Give Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to go conscience, above all liberties.—Mutos. Il The Fifteenth 'Imperial Parliament of Great

Brit Britain and Ireland ' is no more. T The late House of Commons was essentially a l bou bourgeoise Purliament, representing the interests of itial trade, and promoting the ascendancy of capital. It did did but little calculated to ameliorate the condition (of : of any section of the community of labour; it absolute lutely ignored and denied the political and social

rights of the great body of the people.

Its good deeds were few, if any. Its sins were nu numerous and deeply-dyed.

It passed a Gagging Bill to Muzzle the unrepresent sented and wronged millions of Great Britain and Ire Ireland.

It enacted an Alien Bill, which though not put in into operation, was designed for the persecution of th the friends of liberty, who, 'foreigners' to this country, might seek a home upon our shores.

It sauctioned the employment of government spies to to excite the starving and oppressed to a breach of

th the Laws. It covered the petitions of the people with contempt

It approved and applauded the imprisonment and

t transportation of Englishmen and Irishmen, whose s sole crime was that of aspiring to give real freedom t to their respective countries. It rejected the demand for Parliamentary Reform;

and its chiefs calumniated, and ridiculed the just and holy principle of UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. It refused to repeal the Taxes on Knowledge.

It enacted a Military Conscription (under the name of a 'Militia') Bill, the leading features of which are, that the honours and emoluments of the new force will be monopolised by the rich, while to the poor will be left 'the blessed privilege' of the lash, and the option of serving voluntarily or by compulsion as fighting men in defence of a country in which they are as Pariahs, and in support of institutions by which they are treated as slaves.

It refused justice to our Colonial brethren. It turned a deaf ear to the people of the Ionian Islands and Ceylon, and treated their supplications for redress of cruel wrongs with contempt. Worse still, it sanctioned the atrocities of the tyrants of those countries, the British pro-consuls, WARD and Torrington, whose cruelties and crimes have linked their names with that woman-flogging hangman, the

eternally-infamous HAYNAU. It made no attempt to terminate the horrible contest raging in Kaffir-land. It has permitted the commencement of a new Burmese war, which will cost the lives of thousands and, at the best, can only result in robbing the Burmese of their territory, without conferring advantage or benefit upon the

people of this country. It embraced no one of the measures necessary to recover the alienated affections of the Australian people; on the contrary, it allowed the shameless flunkeyism of a political adventurer—momentarily elevated to the post of minister—to add insult to injury. A renewal of the fratricidal struggle of eighty years since—a second dismemberment of the empire-'looms in the future.'

The defunct Parliament gave no sigu of sympathy with the European nations struggling for the reco of their rights and the overthrow of domestic and foreign oppression.

It permitted the assassination of the Roman Re-It allowed the invasion and subjugation of Hungary

It left the Republic of Venice to perish under the murderous blows and overwhelming force of Austria,

in spite of that Republic's petition for British sympathy and British aid. Its chiefs of both factions (Whig and Tory) dared to

applaud the cut-throat enormities of the traitorous as-Bassin Bonaparte, and it did not condemn their astounding baseness. This criminal indifference to the cause of Liberty

this suspicious concurrence with Despotisin, has been worthily rewarded by attacks upon the persons of British 'subjects,' and outrages upon the national

At home, despite the vaunted blessings of Free Trade, thousands are continually flying from the country, and greater numbers would follow their example could they obtain the necessary means of ship-

ment from their native shores. In the colonies, disaffection abounds, and the idea is universal, that for the colonists there is no salvation

but through a forcible dismemberment from the mother country. On the continent England is regarded by the

peoples as the accomplice of their tyrants, and by those tyrants is looked upon as a hypocritical pretender to liberalism—a mean-spirited, huxtering, trafficker, only worthy of blows and insult.

In accusing the late Parliament, it is unnecessary to denounce administrations-Whig or Tory. Ministries owe their character to that of the House of Commons. All the powers of the State-the Chief Magistrate and her advisers, the House of Lords, the military and civil forces, are all of them-from the Queen in her palace, to the soldier in his sentry-boxsubordinate to the House of Commons. If mis-government afflicts the empire, in whole or in part, the great misdemeanant is the Lower House of Parlia-

The House of Commons is the creature of the general constituency, and reflects the sentiments of the electoral body. It reflects the corruption, the selfishness, the conservative tendencies, and the criminal indifference to right or wrong, pervading the great mass of the privileged possessors of the Parliamentary

I grant the existence of a minority both of members of the late House of Commons (exceedingly iew), and of the general constituent body, who seemore or less clearly—the injustice of existing institutions, and who entertain a (moderate and ineffective) desire to accomplish some change. But taking the electoral body as a whole, its own rottenness is but too faithfully represented by that of Parliament.

But the electors are not alone to blame. The masses, so mighty in combination, so omnipotent in united action, have it in their power to change the face of society, to uproot injustice, and establish equality whenever they will. Their criminal apathy constitutes the argument of oppression: The slaves are content, or they would break their chains.'

To whine about tyranny, to mumble feebly of rights withheld, is but to parade abasement, and invite contempt. Better the forced silence of Austria's victims; better even the brute-sottishness of Russia's serfs. The crushed are to be pitied, the Ignorant to be pardoned; but who shall pity, who dare pardon, those who may speak, act, and be free; but who prefer quietude, inaction, and therewith the misery of social wrong and the degradation of politi-

Euough of the past and present. The hour of the future is about to strike. The opportunity is given to efface the shame hanging over us by flinging to the breeze the banner of NATIONAL JUSTICE, and marshalling under its glorious folds for the recovery of THE RIGHTS OF ALL.

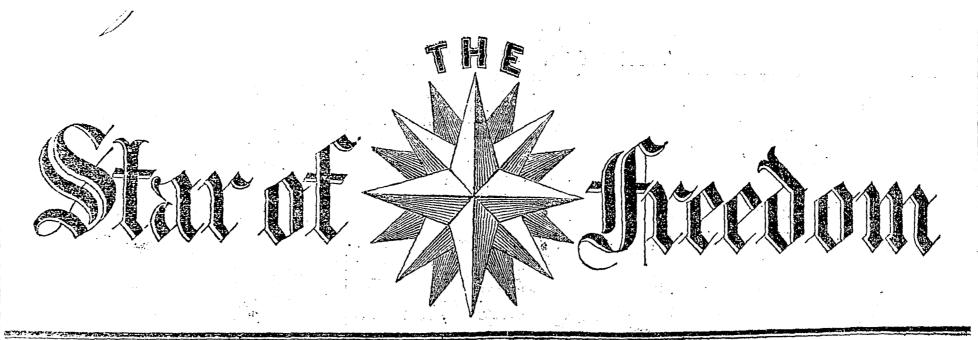
ELECTORS AND NON ELECTORS :-You are asked by contending factions to give your

votes and your voices :-'To secure the triumph of Free Trade, and extir-

pate Protection.' To repeal the Maynooth Grant, and resist Papal

'Give your confidence to the Earl of Denny,' cry the one faction; and the other as loudly enjoins you to 'stand by the liberal interest.'

What ridiculous 'cries!' What contemptible "atchwords! -worthy only of a frivolous people sunk in the slough of political interest when our fathers shouted for 'Wilkes and Liberty,' and when existing generations thundered for 'Reform,' alternative the statement of t though there was more of the madness of party than the wisdom of patriotism in those cries, they at least gave expression to a genuine sentiment nourished in the heart of the nation. They were more than Party cries. They were the articulation of a people basestly though blindly craving and seeking a better future. Shall Truth not command the earnest-



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SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1852,

PRICE FOURPENCE-HALFPENNY, or Four Shillings & Tenpence per Quarter,

ness that has heretofore been enlisted on the side of her counterfeit? Shall not the National Weal command a devotion at least equal to that, often ere now, accorded to Party?

'Free Trade?' You have it. 'Protection?' It is no more. 'The Maynooth Grant?' It is a humbug. 'Confidence in DERBY?' No! for he is the avowed sworn enemy of Democracy and Popular Right. 'Support the Liberal Interest?' No! for that interest is an 'organised hypocrisy,' 'a delusion and a snare.'

What portion have we in DERBY: what inheritance in the scion of BEDFORD?

'To your tents, O Israel!'

ELECTORS—all you of the constituent body who acknowledge the oligarchical character of the existing representation, and profess to desire its real reform-NON-ELECTORS, who suffer under the evils of oligarchical rule-an oligarchy of landlords and

To you I appeal: you I adjure-

To shake off your apathy, and to unite at the approaching election to lay the foundation of a confederation, strong, honest, and earnest enough to put an end to the imposture of the existing system.

For that union there must be some basis—some broad, well-defined, all embracing principle, on which to erect the superstructure of popular organisation. There is-there can be-but one such principle, that of NATIONAL FRANCHISE; the right of all exercised through those forms and appliances which the experience of mankind, and the wisdom of political philosophers have combined to declare necessary for the veritable exercise of UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Let the unrepresented by their voices and their uplifted hands, let the honest electors by their votes, protest against the election, by a minority, of Legislators to make laws for the whole people.

But let no barren protest end the work of the day. Let the good and true enter into a solemn league and covenant to win and establish the Commonwealth of COMMON RIGHT.

This only will enable us to obtain measures of regeneration, calculated to make our country 'great, glorious, and free'—the emancipation of the soil, the abolition of pauperism, religious equality, national education, freedom of the press, reduction and readjustment of taxation, aid to emigrants, justice to the colonists, and active brotherhood towards all suffering and struggling nations. These can be accomplished only by, and through, NATIONAL REPRESEN-TATION—by the action of a Legislature founded upon the principle of ALL FOR EACH and EACH FOR ALL.

The Tory Premier has declared that his mission is to check the progress of Democracy-to stay the advance of the people to power.

His Whig rival has given unnestakeable evidence of his design to repeat the Reform Bill delusion, avowedly to prevent the advent of Democracy. -The leaders of the Manchester School favour a

farther extension of the francuise to more securely garrison existing institutions against the encroachments of 'the dangerous classes.'

With no one of these parties have the people anything in common.
Radicals, who remember the past history and know

the unchangeable character of Toryism-Chartists, who have suffered persecution at the hands of the treacherous Whigs-

Working men, to whom-because of constantly decreasing wages—'the big loaf' is a mockery— Democrats, whose hearts yearn for the regeneration

of the Human Race— Come from your homes and your workshops, from factory and from mine; rally to the summons of DUTY, and show to those who wrong and degrade you that you will not longer tamely bear the brandmark of slavery. Prove to the world that you are not unworthy sons of the race by whom Europe was taught to love and to strive for freedom; and by whom was laid the foundations, broad and deep, of the Republican Empire of America. Testify that the spirit of '19 and '39 yet has a home in the hearts of

the British proletarians. No battle yet for Freedom, Was ever fought in vain In the bosom of merry England— L'AMI DU PEUPLE.

THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.

M. Mazzini has addressed the following letter to the 'Daily News,' in answer to a statement which will be found in another part of our columns :--

Sir,—In your paper of yesterday, 30th of June, your correspondent from Rome writes, that 'when the Triamvirate imposed a forced contribution on the city of Ferrara, the majority of the citizens refused payment, until the progress of events brought back the Pope.' It is a mistake,
The history of the financial intercourse between the Repub-

lican Roman government and Ferrara may be summed up in a few Ferrara was, in February, 1849, suddenly, and without the slightest provocation, invaded by General Haynau; threatened

with bombardment, and ordered to pay to the Austrians the sum of 206,000 scudi; for which as fear of a general insurrection induced Haynau to retreat, hostages belonging to the most distinguished

On the 21st of February, the Roman Assembly decreed that damages inflicted by foreign invaders upon one town of the state, should be considered as inflicted upon all, and, accordingly, shared

The decree was fulfilled by the Executive. The Triumvirate was not elected before the 19th of March. There never has been, under the Republican government, a tax levied especially on Ferrara. Ferrara did only share, proportionally, in the general burdens of the state.

Your inserring this will greatly oblige, sir, your obedient servant,

15, Radnor-street, Chelsea, July 1.

THE POLISH-HUNGARIAN REPUGEES. - On Thursday evening, the 17th ult., a meeting was held in the Exchange Rooms, No. 30, to take into consideration the present depressed condition of the Refugees of this country. Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from the Revs. B. Carpenter and W. R. Stevenson, the latter asserting that the condition of the destitute strangers on our soil was such as to arouse the sympathy of all good men. Mr. Ald. Birkin was called upon to preside. The first business done was to appoint the following gentlemen as a committee to superintend the relief of the Refugees:—Mr. A. Darby (chairman). Rev. G. A. Syme (secretary), and Messrs. Edmund Hart, W. Hill, A. Wells, Jonathan Page, G. Gill, —, Whitley, and W. Stevenson. The Rev. G. A. Syme ad-

dressed the meeting, and began by reading a letter from Stanislaus Worcell, a distinguished Pole now in London, describing the distressed condition of the Refugees in that city, stating that though willing to accept any kind of employment, they found great difficulty in obtaining it, owing to their ignorance of the language and habits of this country. The rev. gentleman, in continuation, offered the following suggestions as to the mode of dealing with the matter, and the meeting came to the resolution of carrying them out :-None of the Refugees now in the town to receive private asssistance, but to be relieved by the committee while they had funds. When this was not the case, they were to furnish cards. No fresh Refugee to be taken under the protection of the committee, unless introduced by a majority of those now in the enjoyment of that privilege. The committee to find employment for a certain number of the Refugees, and to assist them till it be obtained. It was also stated by Mr. Syme that none of the four Refugees now in Nottingham want pecuniary assistance, they only require to be under the protection of the committee. The sum of £2510s, was subscribed to the Refugee Fund by gentlemen in the room,—

Nottingham Paper. ACCIDENT TO LORD CAMPBELL. - On Thursday evening, at about a quarter past eight o'clock, as Lord (Campbell was riding across Southwark-bridge, attended by his groom, his horse, startled by the noise made by the gate on the Surrey side through which foot-passengers pass, became restiff and threw him. His Lordship was cut in the head by the fall, but is, we hope, not otherwise seriously injured. He was

conveyed at once in a cab to his residence. GLASGOW AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY .- Return of traffic for the week ending June 26 :- Receipts £3,903 12s. 4d.; corresponding week last year, £3,778 17s. 11d. Number of passengers, 22,904.

THE FALL OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

By XAVIER DURRIEU. (Translated expressly for the 'STAR OF FREEDOM') THE DAYS OF DECEMBER.

Louis Bonsparte pretends to have won in December 1851, the battle of public safety. To glorify, or, rather, to excuse his ambition, accomplices and courtiers have repeated in every tone that he had with one blow suppressed in advance the crisis which in May, 1852, would have overthrown French society, and put in peril the future of the whole of Europe.

My recital will do justice to these lying declarations; it will prove that Louis Bonaparte had not even that sinister and bloody excuse. No, there was no Jacquerie to be feared in May, 1852; far from having saved French society in December, Louis Bonaparte had himself, to gratify his ambition, made war upon that society in every part of the country from one frontier to the other. It is he alone who has been the Jacque; it is he alone who has struck a blow at the civilisation of France; it is by him alone that the future of Europe has been endangered. I will show it in a manner admitting of no reply; but at first I leave it to the facts themselves to confound his impudent apologists. I return to Louis Bonaparte. It is necessary, above all, by his acts and his crimes, to show his true physiognomy -his real character. And; besides, if his own personal

scorn of the peoples be attached to his name, what men he has made his accomplices, and his instruments. Four men especially concurred in the coup de main of December 2de General Magnan, General Leroy de Saint Arnaud, M. Fialin de Persigny, and M. de Morny. These are now great lords, incomparable ministers, or warriors; they eclipse Turgot and Hoche What were they

character was not one of the most immoral that history has

yet produced, it is enough to call to mind that the eternal

yesterday? I twice saw General Magnan before December, 1851. I saw him in 1840, before the Cour des Pairs; in 1848, on the morrow of the Revolution in the office of a journal. He was accused in 1840 of having favoured the foolish enterprise of Louis Bonaparte. With what bitterness and energy he delended himself. Overwhelmed with the benefactions of Louis Philippe, could he have the slightest sympathy for such a wretched and absurd pretender? What disdain he threw upon the bare-brained adventurer! with what scorn he made him his little and ignominious footstool ! He nauseated even those old peers of France who had all their lives trafficked in apostacies and treasons.

In 1848, on the morrow of the Revolution, Louis Philippe was no longer at the Tuileries ; he wandered throughout the night amid the rain and mud, along the sea-shore of Normandy .- General Magnan was at that time designated. in the Courrier Français, of which I was then chief edifor, as one of the household officers of the King; he immediately rushed to the office of the journal, a prey to a grief which one would almost have thought sincere, so hard is it to believe in an old man's hypocrisy! He, Magnan, the friend of a King, and of Louis Philippe above all! He, a son of the people, a soldier of the republican wars! Could any one be so harsh as to refuse him a rectification. Through indifference, or, rather, for hity's sake, he obtained that rectification, -more shameful for him than the imputa-

Six months later, the people, in its turn, was surrounded aris by the army of that same General Magnan, the muskets levelled, the canon gaping; it was this General in the streets and on the Boulevards; it was under the protection of the sabre of this General Magnan that, by the mixed commissions, and the proconsuls of provinces, the people have been pursued, slaughtered, imprisoned, exiled, and transported !

From General Magnan to General Saint Arnaud, the transition is very natural. Like Magnan, he has led a disordered and mysterious life, enveloped in those shades which honest looks love not to penetrate. He is also distinguished by the same facility of condottiere to forsake friends and benefactors.

M. Fialin de Persigny is an old sub-officer, discharged from the service like M. Leroy de Saint Arnaud. He has distanced all the parasites of the Bonaparte family.

As to M. de Morney, it is said he knew nothing of the coup d'état, until called precipitately to the Elysee, he was made minister. Regarding this man, all that is known of him is a long list of infamics. All the rest is mystery, from his birth till his maturity, from his cradle in the little house in the Champs-Elysees.

The coup d'etat was announced to me at seven o'clock in the morning; no surprise was mingled with my emotion. In order to judge of the state of Paris, I passed immediately through the streets adjoining the Tuileries and the Palais National. Everywhere already were soldiers, horses, and cannons. On the Boulevards I met some journalists whose presses had been seized. I hastened to the offices of the 'Revolution;' the gendarmeric mobile occu-

pied the printing office, and brutally guarded the approach. The bureaux of the Revolution were still free, being in a different house from the printing office. In less than an hour they were invaded by a crowd of citizens, who came to demand from my colleagues and me what course they should take in consequence of such an infamous attack. The question was a hundred times repeated, and a hundred times it obtained the same response. 'The Constitution is outrageously violated. It confides itself to your patriotism.

Defend it! Avenge it!' I wrote in that sense, in the name of the journal, a short and energetic proclamation, which was signed by some citizens, whom I regret not being able to name. \* That is

a regret I shall often feel in the course of this recital! The proclamation of the Republican journalists, and that of the representatives of the Extreme Left, were conceived in the same spirit, almost in the same terms. There are not two languages to express the same sentiment, the same indignation. I know too well that a single word from me might bring persecutions and aggravations of sufferings to those of my friends who still occupy the gaols, the prison-

ships, and the penitentionary colonies. I may at least cite, amongst my collaborateurs, Kesler, one of the characters the most devoted that I know, whose countenance, in a time ofperil, has always been remarkable for two qualities which do not usually exist at such a moment, enthusiasm and sang froid. I may also mention Frederick Cournet, an old marine officer, of a proverbial courage, whom the Militant Revolution can count amongst the men the most determined, the most capable, not only to combat.

Towards noon, notice was brought me that a meeting of writers was being held in the bureaux of a journal, which I cannot name, as it still exists, and to name it would be to aggravate its situation, already so painful and difficult. Kesler and I went thither. Almost all the Republican Press was there represented. There was immediately written and signed a protestation, to which each of us contributed his word of indignation or of scorn. The place of the writers who had beforehand announced resistance, was no longer the office of a journal; so we issued forth to see what was being prepared, no longer for written protestation,

At every street corner, numbers crowding, sometimes noisy, sometimes silent and astonished, around the proclamations of Louis Bonaparte, exchanged the most contradictory and strange comments. The news circulated with the rapidity of the electric fluid. Thiers was arrested, and with Thiers, Changarnier, Lamoricière, Baze, Lesso, and some other Orleanist leaders. Not until long after was it known that Cavaignac, Charras, Greppo, Lagrange, and other Republicans more or less advanced, had also been arrested.

\*I believe it a duty to reproduce the proclamation written and signed in the bureaux of the Revolution at ten o'clock on the morning of the 2d December.

Citizens,—In contempt of a solemn oath, Louis Bonaparte has violated the Constitution. He brutally confiscates all the liberties of France; he proclaims himself dictator. The Constitution is confided to your patriotism. Defend it! Avenge it! The traitor dares still invoke the holy name of the Republic : he

speaks of Universal Suffrage. It is an infamous blasphemy. What he desires, he himself avows it, is the Empire, with its despotic institutions; he would violently drag us back to 1804. He thinks, he nots like the other Bonaparte, he who strangled the first Revolution of the Bonaparte, he was strangled to first Revolutions. lution. Let not the Revolution of 1848 be strangled! Let it arrise and punish the perjurer ! Louis Bonaparte is beyond the law. To arms!

