were guilty.

The accused acquitted were—Bellanger, Louis, Antol, Dallian, Marion, Pine, Alibaudi, Mallevé, Vacheresse, Pasta, Caussou, Andre, and Béteau.

The condemnations passed on the accused declared guilty were in virtue of articles 87, 89, and 91 of the Penal Code, 13 of the decree of the 26th of July, 1848, on secret societies—the said articles being modified with respect to some of the accused, by article 463 of the Penal Code, 1 and 2 of the Law of Germain, Art. 7. These condemnations were as follows:—

Transportation.—Alphonse Gent, Albert Ode, Longezine, De Saint Prix, Antoine Rey, Carrière, Saillant.

Fifteen years' detention.—Montegut.

Ten years' detention.—H. Delcluze, Bourier, Barbu, Daumas, Marescot, Sablabe, Lamorthe, and Mortanier.

Five years' imprisonment, five years' deprivation of civil rights, and 1,000 francs fine.—Meric.

Two years' imprisonment, five years' deprivation of civil rights, and 1,000 francs fine.—Beridot, Jouvene, Pierre, Mallevé.

A year's imprisonment, 1,000 francs fine, and two years' deprivation of civil rights.—Sauve, Bonsirven, Cherpentier.

Six months' imprisonment and two years deprivation of civil rights.—Dapont, Carle.

A year's imprisonment and 100 francs fine.—Thourel (by the minority of four.)

(Detention is what the French law calls *affranchissement* and *infamie*.) It is more severe than ordinary imprisonment, and subjects the offender after his release to the surveillance of the police for life.)

Just as the President had terminated the reading of the judgment a loud cry of 'Vive la République' was heard.

The President.—Whence comes that cry?

Captain Montigny, the officer on duty.—From the prison, Colonel.

The President.—Send a commissary to cause justice to be respected. The President said that the Court ordered the public prosecutor to read the judgment to the accused in presence of the guard assembled under arms, and to the acquired in presence of the guard assembled without arms; also, to inform the condemned that the law granted them twenty-four hours to appeal to the Court of Revision. He added that the public prosecutor was to see the judgment executed.

The public prosecutor then went to the prison and read the judgment.

In the vicinity of the court large crowds were assembled, but the military precautions taken prevented any demonstrations, and the rain having begun to fall heavily caused them after a while to disperse.

The following letter has been addressed by the condemned to all their counsel:—

'Dear Citizens.—At our first call you hastened to give us the fraternal support of your eloquent and republican voice before the exceptional tribunal to which we were delivered up. You have made for us every sacrifice compatible with your dignity, and you only retired from the bar to obey an impious duty of conscience, of right, and of liberty. Up to that time, and even in that act which an unanimous and spontaneous decision on our part had anticipated, we remained always completely united in sentiments, in principles, and in resolutions. May the same accord always exist between you for the future; the republic awaits its safety, its happiness, and its glory from the sacred union of all her children. It is at the moment when the court-martial is about to pronounce sentence on us, that, seated on these benches where the remembrance of you encourages, protects, and defends us, we have addressed to our unchangeable devotion. Be assured that whether in life or at liberty, we are and shall remain

your most affectionate brethren and your most constant friends. Your devotedness, your friendship, and the sympathies of the people for whom we suffer, and infinite joys to the triumph of those whom iron arms are about to fall, and reserve inexhaustible consolations for the temporary tortures of those who will be exposed to them. We embrace you with all our hearts.'

'THE PARSONS OF THE CONSPIRACY.'

(Signed) Thourel, A. Gent, Chevassus, Carl Borel, Maitre, Grill, Cansane, Meric, J. Gent, Belisier, H. Delesse, Dupont, Bouver, Robert Montegut, Noël Michel, Beridot, Odé, Barbu, Dallain, Langomangin, Doin, Vacheresse, Pinet, Jean, Louis, Daumas, Charnard, A. Maleval, P. Maleval, Jouvere, Sauve, and Marcon.'

The condemned prisoners at Lyons have all decided to appeal to the Court of Cassation.

Four of the prisoners, viz., Dupont and Carle, sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and Sauve and Thourel, to a year's imprisonment, have not appealed.

It is rumoured that the proceedings of the Commission of Surveillance are likely to be interfered with by the authorities, on the alleged ground that Commission is degenerating into a club, and the illegality of the members of a fraction of the National Assembly holding periodical sittings with the same object for which a regular Commission of Permanence has been named by the whole Assembly, and in conformity with the Constitution.

