

ment society until society become what it professes to be "Christian," and clothes itself with that justice and mercy, which in an especial manner provides for the helpless, and gives equal protection to the rich and the poor. Thieves, my Lord, are more useful members of society than you are aware of. Jesus Christ was crucified between two thieves, not so much as a humiliation to him as a typical exhibition of the class of beings with whom he was associated, for when he comes the second time, he comes "as a thief in the night," thus to glorify the character of the thief at last, as the Scriptures say, that which is highly honourable among men is abomination in the sight of God and vice versa. And moreover, he comes to attack the rich. "We unto you, rich men, ye have heaped up treasures against the latter days." Thus we are the types and the forerunners of your Master himself, and are doing on a small scale that which he will do on a large. Nor is our influence on society a whit more pernicious than your own, for we only help to balance the evil which you create. You make men unchristian by your apostasy, we punish them for their apostasy. "But," said the Bishop, "you take the authority into your own hand. Has not the book, which you see, to know well, declared that judgment and vengeance belong unto God?" "Yes," replied Snap, "but if you and others take vengeance and judgment into your hands, we must do the same. When I was a mere boy, one day, I was starving with hunger, and asked a gentleman for a halfpenny to get a bit of bread; he told me I was an idle fellow; he would not encourage idleness, and began to whack me with his cane, when I ran off. Was this not vengeance and judgment? And under such circumstances have not we the same right to prey upon you, that you have to treat us with cruelty, contumely, and injustice, by reproaching us for that which equity or God's Providence alone is the cause of—or that which God has taught the whole animal creation to do—picking up our daily allowance how and where we can get it. I doubt not you feel surprised how we can quietly and conscientiously pursue such a profession as ours; but we are equally surprised at the inconsistency between your profession and practice. And if you can rest in peace under such a load of apostate guilt, as you may easily discover by a candid comparison between yourselves and your book, why, should not we find the like rest and composure of mind under similar circumstances, which are really not worse in respect to guilt, than your own? Is the abstraction of other men's property such a superlative crime that you should imagine so wide a gulf of perdition between you and me? Then I say to you and all 'return that which is not your own, and I will never steal again.' What makes the land yours? 'The earth is the Lord's,' it is said, but you have parcelled it out among a few delegates who now call it theirs. It was taken by stealth, and it is kept by force." "But," said the Bishop, "were there no division of land into private property we should be merely a horde of wandering savages, the soil would never be cultivated." "You mistake me," said Snap—"if you imagine that I do not recognize the rights of property. We all do so, but we do not acknowledge the land as property, except it be the property of the species. A man's labour is his property, and ought to be protected; the tilling of the ground, the fruit of that tillage, and all the other advantages of rural labour, of a society, belong to him whose labour produced them. But that power which appropriates the soil, and gives the workman only a share of his own labour, is a blasphemous and impious power, which has placed itself in the role of God, and usurped that to itself which belongs to all. We make war with that power, and in making war with it, we make war with all who league with it. Now just look at the laws of war recognized by all Christian nations. When two nations are at enmity, it is then accounted lawful and honourable to steal or seize, or capture ships of all sorts that carry the hostile flag. We seize waggons, strong coaches, and every species of moveable property, and we even go so far as to take possession of the land! These are the laws of Christian warfare. Now we thieves are a body politic at war with the land seizers and money hoarders, and our laws are merely the common laws of all other Christian belligerents. We seize and capture from our professed enemies." "Professed enemies?" said the Bishop; "why you are the enemies of industry and good order. If all men were of your principles and practice, there would be a universal destruction of property, and every thing that is valuable to man." "Softly, softly," said Snap, "we are equally industrious as you and the landed; entry, in our own way; and equally useful. You produce no wealth; you only inculcate a principle of making and hoarding it. The gentry produce no wealth; they only force other men to make it for them. We thieves produce no wealth; but we insist on a common right to that which God has given to the species, and upon such just and equitable laws as will present favourable opportunities to all, in youth especially, of exercising their talents

in the prosecution of useful employment, and failing to receive this justice from society, we reply—'then if you do not give us our hereditary rights voluntarily, we shall take them how and where we can.' You may punish us, but God will judge between us, which is the greatest sinner, he that withholds the little that is due, or he who takes it at the risk of life and liberty. If we judge by the ultimate consequences ours is a more upright trade than yours; for ours tends to produce universal equity by removing the present abuses of society; yours tends to keep up the present diabolical system of outrage and oppression, and to make men sinners, thieves and murderers, in spite of nature, in order that you may have the satisfaction of preaching up sanctity, which your fine clerical endowments enable you to show off at a small expense of self-denial or mortification of any kind. Depend upon it we are quite as anxious for the reform of the world as you are.