Paris, 2d December; 1851. Xavier Durrieu, Frederick Cournet, Kealer, P'Merlet, Gasperini, and many other signatures.

The mise en scene of the coup d'etat had been prepared in such a manner as to appear directed exclusively against the Royalist parties. There was in the first proclamation of Louis Bonaparte a phrase very little remarked until now, and yet, in my opinion, of very great importance: Louis Bonaparte blamed the conduct of the two parties in the Legislative Assembly, conduct which had been persisted in, be said, notwithstanding the patriotism of three hundred members. These three bundred members were the Republicans in the Assembly, in whom was personified the whole of their party without. Afterwards the Republicans were crushed, and if the old parties have not been altogether spared, they have at least only suffered insignificant oppression. But, at first, they appeared exclusively menaccd, exclusively attacked: in appearance there existed the most complete accord between the new Dictator and the leaders of the Democracy. This was a contemptible calculation an infamous absurdity; for the event has clearly proven that that bargain was never accepted or offered, from the very simple reason that it was radically impossible. But it suffices for a moment, an applicage, a suspicion to plant irresolution in the minds of the people, irresolution which, when once produced, is rapidly developed, and grows in spite of every opposition.

Louis Bonaparte re-establishes Universal Suffrage : this alone attracted the attention of the crowd! In a day of public emotion, there are brilliant, and so to speak, giddy points of view, which fix the confused and feverish attention of the masses, eclipsing all else around! Louis Bonaparte lied impudently; but the grossness of the snare was not seen at the first glance; it needed the more far-seeing, the more experienced to remark it; it was necessary to remark that Louis Bonaparte announced at the same time two Chambers, a Senate and a Legislative Corps, two Chambers mute, servile, and condemned beforehand to the most humiliating and abject impotence. He already inaugurated the regime which was to absorb the whole of the powers of France in himself. He proclaimed liberty, and the streets of Paris were filled with the cannon, and bristled with the bayonets of the state of siege. He said he threw himself upon the people, while he had at his orders five hundred thousand Pretorians, in Paris and in the provinces, ready to stifle in blood any hesitation or protest. Had the people not been deceived by the lie of Universal Suffrage restored, I do not doubt but that they would have arisen in spite of muskets, bayonets, and cannon. But again, they could not at first understand it ; explanation was needed; political and historical desertation was wanting; they required, in fact, to be spoken to, not only in a loud voice, group after group, but hy the great voice of the Press, addressing at one time all the population.

Both means were wanting. The groups were already tainted by the presence of innumerable agents of police, with or without uniform, preventing all expansion, preluding ividial attacks, the arrests on masse and the massacre of the streets;—the ignoble before the odious, the blow of the bludgeon before the fire of the muskets and cannon.

As to the Press, it no longer existed, if we except two or three bewildered organs of the old Royalist parties, who dared not express even their terror. I will not speak of these two great voices of calumny and outrage, the "Constitutional and the "Patrie," which the "Pays" afterwards joined, to form the most cynical trio of braggarts and adulators, that a people, crushed under the fron heel of cuirassions and gendarmes, has ever heard.

Add to all this that nowhere were seen any of the representatives of the Mountain. Little as I have been their admirer. I hasten to add that this was no fault of theirs. The jannissaries of the Dictator had prevented their meeting at Cremieux's; whilst they allowed the Royalists to assemble in the most noisy fashion at the Mairie of the 10th arrondies sement, constitute a bureau, name a sort of executive power; a commander of the armed force, a chef d'etat major, and even to carry their manifestation so far as to cry from the windows that the President was an ontlaw. How could the people. I again ask, refuse to accept the change, when we recollect that for a long time before they had ceased to be, to speak truly, directed or maintained in the firm resolve to give battle in defence of the people's right? Did not Michel (de Bourges) declare in the Assembly, scarce five days before, that Louis Napoleon would be his man if he re-established Universal Suffrage? Universal Suffrage was established. What more could be exacted by those who had not yet withdrawn their confidence from Michel (de

Bourges?) God forbid, nevertheless, that I should altogether excuse the conduct of the people on the 2nd of December. No; there was in the coup d'etat a fact above all questions, and against which a people that respected itself, a people penetrated with a sense of its duty as of its right, would have arisen immediately, spontaneously, without reflection or compromise of conscience, as was its duty in a question of honour and public morality. Louis Bonaparte violated the Constitution, notwithstanding his solemn oath. Were it but for this contempt of sworn faith, the heart of every citizen should have revolted, every Republican hand should have been raised to chastise and crush the traitor. The people were placed between a political question, perfidiously put, and consequently badly understood, and a question of honour, well-defined, a duty of conscience exactly traced. It is unfortunate for the people that their intelligence was not suddenly enlightened at that decisive moment; they already know by what oppression, by what humiliations they expiate the loss or abandonment of liberty; they feel how many long and painful efforts it costs to conquer it anew. But these efforts will be made, I am sure of it; for these are always the people of France, the people of '92 and of '93, the sometimes repulsed, but indomitable labourers for great and ligitimate revolutions. I mourn their past of deceptions and miseries; I have spoken of the excuse, or rather the cause of their irresolution on the 2nd of December, and have said at the same time, that part of the blame of that day was really incurred by them; but I believe in their future, as I believe in their right, in justice, and in humanity!

Towards four o'clock it became known that the Republican deputies were not all arrested; those who were at liberty met in the evening at the house of one of their colleagues in the Faubourg St. Antoine. There were convoked the Journalists, and every man of influence who felt capable of sacrificing himself to the cause, even to the last drop of his blood. I repaired thither with some of my friends. The Boulevards, the Bastile, the adjacent streets, and the entry of the Faubourg were literally covered by a noisy crowd, animated, I am convinced, with sentiments hostile to Louis Bonaparte. We also saw there the police and the armed force, who remained almost motionless, patiently enduring the jeers of the populace. The rendezvous was at the house of Doctor Lafon, representative of the Lot, quai de Jemmapes. I there met a considerable number of representatives, who were, as it will be readily conceived, violently agitated. Whether they looked to the past or to the future they only found matter for melancholy and poignant reflections. They named a sort of insurrection committee, composed of Victor Hugo, Faure (du Rhone), Madier, Montjau, &c., and having done so, believed that all was said. They were mistaken; the time was not one for deliberation, but for action. It little mattered that that action was organised, collective; it was enough that it was spontaneous, individual; every representative was a living image of the Constitution; wherever he showed himself he bore the violated law, the law which, at any price, he should avenge. That immediate necessity for individual action, as widely spread as possible, was present to most minds. By a few energetic words Frederic Cournet showed its absolute necessity. The quai de Jammapes, situated at a short distance from the Bastile, being under the very eyes of the police, Frederic Courre: offered his own house in the Rue Popincourt, not for the purpose of there forming committees, or any sort of provisional governments, but to agree upon a mot d'ordre, and to appoint a rendezvous for the next morning-a rendezyous in the street, in the face of the troops, and of the whole population. We immediately repaired, by different roads, to Cournets.

The room in which we assembled was on the first floor; instead of being spacious it was much too narrow. Members of the Legislative and of the Constituent, workmen, foremen, some lawyers, one of the colonels of the National Guard, officers of the same force, and of the old Republican Guard at the Hotel de Ville and Prefecture of Police, were here assembled. With few exceptions they were already known, and could count upon each other. At first there was an indiscribable confusion, a quick interchange of anxious interrogations, or rather confused exclamations - a noise that prevented any one understanding those around him. A dramatic incident which occurred still increased the emotion;

but it had the effect of establishing silence, by recalling to every one present the extreme gravity of the situation. A citizen called in a loud voice for silence, and, addressing a man covered with a long mantle, cried :- "You are a po-

lice sgent; I have proof, and am about to give it." He pointed to a man about fifty years of age, whose name was sadly connected with the trial of Bourges, and afterwards with some worthless publications. In a moment, notwithstanding the dense crowd, everybody started back from him, and he was left in the middle of the room, alone, exposed to the looks of all present. Cournet said to him, in a voice energetic, but calm:—"If you are really an agent of police, you are done for! Pass into the hall, from which you will never issue alive, if you are unable to justify your-

The man defended himself hadly, or rather he did not defend himself at all. The opinion was that there was no mistake in designating him a police agent. He remained erclosed for some minutes in the hall into which Cournet hed introduced him; and the most important subjects were already under consideration, when a member of the Left arrived to claim the man, offering to be responsible for him, and engaging himself not to allow him to communicate with any one before the next day. We could not do less than acceed to this request. The representative took him away at once; but I must say that his intervention left a painful and disagreeable impression. Advantage was taken of the silence which this incident produced to come to an understanding. That understanding was, that the duty of each was very clear; each might, on necessity, without accord with others, receive the mot d'ordre from his own convictions and conscience. The representatives should put on their scarfs, and, a copy of the Constitution in their hand, should show to the soldiers, in presence of the people, the 62od article, by which Louis Bonaparte was outlawed. All the other citizens should follow their example, and pass to resistance, using, for that object, all the influence and authority they might have derived from the services formerly rendered by them to Democracy.

The first rendezvous was fixed for the following morning, in the Salle Roisin, opposite to the Marche Lenoire, in the Faubourg Saint Antoine. They agreed upon a signal, and to receive the first fire, if the army made itself the accomplice of the traitor. I myself wrote the hour and the place in pencil, and gave it to several representatives, notably to Michel (de Bourges), who appeared a little before midnight. For my own part, I will never forget that last hour, nor the firm and determined attitude of the greater part of the citizens who attended that rendezvous of honour. There were there, I am sure, high-minded men, whom the defeats of the following days might sadly grieve, but to whom, thank God, they could bring no feeling of remorse.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence

(To be Continued)

FRANCE. Prorogation of the Corps Legislatif .- How the Money Gost. Anti-Bonapartiet Demonstration at Belleville .- Destru

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, June 30. The Legislative body held its last sitting on Monday. That its time was an nearly up before the spirit of opposition manifested itself in its midst was somewhat fortunate for itself, although not so for France. Had the deputies not been going Bonaparte would no doubt have sent them apacking very unceremoniously, which I would have been pleased to see, as the most trifling event might suffice to a bring on the impending revolution. During this last sitting Edgar Ney brought to them a message from the President, in which he coolly speaks of the free votes and discussion of the Assembly! He concludes with the following sentence, so characteristic of the hypocritical bandit, every hour of whose life has been an hour of deepest infamy :- "In France there is a government animated with faith and with the love of good, a government results upon the people, the source of all powers upon the source of all strength; and upon religion; the source of all strength; and upon religion; the source of all how long is this abominable farce to leaf to the late. It cannot be much longer. Bonaparte is squandering the a great rate,

the money of which he has robbed the people of this un-happy country. A loan is talked of as imminent, but the amount is not mentioned. The unprincipled wretches who may be induced to lend their wealth to support this rascally adventurer will well deserve to lose it in the coming day of retribution. As a sample of how the Bonapartist thief: spends his plunder, I may mention that he has bought, ready furnished, the Chateau of M. do Caze, near St. Cloud, as the residence for his migtress, Miss Howard.
The citizens of Belleville continue to show their hatred for

Bonaparte. The busts, which had been destroyed, having been replaced, they have again been smarhed. Thirty persons have been arrested on suspicion. Jeanne Derion has denied the assertion that she had been sentenced to transportation, but set at liberty in consequence of her simildress:" She has been at liberty for

the last twelve months. The crusade against the sickly remnant of the press, and the literary men who still remain in France, continues unabated. M. Chouippe, a doctor of medicine, and editor of the "Feuille du Peuple," which has ceased to appear, has been tried on a charge of having outraged the Catholio religion, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 300fr. fine. The Belgian papers are seized in the Postoffice daily, and I hear it confidently asserted that they will

soon be excluded from France entirely. I have received accounts of inundations in various parts

of the country. A letter from Petit-Noir, in the Jura, of the 21st inst., states that the destructive inundations to which that country is so much exposed have again caused immense damage, just at the moment when the farmers were about to reap their harvest. In the village of Petit-Noir, which is encircled by the river Doubs, half the houses are under water. The inhabitants have been compelled to fly suddenly, and seek elsewhere a shelter for themselves and their cattle. The fields, which promised a luxuriant harvest, present the appearance of a vast lake. Wheat, maize, and potatoes (the poor man's crop) are destroyed. The consternation is general in that part.

SPAIN.

Progress of the Reaction-The Coming Revolution.

The patience of the Spaniards is well nigh exhausted by the indignities of the Reaction. It is the opinion of the nation, at least of the most intelligent portion of it, that it is high time end the to abominable state of things which row exists. The government, well-knowing the unpopularity of the court and its doings, not only crushes the liberty of the Press in Spain, but also endeavours to prevent the circulation of papers published in foreign countries, especially those published in Mexico and South America. These latter, notwithstanding the expense of postage, and the little interest presented by the old European news which they contain, have a considerable number of Spanish contributors, who love to hear the Republic spoken of in their native Castil-

There is often printed abroad what would not be allowed to be printed at Madrid, Seville, and Barcelona. But now the Spanish Democrats are deprived of this last recourse. and the journals are forbidden to reproduce the Republican reasonings of the foreign writers, not excepting even those articles which have no connexion, either direct or indirect,

In spite of all the measures of the Spanish government. the counter-reaction makes such progress, that a decisive crisis cannot be far distant. Down with the deceivers! will be the cry of the new movement, which must become general; for the universal indignation is preparing the way. SWITZERLAND.

The Holy Alliance Conspiracy-Earthquake-The Clerical

Reactionaries. In execution of the London protocol of May 19, a collective note has been addressed by the five powers to the Helvetic Confederation, calling upon it to acknowledge the sovereign rights of the King of Prussia in the canton of Neufchatel. The note, it is added, was handed to the

Federal Council by the French legation. Accounts from Payerne (in the same canton) mention a slight shock of earthquake which was felt there on the 19th, at a few minutes after three p.m. At Berne also two shocks were felt at the same instant as at Freiburg. The people of the Valais have voted the revision of the

constitution by a constituent assembly. The elections for the municipal council of Neufchatel have inst taken place; seventeen republicans and eleven royalists have been returned.

The reactionary club of the College of Ascona continue to conspire against the cantonal institutions, and the wise laws lately passed for the secularisation of institutes. One of the most active of these clerical rascals is an infamous and immoral priest, bearing the very appropriate name of Don Adulterio.

GERMANY.

The Austrian Nero in Hungary-Priests and Soldiers-Femals Victims of Despotism.

AUSTRIA .- The Vienna "Gazette," contains an "act of grace," by which 103 officers undergoing punishment for their share in the Hungarian war are set at liberty; the sentences of six are commuted to four years' imprisonment, and those of ten others are reduced to one half. The same number of the "Gazette" contains sentences pronounced by the court-martial of Hermannstadt against forty Transylvanians. many of whom are condemned to death. Among the sentenced is Baron Kemeny, who expired suddenly in London a few months ago.

The governmental journals speak of the enthusiastic reception of young Nero by the Hungarians; and as there do not exist any journals who dare speak the truth, their official lies pass uncontradicted. Private letters from Hungary tell a very different tale. Despotism and anarchy are alike rampant in unhappy Hungary. The country is so infested by robbers that neither life nor property is secure. As drumhead law has been proclaimed, the gallows, of course awaits every one of the desperadoes who is taken, and the consequence is that they show no more mercy than they expect,

bremen. Two young ladies, Mdlles, Meyer and Wing. derman, have just been imprisoned for political writing.

It is stated in a letter from Venice, in the Thile pendance" of Brussels that Kossuth, with the view of count teracting the effect produced by the visit of the Emperor of



Austria to Hungary, has caused to be circulated an address to his partisans, exhoring them to persevere, and holding out the hopes of an early emancipation. It is add d that he has informed the Hangarian refugees in London that he is raising a new loan of large amount for the next insurrection. General Perczel, who was of the principal commanders in the lost affair, is represented to be opposed to the raising

By a decree of December 30th, 1851. Field-Marshal Radetzky had forbidden all public conveyances to carry any printed books or pamphlets of any kind, on pain of being treated as propagators of clandestine publications. By a new decree of the 25th, the same publishment is to be extended to those who send such productions by public conveyances other than the Post-office.

ITALY.

The Austrian "Terror" in Venice. VENICE.—The military commander of Este has published the new sentences of the court-martial, and the number of those condemned to death reaches 100! 200 citizens have been condemned to irons for different periods of years. There also remain in prison about 400, who will be shot or put in irons. The executions are so numerous, that the Venetians are raising a subscription to build an asylum for the orphans of the victims of Austrian tyranny.

#### UNITED STATES.

OUR AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Democratic party and European intervention-Conference of Latter-day Saints—Catholicism in America—Sandwich Islands—Batte between the Mormons and Red Indians— Cannibalism among the Fejees-Kossuth's movements-Melancholy disaster-Terrible explosion at Cleveland. (From our own Correspondent.)
NEW YORK, JUNE 16.

The choice of General Pierce for President, and Rufus King for President, by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, has given great, and almost universal satisfaction to the Democratic party. I have little doubt but that they will both be elected by a very considerable ma-

Knowing this, I cannot help feeling grieved that they who call themselves the "Democratic Party." are not really Democratic; instead of being, as most of them are, the upholders of slavery and other iniquitous existing "institutions." In my last communication, I mentioned that the Convention had been silent on the subject of our foreign policy. I believe, that on this important question-really "the greatest question the day" for the people of this country, no party will long be able to keep silence, or will have the power to shirk it. Kossuth has carried the great idea of American intervention in Europe home to the mind of every man in this country, "who's heart is in the right place." I do not admire the Kossuth doctrine of intervention in favour of non-intervention. I regard it as imperfect, and inadequate to the requirements of the time; but I am thankful to Kossuth for having broached the principle at all. It is one which was sure to be greedily caught up by a people like ours, and I have no fear but that in a little time the doctrine will become perfected, and America will see the justice and necessity of interfering in Europe, not only to repel the attack of a foreign foe, but also to free the peoples from the bonds imposed upon them in their days of ignorance by internal tyrants, which bonds they have now no means of bursting unaided.

I repeat, this all-important question must be taken up by any men who shall henceforth be entrusted with the guidance of the affairs of this great Republic. We seem to have, as well as the nations of the old world.

a vast amount of gullibility amongst us. The priests of - the Pope and the disciples of Joe Smith seem equally successful in collecting in their "meetings" crowds of the "faithful" to listen to their absurd harangues, and in collecting in their pockets the dollars of said "faithful" followers.

I learn, from the "Descret News," that the "General Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was held at the New Tabernacle, Great Salt Lake City, April 6, President Brigham Young, presiding, Brigham Young was sustained, by the unanimous vote of the Conference, as the President, Prophet, Seer and Revelator of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in all the earth; and Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards as his counsellors and the authors of the Church generally, a hitherto organised, were sustained in like manner," It would appear from the sayings and doings at this

saintly Conference, that " never before has the Lord's Store House been so well supplied with wheat, meat, butter, eggs, vegetables and other useful articles, and his pasture with cattle, as at the present time."

After giving a flaming account of the proceedings of the Conference, the "News" adds:—" Thus ended the most glorious Conference of the Saints of the most high in these the latter days. Revelation upon revelation has been poured out from time to time; the spirit of God has rested down upon the Saints in every meeting during this Con-

Absard as may appear this melange of eggs, and saints, butter, and revelations, it is quite weak in comparison with the lecture of Orestes Brownson, who "held forth" in the Broadway Tabernaele last night. The subject of the -- electure was "The incompatibility of Prestantism with Liberty !!" You will not doubt that the very modest announcement that Orestes would satisfactor ly prove this incompatibility was quite sufficient to carry me to the Tabernacle to hear the very Catholic lecturer. From the notes I took, I am enabled to give you an extract or two from the Rev. Doctor's speech, which will best enable you to judge of the merits of his "arguments."

After saying that the freedom of inquiry, so much boasted of by Protestants, was only the freedom of holding error, and that Catholics had no need of further inquiry, as they had already found the truth, he said :-

The danger in this country is from Radicalism. This the Catholic Church always opposes. It invariably sets itself against Abolitionism. Kossuthism, Quixotism, and all the insane inventions of modern New Lightism. When foreign demagegues strive to fan the fires of Revolutionism,

and involve our country in the ill-omened quarrels of Europe, Catholicism boldly breasts the torrent of fanatical excitement, and forbids her chi dren to take part in the agitation. When incendary forbids her children to take part in the acitation. When incendiary efforts are made to array one section of our own country against another, and adopt measures which tend to destroy the national compact, Catholicism always is found on the side of the Union. Not that our civil liberty depends on Republican institutions. To suppose this is a mistake. It proceeds not from political but from civil institutions, which we inherited from Old England, in her best and most glorious days of Catholicity. In the motherly bosom of the Catholic Church alone, were the influences which would make this country the chosen home of intelligence, freedom, and religion Think of that. Master Brooke! Mark how Catholicians

Think of that, Master Brooke! Mark how Catholicism opposes "foreign demagogues," insane measures, tending to destroy the national compact"—that is to say, it opposes the abolition of slavery. The "friend of freedom, ton! Heaven save freedom from such friends! say I.