In the Council-General of the Eure on the 30th of August, a vote for the total revision of the constitution being proposed by twenty-one councillors, amongst whom were MM. de Broglie, Vatimisnel, Suchet d'Albuerne, and Lefebvre Durufe, considerable sensation was caused by a vehement protest against the proposal by M. Dupont (de l'Eure). The venerable president of the provisional government declared that the vote was dangerous and illegal; that it was an infringement of the legislative power, in open violation of the 11th article of the constitution; that it was the setting up of a rival power to the legislature, and an attempt to provoke the country to fresh revolutions.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—An official announcement has just been issued by the local authority of the province of Brandenburg, informing the public that the 71st and 72nd articles of the 'Industry Ordinance' (which empower certain magistrates to withdraw from the holders, whenever they may think fit, licensed for printing and publishing), are not absolute but still exist in full force, and adding, by way of explaining the consistency of these articles with the new law of the press, that the power of withdrawing licenses is not to be regarded as penal, and therefore requires not the award of a law tribunals to sanction it, but has reference solely to the qualification, or rather want of qualification, of the person against whom it may be directed; that the full verification of the qualifications of any journalist can only appear after his publication has existed for some time, when it should become manifest that he offends thereby the public morality by publishing anything that has a tendency to corrupt youth, to bring the government into contempt, or to weaken in any way authority, it must follow as a logical consequence that such person is not duly qualified; that he has received his license under false pretenses; and that the government, the sole judge in this matter, is therefore imperatively called upon, as the guardian of the morals and happiness of the people, to take his license at once from him, as from an unqualified person.

This, without any exaggeration, is the substance of the document. Such want of the common sense and common understanding of any people we believe was never before exhibited in an official shape in any country in the world. But the government having had for some time its neck galled by a constitutional collar, and having now got rid of this constraint, is like a horse let loose in a meadow, it neighs, kicks up its heels, snuffs up the air, &c., and commits all sorts of frolicsome absurdities, in its joy at being at last free from 'law,' and at liberty to range at will through the spacious fields of unscrupulous 'authority.' The government have forbidden the conductors of the 'Cologne Gazette' to comment upon public affairs.

The Elector of Hesse Cassel has decorated his Prime Minister, Hassenpflug, with the grand cross of the Golden Lion. The same honour has been conferred on Minister Uhden, one of the late federal commissioners. The editors of the defunct journal 'Awake!' are to be brought to trial for continuing to publish after the suppression of all journals during the continuance of martial law.

A locksmith in Ristatz has been condemned to three months' imprisonment for endangering public order, by having on his parlour walls revolutionary portraits, and to an additional two months for purchasing democratic lottery tickets.

The Austrian troops, while occupied at St. Paul on the occasion of the late disgraceful outrages, caused by their interference with the people, have returned to their old quarters at Altona.

ITALY.

The 'Constituzionale' of Florence, of the 22nd ult., announces that the three Aldboroughs who, it will be remembered, were arrested some time ago at Leghorn for a conspiracy against the government, have been given up by the Austrian military authorities to the tribunals at Leghorn.

A letter from Naples of the 21st, received by a respectable mercantile firm at Lyons, states that the little town of Barle, in the kingdom of Naples, has been destroyed by an earthquake, that all the houses had been swallowed up, and that at the hour of writing 700 dead bodies had been dragged out from the ruins.

Further letters from Naples confirm the above news. At Serrento a violent shock was felt on the 14th, and several houses were damaged. But the province of Bassilicata has suffered most from the scourge, as many houses, and even whole villages, have been transformed into heaps of ruins, and many lives lost. The people are panic struck, reading the return of the calamitous earthquake of 1796, which were repeated during a period of nine months.

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid, dated the 29th ult., state that another serious conspiracy, which was to have broken out at Vizcaya, had had extensive ramifications, but was rendered abortive. Three or four Miguelete meetings have taken place. Decision not to go to the urn. The elections of the electoral commissioners are in the gross in favour of government and Septembrians.

PIEDMONT.

It is stated that in consequence of the excitement which prevails in Piedmont, the Austrian government has determined to form an army of observation upon the Piedmontese frontier, and that orders have already been given for the cantonment of the troops.