"You are a strange fellow," said his Lordship; "I have let you have it all your own way, merely to satisfy my curiosity; but were I to permit you to go on much farther, I believe you would soon make a saint and an apostle of the devil himself. But, tell me, are you willing to follow an honest employment if I help you to one?" "I am, and I will carry the same honour among your party that I have preserved amongst my own. I will observe the laws when I once submit myself to them." The Bishop was as good as his word, and Snap is now a respectable attorney in London, but he frequently acknowledges that he has no more peace of conscience in his present vocation than he had when picking pocket handkerchiefs in the streets of London. The Bishop, however, used to congratulate himself that he had plucked at least one brand out of the burning.

FOREIGN.

From Papers via Boston.

The trial of forty-five persons, charged with having entered into a conspiracy to overthrow the French Government, was proceeding before the Tribunal of Correction. The King's advocate in the course of his speech, declared that no doubt could exist of an extensive plot having been organised.

The French ministerial papers affirmed that it was the intention of the government to pardon a number of political offenders on the 7th August.

There were rumours in Paris that a new conspiracy among the military had been discovered.

The King of Naples arrived at Paris on the 5th of August.

Advices from Madrid were to the 30th July, and from Bayonne to the 3d of August. Gen. Cordova has resigned the command of the the Queen's forces on account of ill health, it is said, and been succeeded by General Saarsfield Gomez, one of the Carlist chiefs, had endeavoured to possess himself of Oviedo, but being repulsed by the inhabitants had retreated towards the mountains of Leon. The Carlist commander-in-chief, Villareal, is said to have been repulsed in an attack upon Zubire, and subsequently on the 1st of August, defeated by General Bernelle losing 200 killed and 100 prisoners. General Espartero, was in hot pursuit of Gomez, whose forces are much reduced by desertion.

A serious disturbance is reported to have taken place in Saragossa, ending with the proclamation of the constitution of 1812.

The difficulties between the Government and the British Legion were arranged, the government having provided funds for the payment of the arrears due to the Legion.

The cholera was raging in Hungary and other parts of the Austrian dominions. There had been a number of cases even in Vienna.

King Otho of Greece was expected at Vienna, on a visit to the Emperor.

The Dutch papers contradict the report that the difference between Holland and Belgium was in a state of settlement by the Germanic Diet.

Lt. Lynch and Mr Eden, of the Euphrates expedition, had arrived at Constantinople. Notwithstanding the loss of the Tigris, the object of the expedition was completely attained, the practicability of the route being established.

LATER FROM SPAIN.—By the arrival of the ship Ariosto, Capt. Blacker, from St. Ubes, which port she left on the 1st ultimo, Messrs Tophitts have received a file of the Lisbon English Journal to the 13th ult.—which contains important information relative to the affairs in Spain.

Disturbances still continue in Spain, and it seems now highly probable that the existing government will be overthrown. The constitution of 1812 has been solemnly proclaimed at Cadiz, Seville and Badajoz, as well as at Malaga. In Seville, on the receipt of a dispatch sent to the authorities by the civil government of Cadiz, they called together the superior officers of the National Guard, and made them acquainted with what had occurred at Cadiz, the proclamation of the constitution of 1812. It was then agreed that all the corps in Seville should be drawn up, in order to ascertain the spirit they were animated with. The result was, that Commissioners were appointed by them, which expressed the following wishes as those of their constituents, viz.—

1st. That the Minister should be dismissed as well as Gen. Cordova, and a Commander-in-chief appointed, worthy the confidence of the nation.

2d. That a Constituent Cortes be convened, upon the principle laid down in the Constitution of 1812, and

3d. That obedience be no longer paid to the existing Government.

As far as related to the two first articles, the Civil Governor has given way. And as to the third, the open rupture with the existing Government, it was still under consideration.

We gather from these papers that Madrid is in a state of revolution. The Revista, a Lisbon paper of August 9, says, that intelligence had been received that a revolution had taken place which had caused considerable bloodshed, the result of which was the dismissal of Isturiez, and the appointment of Mendizabal as Prime Minister: the Queen promising to give to Spain a Constitution with two Chambers. This, however, is denied by the Lisbon Journal of the 13th, which says, "we regret to find that M. Mendizabal is not in office, and that on the contrary, the present ministry are continuing their career of mischief and anarchy, and have now declared Madrid in a state of siege." One cause of the tumult in Madrid, is said to have been the postponement of the meeting of the Cortes from the 11th to the 15th of August.

MADRID, August 5.

We are assured that the French Ambassador at this Court has declared, that if, in consequence of the insurrectionary movements which have already commenced, the existing fundamental law should be abrogated, for the constitution of 1812, all diplomatic relations will be immediately stopped with the government thus established, and passports demanded.

Isturiez, the President of the Spanish ministry, is confined to his bed with a violent inflammatory fever.

ACCOUNTS FROM SPAIN.—By the ship Empire, which arrived at Boston on Monday, from the Mediterranean, Mr. Topliff has received Gibraltar papers to Aug. 1. They contain a considerable variety of details of military operations in Spain. The Carlists had set two expeditions in motion, which had spread considerable alarm. One of them consisting of 2000 troops, entered Soria on the 10th, left it on the 17th, and proceeded to Rinza. Gen. Gomez, with five battalions of infantry and 200 horse,