This oration of Orestes forcibly reminds me of a poetical defence of Catholicism I remember to have heard in Dublin, when I visited that capital of the "gim of the sae" many years ago. It was from a street singer popularly known as Zasimus, who was in the habit of turning into rythm the political questions of the day, and retailing them in the form of a song to an admiring mob. In order to show the blessings of orthodoxy, he put, and answered, an interesting question in the following elegant couplet:— "When was it Ireland to England did stick?

It was when England was all Catholick." Accounts from Honoluln state that the parliament of the Sandwich Islands was formally opened by the King on the

13th of April. Accounts received here from the plains, speak of fighting between the Mormon emigrants and the Indians. It is said that the Mormons had not proceeded over one hundred miles from the Bluffs, following up the north bank of the Platte, when the Indians commenced the levying of black mail by stealing into their camp at night and driving off their cattle. This was repeated several nights in succession. when at length one of the night guards fired upon and wounded an Indian. Finding that no more could be hoped from silent and stealthy roguery, and exasperated at the wound inflicted upon their comrade, the red men determined upon more decisive measures. Accordingly, at the dead hour of midnight, when the whole Mormon emigration were sleeping in assured security in the valley of the Elk Horn River, the Indians charged on horseback into

yelling as if all Pandemonium were let loose. The consternation of the emigrants, who knew little of savage habits, was very great, but they were driven by sheer necessity to a vigorous defence. So soon as the Indians discovered that the camp was thoroughly aroused, they retreated as precipitately as they originally charged, driving before them as many horses and oxen as they could. The rumour is that two of the emigrants were killed and several wounded. What injury the Indians received no one

their midst, firing arrows and shooting guns at random, and

On the Sth inst. an Irishman named Hugh Duffy was stabbed by a brutal fellow in Mulberry street, and subsequently died in the New York Hospital.

At Lousivilie a man named Geiske has committed suicide by shooting him-elf, supposed to have been caused by the infidelity of his wife, whom he also tried to kill.

The "Chicago Journal" says, that there is no cholera

in that city, nor in La Salle, and that the telegraphic report that sixty labourers had died on the railroad at the latter place is without foundation.—The physicians of La Salle have made a report since the publication of that despatch, in which they say that there is not a single case known.

Mr. Hunt, a Wesleyan missionary among the Fejees, who are canuibals of the worst description, states that 500 persons had been eaten in five years, within fifteen miles of his residence. Some of them eat raw human flesh, and chew it as sailors do tobacco. They sometimes eat their best friends. When parents grow old, they are killed by their children. Sometimes they are buried alive or thrown to the sharks. Women on the death of their husbands are

Kossuth has removed from the Irving House to the private boarding-house of Mrs. Cornell, No. 52, East Sixteenth-street, where he will probably remain until he starts

for Europe. The propeller Forest City, which left Cleveland for Duakirk at six o'clock on the evening of Monday, when about ten miles out, collapsed one of her flues, killing three

Eight techniles out, collapsed one of her nues, annue the firement. No one else was injured.

A metanchely disaster happened on Tuesday last in the Bas of Fundy. As the Rev. Edward D. Very (pastor of the Baptist: Church in the parish of Portland,) Professor Caipman, and four students, named Rand, Phalen, Grant, and King, belonging to Acadia Gollege, were proceeding in a beat to Cape Blomidon, (near Windsor, Nova Scotia,) a gale unset the boat and all were drowned. One of the two

Yes er ay the heat in this city was most intense. It was as suddenly and as unexpectedly manifested as it was

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oppressive and enervating. The mercury in Wall-street got up to S1. in a cool place, but the average heat as endured by labourers and pedestrians was fully 90.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION IN AMERICA. A numerously attended Woman's Rights Convention was held in Ohio towards the latter end of last month. Among

the speakers were Mrs. Francis D. Gage, known as 'Aunt Fanny,' who presided; Mrs. Jane Frobock, Mrs. Catherine Severance, and Mrs. Josephine Griffin. The following are the resolutions of the Convention :-1. Resolved, That in the proposition affirmed by this nation to be self-evidently true, that 'all men are created equal,' the word 'MEN,' is a general term, including the whole race without distinction of sea

2. Resolved, That this equality of the sexes, must extend, and does extend, to rights personal, social, legal, political, industrial, and religious—including, of course, representation in the government, the elective franchise, choice of occupations, and an impartial distribution of the reward of effort; and in reference to all these particulars, Weman has the same right to choose her sphere of action, as Man to choose his

these particulars, Weman has me same against the faction, as Man to choose his.

3. Resolved, That since every human being has an individual sphere, and that is the largest he or she can fill, no one has the right to determine the proper sthere of another.

4. Resolved, That the assertion of these rights for Woman equally with Man, involve the doctrine that she, equally with him should be protected in their exercise.

5. Resolved, That we do not believe any legal or political restriction necessary to preserve the distinctive character of weman, striction necessary to preserve the distinctive character of weman,

of the striction is a second of the striction of the stri

nine delicacy which lesitimately belongs to them as mothers, wives, sisters and saughters.

6. Resolved, That to perfect the marriage union and provide for the ineritable vicissitudes of life, the incividuality of both parties should be equally and distinctly recognised by the parties themselves, and by the laws of the land; and therefore, justice and the highest regard for the interests of siciety require that our laws be so amended that married women be permitted to conduct business on their own account; to acquire, hold, invest, and dispose of property in their own separate and individual right, subject to all corresponding and appropriate obligations.

7. Resolved, That the clause of the Constitution of the State of Ohio which declares that 'all men have the right of acquiring and possessing property,' is violated by the indicial doctrine that the labour of the wife is the property of the husband.

8. Resolved, That in the general scantiness of compensation of woman's, the restrictions imposed by custom and public opinion

S. Resolved, That in the general scantiness of compensation of woman's, the restrictions imposed by custom and public opinion upon her choice of employments, and her opportunities for earning money; and the laws and social usages which regulate the distribution of property as between men and women, have together produced a pecuniary dependence of woman up n man, widely and deeply injurious in many ways, and not the least of all in too often perverting marriage, which should be a holy relation growing out of spiritual affinities, into a mere bargain and sale, a means to woman of securing subsistence and a home, and to man of obtaining a kitchen drades or a parlour ornament.

woman of securing subsistence and a home, and to man of obtaining a kitchen drudge or a parlour ornament.

9. Resolved, That sace d and inestimable in value, as are the rights which we assert for woman, their possession and exercise are not the ultimate cad we aim at, for rights are not ends, but only means to ends; implying duties, and are to be demanded in order that duties may be performed.

10. Resolved, That Goi, in constituting woman the mother of mankind, made her a living providence to produce, nourish, guaid, and govern his best and noblest work from helpless infancy to adult years; having endowed her with faculties amply, but no more than sufficient, for the performance of her great work, he re-

more than sufficient, for the performance of her great work, he requires of her, as essentially necessary to its performance, the full development of those faculties.

11. Resolved, That we do not charge weman's privation of her

rights on man alone, for woman also has contributed to this result; and as both have sinued together, we call on both to repeat together, that the wrong done by both, may, by the united exertions of

Another Woman's Rights Convention assembled at West Chester, Pensylvania, on the 2nd ult., and sat for two days. Among those present were Lucretia Mett; Mrs. Frances D. Gage, of Ohio; Mrs. Catherine I. H. Nichols, Editor of the "Windlam (Vt.) Democrat;" Dr. Harriet K. Hunt, of Boston; and Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, of New

York. The following resolutions among others were adopted:-Resolved, That the present position of medical institutions, precluding woman from the same educational advantages with man, under pretext of delicacy, involves an acknowledgment of the impropriety of his ever being her medical attendant.

Resolved, That we will do all in our power to sustain those women who, from a conviction of duty, enter the medical profession, in their efforts to overcome the evils that have accumulated in their nath, and in attacking the strongholds of vice.

Heart and in attacking the strongholds of vice.

Resolved, That the past actions and present indications of our medical schools should not affect us at all; and notwithstanding Geneva and Cleveland Medical Colleges closed their doors after grant duating one woman each, and Harvard, through the false delicacy of the students, decided it inexpedient to admit one who had been in successful practice many years, we would still earnestly follow where duty points, and leave the verdict to an enlightened public

sentiment Resolved, That the true interests of society demand that woman should be represented in the government, and that her most strenuous exertions and most valuable services are to be obtained only through her participation in its responsibilities and emolu-

Resolved, That if it be true, that it is woman's province to soothe the angry passions and caim the belligerent feelings of man, we know of no place where she would find a riper harvest awaiting her labour, than in the halls of our National and State Legislatures.
Resolved, That in demanding for women that equal station among their brethren to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, we do not urge the claim in the spirit of an adverse policy, or with any idea of separate advantages, or in any ap-

of conflicting interests between the sexes. Resolved. That the greatest and most varied development of the human mind, and the widest sphere of usefulness, can be obtained only by the highest intellectual culture of the whole people, and that all obstructions should be removed which tend to prevent women from entering as freely as men upon the study of the physical, mental and moral sciences.

INDIA.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

THE WAR IN BURMAH.

The army at Rangoon.—Probable cession of Burmese territory.
Fighting in the Hazara Country.—The Nizam's debt. We have received the Indian papers by the Overland Mail which left Bombay on the 22nd of May

The "Bombay Times" thus speaks of the prospects of the Burmese war:-"It is now generally understood that nothing more will

be attempted in Burmah till after the rains; that, contrary to the original expectation, the whole force will remain in the country, for the most part in all likelihood on board the shipping, and that the war will be resumed with double vigour the moment the season permits. Amidst the apprehensions experienced of the unhealthiness of the Delta of the Irrawaddy, and the melancholy recollections of our former losses from disease, it must be remembered that the position in which matters now stand is nearly as unlike as possible to what it was in 1825, and that it by no means follows from the mortality which then occurred that our troops in Rangoon should suffer more during the approaching rains than they usually do during the wet season anywhere in new or inappropriate quarters. Should it prove otherwise, and pestilence begin to threaten us, the fleet which bore the army to rangoon could in a few days carry it beyond the reach of malaria. Bombay will, it is said, be called on to provide some 5,000 men, and our soldiers are eager for the fray. If the same determination of purpose and energy of spirit which now actuate our councils remain, there is every reason to believe that three months after the renewal of hostilities the war will be concluded, and a treaty dictated by us signed by the Golden-Footed Monarch in his capital. seceding from the Crown of Burmah for ever an ample slice of his dominions. We have had no intelligence from the seat of war for the past fortnight, and we in reality looked for none. Admiral Austen left Calcutta on the 3rd inst. in the screw steamer Rattler, after a sojourn of a fortnight at the capital."

Disturbances still continue along the north-west frontier, where warlike arrangements on an extensive scale are in progress, notwithstanding the near approach of the season when out-of-door occupations of all kinds cease. A force of horse and foot were under orders to march to Nowshera on the 7th of May. They were to be provided with pontoons, to enable them to cross the rivers, if necessary, or lesser streams swollen by the melting of the snows. Various forts had been attacked or captured in the Hazara country; operations were still in progress, and it was hoped that they would in a week or two bave closed auspiciously.

Our Resident has, it is said, been instructing to reason and persuade the Nizim into the measure of ceding to us sufficient territority, from the revenues of which we may pay the entire army we have forced on him, and which is now k-pt up as a guard on himself, and over which he has not the slightest control whatever. It is affirmed that within the last fifty years the British have got a sum of half a mi'lion sterling, in the shape of liquor duties, which of right should have gone into the Nizam's treasury. But India is a land of sharks, and the idiotic, like the Nizam, are likely to be eaten up by their cleverer co-rascals.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS. The Parliament House burnt down .- An Ionian Romance .-The Greek and Roman Churches.

The Parliament House at Corfu was burnt on the night of Wednesday, the 9th of June. All sorts of stories were affoat the next day as to the origin of the fire. Some said it was the work of incendiaries, and the partisans of the government and radical parties accused each other of the crime. However, no proof whatever could be found to substantiate any such supposition.

On the 12th the parliament met in a large room over one of the courts of justice. A message from the Lord High Commissioner was read, and after some formal husiness the assembly adjourned for the purpose of having an answer prepared in committee.

Most people who have been to Corfu have heard of or seen a woman who for some years past has been styled la bella vilana, "the beautiful peasant." She keeps a wine shop about five miles from the town, near the shore of the old Venetian harbour. She is a widow, not much more than thirty years of age, although she has already buried three husbands. However, there were so many can-didates to fill the office of the fourth that continual quarrels have taken place. About a month since a gun charged with slugs was fired through the keyhole of her door and wounded one of her suitor. The police, in order to discover who was likely to be accuated by jealousy, got a list of her admirers from the fair widow, which then amounted to fifthen, all of whom had proposed marriage, besides other three hangers on. It appears that the number must have increased, for last week a party of twenty-five armed men attacked her house in the night, wounded severely some of the people who were within, including the fair lady, who

was stabled in the neck after having suffered more brutal outrage from three of the gang. Five suspected persons were apprehended next day, and on the 17th uit. the woman was sufficiently recovered to come into town and give evidence against them.

There are two questions at issue between the Ionians and the Roman Pontiff. The Pope desired to appoint a hishop as head of the Catholic church in Ionia, but the senate would not suffer more than a Gerarch, or High Priest, and so his Popeship was fain to be content with such. The other question relates to mutual toleration between the Greek and Roman churches. The Ionians complain that although they accord full religious freedom to the Roman Catholics, the members of the Greek church are persecuted in Italy. The Senate threaten that if the question is not satisfactorily settled they must be "under the unfortunate necessity of adopting measures which they would wish to

PLEASANT VISITORS.—The Seminole Chiefs Wild Cat, Tiger Tail, and their companions, have arrived in the City of Mexico on a friendly visit to the President and Congress.

The total arrows of the Congress. The total amount of material aid secured to Governor Kossuth in America is about 90,000 dols.

WORKING TAILORS ASSOCIATION, 68, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LAMBETH.

A. A. VANSITTART, Esq. LORD GODERICH, As working-men organised for the management and execution of our own business, we appeal with great confidence to our fellow-working men for their hearty support. We ask that support in the

plain words of plain men, without the usual shopkeeping tricks and falsehoods. We do so because we know that we offer an opportunity for the exercise of a sound economy, but we make our appeal more particularly because we believe that every honest artizan in supporting us will feel that he is performing a duty to the men of his class, which to overlook or neglect, would be a treason and a We ask for the support of working-men in the full assurance that

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WILLIAM GALPIN,

A PERSON SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING. Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway, Sin,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works, accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical additional accidents and accidents at Gas works, accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. nied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

(Signed)

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market-street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst,

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th., 1850. To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period, had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awill wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her use your Pills and Continued again to give a videous testing a perfect of the profession of the case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect

cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFILL CUERCULE. A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE. Copy of a Letter from John Ferfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor Hollows

To Professor Holloway,
Sig.—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather
above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great
size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of the Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay tarvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation hroughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed)

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY

CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahoulds

Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th 1851. To Professor Holloway, Sir,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, Sir,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the papers, and the papers are seen she saw, in the papers, and the papers are seen she saw, in the papers.

she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain countries of the removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Gintment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment thought she got immediate relief from their use, and after yer and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after yer severing for three weeks the pain in her sidelwas completely cured, severing for three weeks the pain in her sidelwas completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:— Rheumatism

Corns (Soft) Cancers Contracted and Bad Breasts Burns Bunions Elephantiasis Fistulas Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-flies Coco-Bay Chiego-foot Chilblains Gout Glandular Swellings

Ulcers Wounds Sold by the Proprietor 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the civilised world, in Pots and Boxes, 1s, 1½d., 2s, 9d., 4s, 6d., 1s., 22s., and 33s., each. There is a very considerable saving taking the larger sizes.

taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each patients.

Tumours

Sore Nipples Sore Throats Skin-diseases

Scurvy Sore-heads

### LITERATURE.

ESICEDIUM

ON THE DEATH OF THE JOURNAL OF ASSOCIATION. So die, thou child of stormy dawn, Thou winter flower, forlorn of nurse : Chilled early by the bigot's curse, The pedant's frown, the worldling's yawn. Fair death, to fall in teeming Jone, When every seed which drops to earth Takes root, and wirs a second birth From gleaming shower and steaming moon.

Fall warm, fall fast, thou mellow rain; Thou rain of God, make fat the land; That roots, which parch in burning sand, May bud to flower and fruit again

To grace, perchance, a fairer morn In mighty lands beyond the sea. While honour falls to such as we, From hearts of heroes yet unborn, Who, in the blaze of riper day, More loving science, holier laws, Bless us, faint heralds of their cause, Dim beacons of their glorious way. Failure? While tide-floods rise, and boil, Round cape and isle, in port and cove, Resistless, star-led from above: What though our tiny wave recoil? CHARLES KINGSLEY.

#### Reviews.

In an age when independence of principle consists in having no principle on which to depend, and free-thinking, not in thinking freely, but in being free from thinking;—in an age when men will hold any thing except their tongues, keep anything except their word, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; to improve such an age must be difficult, to instruct it dangerous; and he stands no chance of amending it who cannot at the same

THE PERSONAL ADVENTURES OF 'OUR OWN CORRES-PONDENT' IN ITALY. By Michael Burke Honan.

II vols. London: Chapman and Hall. THERE is, perhaps, no greater humbug of the present day than the Press. There are no greater victims of mis-placed confidence than the believers in newspaper reports, especially those of 'Our Own Correspondent.' How often have the conservative devourers of a morning paper which we could name, been electrified, gratified, or mystified, with learned dissertations on the occurrences in France, which clairvoyant concoctions came direct from — Charlottestreet, Fitzroy-square? The 'Own Correspondent' of the Tory paper being no other than a celebrated French Socialist in exile for his revolutionary predilections. In these volumes we get a glimpse of how the oracle is worked in this interesting department of literature, and this novel manifestation of Humbug. It is not often that 'Our Own. Correspondent' is visible on the stage in person. He is a kind of Spring-heeled-Jack, who is here, there, and everywhere, always talked of, but almost as rarely seen as a salamander. He is bomb and bullet-proof, because, in any terrific emergency, or deadly danger, he has the happy knack of rendering himself invisible. But here we have a fine and genuine specimen of the species in the person of Mr. Honan, a rich and racy, rattling and rollicking, devil-may-care Irishman. We have some reminiscences of this 'broth of a boy' for brogue and blarney, in his Italian Campaign, which he has not recorded in these volumes. When the Neapolitans advanced upon Rome Mr. Honan was there too, and one evening as he was riding in the chariot of Bomba, King of Naples, we believe he had a very narrow escape of not living to lie any more, or of writing these books, as a party of young Italians and one Englishman had sworn to shoot the precious couple, but missed their mark. Mr. Honan is full of vivacity and animal spirits; he lets out the blunt truth about himself, and comrogues with a charming naivete, and tells a lie to your face with as much frankness and sincerity as if it had been the truth. He is not particular to a trifle, in relating an experience, in drawing on his imagination and your credulity, or in writing grammar. He tells us that he proceeded to the scene of action in 1848 with very vague notions on the state of Italy, and as ignorant of his subject as Correspondents generally are. In 1836 he had been sent to Töplitz, but did not even know where Töplitz was! And when sent to Italy he could not speak the language, and yet on both occasions it was necessary that he should begin to write immediately, as there were thousands of people in England waiting to be humbugged by his profound observations and prophecies on events. At Töplitz, where he could not speak the German language, he derived his inspiration from a French milliner. At Genoa he derived considerable aid from a Spanish agent, and from one conversation he was initiated into the state of affairs; and straightway the readers of the 'Times' were treated to a dissertation on the bearings of the case, and astounded by the 'Own Correspondent's' practical wisdom. We were thrilled again and again with some of his harrowing descriptions of what he saw in Milan; but, Lord bless your simplicity! he wasn't there at the time, and his letters were made up of the description of an old Prima Donna, whom we should not wonder if he humbugged by talking of his immense interest with Mr. Lumley. He was far behind Charles Albert's army, and only heard the most vague rumours of what was going on. Meanwhile, he was criticising their tactics of warfare, and demonstrating that Radetzky must be beaten, as he was such a bungler, and when his prophecy was beaten, instead of that General, why-Charles Albert was a greater bungler still, that's all. Mr. Honan is as cool in reply as the Frenchman, who, when told that facts were opposed to his philosophy, answered, 'so much the worse for the facts then.' The volumes are valuable, chiefly as an exposé of the secret doings behind the scenes of the Press—an exposé which might throw the proprietors of the 'Times' into a lively state of consternation. There is a great deal that is amusing in them, but little of vital importance. We must not, however, be too hard, and expect heart and heroism, and that sort of thing, from such an oily,

unctions, jovial, and jolly gentleman. Perhaps we could not choose a better extract than the follow-THE REVOLUTION OF MILAN. The Governor of Milan received, on the night of the 17th March, an account of the insurrection at Vienna, and as such an event could not be long concealed, it became generally known on the following day, and created, as might be expected, a prodigious ferment. A crowd of persons, composed of all classes, rushed to the palace, the nobles demanding concessions of a political nature only, whilst the citizens in general, and the republican party especially, insisted on the establishment of a national guard, and an

abundant supply of arms and ammunition. In their route to the Hotel de Ville, a patrol was met with, and it is a question on whose part the first act of hostility, which there occurred, took place. The people say the soldiers fired on them, but I have good reason to know that it was a young republican desirous of bringing matters

to a head, who began the attack. From that instant all idea of a transaction ceased; the people flew to arms, and in half an hour barricades were erected, and the tocsin began to sound. The first barricade was constructed with the carriages of the viceroy, amidst the cheers and derision of the mob. With the speed of thought others were raised, and the centre of the town was cleared against the circulation of Austrian troops; Women and children set to work, the pavement was taken up, and stones carried to every window from whence they could be hurled, and pots and pans, and every offensive domestic weapon, were brought to the point most favour-

Detachments of Austrians attempted to check this move ment, by taking possession of the roof of the Duomo, and of other public buildings; but as the barricades began to thicken, they were gradually withdrawn, their retreat being a signal for a hurricane of the missiles above alluded to. The vengence of the people was principally directed against the Croats, of which the main force of the garrison was composed, and it is said that the officers and men of that nation committed cruelties the most revolting, by way of compensation, in all the houses where they entered. The incessant clanging of the church bells, I am told,

Produced a wonderful effect on the ignorant Croats. They felt as if heaven and earth were coming together, and that the teesin was a thunderholt to be launched from each Bleeple after it had rung their death-knell. So far did this Superstitious dread of the tocsin affect their imagination, that in the subsequent retreat orders were issued in every village to muffle the hells, and assurances given, that wherever they were rung the place would be abandoned to

the men for plunder, or burnt to the ground. L know not if the charges made against the troops in Milan were true, but it was generally said that in the pochet of one of them, who was shot at the bastions, there was found the hand of a lady, the fingers of which were ornamented with several valuable rings, and one of my friends assured me that all the members of a family of his acquaintance were placed on their knees in the centre of their oun drawing-room, the Croats standing in a circle round with loaded muskets, pointed at their heads, while the officer sat down to the piano, declaring that when he came to the allegro of the piece he played, the volley should be fired.