The 'Croce di Savoia,' says that the court of Naples is at this moment concerting with the courts of Vienna, Rome, Modena, and Parma, to make known to the public, by a joint proclamation, that the Italian governments, far from having degenerated into violence and cruelty, have but exhibited a forbearing, and perhaps excessive, moderation in using the legitimate right of self-defence.

It has been notified to the Italian refugees that in future they only be permitted to reside in Piedmont, by conforming to certain regulations.

Every refugee must apply for a ticket which will specify that the bearer is a political emigrant, and will state the place of his abode. The aid granted by the government to the refugees will not be paid except to the holders of tickets which must be used every month.

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Advices from Madrid, dated the 29th ult., state that the 'Clanor Publico' was seized on that day. It is reported that M. Juan Martinez Villergas has been arrested for the publication of a pamphlet, entitled 'A parallel between Generals Espartero and Narvaez.'

The journals that have been seized ('Clanor,' 'Heraldo,' and 'Epoca') are to be brought to trial for their conduct from all political comments.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople, dated the 16th ult., state that Ali Pacha has given a written assurance to the Austrian ambassador that the Porte, after having well weighed all circumstances, has decided not to liberate the refugees now at Kintala before the 1st of January, 1852; at which period fresh negotiations may be set on foot. However, Soliman Bey has at the same moment received official instructions from the Porte to inform the refugees that he must be returned to death for the testimony of Christ—that fourteen were killed by being thrown over a precipice—and that four have been imprisoned for life. A few have purchased their lives by renouncing their profession of discipleship. One of those who remained faithful, on being placed at the edge of the precipice, extricated himself to pray, 'as on that account (he said) I am to be killed.' This being granted, he prayed most fervently; after which he addressed his execution, and spoke in the strongest terms. 'My body (said he) will not cast down this precipice, but my soul you cannot, as it will go up to heaven to God. Therefore is it gratifying to me to die in the service of my Maker.'

The 'Tuscan Monito' publishes a series of regulations issued by the minister of worship at Florence on the 25th ult., concerning the right of censorship reserved to the bishops by the new concordat. By these regulations every bishop has the right of censorship over ecclesiastical works to be published within his diocese; a work rejected by one bishop cannot be approved by another, and there is no appeal from the decision of a bishop in such matters.

The 'Milan Gazette' of the 28th ult. announces that the brigadier of carabiniers, who, in 1849, arrested Ugo Bassi (who acted as chaplain to Garibaldi's troops, and was shot by the Austrians), has been assassinated at Commachio.

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found that, in many instances, the names of the shareholders who had signed in favour of the appointment of Mr. AINGER, were written in the same hand; and he therefore postponed the appointment until Tuesday fortnight, in order to give the solicitor an opportunity of giving a satisfactory explanation of this occurrence. This delay is to be regretted, as nothing can be done until the manager is appointed. We are informed that it has been caused by secretaries of branches improperly signing for members; and the affidavits of the parties will be required to prove that they gave their assent to such signature. We delayed the publication of this article until this week, in the hope that we should have been able to announce the appointment of a manager, and the actual commencement of the operations we have described; and we deeply regret that such an occurrence should have caused, not only loss of time, but considerable additional expense, which will, no doubt, ultimately come out of the pockets of the shareholders. It is most important, in future, that strict attention should be paid by the shareholders to all the legal forms requisite to give validity to their acts.

We shall watch carefully the progress of the winding-up, and from time to time report progress, for the information and benefit of the large body of shareholders who are interested in the Company.

ABSOLUTISM IN GERMANY.

Despotism is rampant on the Continent. Every vestige of Constitutional Government is destroyed by the tyrants who in 1848 swore fealty to the institutions preferred for their acceptance by too generous and conciliating peoples. In Austria an autocracy has been openly and audaciously proclaimed. The Young Emperor is resolved to rivel his friend and bacher, the Czar. Henceforward, the Government of the territories under his control departs solely in his own will. His decree is to be final, will unquestioned and supreme. The idea of the people having any right or voice in the matter beyond obedience, is not to be countenanced in the slightest degree.