On the second day of the revolution the circle of barricades was enlarged, and the troops excluded from the chief part of all the principal streets. To form these barriers, the owners of the adjoining houses sacrificed their carriages, chairs, sofas, tables, and many articles of ornamental furniture. The popular feeling could not be trifled with, and even the most retrograde among the nobility devoted everything suitable to that use, which their palaces contained.

These barricades were not such as I have seen in other towns. They were immense in size, nearly a yard in thickness, and eight or ten feet in height. By the rapidity with which they were erected, detached parties of the soldiers were cut off, and several of the public authorities intercepted in their retreat to the citadel or castle, where Radical of the public authorities intercepted in their retreat to the citadel or castle, where Radical of the citadel or castle, where Radical or castle, where castle or castl detzky had established his head quarters.

On the third day the city might be said to be evacuated, and the whole attention of the Austrians was given to the bastions which surrounded it, and to the several gates leading to the country. A struggle of another kind now commenced, the people directing all their force to the destruction of those gates, with the hope of cutting the Austrian lines, and, at the same time, opening a communica-

tion with their friends outside. Radetzky, still uncertain as to the resolve of Charles Albert, the first propositions of the regal agent having been annulled by the influence of the Republican party, now sought to temporise, and he sent in more than one message asking for an armistice, first of a month, then of a fortnight, and lastly of four days. He also gained time by a visit of the foreign consols, who demanded permission for their nationals are strongly as the strongly of th tionals to retire; but all this manevering failed, as the leading men of the revolt were determined to carry on their operations with the same vigour with which they had

The nobility and chiefs of the corporation were willing to treat, but one of the council of war having exclaimed, "In revolution there is no middle turn-we must either conquer, or be shot as rebels," the cry was taken up by the people, and the messenger sent back to the castle with a peremptory refusal. The enthusiasm of the crowd was excited by their unexpected success, and as their barricades were now pushed close to the bastions on every side, it became evident that the fate of Milan must be decided either

one way or the other, before the termination of the week. Radetzky was gradually diminishing his outposts, and withdrawing from the bastions touching the Porta Tosa, but no indications of a retreat had yet been made, and to attack him in the citadel which had been strengthened by several, even the most ardent of the citizens, could not recommend. Up to this period, the four persons—namely, Jules Z:rzaghi, Georges Clerico, Charles Cattaneo, and Henri Gernuschi, who composed the council of war, and so ably directed the energies of the people, and who likewise had turned a deaf ear to all the blandishments of Charles Albert's agents, now began to find that the nobility were intriguing against them, and that a regular bargain had been concluded between the municipality and the emissaries alluded to.

Indignant at such proceedings, and unwilling that after having achieved its liberty, their country should become a mere province of Piedmont, they resigned, and a provisional government was formed, of which Casati, the podesta or mayor, was the president, by whom the bargain with the King was ratified, and by whom the affairs of Lombardy, in the ensuing campaign, were most unworthily

conducted. Immediate notice of this change in the direction of affairs was sent to Turin, and the King hesitated no longer to throw off the flimsy mask he had hitherto worn, or perform the last act of treachery to his ally. These circumstances could not be concealed from the vigilant observation of Radetzky, and no sooner did he become aware of the result of the last mission, than he determined to retire and gain as many days' march as he could on the Piedmonteso

He at once despatched couriers to Verona and Mantua, instructing the governors of both fortresses of the real state of affairs, and cautioning them against allowing the people to overpower the garrisons, or possess themselves of the principal posts. He then ordered the troops, quartered in all the towns of Lombardy, to march towards the Mincio, and effect a juncture with him at a given point. Affecting next to invest the city more closely, and ordering his artillery to keep up an incessant fire, he drew off his troops in the silence and darkness of the night of the 22od, and long before day broke, all traces of him were lost.

THE COUNTESS OF RUDOLSTADT. [ Sequel to " Consuelo."] BY GEORGE SAND.

Consuelo had been out to take the air, and when towards night she returned, she started back with terror, at the sight of a man dressed in red, and wearing a mask, scated upon her couch; but she was speedily re-assured, as she recognised her old confessor.

Seating herself on a footstool by his side, Consuelo said

-"I earnestly desire to speak to you, and have wished to do so for a long time." Then she faithfully related to him all that had passed between herself, Albert, and the unknown, since her last confession, concealing from him none of the involuntary emotions she had experienced.

After she had finished, the old man kept silence so long as to trouble and embarrass Consuelo. He at length re-

"When a mother marries her daughter, she half reveals to her, with more or less of discretion and modesty, the mysteries which heretofore she has concealed from her. A mother was wanting to you, when you pronounced with an enthusiasm more fanatical than human, the oath to belong to a man whom you loved incompletely. A mother is given you to-day to assist and enlighten you in your new resolutions at the hour of divorce, or at the definitive sanction of this strange hymen. This mother is myself, Consuelo; I, who am not a man, but a woman."

"You a woman?" said Consuelo, looking with surprise at the hand, thin and blue, but delicate and truly feminine, which had taken hers during this discourse.

"This little withered old man," replied the problematical confessor, "this decrepid and suffering being, in whose feeble voice there is no sex, is a woman broken down by grief, illness, and anxiety, more than by age. I am not more than sixty, Consuelo, though in this dress, which I never wear out of my functions as an Invisible, I have the appearance of an imbecile octogenarian. However, in the dress of my sex as in this. I am no longer anything but a ruin; yet I was a tall, strong, handsome woman, of imposing exterior. But at thirty years old I was already bent and trembling as you see me now. And do you know, my child, the cause of that precocious feebleness? It was the misfortune from which I would preserve you. It was an incomplete affection, an unhappy union; it was a terrible effort of courage and resignation, which attached me for ten years to a man whom I esteemed and respected, but whom I was unable to love. Now, then, open to me your entire soul. Tell me if this Liverani—"

"Alas! I love this Liverani; it is but too true," said Consuelo, carrying the hand of the mysterious sibyl to her lips. "His presence causes me yet more confusion than that of Albert; but how different is this confusion. How mingled is it with strange delights! His arms are a magnet which attracts me; and his kiss upon my forehead causes me to enter another world, where I breathe, where I exist differently than in this."

"Well, Consuelo, you must love this man and forget the other. I from this moment pronounce your divorce; it is my duty and my right."

"Spite of what you have told me, I cannot accept this sentence before I have seen Albert, before he has spoken to me, and told me himself that he renounces me without regret, that he returns my oath without contempt.

You do not yet know Albert, or you fear him; but I know him, I who have rights over him still more than over you, and I can speak in his name. We are alone, Consuelo, and it is not forbidden me to disclose myself to you entirely, though I am one of the supreme council, whom their nearest disciples never know. But my situation and yours are exceptional; look upon my faded features, and tell me if they seem altogether unknown to you."

Thus speaking, the sibyl at the same time detached her mask and false beard, her cap and false bair, and Consuelo saw the head of a woman, old and indicative of suffering, it is true, but of an incomparable beauty of feature, and with a sublime expression of goodness, sadness, and strength. Consuelo contemplated her for a few moments with admiration and respect. Then, suddenly struck with surprise, she cried, seizing both her hands-"Oh! mon Dieu! how you resemble him!"

"Yes. I resemble Albert, or rather Albert resembles me prodigiously," she replied; "but have you never seen a portrait of me?"

Perceiving that Consuelo was making an effort of memory, she added by way of assisting her-"A portrait which resembles me as much as art is per-

mitted to approach reality, and of which I am now but the shadow; a large portrait of a young, fresh, and I rilliant woman, with a corsage of gold brocade, ornamented with flowers and jewels, a mantle of purple, and black hair escaping from clasps of rubies and pearls, to fall in curls upon the shoulders; it is the costume I wore forty years go, on the day after my marriage. I was h I was not to remain so long; already death was in my

"The portrait of which you speak," said Consuelo, turning pale, "is in the Chateau de Geants, in the chamber Albert occupied. It is that of his mother, whom he had scarcely known, and whom, nevertheless, he adored, and whom he thought he saw and heard in his ecstasies. Are you, then, a near relation of the noble Wanda de Prachalitz, and thus--"

"I am Wanda de Prachalitz herself," replied the sibyl, something of firmness suddenly returning to her voice and attitude: "1 am the mother of Albert, and the widow of Christian de Rudolstadt; I am the descendant of Jean Ziska of the Chalice, and the mother-in-law of Consuelo; but I wish to be no longer anything but her friend and her adopted mother, since Consuelo does not love Albert, and Albert must not be happy at the price of the happiness of his companion."

"His mother! you his mother?" cried Consuelo, trembling and falling at the knees of Wanda. " Are you then a spectre? Were you not mourned as dead in the Chateau des Geants?"

"It is twenty-seven years," replied the sibyl, since Wanda of Prachalitz, Countess of Rudolstadt, was buried in the same chapel, and beneath the same flag, where Albert de Rudolstadt, attacked by the same malady, and subject to the same cataleptic crisis, was buried last year, the victim of the same error. The son would never have risen from this frightful tomb if the mother, attentive to the danger which threatened him, had not, herself invisible, watched over his

agony, and presided with anguish at his interment. It was his mother who saved a being, still full of life and strength, from the worms of the sepulchre, to which he had been already abandoned; it was his mother who rescued him from the yoke of the world, where he had lived but too long, and in which he could no longer live, to transport him into this mysterious world, into this impenetrable asylum, where she had herself recovered, if not health of body, at least the health of the soul. It is a strange history, Consuelo; and you must know it, that you may understand that of Albert, his sad life, his pretended death, and his miraculous resurrection. The Invisibles will not open their meeting for your initiation until midnight. Listen then to me : and may the emotion of this strange recital prepare you for those which yet await you." WANDA'S HISTORY;

"Rich, beautiful, and of an illustrious birth, I was married at twenty to the Count Christian, who might have been my father. He inspired me with affection and respect, but not with love. I have been brought up in ignorance of what such a feeling might be in the life of a woman. My relations, austere Lutherans, but obliged to exercise their faith in secret, displayed in their habits and ideas an excessive rigidity, and a great strength of soul. Their hatred of foreigners, their secret revolt against the religious and poli-tical yoke of Austria, had passed into my bosom and determined me to marry Count Christian, in order to save my parents from persecution, and I had the hope to be able to convert my husband to my own political faith. But he as well as his sister was bigotedly attached to his old creed and customs, and in the absence of moral and intellectual sympathy with beings whom I loved, but whose contact killed, soon brought on severe and continued illness. "The consecutive loss of my five children was a final blow:

It seemed to me as though heaven had cursed my marriage, and I ardently desired death. I forced myself not to love Albert, my last-born, persuaded that he, like the rest, was condemned, and that my cares would not avail to save him. A last misfortune put a finishing stroke to the disturbed state of my faculties. I loved, and was beloved, and the austerity of my principles forced me to struggle even sgainst the inward confession of this terible feeling. The physician who attended me in my frequent and grievous crisis was, to all appearance, older, and not so handsome as Christian. They were not then personal graces which touched me, but the profound sympathy of our souls, the conformity of our ideas, or, at least, of our religious and philosophical instincts, and an inconceivable sympathy of character. Marcus, I can indicate him to you but by this name, possessed the same energy, the same activity of mind, the same patriotism as myself. What Shakespeare put into the mouth of Brutus might have been said with equal justice to both: 'I am not of those who bear injustice with a smiling face.' The misery and degradation of the poor, their serfdom, the despotic laws and their monstrous abuses, all the injurious rights of conquest aroused in him tempests of indignation: Oh! what torrents of tears have we not shed together over the misfortunes of our country, over those of the human race, everywhere trampled upon and deceived! Here brutalised by ignorance, there decimated by the rapacity of the avaricious, everywhere violated and crushed by the ravages of war, degraded over the whole face of the earth! Still Marcus, wiser than I, conceived a remedy for all these evils, and often entertained me with strange and mysterious projects for the organisation of a universal conspircy against despotism and intolerance. I listened to his projects as to romantic dreams. I had ceased to hope; I was too ill, too oppressed, to believe in a future. He loved me ardently; I saw it, I felt it, I shared his passion; and yet, during five years of apparent friendship and chaste intimacy, we never revealed to one another the fatal secret which united us. He did not usually reside in the Bohmer-Wald; at least, he was frequently absent under pretence of duties, to distant patients, but in fact, to organise the conspiracy of which he unceasingly spoke to me without convincing me of its results. Each time I saw him, I felt more inflamed by his genius, his courage, and his perseverance. Each time he returned he found me weaker, consumed by an inward fire, devastated by physical suffering.
"During one of these absences I was attacked with

frightful convulsions, to which the vain and ignorant doctor, Wetzelius, whom you know, and who attended me during his absence, gave the name of malignant fever. At the close of this crisis, I fell into a complete prostration. which they took for death. My pulse ceased to beat, my breathing was imperceptible. Nevertheless I preserved my consciousness; I heard the prayers of the chaplain, and the sobs of my family. I heard the piercing cries of my only child, of my poor Albert, and I could not make a movement, I could not even see him. They had closed my eyes, and I found it impossible to open them. I asked myself if this were indeed death, and if the soul, deprived of its means of action upon the corpse, preserved in death the consciousness of the sorrows of life and the terrors of the tomb? I heard terrible things around my bed of death; the chaplain, endeavouring to calm the lively and sincere regrets of the canoness, told her that she ought to thank God for all things, and that it was a great happiness for my husband to be delivered from the affliction of my continual agony and the storms of my reprobate soul. He did not make use of such harsh terms, but the meaning was the same, and the canoness listened, and allowed herself by degrees to be convinced. I even heard her, immediately after, trying to console Christian with the same arguments, still more softened in expression, but equally cruel to me. I heard distinctly; I understood horribly. It was, they thought, the will of God that I should not bring up my son, and that he should be withdrawn at so early an age from the poison of heresy with which I was infected. This is what they said to my husband when (pressing Albert to his heart) he cried, 'Poor child! what will become of you without your mother?' The reply of the chaplain was,

You will bring him up in the fear of God?' "At last, after three days of silent and motionless despair, I was carried to the tomb, without having recovered the strength to make a sign, without having lost for a moment the certainty of the terrible death that was about to be brought upon me! They covered me with diamonds; they clothed me in my bridal robes, in the magnificent robes which you have seen in my portrait. They placed alcrown of flowers on my head, a golden crucifix upon my breast, and deposited me in the marble tomb in the chapel, where I felt neither the cold nor the want of air; I lived only in

"Marcus arrived an hour afterwards. His consternation at first deprived him of all reflection. He threw himself upon my tomb; they dragged him from it; he returned in

"This time he had armed himself with a hammer and lever. A horrible thought had crossed his mind. He knew the lethargic crisis to which I was subject, though he had never known them to last so long or to be so complete : but he had concluded the possibility of a terrible error. I heard him walking above my head; I recognised his footstep. The noise of the iron raising the stone made me tremble, but I could not utter a cry, not even a sigh. When he raised the veil which covered my face, he hesitated for some time; he interrogated a thousand times my extinguished breath, my icy hands and heart. I had the stiffness of a corpse. I heard him murmur in a voice of agony, All, then, is over! there is no more hope! Dead, dead! oh. Wanda!' Then he let the veil fall, but did not replace the stone. A terrible silence reigned anew. Had he fainted? Did he abandon me, he also forgetting, in the terror which the sight of what he had once loved inspired him, to reclose my sepulchre?

"Marcus, plunged in gloomy meditation; formed a project gloomy as his grief, singular as his character. He desired to preserve my corpse from the outrages of destruction. He wished to bear it away in secret, to embalm it, to enclose it in a metal coffin, to keep it for ever by his side. He took me in his arms, and without knowing whether his strength would allow him to carry a corpse so far as his dwelling-distant more than a mile-he depositated me upon the payement, and replaced the stone with that sang froid which acts of delirium often possess. Then enveloping and entirely concealing me in his cloak, he quitted the chateau, which was not so carefully closed as now. I had become so thin that, to tell the truth, I was not a very heavy burden. Marcus crossed the woods, choosing the least frequented paths. He deposited me several times upon the rocks, overcome with grief and terror rather than fatigue. At last, arriving at his home, he entered noiselessly through the garden, and bore me, unseen, into an isolated pavilion, which he had converted into a study. It was there only that the joy of finding myself saved, the first joyful emotion I had experienced for ten years, unbound my tongue, and I gave utterance to a feeble excla-

"Marcus would not suffer me to return to a certain death, nor had I any desire to do so. He promised to watch over my son, and procured me the means of seeing him in secret. I consented to depart with him, never again to be the Countess of Rudolstadt.

"But at the moment we were about to depart, in the night. Marcus was summoned to the assistance of Albert. who, they said, was dangerously ill. Maternal tenderness, which misfortune seemed to have stifled, rekindled in my bosom. I insisted upon following Marous to Riesenburg; no human power, not even his, could have dissuaded me from it. I ascended his carriage, and, wrapped in a long veil, I anxiously waited at some distance from the chateau till he could see my son and bring me tidings. He quickly returned, answering me that the child was in no danger, and urged me to allow him to conduct me home, that he might return and pass the night with Albert. I could not resolve upon this; I determined still to wait concealed behind the gloomy walls of the chateau, trembling and agitated, while he returned to watch over my son. But scarcely was I alone, when a thousand anxieties devoured me. I imagined that Marcus concealed from me the true situation of Albert; that, perhaps, he was dying; that he might expire without receiving my last kiss. Overpowered by this fatal persuasion, I rushed beneath the portico of the chateau; a servant whom I met in the court, at sight of me, let fall his torch, and took to flight, making the sign of the cross. My veil concealed my features, but the apparition of a woman in the middle of the night sufficed to arouse the superstitious feelings of these oredulous servants. They never doubted but that I was the ghost of the unfortunate and impious Wanda. An unhoped for chance led me to the chamber of my son without meeting a single person, and the canoness had just quitted to seek a medicine ordered by Marcus. My husband, according to custom, had gone to pray in his oratory, instead of acting to arrest the danger. I threw myself upon my son; I pressed him to my bosom. He had no fear of me; he returned my caresses; he had not understood my death. At this moment the chaplain appeared at the threshold of the chamber. Marcus thought all was lost. Still, with a rare

gained, in the dark, the spot where Marcus had left me. I was re-assured; I had seen Albert relieved; his little hands were moist, and the fire of fever was no longer on his cheeks. The fainting fit and the terror of the chaplain were attributed to a vision. He maintained that he saw were attributed to a vision. He maintained that he saw me by the side of Marcus, holding my son in my arms. Marcus equally insisted that he had seen nothing. Albert had fallen asleep; but, on the morrow, he asked for me again; and on the following nights, convinced that I was not asleep for ever, as they tried to persuade him, he dreamed of me, thought he saw me once more, and called me by name again and again. From this moment the childhood of Albert was strictly watched, and the superstitions couls of Risenburgh offered up a thousand prayars stitious souls of Risenburgh offered up a thousand prayers as an antidote to the fatal assiduities of my phantom around his cradle.