This authorised and peremptory re-establishment of unblesting and insolent Absolutism is not confined to Austria. The KING of PRUSSIA has also shown an unmistakeable determination to reign by "right divine," to allow of no participation of power with Parliaments—even though they be sham ones—and to be free from even the shadowy control of institutions, which possessing no real controlling power, yet embody the idea of popular and constitutional participation in legislation and administration. This thrice perfused and blood-stained traitor to his people has openly proclaimed his determination to subordinate his own will for the institutions he avowed so lately to uphold. As a corollary to this determination he has suppressed the Press. A Free Press and tyranny are incompatible;

and FREDERICK WILLIAM, however he may be accused of vacillation in other matters, has the true tyrant's fear and hatred of the power which, in the long run, must destroy all

tyrannies, whether large or small. Even the "moderate, respectable" guarded and rigorously respectful juntas are put down with the strong hand, and at the mere command of a man who, not long ago was held up by the liberal middle classes in this country as the leader of the Constitutional Movement in Germany, in opposition to the Absolutism of Austria. The rulers of the smaller German States are following the example of their betters. In Saxony, Bavaria, and even Wurtemberg, in spite of the numerous declarations of the Monarchs of that Kingdom in favour of Constitutional Government and liberal principles, the Constitutions are virtually abolished. The same may be said of the two Mecklenburgs and other minor states; and this crusade against every relic of popular Government, which may still exist in Germany, is about to be consummated by a meeting of the Germanic Diet at Coblenz, at which the treaty of Vienna will be declared restored in all its amplitude; and in conformity with the 37th article of that treaty it will be announced that the entire governing power of the whole German States is in the person of the Sovereign; and that all the clauses of the local constitutions in opposition to this fundamental principle of Absolutism must be abolished. It is curious, that in this haughty and sweeping onslaught of despotism, people say should be turned over old bigoted Tory, the Duke of CUMBERLAND, as the only man who has shown any inclination to carry on his Government with some admixture of the popular element. The King of HANOVER absolutely becomes white, in comparison with the even blackness of his royal confederates; and a man whose name in this country was synonymous with that all was hateful and intolerant, is positively looked up to as the representative of the opposing principle of local Constitutional Government. Think of that, and imagine what the others must be, if you can!

It is impossible to learn from the German papers the feeling produced by this infamous conduct of the Sovereigns, when the clemency of their subjects preserved from merited execution in the great revolutionary movements of 1848 and '49. At present there is not a single journal in Germany that dares to speak the truth. They are afraid even to quote any liberal strictures on the policy and proceedings of their tyrants from English newspapers, and these latter are almost practically prohibited by an enormously high postage being charged upon them. But private letters state—as might be expected—that not only at Vienna, but throughout Austria, the formal abolition of the Constitution by the Emperor has created great and general discontent. The tyrants and their tools will bind the cord so tight, that it will snap. The very extremity of the reaction will produce a revolution more sweeping in its operation than the last.

It might have been imagined that the experience of the last thirty years would have been enough to have taught the Absolutists and their adherents, the folly of attempting to maintain a kind of rule which no longer possessed the confidence or respect of the people, but instead of that, it is still maintained, and which must, therefore, inevitably break down before the national will. The very attempt to prop it up by bayonets and cannon can only—in the long run—tend more certainly to its destruction. Instead of looking around them with the view of adapting institutions to the actual state of the facts, the intelligence, and the wishes of the people, Old Absolutism, with all its wealth, rank, influence, and power, commanding as it does the assistance of most of the practised and refined intellects of Europe, is engaged in the futile, ignorant, and short-sighted endeavour to maintain in Europe the Government of the Middle Ages, in the nineteenth century. But the vital power has long since departed from it. It may be galvanised into an appearance of life, but it is only a sham after all. Its armaments, titles, rank, and wealth, are but the trappings of a funeral. Young and strong, and growing Democracy is the great fact of our age, and will triumph as certainly as the sun dispels the darkness of night. The day is coming!

PRINCELY PRETENDERS.

The French people will evidently be in no want of candidates for their "sweet voices" at the next Presidential election. Whatever doubts may previously have existed as to the possibility of a son of Louis Philippe's aspiring to be the head of a republic which

drove his father from a throne into exile and obscurity, there can be now none. The "Times" contains an elaborate account of an interview at Claremont, inspired, if not drawn by the hand of Gutzow, which places the fact beyond dispute, and which at the same time disfigures the Orleans family in a very accurate, but by no means flattering manner. Never was so much selfishness and meanness mixed with much Jealousy and irresolution. By the mouth of the Due de Nemours, the Orleans family say they will neither sanction nor disavow any pretensions or promises put forth in their name. They will take all chances and run none. They will, if they can, foist one of the children of a dethroned monarch into the President's chair, for the avowed purpose of perjuring himself and converting it into a throne again as speedily as possible. Their means of success are hypocrisy, dissimulation, and underhand manœuvres; their object, the violation of the oaths which they deliberately and solemnly swear to keep, for the purpose of rehabilitating an *affete* monarchy in the Tuilleries.

Now, we do not know exactly what are presented to be the proper qualifications of presidents or kings, nor the ideas which "royal princes themselves entertain as to what becomes their character and station. Certainly, however, honourable straightforward truthfulness and sincerity are not among the number of their virtues. To be a prince and aspire to wear a crown, it is by no means necessary to be either an honest man or a gentleman in the best sense of that term. They resort to the meanest of intrigues—habitually indulge in systematic falsehoods—and, in short, have recourse to all the dirty and unscrupulous actions of swindlers and reckless adventurers. If the Prince de Joinville could by any possibility hoodwink the French people into electing him as President of the Republic, we should have no respect whatever for a nation that could evince so lamentable a deficiency of common sense and common honesty. But we do not for one moment believe that he will succeed in doing so, and instead of aiming at a throne, by means of lying trickery and perjury, he and all other princes had better take themselves, in the first place, to the task of learning how to act as upright and honest citizens. They may depend upon it the world was made for other purposes than to be the victim of royal thumb-riggers, or the dupes of monarchial intrigues.

The other Prince, now in possession of the Presidential Chair, who seeks to be re-elected in defiance of the Constitution at the expiration of his present term of office, is equally dynastic in his aspirations—equally selfish in his motives, and equally dishonest in the methods to which he has recourse for the purpose of obtaining his object. During his Presidency he has participated in every one of the tyrannical, unconstitutional, and disgraceful acts of a domineering and unprincipled majority in the Assembly. Above all, for the sake of a few thousands of patricians, to meet the necessities entailed upon him by apecial regularity as the President of a Republic, he sold the suffrages of millions of Frenchmen who had voted for his own election.

And what is this, this radical defect which still keeps mankind in a state of childhood, and prevents any one nation on the face of the earth from rising up into the dignified stature and condition of manhood?

To find a single word embodying a generalization capable of giving a comprehensive reply to a question so vast, may appear impossible, yet we think it can be done—it is *SLAVERY*!

Slavery! In that single word what a multitude of the elements of evil are condensed! Where would we be, if not the analysis?—tyranny, cruelty, fear, hopelessness, despair; vice, crime, misery, self-abuse, honour, blasphemy, lying, was, rapine, murder, poverty, riches, vice, disease, physical, moral, spiritual, and mental deterioration; and a thousand other second-hand causes destructive of human happiness and improvement, are comprehended in that one fatal term!

And since mankind commenced their career on earth, slavery has been rampant. It is prefigured in the sacred allegory of the fall of man. Our first parents ate of the forbidden fruit in slavish subjection to physical instincts; and the reflecting faculties of post-diluvian society—not looking to future sequences, but clutching at present and fleeting good; have basely sold their birthrights as free-born sons of God for mere messes of pottage; while the calculating Jacob has as basely taken advantage of the simple Esau, and the world of the wretches of their fellow to bind him in the chains of slavery. As in the physical so in the moral world, men what they saw. "Effects follow causes with a certainty in moral as in physical life; and it is equally true in both spheres; that every effect is in proportion to its cause." Our progenitors sowed slavery broadcast; society, and tyranny sprung up. The human race increases and multiplies, and yet the human law of liberty is still undiscovered or ignored; and slavery, more or less modified, and disguised, exists in every department of society, in every nation, and in every class of the earth.