"Marcus took me back to his home before daybreak ; we delayed our departure another week, until Albert was quite recovered, when we quitted Bohemia. Since then I have lived a wandering and mysterious life. In Italy and clsowhere I passed as the sister of Marcus, and indeed I have never been to him anything more. Through all these long years we have toiled together in the work of the Invisibles. But I would speak to you now of Albert, and that part of his existence of which you still are ignorant. You will learn how in the terrible and singular life I have led. I at last knew tender emotions and maternal joys. "I no sooner heard that Albert had been sent to travel.

than I set out after him, keeping close to him wherever he went. I was so impatient to see my son, that I had great difficulty in remaining a few hours behind him, and thus reaching Venice, where he was to make his first stay. But I was resolved only to show myself to him under cover of a species of solemn mystery; for it was not the ardent instinct of a mother alone which drove me to his arms-I had a still more serious design, a still more maternal duty to fulfil; I wished to save Albert from the narrow superstitions with which they had tried to surround him. To effect this, I had to gain possession of his imagination, of his confidence, of his mind, of his whole soul. He regularly followed all the external practises of the Roman faith. In his rigid logic and upright candour, my noble child, firm in the practice of true Christianity, was already an impassioned and incorrigible heretic. Lodging in Venice, in the same hotel, I at last met him, alone and musing, on the staircases, in the gallerries, on the quays. Oh! you can well imagine how my heart beat at the sight of him, how my soul yearned to apply the staircases him and what torrests of town flowed from any embrace him, and what torrents of tears flowed from my dismayed, yet enraptured, eyes. He appeared so good, so noble, and so sad! Alas! for this sole object given to my love on earth! I followed him cautiously. Night approached. He entered the church of SSt. John and Paul; a gloomy pile filled with tombs, with which doubtless you are well acquainted. Albert kneeled down in a corner; I glided in after him, and concealed myself behind a tomb. The church was deserted; the darkness was each moment becoming deeper. Albert was motionless as a statue. Still he appeared to me plunged into reverie rather than prayer. The lamp of the sanctuary threw a feeble light upon his features. He was so pale that I grew terrified. His fixed eye, his half open lips, the expression of despair in his attitude and physiognomy, almost broke my heart; I trembled like the flickering flame of the lamp. It seemed to me that should I reveal myself to him at that moment, he would fall lifeless. I remembered all that Marcus had told me of his nervous susceptibility, and the danger of sudden emotions upon so excitable a frame. I withdrew, lest I might yield to my love, and waited for him beneath the portico. I had thrown over my dress, which was in itself dark and simple, a brown mantle, the hood of which concealed my face, and gave me the appearance of a country woman of the neighbourhood. As he came out I involuntarily took a step towards him; he stopped, and thinking me a beggar took from his pocket a gold piece, and presented me with it. Oh! with what pride and gratitude did I receive those alms. Here it is, Consuelo; it is a sequin of Venice. 1 had it pierced for a chain, and I always wear it in my bosom as a precious jewel, as a relic. This pledge, which the hand of my child has sanctified, has never quitted me from that day. I was no longer mistress of my transport; I seized that dear hand, and carried it to my lips. He withdrew it with a sort of Terror-it was moist with my tears.

" 'What are you doing, woman?' he asked, in a voice whose pure and sonorous tones penetrated to the very marrow of my bones. 'Why do you bless me thus for so poor a gift? Without doubt, you are very unfortunate, and I have given you too little. How much do you want to relieve you from suffering? Speak; I long to console you: I have I can do so.' And without even looking at it. ne hastily held towards me all the gold he had about

"'You have given me enough, good young man,' I replied, - 'I am satisfied. "'Then why do you weep?' he said to me, struck with the sobs which stifled my voice; 'have you some sorrow which

my wealth cannot reach?' "'No,' 1 replied; 'I weep with tenderness and joy.' "With joy! Are these then tears of joy? and such tears for a piece of gold! Oh, human misery! Woman, take all the rest, I beseech you; but do not weep for joy. Think of your brethren the poor, so numerous, so degraded, so miserable, and remember that I cannot relieve all.'

" He withdrew sighing, leaving his gold on the pavement. and I picked it up and put it in the poor's-box. On the morrow I watched him again, and saw him enter the church of St. Mark's. I had resolved to be stronger and calmer, and I was so. We were once more alone in the twilight of the church. He remained for some time plunged in thought, when I suddenly heard him murmur in a hollow voice as he rose-

" Oh, Christ! they crucify thee every day of their lives.'

"Yes,' I replied, half reading his thoughts, 'the Pharisees and the doctors of the law.' "He trembled, and said in a low voice, 'Again my mother's voice!'

"Consuelo, I almost fainted on hearing Albert thus invoke my memory. I again waited for him at the porch, without approaching him; but he perceived me, and shrunk back with a movement of terror. 'Signora,' he said, 'why are you begging to day? Is it then a profession? As the pitiless rich say, have you no family? Can you not be useful to some one, instead of wandering like a ghost at night around the churches? Was what I gave you yesterday not enough for to day, or would you monopolise the share of your brethren?'

"'I am not begging,' I replied. 'I put your gold into the poor's-box, except one poor sequin, kept for love of

"'Who art thou, then?' he cried, seizing my arm; your voice moves me to the depths of my soul. It seems to me that I know you. Show me your face! But no, I will not see you-you terrify me. "'Oh, Albert!' I cried, forgetting my prudence, 'you,

too, are afraid of me?'
"He trembled with terror, and said, 'Yes it is her voice -the voice of my mother!'

"I know not who may be your mother,' I replied, re-collecting myself, 'I only know your name because the poor are already familiar with it. Is your mother dead?' "'They say she is; but my mother is not dead to me."

"Where does she live, then?" "In my thoughts, continually, eternally. I have dreamed of her voice, of her features, a thousand times!" "I was frightened as well as charmed by the burst of affection which thus drew him towards me. But perceiving

that he evinced signs of bewilderment, I conquered my tenderness, that I might calm him.
"'Albert,' I said to him, 'I knew your mother; I was her friend. She charged me to speak to you of her some day, when you should be old enough to understand what

I had to say. I am not what I appear. I only followed you yesterday and to day that I might have an opportunity of conversing with you. Listen to me calmly, then, and do not allow yourself to be disturbed by foolish superstitions. Will you follow me beneath the arcades of the Procurators, which are now deserted, and there converse with me? Do you feel sufficiently tranquil, sufficiently collected for this ?' "'You, the friend of my mother!' he cried, 'You charged by her to speak to me of her! Oh yes! speak,

speak! You see I was not deceived. You see that an inward voice warned me. I felt that there was something of her in vou. "I led him beneath the aroades, and questioned him

regarding his childhood, and the principles that had been instilled into him. I found his young soul in despair at the woes of humanity; nowhere could he find truth; Catholics and Protestants alike had abandoned the divine path; everywhere reigned the law of the strongest; everywhere the weak were enslaved and degraded; Christ was crucified daily upon every altar erected to him by man! The night passed away in this bitter and absorbing conversation. Uneasy at his long watching and continued pacing to and fro, I promised to open a door of safety to him if he would consent to wait and to prepare himself : I gently excited his imagination with the expectation of a new revelation, and I led him back to the hotel where we both lived, promising him a fresh interview, which I postponed for several days, that I might not agitate him too

### (To be Continued.)

CHARACTER is higher than intellect. Thinking is the function. Living is the functionary. The stream retreats to its source. A great soul will be strong to live, as well as strong to think. Does he lack organ or medium to impart his truths? He can still fall back on this elemental force of living there. This is a total act. Thinking is a partial act...... Time shall teach him that the scholar loses no hour which the man lives. Herein he unfolds the sacred germ of his instinct, screened from influence. What is lost in seemliness is gained in strength. Not out of those, on whom systems of education have exhausted their culture comes the helpful giant to destroy the old or to build the new, but out of unhandselled savage nature, out of terrible Druids and Berserkirs, come at last Alfred and Shakespeare. Hear therefore with joy whatever is beginning to be said of the dignity and necessity of labour to every citizen. There is virtue yet in the hoe and the spade, for learned as well as unlearned hands. And labour is everywhere welcome; always we are invited to work: only be this limitation observed, that a man shall not for the sake of wider activity, sacrifice any opinion to the popular judgments and modes of action .- Emerson's Orations.

The following is given as a specimen of American parsing:—I court—Court, a verb active, indicative mood, present tense, and agrees with all the girls in the neighbour-

presence of mind, he remained motionless, and appeared not to perceive me at his side. The chaplain pronounced, in a broken voice, a few words of exorcism, and fell fainting, without having dared to advance a step towards me. Then I resigned myself to flight by another door, and I re-

Miscellancous.

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY .- OR Mon lay Prince Albert reviewed the Honourable Artillery Company, of which he is colonel in chief.

THE NEW SUGAR DUTIES.—The new and reduced rates of duty on foreign sugar imported come into operation on the 6th of July (11 and 12 Victoria, cap. 97.) PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY .- The eighth, last, and by many

legrees the best concert of the season, took place on Monday night in presence of a very crowded audience. CHARGE OF FRAUD .- William Rose, described as an agent, has been committed on a charge of defrauding

Joseph Wilson, a weaver, in Slater-street, Spitalfields. FRENCH BEET ROOT .- Accounts from the department of the North concur in stating that the beet-crop has seldom been in finer condition than at present. CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.—The preamble of this

company's bill, for regulation of capital and other objects, has been proved in committee of the Lords. DEATH OF LORD ABERCROMBY .- The 'Caledonian Mercury" announces the sudden death of the Right Hon.

George Ralph Baron Abercromby, at Airthrey-castle, on Friday evening. JOHANNA WAGNER.-It is stated that Mr. Lumley has commenced an action against Mr. Gye, laying his damages at £30,000, and that the Solicitor and Attorney-General are

retained for the plaintiff. NEW PLANET. -Mr. J. R. Hind has announced that he has

"discovered a new planet on the borders of the constella-tion Aquila and Serpens, about 5 deg. east of the star Tau THE 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade disembarked at Portsmouth Dockyard, from H.M. Steamer, Simoom, on Satur-

day morning, and proceeded, per South Coast Railway, to Canterbury. THE NEW ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN. - A bazaar in aid of the funds of this charity was held on Friday and Saturday in the large suite of rooms of the London Tavern.

The enterprise will bring to the charity about £100. THE CITY ORTHOPADIC HOSPITAL. - The anniversary festival of this institution was held on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the Earl of Carlisle in the chair. THE ROBBERY IN SHOREDITCH.-Edwin Ricketts and

George Sham, have been committed on the charge of robbing the "green" young man of Cambridge, whose case has been reported in this journal. ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,-The annual Harveian Oration was delivered on Saturday, by Dr. Formby, in pre-

sence of the president and a large body of the fellows of the college. LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY. - On Saturday the society for pomoting the amendment of the law held its annual dinner t the Crown and Sceptre Tavern, Greenwich. Lord

Brougham in the chair. SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE. - The anniversary meeting of the friends and supporters of this association was held a few days ago in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall, the Lord Mayor in the chair.

"Serve him Right,"—Miss Susan Denin, an actress, horse-whipped Mr. Frederick Dent, an actor, lately, in Buffalo. The young man declared that he had received amatory letters from the young woman. THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE. - Jenny Lind has given about 100 concerts in the States, and has realised about

150,000 dollars, of which she has devoted some 30,000 dollars in charity. PRINCE ALBERT "A COLONELLING."-Prince Albert has during this week been out several times with the brigade of Foot Guards at morning drill in Hyde Park. Com-

mander-in-Chief, eh? Books by Post. The Post-office authorities are rapidly extending the privilege of sending books, pamphlets, magazines, and reviews, &c., at 6d. per half-pound weight to all

our colonies and dependencies. A PRESENT FROM THE DIGGINGS .- A tradesman in Gloucester, whose brother emigrated to Australia a few years ago, has received from him a very agreeable token of fraternal regard in the shape of a lump of gold. The lump thus sent has sold for not less than £400.

-Under this date a correspondent says :- "The worthy Italians who gave evidence against Dr. Achilli, arrived here yesterday afternoon by the Folkstone steamer, as saloon GROTTO PLACE RAGGED SCHOOL .- On Saturday the annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Ragged

THE NEWMAN WITNESSES .- BOULOGNE SUR-MER, June 274

and Industrial School and Refuge for Destitute Boys and Girls, Grotto-place, was held at the New Lecture Hall, Edward-street, Portman-square. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT KING'S COLLEGE. - The annual distribution of prizes to the successful students at King's College, took place on Tuesday in the Hall of the College

before a very large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, friends of the students and the college. EMIGRATION FROM THE CLYDE.—The time is within the memory of all when the departure of an emigrant vessel from the Clyde was reckoned an event: now it is almost

a weekly occurrence, and occasions no comment what-WILLIS'S ROOMS.-Mr. Harry Carter Lee, who will be remembered as the most active director of the Grand National Concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre, has here pro-

duced an entertainment entitled "Carter Lee's Sketches and Crowquill's Scratches." CASE OF MR. ALDERMAN SALOMONS. - In this case the plaintiff is about to move for a new trial, on the ground

that the verdict was perverse and against the evidence; that the learned judge had improperly rejected oral and documentary evidence, and that he had misdirected the

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—A few days ago Joseph Sloper, George Wixen, Charles Smith, Joseph Hibbert, and Charles Nelson, labourers, were charged before Mr. Broderip with burglariously breaking into and entering a dwelling-house, the Rose and Crown, Knightsbridge, and stealing 11b. of cigars and three bottles of brandy. HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.—On Monday last the chairman and directors of the East Indfa Company, accompanied by a

large party of friends, visited Haileybury College for the purpose of witnessing the distribution of honours among the successful students, and of closing the session with due ob-THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER.—The Queen has ratified a scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, by which the Bishop of Worcester shall, from the 1st day of January

last past, receive an annual income of £5,000, in the lieu of the present or future income arising from his see, or of any other ecclesiastical profits or emoluments of any kind or description whatever. "Unchristian Fathers." - John Fathers and Ann Fathers,

husband and wife, living in a comfortable home in the High-street, Mortlake, were committed for trial at the Guildford Sessions, on the charge of having stolen a £20 Bank of England notef the property of Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Kemp, a widow lady, residing at Cumberland-place, Kew-THE IRON ORE OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. - Mr. S. H. Black-

well, F.G.S., of Dudley, recently delivered a lecture "On the Iron-making Resources of the Kingdom," before the Mechanics' Institute at Northampton, in which he said that iron had been largely smelted in Northampton at the time of its occupation by the Romans, as well as in many other parts of the country, where it had been discontinued since the substitution of coal for wood as fuel. A CLERICAL CANVASSER .- On Sunday morning last the

Rev. Dr. Cooper, incumbent of Trinity, St. Phillip's, preached a sermon having strong reference to the forthcoming election. The reverend gentleman pointed out too his congregation that it was their duty at the next election a to support that candidate who was prepared to uphold the church, and not vote for those irreligious and worldly menn whose opinions were unfavourable to it as it at presentit AN OWNER WANTED. - We read the following story in these

"Presse":-" There has just been found, in the neighbour-rhood of Annecy, in Savoy, an empty balloon, lying on the e ground. The car and all the cordage were perfect, and d there was every appearance of the balloon having fallen n solely from the gradual escape of gas. At the bottom of if the car were found a gentleman's cloak and a lady's bon-1net and shawl, and in the latter a very handsome album n was wrapped up. On the first leaf of the album there was is a pencil-drawing of the panorama of the mountains of these country, signed 'Eliza de R.' There was nothing to indi-icate the origin of this mysterious balloon. From the di-irection of the wind, it is supposed that it came fromm France, but beyond that all is a mystery."

SEAMEN.-A question has been raised whether a seaman, n, having suffered punishment for desertion, is still bound to:o complete his voyage, supposing the vessel is at some dis-stant port. The Board of Trade lately applied to Sir F.F. Thesiger and Sir Fitzroy Kelly for their legal opinion, and they have interpreted the various clauses of the Mercantilelle Marine Act bearing on the case to mean that, though a a seaman has been convicted of desertion, and punished underler the acts in question, he is not thereby released from thehe articles of agreement, which remain in force, notwithstand-ding his conviction and punishment. Those gentlemen adddd -"We do not see why he may not be guilty of anotherer offence by again neglecting or refusing to join his ship, andne again be dealt with under the 70th section of 13 & 14 Vict.st. cap. 93, by another imprisonment, or by being conveyed or or board the ship."

A Subject for Inquiry.—We are informed that one daylay last week a first-class boy on board one of her Majesty'sy's steamers at this port was placed on a man's back, and it is not light and the first light control of the first light cont forcibly held there, at the orders of the first lieutenant, nt, while another man violently flogged him with a cane. The he pain made the sufferer struggle hard to free himself, whichich he effected, on which the said first lieutenant ordered twowc men to replace him in his former position on the other'sr's back, which was done; the "horse," however, beinging unable to hold the boy in that position, the said lieutenament called the quartermasters to seize him up to the Jacob'eb's ladder: the boy was accordingly so seized, and triced up up by his wrists and ancies, his feet not touching the deckek. The said lieutenant then directed the caning to proceeded

Willes.—Globe.]

After a time the caning was suspended by the order of thethe lieutenant for a few minutes, and then recommenced ; the the castigation was, after a time, stopped a second time, aniani ultimately recommenced; after this the boy was cut downwi and confined under the after part of the main deck. Thirhi conduct, if substantiated, is a violation of the Admiraltalt instructions. It is said the captain of the ship was not ac ac quainted with the proceedings, which, we belive, took placiac in the presence of another lieutenant, the surgeon, and th the engineer of the vessel alluded to.—Portsmouth Times.—[W] Wi understand that the steamship in question is the Retribribe tion, and the officer whose conduct is likely to become th the subject of judicial inquiry is her first lieutenant, G. C. C

LETTERS FOR WORKING MEN.

No. XII.-THE ROAD TO-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM. SIR,—When the Roman General ———(I omit

his name, that I may not be thought personal. It is well to be particular after the acquittal of Dr. Achilli. He was a rascally swindler too), was made Emperor by his guards, he was good enough to require an approving vote from the Roman citizens. They voted under cover of the ballot (overlooked) by the legions. and I know not how many millions confirmed his theft of the Empire. The number does not matter: there was, any way, so great a majority, that history speaks of his election as the choice of the nation. Speaks rightly too: for this Roman was not destiny. Nor did he work without tools. Those tools were first those who actively helped him, whether by their counsels, their swords, or their votes, and next those who passively helped him, -whose apathy or cowardice 'preferred a sleeping partnership in villany to --say, martyrdom.' After a while he sat comfortably, tolerably secure. The people, the lower orders, the artizans, &c., found themselves none the worse, and at last became contented with his rule. This is all matter of incontrovertible history. Well, what have we to do with the conduct of these Remaus? I will tell you. These Romans became slaves because they were without heroism, without faith, without common honesty; because they cared for any personal gain or comfort, rather than for honour; because they thought mere principles were just grand 'sounding words,' not by any means so much worth toiling, and perhaps suffering for, as the material advantages of good wages and increase of victuals. They were indifferent to virtue, and so became the beastliest slaves of all recorded time. I speak of this because I see the same indifferentism eating out hearts here in England. I speak of this because that same indifferentism which led them to ignominy is leading us -- where else but to ignominy? If we have no Louis Napoleon here (there must be a lowest deep somewhere) we have a Prince President's private friend-' intimate personal friend'-to conduct our foreign affairs, with a Prince President approver (Liberal Lord Palmerston) by way of antithesis, if Malmesbury should go out; and the friends of Malmesbury and Palmerston to conduct our home affairs, with the murderer of the Bandieras as future leader of Her Majesty's Opposition. The last phrase is quite Constitutional. I have the utmost respect for what General Tom Thumb calls 'Gracious Majesty; specially when her palace guest is a Prince of Naples, and her honour so condescendingly brought down to the level of that butcher Rosas. It is true our Government does not confiscate the domains of Princes; but is that a reason why one hundred thousands persons daily in London should have no means of living, except beggary or crime?—is that a reason for being content with the daily confiscation of the honest earnings of labour by our law-protected Free Traders, landfords, lawyers, and the like? It is true we are not dragooned to the polling-booth to vote for a detestable government, or else to risk our lives, our fortunes, and our families in opposition to its decrees; but are we not-six out of seven of us-dragooned away from the polling-booth, forbidden even the pretence of opinion as to what our government shall be? However despicable its nature, however tyrannical its acts—that is only a question of degree. Six out of seven of us are as completely under the thumb as ever France can be. We too are kept down by a garrison; and when our Liberals talk of enlarging the garrison, extending the franchise; that is to say—the freedoms they will be able to take with the unenfranchised, it, is only the English Constitutional form of doing the same thing which the French President does,-viz., disposing of the people against their wills, and without caring a rush whether they have any wills at all. Louis Napoleon would be as glad as Mr. Cobden to increase his 'garrison,' for the safety of present

In plain English, whatever difference there may be in the degree of slavery here and in France, it is only difference of degree; and the cause in both countries is precisely the same—the atheistical, unprincipled, cowardly indifference of the mass of the people to any question from which they cannot reckon on an immediate gain. Do not tell me of some occasional exceptions, such as the enthusiasm in 1839 for the People's Charter. I know of more admirable exceptions, too, in France. But they do not in either country alter the fact, that at this present moment the masses are kept down, not so much by the power of aristocracy or despotism, as by their own miserable inertness and indifference to principle. There is not a hard word (and not the hardest unjust) that I have here thrown at Frenchmen but what I wish through them to reach at English hearts. Step by step we are descending to an ignominy deep as that of France. We need not pride ourselves against her. Actually within the last few months the only lessons of morality which have been uttered by our public teachers have been some odd expressions of the tyrannous old Tories. and an occasional good word from the ruffianly 'Times,' Our liberals teach us anarchy and cowardice, setting us examples of dishonesty; duty is altogether a word 'that passeth all understanding' of either priest or politician. Manchester has its high school of unadulterated Athe. ism-the only unadulteration it can boast of. Even an eminent constitutionalist, a man of rare personal integrity like Professor Newman, will tell us only that 'we ought not to be too timid'; that 'at least we should speak truth'; and if compelled to war for truth 'be careful not to attack neutrals,' 'nor volunteer to extend the war beyond its most inevitable geographical limits.' Everywhere is the same cowardly doubt of Right, which always walks—no, crawls-between, what Milton calls, 'a precipice of mischief on either side; and starting at every false alarm, we do not know which way to set a foot forward with manly confidence and christian resolution, through the confused ringing in our ears of panic scruples and amazements.' And among the people -the classes who toil and suffer-the slave classes-(there are none worse under Louis Bonaparte)-the teaching is the same. Even anguish and resentment fail to rouse them. Eat, drink, grumble, dispute about words, (political or theological) as a sort of poor and cheap amusement, doubt each other, despair of justice or progress, disbelieve in God, dip deeper, if it be possible, in the 'Slough of Despond,' and then die in your misery: this is the philosophy of the hour-its rascally, disastrous dectrines, against which it behoves every true man to set his face, his hand, his firmest life. Now, what else but cowardliest, beastliest apathy can prevent the working classes of this country from protesting (as I have proposed, or in some such manuer-I do not stickle for my own plan, if any one else will produce a better) against the misrule to which they are subject? What great difficulty, what great trouble, what great self-denial, what great cost, to poll in every locality, not for this or that little known, or too well-known candidate, but against such and such candidates, one and all, as refuse to recognise and help the vindication of our principle of the right of every man to political freedom? What should hinder so easy a protest? Where are the two millions who signed their names before? Let them hold up their hands again, where they can be seen and tested, in their own towns, at their own doors. Is that little extra work too much for our English patriots? For shame's sake, then, let us cease to reproach the slaves on the other side of the water. At worst, we are not quite tongue-tied; we can meet openly, and say as openly to this and the other ruler: you rule by force, not in virtue of our choice. Here shall our public protest be as the first stone . cast against you: the solemn condemnation of your pretence at representing us, the sentence which our bands shall make good. One such condemuation of a General Election would reinforce that oli, long-blunted weapon-the people's right of petition; suake, like a thunder-burst, unjust privilege from its seat; frighten the expediency-mongers and the tricksters into the straight path of right (whether they would like it or not); and bring together, as with a trumpet summons, the real strength of Eagland to lay the broad foundations of a people's freedom—the freedom of the whole people—the nation so rendered capable of health, of just and noble life, of honour and of strength of this? honour and of strength for ages: Are we capable of this?
Or has the plague of indifferentism so eaten into our hearts that nothing can remark that nothing can be also that nothing can rouse us to recovery? Nothing? Our folly shall not escape so easily. Who will not work cheerfully shall be scourged to work. The tasks of life are not to be

neglected with impunity. If we will not ransom ourselves from sloth, if we refuse patriotism when patriotism is so easy, the inexorable destinies will whip us into action; and

we shall zet find a shop to match the plague of France

French or English, indifferentism bears the same fruit; the selfish denial of duty is a curse, and all curses, as the proverb hath it, 'ever return bome to roost.' Let us scare this one away from England!

THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE. A few complete sets of the Friend of the People of 1852, stitched in a wrapper, are on sale. Price One Shilling and Sixpence

Odd numbers to complete sets to be had of the publisher.

THE RED REPUBLICAN FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

A very few sets of the Red Refuelican and Friend of the People, 1851, neatly bound in cloth, one vol., price 6s. 6d., may be had of the publisher.

London: James Watson, 3, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! NATIONAL GIFT SOCIETY

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA, Office, 13, Tottenham-court (thirteen doors from Tottenham-court-road), New-road, St. Paneras, London.

The late gold discoveries in Australia, and the great want of labour experienced in both the agricultural and commercial districts consequent on that fact, calling loudly for an extension of the means of en.igration to that country, it is proposed that a number of working men should associate together, and by the gifts of ONE SHILLING EACH,

A ce: tain number should be enabled without expense to themselves to receive a

FREE PASSAGE

AUSTRALIA!

It is proposed the Society shall be divided into sections, and immediately on the completion of a Section of 6,000 at 1s. cach, a Free Passage shall be given to a certain number of the members, to be decided by a Public Ballot at some public place of Meeting, the holders of the numbers declared gifts to be entitled to a Free Passage as above extend sage as above stated.
TRANSFERABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE RECEIVER.

TRANSFERABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE RECEIVER.

In no case will the Receiver be allowed money in lieu of a passage. The whole of the money received will be expended in procuring passages at the current charge, with the exception of a deduction of £15 per cent. on the gross amount received, for the payment of expenses of Management, Advertising, &c.

Auditors will be appointed at the Public Meeting and the books will be open for general inspection at the weekly meetings every Monday evening from eight till ten o'clock, at

MR. COLLEN'S, 'WHITE HORSE TAVERN,' 100, HIGH HOLBORN.

HOLBORN. All communications, enclosing fourteen postage stamps for Return Ticket, to be addressed to Mr. Ruffy, at the Office, 13, Totten-

ham court, St. l'ancras, London.

Money Orders to be made payable at Tottenham court-road.

FEMALES AND CHILDREN ARE ELIGIBLE. On the completion of each Section the Ballot will be advertised in 'Reynolds' Weekly Newspaper,' 'Star of Freedom,' 'The Times,' or 'Morning Advertiser,' one week previous.

N.B.—The names and residences of the parties who obtain the Gift will be given on application at the Office.

Persons in any part of the country are eligible.

The Cheapest and Best Excursion of the Season' T ITERARY INSTITUTION, JOHN STREET,

FITZROY SQUARE.

In consequence of the great satisfaction given on the 1-st occasion, and also that large numbers of friends were unable to obtain Tickets, the Committee have decided upon a Second RURAL EXCURSION TO EPI ING FOREST.

By the Sector Counting Religion, which will take place on By the Eastern Counties Railway, which will take place on SUNDAY, JULY 11TH, 1852,

In aid of the Fund now raising for the Repair and Decoration o the Institution.
Mr. Robinson, Landlord of the 'Eagle and Child,' Forest Gate, has engaged to provide for a

TEA PARTY ON THE LAWN, And for the accommodation of Dinner and Pic-nic Parties. Tickets for the Excursion, there and back, including Tea, 1s. 6d.

cach.

Children between the ages of 3 and 10, 1s. each.

A Special Train will leave the Bishopsgate Station at a quarter to eleven precisely, but the friends are particularly requested to arrive by half-past ten at the latest, and that they will procure their Tickets on or before Friday, July 9th, to afford time for the neces-

sary arrangements.

The Excursion will return from Forest Gate at eight precisely. Sunday, July 17th, the Institution, newly repaired and de rated, will be re-opened for Sunday evening Lectures by a Tea Party and Soirce, to which the friends of Social and Political Progress are respectfully invited.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WESTMINSTER.

GENTLEMEN, HAVING been assured that you are not prepared to allow your political rights to !e disposed of, as by private contract, I pledge myself that you shall have an opportunity of recording your votes in favour of an independent candidate. As time is precious, I proceed at once to lay before you a brief statement of

my political opinions.

A Radical Reformer on the broad principles of religious, civil, and commercial freedom, I contend that the people is the only legitimate source of power, and that, as all wealth is the produce of labour, the workman should partake of the fruit of his own in-

dustry.
In Parliament I shall vote for Manhood Suffrage, the Ballot, Annual Elections, Equal Electoral Listricts, and the Abolition of Absurd Property Qualifications.

A Free Trader in the fullest acceptation of the term, I h pe to see a truly liberal policy adopted in our relations with foreign countries: for in the close and intimate alliance of the pe ples will be found the surest bond of universal peace.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, Reform Club, June 22. WILLIAM CONN WILLIAM CONINGHAM.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF NOTTINGHAM.

TENTLEMEN,—In soliciting the honour of your Votes at the next Election, I am bound to give an explicit de-claration of my political opinions; and, in so doing I shall enden vour to avoid that disgraceful quibbling and vague generalities so frequently resorted to in Election Addresses. Such, for example, 'As I am for a liberal extension, &c.,' without saying how liberal or how far; 'I am for the gradual reform of abuses in Church and State, 'without saying how gradual; or where the abuses are; 'A friend to a sound and religious Education,' meaning nothing and ap-

plying whatever you please to imagine.

But with regard to myself, I frankly, and undisguisedly declare that I am fer Manhood Suffrage, considering the maneven as a mere animal more worthy to be represented than even the Ten-pound House or the Forty-shilling Freehold.

I am for the Ballot, as an expedient to preserve Electors from the intimidation or undue influence of Landlords, Cotton-lords, and

Money-mongers. I am for the Abolition of all Property Qualifications, both in the Elector and the Elected—the former for the grounds already stated, the latter to permit Electors to return whom they please as their

I am for the Payment of Members, so as to rescue the representa-I am for the Payment of Members, so as to rescue the representation from the hands of the wealthy and privileged Order, and to
afford the opportunity for Labour to be represented by honest and
intelligent men belonging to its own Order.

I am for the immediate repeal of the Whig Septennial Act, and
an advocate for the Annual Election of the Peoples' Representatives, as the only means of enabling constituents to exercise a legitimate control over the conduct of their Representatives.

I am for Toleration in the most extensive acceptation of the term I am for Free Trade in all its ramifications; and in the most com prehensive sense-not a bastard and one-sided Free Trade-but the universal application of the principle, so as to ensure the greatest

happiness of the greatest number.

I am for the Reform of all abuses in Church and State, and a general Sys:em of State Education, secular, and to a certain extent These are my views, which I submit to the members of a free and

enlightened Constituency, who, I trust, are auxious with me for the reformation of the manifold abuses of our political and social systems, the destruction of class privileges, and the establishment of the national happiness and prosperity upon a solid foundation.

I remain, Gentlemen, your faithful servant,

Charles Secreton, Barrister-at-Law. 15, Abingdon-street, Westmiuster.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK. GENTLEMEN,—As a Reformer and one of yourselves, sympathising with the interest and progress of the Industrial Clases, actively engaged in Manufactures and Commerce, and for many years resident in the Borough of Southwark, The respectfully to acquaint you that, in compliance with a numerously signed Requisition, I am induced to solicit the honour of your suffrage at the cusning General Election.

FREE TRADE—CHEAP BREAD.

Extension of the Suffrage.
Equitable Arrangement of Electoral Districts.
The transfer of the right of returning Members of Parliament from decayed or corrupt boroughs to populous constituencies.
The Ballot and Short Parliaments.

No Property Qualification.

Freedom of the Press, Cheap Law, and Speedy Justice.

Probate and Legacy Duty to be charged upon Landed as well as Thouse and Espain Suits to be tranged upon Lanued as well as other Property.

Income Tax to be discontinued, or revised, charging an equivalent in Annuity value, according to the number of years purchase, of Profession, Trade, or fixed income.

Customs Reform.

Militia Bill Rescindment. Free action for Absolute religious Liberty, neither preference or disability on the ground of Religion, that Churchmen, Roman Catholies, and Dissenters of all denominations may enjoy perfect constitu-tional equality, so that law, which should be for the protection of ALL, may not be used for the persecution or insult of ANY. I therefore stand pledged to vote for the abelition of Maynooth, and

ll other grants for religious purposes; as well as for the extinction of Canon Law and Ecclesiastical Courts. No further extension of further Centralisation, but a firm maintenance and expansion of Parechial and Municipal privileges.

nance and expansion of Forcemarand Municipal privileges.
Colonial Self Government, &c.
Abolition of Excise Duty on Paper and Soap, and the removal of all Taxation pressing upon Knowledge and Industry.
General Reduction upon all National Expenditure, especially for Pensions and War purposes.

These are Reforms I have long advocated, and shall continue to

agitate when suitable occasions may be presented, considering them to be based upon great principles of Civil and Religious

Southwark has long contributed to increase largely the revenue of the City of London by a tax upon the immense consumption of Coals of her Householders and Manufacturers, without receiving a fair return from the City funds, for the construction of New Roads or Streets, nor for Sanatory Improvements, nor for the introduction into the Borough of Southwark, of independent municipal rights of self-government, to acquire which the untiring and energetic zeal of your Representatives may be required in the New Parliament.

In the event of my being elected an exponent of the Liberal opinions of the Inhabitants and Electors of Southwark, having new leisure for the execution of so responsible and agered a trust, you may rest assured that neither zeal, in egrity, nor energy skall be wanting to merit your approbation. Being so intimately acquainted with your Local interests, and the Public opinion of the Forough, and believing it to be the desire of the majority of the Electors to give the preference to Residential Candidates, I respectfully solicit the distinguished honour of being returned one of the Representa-tives to the Commons House of Parliament for the Ascient and

ndependent Borough of Southwark.

I have the honour to remain, your most obedient Servant. Holland-street. Southwark, May 26th, 1852.

Appler Pellatt. To Correspondents.

All communications for the Editor must be addressed to No. 4, Rrunswick-row, Queen's equare, Bloomsbury, London.

Brunswick-row, Queen's equare, Bloomsbury, London.

Forders, applications for placards, &c., &c., must be addressed to John Bezer, 'Star of Freedom' Office, 183, Fleet-street, London. All money orders to be made payable to John Bezer, at the Money Order Office, Strand.

News-agents and friends desirous of exhibiting Bills of Contents will have them sept not-free on formarding their address to the publication. have them sent post-free on forwarding their address to the pub-

We are compelled to postpone a number of notices to correspondents until next week.

Monies Received for the Refugees, and which have been handed to the Committee:—W. Blackwell, Is.; A Friend, near Blandford, Dorset, 26.; Edinburgh, per Mr. M'Kechnie, £1: Newcastle-on Tyne, per Angus M'Leol, £1 11s. 2d. (Names next week.) J. Culpan, Halifax.—Press of matter compels the postponement of

# STAR OF FREEDOM

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1852.

DECLINE OF CONSTITUTIONALISM. CANDIDATES FOR THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

Our respected contemporary, the 'Leader,' of last Saturday, contains some rather doleful lamentations, in its leading 'Editorial,' on the Decline of Constitutionalism. It urges that, 'Those who are anxious for the maintenance of Constitutionalism in Europe -who are anxious for its bare existence-should exert themselves to maintain it while there is yet time.' Now, considering that to Constitutionalism, at least to its regal representative, WILLIAM III., of pious, glorious, and immortal memory, who saved us from Popery, brass farthings, and wooden shoes,' considering, we say, that we owe to this champion of Constitutionalism the National Debt and the Funding System, not to speak of kindred blessings conferred by his and successive Constitutional Governments, we by no means share the anxiety of the 'Leader, for the preservation of this precious ism's bare existence. We believe Constitutionalism to be an arrant humbug, and shall exult over its extinction. With the 'Leader,' we do not believe that despetism can permanently sustain itself. We look for the not distant triumph of the opposite extreme. Be that as it may, we think with our contemporary there is already assured to some Blackstone. DE Lolme, or GIBBON. the materials for a History of the Decline and Fall of Mixed Governments and Constitutional Monarchy.

One of the 'signs of the times' that seem to indicate the rottenness of Constitutionalism, even in this, the land of its native growth, is the character of the administrations that have recently held the reins of power. Notwithstanding the intellectual superiority of 'Sir' R. PEEL's Government, it was essentially a Government of expediency, and not of principle. 'Lord' John Russell's was the mere shadow and pale imitation of its predecessor. As to the present Administration, it is without parallel as a government of compromise, tricky evasion, and embodied falsehood.

But, as remarked in another article, Ministers are but the reflex of Parliament. The feebleness of the late, combined with the falsehood of the present Administration, very faithfully represented the leading characteristics of that House of Commons which has just been extinguished.

Will the next Parliament be any improvement? We doubt it. We are rather inclined to think that, should some half dozen candidates be rejected, the new Parliament will exhibit the very dotage of Constitutionalism. What then? What must follow? Death. Perhaps, as 'Lord' MAIDSTONE predicts,

A few words as to a very few of the Candidates worth notice.

First, the long tried friend of the People,

T. S. DUNCOMBE,

FINSBURY.

A man who has never faltered in his devotion to the popular cause, and whose only needs have been health and adequate popular support. Comparatively silent during two or three sessions; the cause thereof was bodily incapacity, not want of will. Happily his health is now much amended, and if the people desire to move, they will find in DUNCOMBE no unwilling leader. During the last fifteen years his name has been linked, and usually his voice associated, with every measure tending to promote popular welfare. His bold avowal of Chartist principles in the House, in answer to the taunts of the people's enemies, his untiring advocacy of national Parliamentry Reform, his philanthropic pleadings for the miners, the factory workers, the frame-work knitters, the victims of the truck system, and other sections of suffering humanity; and, last not least, his unmasking of the traitor GRAHAM, and vindication of the honour of England from the damning stigma of Post-Office espionage, and the murder of the BANDIERA, claim for him not merely the votes of Finsbury, but the suffrages of the country at large. Men of Finsbury, it is your duty to elect DUNCOMBE by Universal Suffrage at the hustings, and in the subsequent contest it will be your duty to place him at the head of

We much regret the retirement of Mr. WAKLEY; but we will speak of that gentleman's services when we know his successor.

WILLIAM NEWTON

THE TOWER HAMLETS is unmistakeably the people's choice. With a large number, we trust a majority, of the electors pledged to vote for him, he has that which no other candidate in the borough can boast of, the unanimous support of the Non-Electors. The return of WIL-LIAM NEWTON will be in this election the noblest triumph for the working classes, and therefore should every working man in the Hamlets, not heart and soul a slave, labour in this cause until the close of the struggle - labour unweariedly day and night-to obtain by every legitimate means the votes of the electors for labour's candidate. To the electors we would say the people's choice, if he receives your votes, will be the pledge of reconciliation between you and the unrepresented. The disunion of the middle and working class has often been deplored by middle class reformers. You have it in your power to show that you desire union, by giving one rote to NEWTON, voting for whoever else you may please. As regards the other candidates, the rejection of CLAY the Whig. and BUTLER the choice of 'publicans and sinners,' is earnestly to be desired. Of the remaining two, George Thompson would be the best selection; but whoever may be No. 2, let every nerve be strained to carry NEWTON triumphantly into the House of Commons.

CONINGHAM WESTMINSTER.

should be the cry of every elector, who desires to restore the ancient city of the Minster's reputation for patriotism; and of every non-elector who desires his emancipation from political and social thraldom, CONINGHAM is no half-and-half man, babbling about 'extension,' and 'wide extension,' of the Franchise, He will vote for Manhood Suffrage, and nothing less. What is at least as important he will vote for, and advocate social justice for the wealth producers. CONINGHAM is at once a true Reformer and a Con servative of the best kind, for he would give the people real Reform, and thereby conserve society from convulsion and dissolution. Let every true friend to progress exert himself to rally the electors of Westminster to the support of the people's candidate and and substitute for sham and shoy-hoy, Coningham as the Radical MEMBER for Westminster.

We have not space to notice the other metropolitan candidates, except to observe that the City will prove its unchangeable rottenness and worship of the golden calf. The late representatives for Marylebone will be again elected without opposition. In Lambeth the 'resident candidate (dear, delightful bosh!) having withdrawn from the contest Mr. W. WIL-LIAMS-a useful man, and D'EYNCOURT-au irreclaimable Whig will be re-elected. In Southwark APSIEY PELLATT promises to take the place and improve upon Alderman HUMPHREY.