This radical defect has begotten a demoralising system of caste in social life, destructive of all that is great or dignified in the human character; making one class cringing and servile; another, haughty, and supercilious; and separating every class by opposing interests and contrarious sympathies. These distinctions are perpetuated from mereocracy. A vicious Grundtvig, in which no man dare stand upon his own individuality, prevails, and in which non-conformity to a stupid and galling routine, &c. frivolous fashion, may subject the non-conforming party to social martyrdom, or summary sacrifices. Might usurps right; and the lawless have to pay the wrong under the false decision of justice, whom he has cunningly blinded for the service of a base government, every where instead of law. One who can, and does, act on a chivalrous fear of a presumed implacable deity; a "never-ending hell"; and an almost omnipotent Devil. Even, he boasted "order," to which we point as a proof of our advancement in civilization, has its origin in fear and slavery. Ignorance of social rights, and the pressure or the fear of want, make wages-slaves of the vulgar herd of our people; and furnishes our government with hired soldiers and police, who foolishly protect their own oppressors, usurp and unjust privileges, forgetting that they themselves have human rights equally valid with their masters. The same diabolical agencies, the capitalist, our merchants, our manufacturers, and our shopkeepers, with all their and double labourers, who daily enclose themselves in being allowed to waste away their lives in unremiring toil, alike destructive of health, virtue, and happiness, and often for pittance barely sufficient to maintain a wretched existence.

A nation is made up of individuals; if the individuals are children, the nation cannot have arrived at maturity; if the individuals are slaves, the nation cannot be free. And before we can have any correct opinion as to what a free nation ought to be, we must define an ideal of a free man; for although the realizable actuality may ever fall short of the ideal, it is better to set up a high standard of excellence, whenever we desire to approximate to perfection.

Our hero-ideal of a free man, is a man who, in the dignity of his nature, is a son of the living God, as far as he is concerned; as far as his own existence is concerned, he would suffer death rather than give up his body or his mind to the direction and control of another; and who would feel equally disgraced and dishonoured in his own conscience, were he to attempt to control any of his fellows against their will, and in opposition to those universal and natural rights an equal share in which he claimed for himself. Estimating liberty as the highest blessing of life, he would scorn to rob a fellow creature of it. Liberty and honour (that honour which springs from a pure sense of duty, and not from a fear of the world's loud laugh) are the ideals of his heart; and to preserve them and defend them and to sacrifice every other good.

But there have been few such temperaments existing in the world. The mass of mankind are mere shams—children assuming the characteristics of men, who have no knowledge of real liberty, or any appreciation of those inalienable social and political rights which belong to them as human beings.

Yet, until every institution of society shall be re-organized, with the sole view not only of cultivating the appreciation of the love of liberty—but to endow every man with the power to be free, humanity cannot be said to have entered upon the first year of its maturity.

And when in this fifty-ninth century of the history of man, we are to be found the propagators and teachers of these glorious principles of liberty? Are they to be found among our literati, our newswriters, our reviewers, our novelists, our philosophers, our historians, our poets? Shall we meet them among our political economists, our statesmen, our legislators? Do they rank among our reformers, our demagogues, our system-mongers? Do we see them among our moralists, our philanthropists, our clergy? Alas! I am at a loss; for if a few indications of such teachers do appear; for their existence is not recognised by the majority of their class, and their power is feeble against the swelling tide of vanity, prejudice, error, and folly which oppresses them. Our newspaper press is almost exclusively under the domination of upper classes, and the love of money, is daily engrossed in the daily works of reading these rights and liberties not only in difficults of realization, but even of recognition by the masses. Party squabbles, personal feuds, name disputes, and vague ge-

Correspondence.

THE "FAMILY HERALD" AND "STRANGERS IN LONDON."

Esse de pise his birthright.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Mr. EDIRON.—In that widely-spread and useful periodical called the *Family Herald*, we find, on the 23rd August, a leading article, entitled, "Strangers in London," the concluding paragraph of which runs thus:—

"After all, our visitors are children, and we ourselves are nothing more. It is to be regretted that we may unfortunately be seen in one composite nation, which, if not a model for posterity to follow, there is some radical defect in all nations which affect the physical, mental, and spiritual health of the people, and the happiness which is cultivated amongst them; and that radical defect must be first cured before either imitation or emulation produce the effect that is expected from them. Indeed, very few people seem at all disposed to imitate a Dickens or a *Jerome*. Dickens' novels serve only to nauseate the truly humane with the details of vice and misery consequent upon poverty and oppression, or to provide a vicious moral example for the idle and the careless, but not to point out the causes of the evils they pourtray, or devise remedies. The poor are daguerreotyped and classified by our Mayhew; and the horrors of the Irish Union houses are paraded before us by our Osborne; but the real origin of the woes and sorrows of our social system are undiscovered or passed over. So families with vice and misery do the people at length become weary of, and cease to be interested in, the rectal and charitable efforts of the *Family Herald*—and we are compelled to give up the *Family Herald*—and to turn our views to other publications which are more congenial to our taste."