Of the country candidates we can only say that we hope STURGEON will be returned for Nottingham. It is true we know not much of him, nothing beyond his declaration of principles, but they appear to be ultra-Radical. Of the other caudidates, WALTER, GISBORNE, and STRUTT we know too much, and whichever may be elected Nottingham will be misre-

presented at least to the extent of one vote in the new | Parliament.

GODERICH

HULL! Is the enthusiastic cry of the Radical Reformers of that great Seaport. His fellow-candidate, Mr. CLAY, will be, as he has been, an able representative of the existing constituency. But 'Viscount' Goderich will represent the non-electors as well as the electors. Our ultra-Democratic convictions lead us naturally to doubt mere professors of patriotism and 'aristocratic' adventurers, who occasionally masquarade in the character of loud-talking demagogues; and, therefore, we have been slow to welcome this future member of the 'Upper House.' But his generous support of the engineers, and his chivalrous readiness to engage in every struggle calculated to advance the welfare of the people at large, have satisfied us that no better patriot is, at this moment, in presence of the British people. Young, enthusiastic, and ardent in the pursuit of truth, he is precisely the man to face and fight the supporters of injustice and the enemies of right. But for bribery, the Tory candidates would not have the shadow of a shado of chance. Watch the corruptionists, men of Hull, and vanquish them with the weapons of honesty and truth. England will hail with joy your victory, if you carry Goderich to the seat of Andrew Marvel.

#### BATTLES OF THE CHURCHES.

In boyhood we have often pondered over the recital of the bloody feuds of past ages, and have grieved that the most cruel and relentless of these sanguinary struggles should have had their origin in the disputes of rival Churches and jealous sects. It is, indeed, painful to contemplate these 'holy' wars, to see men's passions so inflamed that they were ready to butcher their brethren for some difference in theological opinion; too often but in consequence of a puerile and absurd quarrel about a mere name, or the significance of a word. We deplored the ignorance and brutal ferocity of those times of the past, and joyed that we lived in a time when higher and holier sentiments had taken possession of the minds of men-when the spread of knowledge, and the growth of intellect had effectually, and for ever, ended those irrational combats, and taught men to recognise the right of all their fellow creatures to worship their creator in conformity with the dictates of their conscience; not to accord them this in tolerance, but from a respect for the opinions of others, how different soever they might be from their own.

But, alas, for the 'march of intellect!' the events of the past week have shown but too clearly how far we had erred-how far from the recognition of the justice of freedom of opinion is the mass of the people. The disgraceful conflicts at Stockport are indicative of the deep darkness that rests on the minds of multitudes, and of the brutal and degrading passions that ignorance creates and developes in the minds of men.

There is much subject matter for thought in these occurrences. Can the Ministers of the Christian religion-the priests of every one of the numerous sects into which Christendom is split, or any one of them-have done their duty, and really endeavoured to infuse the Christian spirit into their flocks? If they have endeavoured to do so, they certainly have not succeeded. Those among them who are most zealous in defence of the dogmas of their various Churches, are also the most intolerant of all others. and most unsympathising with their non-conforming

There must be something wrong in the manner of procedure of all the teachers. Undoubtedly many of them are conscientious earnest men; but it may be they have not gone the right way to work. They have sought faith rather than intelligence—they have sought to inspire respect for words and symbols and uniutelligible formulas, rather than to awaken the reasoning powers of their followers, and to build up knowledge, whereby their doctrines might be applied. They have thus tried to engraft the dogmas of their Churches upon the sterile minds of the ignorant; with what result the Stockport riots show.

Principles alone can save the world, dogmas never can. What a great and glorious opportunity the Ministers of religion have had for the moral and intellectual elevation of the human race-have had and lost! Had they had any desire to do so, they have had in their hands the power to really educate the people, to disclose to them all the treasures of the book of knowledge, and by thus developing their mental powers, make them capable of feeling real religious sentiments-sentiments worthy of the religion of CHRIST.

But the so-called Christian priesthood have never done so. Instead of endeavouring to educate the people, and to raise them from their degradation and ignorance, they have been the most determined opponents of all progress, the unvarying foes of intelligence and freedom, and the aiders of every tyranny. They have long since forgotten or concealed the religion of Jesus of Nazareth, the pure and holy religion of Liberty and Equality, and have raised in its place an unrighteous system of corruption and falsehood, a priestly conspiracy against the mental and physical freedom of humanity. They are not the servants of CHRIST, for their every word and deed belies the very principles of Christianity. Are they Christians who oppress unhappy Rome, and keep down the suffering peoples with the bayonets of the brutalized slaves of their unprincipled allies? Are they Christians who pour their benedictions upon the blood-stained and perjured bandit who has robbed the French people of their liberties and of their property - numbers of them of their lives? Are they Christians who are now making so many exertions to awaken a civil war in the Swiss Confederation, and to destroy the republican liberties of the Swiss people? Are they Christians who, in our own country, incessantly pray for the welfare and prosperity of those whose welfare and prosperity is the misery and wretchedness of the toiling millions-who live luxuriously while thousands of their fellow creatures are without a crust of bread? No! none of these time-serving priests are priests of Christianity, which is the religion of humanity. It is because they are not so that their teachings have had the effect of raising in the minds of those they addressed only brutal ferocity and intolerance, and not a single aspiration for freedom and happiness for the human

True religion should inspire the people with a desire to become nobler and better, and determine them to labour for the liberty and enlightenment of their fellow-men. We believe that no such desire existed in the mind of even one of the actors in the affray at Stockport on Tuesday night. Only the basest and foulest passions had a place in their bosoms, and, naturally, their actions were base and foul as the sentiments by which they were actuated. Had these wretched Protestant fanatics had education, knowledge, that they might have seen their own slavery and desired freedom, the energies which have been directed in so evil a cause might have been enough to have acquired liberty for themselves and for others.

As it is these, ignorant and degraded men, who have so much zealous hatred towards another class of fanatics like themselves, would not stir a finger to overthrow the tyrannical enemies of the human race, and to ensure the triumph of human freedom. A change must be wrought before Democracy can

finally conquer. Ignorant faction-fighters and the priests of bigotry and intolerance must give place to priests of the religion of Humanity, and soldiers of the cause of the people.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

POOR LAW REFORM. The Poor Law Amendment Act, when introduced

into Parliament by the Government of the day, was resisted by the House of Peers. Lord Broughamthen Chancellor-upon his knees implored the House to pass the measure; and in this he was supported by the Bishop of London, according to whose dictum it was to have been a second Reformation.

Eighteen years have passed away, and it is not easy to discover the practical good that has emanated from the establishment of the Poor Law Commission; although, during that period, the department has cost the country about two millions of money. The real grievance at that date was to be found in

the Law of Parish Settlement—it remains there

still, 'And let me remind you,' says Mr. Disraeli, 'that while the owners and occupiers of land have

been advised to employ more labour and more capital, their efforts are restricted by two codes of law the very object of which is to restrict the application of Labour and Capital. Before you give them that advice, why do you not deal with the Law of Settle. ment. For five years we have been taunted with not employing more labour, when you have an ancient code in your Statute Book, which prevents us, and forces us to employ the least efficient.'

This is no figure of speech, for it is a fact patent to every observer of the operation of the Poor Law. and yet the Commission, with its well-paid troop of lawyers, have done nothing to suppress the evil.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's reply is against

the evil in its mildest form; for, through the medium of this law, in the rural districts a control is exer. cised over the labourer's wages; and the landed pro. prietors, to keep down rates, and sustain rents, destroy every cottage upon their estates, and their workpeople are forced to reside in crowded rooms, in crowded villages, and in still more crowded towns, and in pestilential places producing miasma, the cho. lera, and typhus, at an expense estimated by Dr. Southwood Smith of £7,744,158 annually, without reference to the assistance of the hospitals of the me. tropolis. Combined with this there is the additional fact that this crowding into pestiferous neighbourhoods is producing a rapid degradation of our

The clearance system, adopted by the landowners, answers the purpose of the traders and manufacturers, who take advantage of this unhealthy supply of labour to reduce the price of wages through the competition for employment thus brought about; and when disabled, or no longer useful for the purposes of profit, an effort is then made to shuffle them off for the landlords to maintain. Out of this arises litigation almost endless, and both adopt the most reprehensible means to frustrate present, and to avoid future, settlements.

The plea of incapacity may, but the plea of igno. rance will not, serve the department, for they have within these few years had the advantage of a special commission, with Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett as principal, to inquire into this particular branch of the law, and yet no effort has been made to submit to parliament a remedy for so momentous an evil,

The plea of incapacity will hardly rescue them from the difficulty, for they have had submitted many propositions to remedy the disease from persons whose only object has been to mitigate an cril that is frightful beyond exaggeration.

Among the candidates for parliamentary distinction, two appear to have paid some attention to this subject, and it forms part of their address. One seeks the representation of the eastern part of the metropolis, and the other is a candidate for Wy. combe; of the two, the latter appears to best comprehend the mode of treating the matter, for he says, I hold it as a sacred principle, that the poverty of the nation should be relieved by the property of the nation without reference to districts, except in the

Time and circumstances are most favourable for the purpose of demanding a remedy to correct the mischief that this law propagates. The dissolution of parliament sends present members to the bustings, and the constituencies have the opportunity of instructing their candidates that their seats will be those of thorns, until this law is obliterated from the Statute Book,-Correspondent.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE REPEAL OF THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE TO THE ELEC. TORS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

FELLOW COUNTRIMEN, -In a few days your suffrages will be asked to renew the term of your Parliamentary Re-

While you demand of your candidates pledges for Free Trade and Parliamentary Reform, do not forget that the Palladium of Liberty is the Freedom of the Press, and that the stamp is to the newspaper what the brand is to the

Remember that despotism throughout Europe is systematic in loading this safety-valve of nations with penalties, fines, and restrictions. In the debate on the Taxes on Knowledge, the Tory go-

vernment dared not defend the stamp by argument; the Whig Attorney-General voted for its repeal; Lord John Russell and Sir James Graham stayed away; and no metropolitan member voted for its retention, while eleven The division on the newspaper stamp gives (including

FOR THE REPEAL

We most earnestly urge all friends of freedom, order, and progress, to vote for no candidate who will not pledge timself to the immediate abolition of the newspaper stamp, and of the advertisement duty.
Signed, by order of the Committee, and on their FRANCIS PLACE, Treasurer, Temple Lodge, Hammersmith.

J. ALFRED NOVELLO, Sub-Treasurer, 69, Deanstreet, Soho. RICHARD MOORE, Chairman, 25, Hart-street, Bloomsbury. C. Donson Collet, Secretary, 20, Great Coram-street, Brunswick-square.

THE O'CONNOR FUND.

A Welchman (Newbridge, Glamorganshire) ..... 2s. 6l.

A SHIP ON FIRE.—SOUTHAMPTON, June 30.-A singular circumstance has recently taken place at this port. The bark Pollux, Captain Everson, having arrived last week from Buenos Ayres, consigned to Messrs. Twynham and Co., went up to Redbridge to discharge her freight, which consisted of equal portions of calcined bones and animal guano, the former composing the lower tier of the cargo. On Thursday last the hatches were opened, and it was at once ascertained that the ship and cargo were on fire, spontaneous combustion having taken place just about the centre of the vessel. How long the fire had been in progress it was impossible to ascertain. Application was at once made to Mr. Stebbing, the agent for Phillip's fire annihilator, who proceeded to experiment upon the burning mass. After repeated applications of this invention, the fire was entirely extinguished by Monday, but not before considerable damage was done to the vessel, the beams athwart ship being destroyed, &c. Not more than ten to fifteeen tens of the cargo have been damaged, and the expense of the annihilators used in subduing the conflagration, or rather the smouldering of the cargo, is estimated at not more than £12 to £15. The neighbourhood of Redbridge was much annoved by the highly offensive and noxious effluvia arising from the burning of the animal substances contained in the vessel. It may not be generally known that large importations of calcined bones and animal guano from Buenos Ayres are taking place in Southampton for sale as manure. The guano is made in the plains of Buenos Ayres from the carcases of cattle of all kinds, which, after skinning, are burnt, the bones of the animals being used as fuel, both the calcined bones and burnt carcases being afterwards shipped in considerable quantities to Europe as manure. A SHIP SUNK AT SEA BY A WHALE .- A COTTES

pondent furnishes us with the following narrative of very extraordinary occurrence :- "On Tuesday the English brig Crusader arrived at Cowes from St. Jago de Cuba, and landed the captain and crew of the French brig Pauline, Le Chevalier master. It t appears from the statement of the captain that on the 17th of last month, whilst on their passage from Porto Rico, in longitude 40.10 W. of Paris, and latitude 40. 30 N., with a cargo of sugar, bound to Havre, eleven o'clock a.m., whilst under easy sail, the vessel, a new ship of 400 tons, well built and found, was as struck by a monstrous whale on the bow, and the damage was so great that the ship filled also imme distal diately. Finding that nothing could be done to save there, the captain and crew, consisting of ten men and id a passenger, hoisted out a boat, in which, after stow. ing away a bag of biscuit and a little water, they ey embarked, and in about fifteen minutes after the he vessel was struck she sunk. For three days ye and nights they were tossing about, not being able to reach any ship, but on the fourt able to reach any ship, but on the fourt able to reach any ship, but on the fourt able to reach any ship, but on the fourt able to reach any ship, but on the fourth able to reach any ship, but on the fourth able to reach any ship, but on the fourth able to reach any ship, but on the fourth above the fourth above the fourth able to reach any ship, but on the fourth able to reach any ship and sader, and rescued from their perilous situation on The captain speaks in the highest terms of the kind ad ness and liberality with which they were treated b! b! all on board the Crusader. None of those rescue all have presented the crusader. have preserved anything, and so they are destitute 0 10 necessaries. The French consul, W. Stuart Day, Esq. iq. has shown his usual kindness and promptitude it it providing for their necessities.

Excursion to Epping Forest.—The great success of theil hell Excursion to Epping Forest.—The great success of theil hell Excursion to Epping Forest.—The great success of theil hell Excursion to Epping Forest.

give another on Sunday next, July 11th, 28 will be 8007 1007 in our advertising columns.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM.

Sig,-When a man of mark, such as Richard Cobden, issues an address to the Electors of the West Riding, it is esteemed a public document, and conidered by all as important. That Richard Cobden is, in such an assembly as the British House of Commons, considered to be above an average man, is beyond dispute. We have long noted in him the distinguishing qualities of the class he represents, energy and perseverance. He has been a fortunate man; success and victory are his. He has been a popular man; fame and opportunity are his. Richard Cobden has not yet proved himself to be a statesman. At this moment he alternates between the past and the future. He stands on what he has done; he speaks to the present time; the future will demand more of him than he has yet shadowed forth in the document before us in his address to the electors of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Mr. Cobden is an advocate of Free Trade, and claims the credit of representing the opinions of nineteen-twentieths' of the population of England. He shall speak for himself.

I will not insult your reason by offering to expose the evil influences of a policy which seeks to create an artificial scarcity of the ionnties of Providence. The necessity for argument has been supersteded by the experience of the last six years, which has demonstrated that a free importation of the necessaries of lite confers not only great material advantages, but that it promotes the nonstrated that a free importation of the necessaries of lite confers not only great material advantages, but that it promotes the higher destines of a people, through the moral influences that flow from an abundant and easy satisfaction of their physical wan s. In a word, Free Trade has accomplished the aim of the statesman by enriching and strengthening the nation, while it has fulfilled the desire of the philanthropist by carrying comfort and happiness to the homes of those who live by the daily labour of their hands. In expressing these sentiments, I am giving unterance to the convic-tions and feelings of nineteen-twentieths of the population of the rions and feelings of nineteen twentieths of the population of the

The phraseology of that paragraph is general, and partakes very much of the fashionable mode of getting rid of difficulties. What does Mr. Cobden mean by the bounties of Providence, if by the bounties of Providence' be meant the gifts of nature. Mr. Cobden will discover that the land and all that is under and above its surface are the 'bounties of Providence,' the ingenious inventions of man are the 'bounties of Providence,' and among the children of toil there is of the fruits of the same an 'artificial scarcity.' Next to the evils of an 'artificial scarcity' may be ranked those arising from an 'artificial plenty.' A plenty which does not, like the rain from Heaven, fall on the just and the unjust, but which makes the vineyard of the rich man fat, and mocks the poor man in his sufferings. Has Mr. Cobden any remedy for such anomalies? If he has let it be named. Ii he has not, in the name of decency, let him talk no more of 'artificial scarcity' and the 'bounties of Providence.'

'The necessity for argument has been superseded by the experience of the last six years, &c.' From the first Mr. Cobden has cried down all argument on principles, and the experience of these past six years has only proved that Free Trade has not remedied the social evils of British society-it has not, as a rule, carried comfort and happiness to the homes of those who live by the daily labour of their hands.' The poor rate return, lately quoted in the pages of this journal, is a triumphant answer to all such boasting. Such 'statesmen' and 'philanthropists' as have had their aims 'acccomplished' by Free Trade, as set forth by Mr. Cobden, are not of our school; and if 'nineteen-twentieths of the population of the kingdom' can be satisfied with the accomplishment of such aims—such a promotion of their 'higher destinies'—such a 'satisfaction of their physical wants' as are reflected in the poor rate and emigration returns of this country, as a portion of the dissentient 'twentieth,' we pity their ignorance, and, as heretofore, we will strive to enlighten them.

Think of Mr. Cobden's declaration, ye starving Highlanders, ye perishing stockingers, ye wretched weavers, ye refractory wool-combers, ye over-worked colliers, ye badly-paid shoemakers, tailors, and watch makers of London, Liverpool, Northampton, Stafford, and Coventry. Think of it ye serfs of the soil, ye workers in factories and workshops. Take note of it 'ye engineers, who, on the authority of Mr. Cobden, 'waxed fat and kicked.' All of you are they that 'live by the daily labour of your hands.' You are they for whom Mr. Cobden professes to speak-you are the men, who, on his authority, are enjoying 'an abundant and easy supply of your physical wants.' If all be well with you, as the honourable member for the West Riding asserts it is, why do you complain? Cease your murmuring, and when Mr. Cobden speaks, answer 'So let it be.' Should Mr, Cobden be in error, it will behave you to correct him.

We desire no 'artificial scarcity,' no return of one-sided Protection; but we know that this 'prosperity' anthem, which Mr. Cobden chaunts so merrily, is a death-song to tens of thousands; that unlimited competition is a curse, and not a blessing; that cheapness, the god of his idolatry, is, to the toiling millions, a merciless monster, iron shod, and trampling under its hoofs all that is dear to humanity. This is not a 'prejudice,' as some gentle monitors would hint. Such a conviction is based upon facts-rests upon a knowledge of principles, which, like water, will find their level; and we repeat, that unlimited competition, which is the beginning and the ending of Mr. Cobden's Free Trade, is only war in a new dress-conflict, not concert; it never yet saved a people—it never will; its triumph will prove to be the humiliation of labour, and that 'Empire of Cheapness,' which Mr. Cobden has for sixteen years laboured to establish, will, when fully established, be filled with the victims of unenlightened selfishness; and in it will be heard, weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth. We speak 'by the book; and are, for that reason, not prone to be in error. We refuse, for mere convenience sake, to chime in with error, however popular it may be; and while we would deplore any attempt to disentomb the buried corpse of a one-sided Protectionist policy, we reject Free Trade, or unlimited competition, as wrong in principle, injurious in practice, and ruinous in the end to the true interests of mankind.

We do not, like Mr. Cabden, cry down reason and argument. We do not believe in the doctrine of 'infallibility,' whether its citadel be Rome or Manchester; and, though strong in our convictions, we are open to all fair controversy, and will, when confronted, be found at our post. Certainly we do not see anything in the social condition of the working men to justify Mr. Cobden in his assertion that the necessity for argument has been superseded by experience. On the contrary, we think experience has proved the necessity for argument; and we refuse to bow obediently, even at the bidding of the member for the West Riding, who has been not inaptly called the 'Sir Anthony Absolute of politicians.'

The doctrine of unlimited competition-of which Mr. Cobden is, in Parliament, the leading advocateis destined to lose its held on the minds of observing and thinking men. Mr. Samuel Laing-the most valuable of all our travellers, and one of the most deservedly popular of living English authors-has, in his most recent work, declared that regulation and co-operation are necessary to keep competition in check. Mr. Laing is not one of the horse-shoe idiots,' as Mr. Cobden, in his famous Leeds speech, declared the farmers of England to be. He is not a 'monopolist.' He is not a 'little loaf' advocate. He is a scholar, an observer, a thinker; and, as an authority against unlimited competition, cannot be charged either with ignorance or personal in-

Mr. Cobden still entertains the opinion that other nations will follow the example set by England; and freely reciprocate her Free Trade commercial policy. Mr. Cobden's earlier prophecies on that head have turned out to be mistakes. He now expresses a belief in the universal, though tardy, triumph' of his own principles. We tell him that his 'belief' is opposed to facts; and for that reason will prove to be a delusion. Climate, soil, habit, instinct, and law are opposed to his 'belief,' and until all these can be changed, his scheme of unrestricted exports and imports will be hazardous in practice, and end in disappointment.