The Editor of the *Family Herald* is doubtless a man of more genius and talent than is often to be met with in these degenerate days. He has said and written a vast number of good and wise things in his time; but like the great majority of our public instructors, he is more *au fait* in pulling down and unsettling the old errors and practices of society than in putting us into the way of getting into a better condition of life. For example, nothing can interest us more than how to arrive at a right conclusion as to what the "real defect" of which he speaks, really is, and how it is to be eradicated; and the *Family Herald* gives us a few points which he gives us. Yet the solution of the great problem he announces—embracing as it does the whole field of human effort—is the most important desideratum of society. It may not therefore, I trust, be altogether useless to your readers to offer a few speculations and remarks on the subject.

The paragraph quoted commences by asserting that "all our visitors are children," and that we ourselves are nothing more. It is to be regretted that we may unfortunately be seen in one composite nation, which, if not a model for posterity to follow, there is some radical defect in all nations which affect the physical, mental, and spiritual health of the people, and the happiness which is cultivated amongst them; and that radical defect must be first cured before either imitation or emulation produce the effect that is expected from them. Indeed, very few people seem at all disposed to imitate a Dickens or a *Jerome*. Dickens' novels serve only to nauseate the truly humane with the details of vice and misery consequent upon poverty and oppression, or to provide a vicious moral example for the idle and the careless, but not to point out the causes of the evils they pourtray, or devise remedies. The poor are daguerreotyped and classified by our Mayhew; and the horrors of the Irish Union houses are paraded before us by our Osborne; but the real origin of the woes and sorrows of our social system are undiscovered or passed over. So families with vice and misery do the people at length become weary of, and cease to be interested in, the rectal and charitable efforts of the *Family Herald*—and we are compelled to give up the *Family Herald*—and to turn our views to other publications which are more congenial to our taste."

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The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The weekly reports have not been recently of the most favourable character, during five weeks that have run since July 26th, the deaths except in one instance, have ranged above 1,000; in the week ending August 16th, they reached 1,061, and in the week which ended last Saturday they again rose to the same number. The 1,061 deaths now returned indicate, not only a high rate of mortality for London as compared with more open districts of the country, but an increased amount as measured by former experience in the metropolitan districts, at the same season of the year. In the corresponding week of 1819, when epidemic cholera had nearly attained its highest point, 2,766 deaths were registered in London; but with that and another exception the deaths in the corresponding weeks of 1820 did not reach 1,000, and were generally under 900. Of the whole number of persons who died last week nearly one half had not completed their fifth year of existence. Of the whole number of deaths more than one-third are classed as caused by epidemic diseases, among which diarrhoea, cholera, and fever, are the principal. This class, which numbered 314, in the estimate, has risen to 578; it includes small-pox, which was fatal in 17 cases, measles, scarlatina, hæmorrhage, which count respectively 18, 20, and 26; while 60 cases are due to typhus, remittent, and other fevers, 174 to diarrhoea, 7 to dysentery, and 28 to cholera. Of the 28 persons who died of cholera, it is shown that 10 were 25 years of age or upwards; the remaining 18 were, with only one exception, infants under 1 year. With reference to the 10 adults, the illness (inclusive of previous diarrhoea) in those instances where it is stated to have existed lasted in one case 12 hours, in one 31 hours, in two cases 3 days, in one case 5 days, in one 6 days, in one 7 days, in two 8 days, and in one 23 days. Of the two cases of shortest duration, one occurred amongst the Greenwich pensioners, and another, described as "Asiatic" in Heriot-street, Finsbury. The pensioners died in the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, between the 22nd and 27th of August; one at the age of 55 years, another 64, and the rest between 74 and 80 years. The births of 702 boys and 699 girls, in all 1,401 children, were registered in the week. The average number of six corresponding weeks of 1819-20 was 1,320. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 30.73 in. The mean temperature was only 50.1 deg., which is nearly a degree below the average of corresponding weeks in ten years.

ACCIDENT TO WATERLOO BRIDGE.—On Tuesday afternoon, a little after three o'clock, as Waterloo-bridge was particularly crowded by the passengers of a foreign excursion train from Southampton, on a level with the heads of pedestrians; and in another part, three of the heavy granite cast-stones of the bridge were knocked off, and rolled among the passengers. Hardly a man was struck, as from the massive nature of the stones, no damage resulting from a blow could have been inflicted. The bridge, it appeared, was proceeding to fall, and the mast and rigging having been headlessly left up, the accident was inevitable.

SIZZLES OF AN ILLICIT DISTILLERY.—On Saturday afternoon last Mr. Elmy and Mr. Cartwright, officers of inland revenue, proceeded to a house, No. 2, Green-Drake-alley, Limehouse, and succeeded in obtaining an entrance at the back by climbing over a high wall. In the back room they found a private distillery, the still having an appearance of recent construction, with a number of vessels, a copper-kettle, a fermenting wash, prepared spirit, &c. The whole of the fittings were on a large scale, and by keeping the still at full work, it was calculated to defraud the revenue of duty to the amount of £140 per week. A portion of the stone bulkwork which have been removed from the side of the parapet have been filled up with a deal palisade, painted as nearly as possible of the same colour as the stone fencing and presenting a very pleasing appearance. To a casual observer no difference can be seen, but on examining the alterations minutely it will be seen that they are but temporary improvements, "go up," for the purpose of staving off for a time the ultimate fate (i.e., the removing Blackfriars bridge.)

GREAT FIRE AT HORNE'S COACH FACTORY, LONG-ACRE.—On Sunday morning a fire of a very fearful character, and attended with a destruction of several thousand pounds' worth of property, in the coach manufacture of Mr. W. Horne, Nos. 93 and 94, Long-ACRE. The premises were nearly 100 feet high, about eighty feet in depth, and fifty feet wide. They were parcelled out into sundry compartments; the ground floor was used as the show room, while a gallery stretched over the same formed the bazaar. Immediately over the last named were the body-makers, finishing, turning, and harness rooms. One part on the first floor, opposite Bow-street, was occupied as the private residence. The engines of Messrs. Combe and Delafield, the brewers, that of the West of England office, with eight belonging to the London brigade, reached the spot one after the other in rapid succession. Fortunately there was a most abundant supply of water, from which the whole of the engines were set to work, but owing to the extreme height of building very little, if any, impression could be made upon the flames, and they kept rushing from the windows and casting immense pieces of blazing rafters, &c., over the houses in the neighbourhood, threatening them with destruction. Several escapes belonging to the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire were placed both back and front of the blazing pile, and by conveying the hose from the engines, the firemen were enabled to attack the flames at every point, but it was the body of fire that soon took effect, and before the last master could be obtained, and it was nearly noon before the fire was wholly extinguished. The total loss must reach to several thousand pounds.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STREAM TUG.—On Saturday last an inquest was held by Mr. Baker, at the Shoulder of Mutton, Brunswick-street, Poplar, on view of the body of Samuel Gray, aged thirty, engineer, on board the steam tug, Lord Warden. A Seafarers' master of the vessel, said that on the afternoon of the previous Thursday deceased left him to go into the engine room. Witness waited for his return a short time, when he found the engine suddenly stop. He called to the deceased, who made no answer. Witness in consequence proceeded to the engine room, upon which he found deceased had fixed in the lever of the engine. Witness immediately released him, on which he found that the back part of his head was frightfully crushed. Life was extinct in a few minutes. Mr. Bain, a surgeon, was sent for, who also found that deceased had some ribs broken on the right side. Verdict—“Accidental death.”

BATTY'S HORSE-RACE.—The spirited proprietor of the excellent and well-patronised place of amusement, which has been erected at Kensington, near the Exposition, has in his most judicious offer a grand treat to the boys of the Naval school, at Greenwich, by intimating to the authorities his willingness to afford them a free admission to the entertainments. Mr. Batty, who never does things by halves, has also interested himself with the Directors of the Greenwich Railway, who have generously met him in the best spirit, and agreed to convey the boys to London and back gratuitously. Such a feeling as this should not go unnoticed, and we hope the inhabitants of Greenwich will show their appreciation of the same by attending the performances. We may also mention, to show the good intentions of Mr. Batty, that should the authorities of the asylum object to the boys going to the usual evenings' entertainment, he has offered to make the *fête* a day one to meet their wishes. The performances at this new and novel place of amusement are very different to the usual equestrian displays, including ostrich races, Roman car races, and other novelties, for which there is not room in any other place in this country; whilst, instead of following the plan which has generally been adopted of raising the prices, in consequence of the Exhibition, he has fixed them so moderate that the most humble may visit it.

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