What Mr. Cobden's hopes are may be learned from the following paragraph of his address:-

For the present, however, it is our duty, by one more strong and united expression of opinion, to establish upon an imperishable foundation the principle of commercial liberty. That the advocates of monopoly should have made another special appeal to the country necessary and have made another appeal to the country necessary. is to be started other important public questions is to be regretted so far as our domestic interests are concerned.

But let us console gurselyes with the belief that the decision now about to be consoled unselyes with the belief that the decision now and let us console curselves with the belief that the necession how about to be come to by the electors of England will have a salutary influence abroad. Hitherto other nations have regarded only as an experiment our Free Trade measures, the reversal of which they have seen contantly threatened by the party now in power.

They will shortly see a second Protectionist government repudiate Protectionist principles. Then will commence the influence of our example upon foreign countries. I do not shrink from avowing my belief in the universal though tardy triumph of a principle which has been demonstrated in our own case to involve the well-being with the of the people and the prosperity of the government. With the general diffusion of liberal commercial principles, I shall expect with confidence the growth of a more frank and generous international spirit, and, in spite o the backslidings of some from whom I had expected better things, and who have involved us in the cost of fresh preparations of war, I do not hesitate to declare my conviction, that the final triumph of Free Trade, which England is now about to consummate, will be the strongest guarantee that human hands can give for the observance of that divine precept which enjoins 'prace on earth and good will towards men.'

The greatest 'Monopolists' we know of are the Manchester cotton spinners, the very men who are Mr. Cobden's friends, and whose interests he advocates. What they and he mean by 'no monopoly' is liberty for them to use their Capital in the way which to themselves is most advantageous. A kind of 'liberty' which implies to all who are weaker than they, submission and subjection. A 'fraternity' which undermines the foundations of 'Justice,' and whilst its advocates use the words, 'peace on earth and good will towards men,' tried by their practices at home and abroad, they are the authors of 'war on earth and hatred among men.'

We ask Mr. Cobden, and all who think with him, to point out to us a single instance in which unlimited competition, internally or internationally, has not proved injurious to the best interests of humanity. India and Manchester, China and Bradford, America and Leeds, all tell the same tale. When called upon, we are prepared to submit an array of facts in evidence of all we have said that cannot be overcome by any species of cant, whether such cant be political or religious,

In all that Mr. Cobden urges against our present electoral system we heartily concur. Our present electoral system is faulty from beginning to ending; it is wrong in principle and practice; it rests upon absurd Property Qualifications, is prejudicial to the interests of Labour; opposed to a just representation of the interests of all, and demands immediate consideration, with a view to its entire reconstruction. The readers of our letter of last week will not misunderstand us, when we adopt with approbation Mr. Cobden's words :--

I trust that the people of England will for their next task undertake that reform in our electoral system which is called for by the state of public affairs, and which is necessary to bring into harmony the theory and practice of our free constitution.

GRACCHUS.

### MAZZINI AND M. RICCIARDI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM. SIR,-Allow me briefly to reply to M. Nadaud's correction of my " many errors."

First, let me explain that when I said "some Socialists." used the word some in limitation, not of those whom Mazzini addressed, but of those who thought it well to quarrel with him on account of his address. There is a Spanish proverb—"He begins a quarrel who strikes the second blow." The second blow here (which needlessly made the quarrel) was struck only by some Socialists: a very small minority of French Socialism.

I am by no means aware that M. Ricciardi "is in a better condition" than myself "to know the facts" of the Italian war. It is true that "M. Ricciardi is not a blind admirer of Mazzini." But he is a blind opponent; which is hardly a " better condition." And as he puts up for an historian, his blindness does not excuse his departure from facts. M. Nadaud, though I doubt he has read Ricciardi's history, may assert his accuracy. I impeached it on one most important point, and M. Nadaud cannot defend him, but waits his answer.

M. Nadaud does however take upon himself to explain that M. Ricciardi blames Mazzini "for not having carried war into Naples-not before the fatal overthrow of Novara, but after, as a means of easily recovering from it." If M. Nadaud will refer to his quotation, on May 18th, of the very remarkable letter of M. Ricciardi, he will find these words: -"Naples once gained would in all probability have obviated the fatal overthrow of Novara, or at least afforded means of easily recovering from it'...... It was impossible but that without the aid of the latter (Naples) Piedmont should finally succumb"......" To remain moveless beside Naples...was as much as consenting to perish as soon as she (Austria) should have overcome Piedmont." Is this after

I will impeach M. Ricciardi's accuracy again. In his letter of June 16th. M. Nadaud quotes his opinion of the 'deleterious influence' of Mazzini at Milan, of his "exciting discord," as justifying M. Louis Blanc's assertion of Mazzini's "sacrificing to his own Utopia the necessity of not detaching Piedmont from the common cause." I repeat. as an historian M. Ricciardi should be acquainted with facts. He would then know that the very opposite of his words is true; that Mazzini gave his most strenuous help towards obtaining union, deferring to it all his views of that Republic, which M. Nadaud, or M. Louis Blanc, calls an "Utopia." Here are Mazzini's own words from the programme of his "Italia del Popolo." M. Nadaud will also find them quoted at page 100 of "Republique et Royaute en Italie." George Sand's translation, Paris, 1850 :- "Let us embrace each other upon the common ground which circumstances assign us: Deliverance of the country, expulsion of the foreigner who threatens it. We will study together what are the most active and efficacious means for war against the Austrian; we will point out to governments the way which must be taken in order to conquer, and we will march on it with them. Our first thought is the war: the second, unity of the country: the third, what form, what institution may assure its liberty and facilitate its mission. These words characterise Mazzini's whole conduct throughout the Lombard war. And these words of forbearance were written even after the bad faith of the royal party had become openly apparent. But M. Ricciardi's temper may be judged by the expression of "Mazzini, issuing from his

You see, M. Nadaud, that I contradict M. Ricciardi's accusations, direct and indirect. Certainly it is not for me to disallow your crediting them. I speak for the sake of my own countrymen, who will take my word at least in preference to that of M. Ricciardi.

For the rest, I am glad to find that the attacks upon Mazzini's character are sinking into mere complaints, that his conduct does not meet the approval of the "clever man" and "accurate" historian, who "had his name been Giuseppe Mazzini," would have made his triumvirate remarkable by "seizing a musket and electrifying the youth of Itaiy." Why was he not there at that period? For the future, let us only hope that he will not write the history of Socialism. No wonder so electrical a genius despises the "pompous uselessness" of Mazzini, though he mercifully allows the other triumvirs (not forgetting Saliceti) to escape his pompous censorship.

I have but one word to add on the unfortunate remark that "no French writer has more than Louis Blanc contributed to the reputation of M. Mazzini." The reputation of the defender of Rome does not depend upon French writers. And if it did, it is to far higher names than that

of Louis Blanc that it could safely appeal.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,

Brantwood, June 28th.

W. J. Linton.

IWe wish the disputants in this war of the pen would infuse a little less of gall and vinegar into their compositions. We agree with Mr. Linton, that "the reputation of the defender of Rome does not depend upon French writers." But why add the succeeding sentence? Opinions may differ as to the eminence of French writers, and Mr. Linton has a right to his opinion. But with all deference, we must be permitted to say that not the voice of partisans, but the voice of enemies, as well as friends, has flong since) placed the author of "Ten Years" in the first rank of literary eminence. Louis Blanc does not profess to be poet or romancist; but as historian and political writer, he is, to say the least, not second to any of his contemporaries. We have yet to learn who is his equal.—EDITOR.]

REASON FOR A DARK House.—"Why don't you knock a hole in the wall and let the light in?" we said to a poor Irishman. "Faith, your honour, I am not fit to be seen in it," was the reply.

A BROAD DISTINCTION.—A ship from Port Glasgow was recently lying in the harbour of New Orleans, when an Irish emigrant one day came on board, and thus addressed the cook, who was also Irish-"Are you the mate?" "No," said he ; but," I'm the man as boils the mate.

A HARD NAME.—A man named Stone exclaimed in a tayern, "I'll bet a sovereign I have the hardest name in the company." "Done!" said one of the company; "what's your name?" "Stone," oried the first, "Hand me the money," said the other, "my name is Harder."

CHANCERY .- Every animal has its enemies. The landtortoise has two enemies-man and the hos constrictor. Man takes him home and roasts him; the boa constrictor swallows him whole, shell and all, and consumes him slowly in the interior. Just so does the Court of Chancery swallow up a great estate! A YANKEE, who came over to the mother country some

A YANKEE, who came over to the mother country some time ago, and who was asked, on going back, how he liked Great Britain,—"Well," he said, "England was a very nice country, exceedingly fertile, well cultivated, very populous, and very wealthy; but," said the Yankee, "I never liked to take a morning walk after breakfast, because the country is so small that I was always afraid of walking over the edge."

Walking over the edge.

Sublimely Impodent.—A young spark (says the "Public Balance," San Francisco paper), who boarded at one of our principal hotels, had managed for a long time, by one artifice or another, to postpone the payment of his bill. At last the landlord became quite impatient, and, stepping up to his juvenile boarder, slapped him gently on the shoulder, and asked him for the money. "I have not a red cent, and asked nim for the money. I have not a red cent, about me at present," was the laconic reply. "But, my dear sir," said the landlord, "I cannot afford to keep a boarding house without being paid." "Well," exclaimed the young philosopher, " If you cannot afford it, sell out to

some one that can.

Democratic Movements.

Our Friends will oblige by forwarding reports of Chartist meetings, and other Democratic pro-

#### CHARTISM.

REVIEW OF THE LATE WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING.

(Concluded.) BROTHER DEMOCRATS, -To rightly appreciate the thoroughly legitimate (not "Legitimist") character of the delegation that met at Bradford, it must be recollected that an attempt was being made to form a new society, but no one had as yet become members of it. All the localities were called upon to give an opinion as to whether they were in favour of it or not. Under these circumstances any locality had a right to send a person to represent their opinions on the subject. Who were the delegates who disapproved of the "new move?" Two of them represented Leeds, the largest town in Yorkshire, and one that has been connected with the Chartists from the commencement; yet because the Leeds delegates were opposed to Mr. Jones and his plans, he declares they had no right to be there. Keighley, that has had a society ever since the time that the "Black Dwarf" was published. Sowerby, which has contributed more money to the West Riding fund than any other village. Queenshead, which every old reader of the "Star" will recollect, has been an active Chartist locality ever since O'Connor formed the Radical Associations, and which has only been inactive for a short time, because we could get no room to meet in, but during the time that we have been in this situation we have collected together £120 towards building one. All the old Chartists were called together, when the delegate was selected, and they were unanimous in their determination to oppose the acts and policy of the "Smaskers." Wheatley, which has never had its Association broken up. Ovenden, which has for years been in the habit of occasionally sending delegates to these meetings, as is proved both by the minute and the cash books. Elland, an old Chartist locality, which every Chartist lecturer who has travelled this country will recollect, Mr. Jones complains that the delegate was elected at a public-house; a circumstance which I maintain does not disqualify him. Northowram, at which place I assisted to form a locality fifteen years ago, and at which I have occasionally lectured over since, Mr. Jones states that the delegate from this locality elected himself; another falsehood. The delegate stated that they, like many others, were in a state of disorganisation, but the Chartists had been called together, and furnished him with his instructions. His credentials were signed by two old and wellknown Chartists, one of whom stood bail for me in 1842, when I was arrested on suspicion of being engaged in the "plug war." Lower Warley, which has always had an Association, and which, it will be recollected, sent a delegate to the Manchester Conference last year, Mr. Jones states, in his paper, that David Lawson, one of the delegates from this place, acted as chairman at the meeting in Gibbet-lane when the delegates for that locality were elected; which is another falsehood. The chairman of that meeting was "James Dawson," and not "David Lawson," as stated by Jones. The Gibbet-lane locality, which has been in existence upwards of two years, and the members of which are those who formerly met in Bullolose-lane, before they were forcibly ejected from that place, and robbed of the furniture by the party who arrogate to themselves the sole right to hold an association in Halifax. The "Labour and Health" locality, which is the oldest Chartist house in Halifax;; a party having met there, for the purpose of securing Parliamentary Reform, long before Chartism was known, and which has lately been much strengthened by parties who have left Broad-street, on account of the intoleranco manifested there, and by numbers of others who have left to escape from the ravenous jaws of the insatiable "begging box," whose hateful chink has become a perennial sound at that place. This party now forms the strongest

locality that has for some time existed in Halifax. The Democratic Association, at Bradford, which engaged Mr. Jones, and paid him the last time he lectured in Bradford. and which no one can say is a newly-formed locality, and the association which has been formed at Mitchells' coffeehouse, Bradford, by a number of men who did not like to

abandon the principles, but who were determined not to be made the mere puppets in the hands of Mr. Jones. It is not the first time that Bradford has been divided into a number of localities, as Mr. Cameron seemed to think. It was formerly divided into four localities, and they all sent delegates to the West Riding meetings.

Let us now look at some of those delegates who were sent to support the "Smashers." There is Cinder-hills,

where about four of the members of the Broad-street locality live; these men met, and appointed two of themselves as delegates! There is Pudsey, which never paid a single farthing to the West Riding expenses. In fact, I believe no association ever existed at this place, and the delegates evidently elected themselves, as is shown by their credentials, which were signed by Mitchell, one of the delegates, on behalf, as he said, of the Committee, which Committee no doubt consisted of his colleague and himself! Then there was Robert Roper, of Bingley, who was elected, according to his own statement, by three others and himself. in defiance of the members of the association to which they belonged. Shortly after he had taken his seat, one of the members from the Bingley association followed him,

"To the Chartist delegate meeting,-Gentlemen, I beg to inform you that the Bingley Democratic Society has not sent a delegate to this meeting, and if there be one protending to represent the same, it is a forgery.

and handed in the following letter.

"Yours, &c., W. HALLAM." On the reading of this letter, Mr. Roper gave the above explanation. Yet notwithstanding this barefaced piece of imposition, Mr. Jones and his party, who objected to Leeds and other large localities being represented, were quite ready to accept the aid of Mr. Roper, and attach his name to their list of genuine (?) delegates. From this it will be seen, that notwithstanding the number of names which they managed to scrape together, only four Chartist localities were represented by them, namely—Halifax, Bradford, Midgley, and Huddersheld; and as the two former places are divided, only two places could be said to be united on the question. When Mr. Jones penned his report he must have known that it would be contradicted, but he no doubt considered that the parties who read it would never see any other. I hope, however, that those who read this will be at the trouble to show it to his readers.

He states that I was sent for to Crost-street, whither he and his party adjourned, after the breaking up of the meeting, and that I refused to go; which is as pure a fiction as the "Arabian Nights Entertainments." Though, if they had sent for me, I should not have gone.

After they came back from that place, he sent for me into another room, where I found him surrounded by the gang who had come from Halifax. His object in sending for me was to read a letter which I had sent him, in reply to one which he sent me concerning the former Manchester Conference. When I heard it read, I heartily wished that he would give it publicity, for I did not know that I had written anything so good on that subject. He likewise read a number of certificates from the delegates who had met at Manchester, denying that they had acted under his influence. Did any one imagine that the men would write themselves down as asses? Of course not.

He then denied, in the most positive terms, that he had ever written to me, advising that Yorkshire should be formed into "a state" of itself, appointing its own Executive, &c., and challenging me to produce the letter. Of course, not having it with me I could not; but I will now give the whole paragraph; and if Mr. Jones will appoint three of his friends in Halifax, on whom he can rely, I will meet them with two of my friends, and show them the letter. And after that, for his further satisfaction, I will send it to London, where I will appoint three persons to meet himself and two of his friends; and if he does not accept these conditions, let him stand branded as a liar and a traitor. The paragraph is as follows:-

Could not all Yorkshire form itself into an organised Chartist body (as though no association were in existence), having its own local Executive and devoting all its funds, all its talent, all its attention towards the organisation of the county, the establishment of fresh localities, enrolling members, and spreading intelligence by the tongue and pen. Let it be a Chartist organisation complete within itself. The italies are his own. The letter has already been

read by some scores in Halifax, so that whether Mr. Jones agrees to my proposal or not, denial is out of the ques-C SHACKLETON. P.S.—Since writing the above, information has reached me that the delegates from Pudsey elected themselves, as there is no Association there; and that their credentials were made out for them after they got to Bradford. There is no doubt that this is true; for the credentials are dated for Sunday, the 13th of June.—C. S.

CHELTENHAM. - A meeting of friends favourable to the Chartist Executive Committee elected by the whole Chartist party, took place at their late meeting room, at the People's Institute, Regent-street, on Tuesday evening, June 22nd, to consider the best means of supporting the legitimate head of the Chartist body. The following resoously agreed Adams and Hemmin :- "That we being members of the late locality of the National Charter Association, and disapproving of the present attempt at usurpation in the Democratic ranks, feel it our bounden duty to use our every endeavour to counteract the same. We therefore resolve to form ourselves into a locality in connexion with the real Executive Committee which was elected by, and with the consent of, the whole Chartist body." Proposed by Messrs. Hemmin and Glover:—"That E. Sharland be appointed secretary pro tem." Proposed by Messrs. J. Payton and Sharland:—"That we adjourn to Sunday morning next, at eleven o'clock, at 253, High-street, for the purpose of enrolling members, and other business." Several new members were enrolled, and the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:-Proposed by Messrs. Glover and J. Payton :- "Should any member of this locality take out a card of membership of any other, he will cease to be considered a member of this locality, and his name shall be erased from the books forthwith." Proposed by Messrs. Adams and Willis:—"That we recognise every newspaper advocating the principles of Democracy, but hold the supremacy of none." The meeting then adjourned to Sunday morning next, at eleven o'clock.-ED.

SHARLAND, Secretary. BRADFORD ELECTION.—At a meeting of the Chartists of this town on Monday evening, the question of the propriety of bringing forward a Chartist candidate at the approaching election was anxiously discussed, and it was unanimously resolved—"That G. Julian Harney be requested to come

forward." The meeting was enthusiastically unanimous in their desire that Mr. H. should appear on the hustings as the working man's candidate.

INVASION OF THE RIGHT OF MEETING.

On Monday afternoon a crowded public open-air meeting was held in Bonner's Fields, to take into con-

sideration the late act of the government, in having sud-

denly suppressed the open-air discussions of the working classes in that locality, by the interference of armed police. W. A. Hows, Esq., occupied the chair, and stated the objects of the meeting. The birth-right of Englishmen, he said, had been invaded, the right of assembling for the free expression of their sentiments had been interfered with by the Home-Secretary, on the plea that their meetings, which had been held in the same place for many years, were obstructions, and that indecent and blasphemous language had been made use of. He had frequently attended the meetings and never heard any such language uttered. It was not the disposition of the people of the Tower Hamlets thus to act. He had forty years' experience in the locality, and could testify, with feelings of pleasure. to the steady advance which had been made by the working classes. There was no reason why the liberty of the subject should be more interfered with in Victoria-park than in Hyde Park, where real obstructions were occasioned by the throng of carriages of the aristocracy. It had not been shown that there was any act of parliament to war-rant the police in the step they had taken; they were not to be bludgeoned as they they had been, and were prepared to prove that public opinion would now send back the swords of those who attempted to interfere with freedom ignominiously back into their scabbards; and that those who had been so maligned by the Home Secretary were worthy of possessing the great rights of Englishmen. C. F. NICHOLLS then moved the following resolution:-

That this meeting, composed of all shades of religious and political opinions, hereby testify to the peaceful and orderly assemblage of her Majesty's subjects in Bonner's-fields on Sundays for several years past, such assemblages having met to discuss questions affecting their social improvement, to advance the cause of temperance, and to hear addresses influencing their earthly amelioration, and their eternal welfare. That these quiet and calm assemblages have, without any caution given or warning used, been suddenly suppressed by the presence of a body of mounted and armed police, who will neither permit persons repropelly to converse together who will neither permit persons reasonably to converse together, nor arrest them when thus engaged, but arbitrarily listen to, interrupt and separate such persons, without assigning a reason, or giving them the opportunity of trying the question by law. That this meeting considers the capricious and unexampled interference of their paid servants, the police, a most dangerous infringement of the right of public speech afforded by the common law of England, and is determined to make a stand against an act that is at once aggressive, ill-liberal and unconstitutional.

The meeting he saw before him gave a direct denial to the calumnies which had been uttered by the Home Secretary. The men who were in the habit of meeting in that spot weekly had never outraged public decency. When their representative (Mr. G. Thompson) appealed to the Home Secretary on the subject, that functionary had boldly asserted that indecent, obscene, and blasphemous language had been made use of, to the annoyance of the locality, The Home Secretary must have been misinformed, as he had stated that which was at variance with the truth. It was no doubt an attempt of the Tory government to put down public discussion. They no doubt would like to introduce the acts of Lord Castlereagh; but public opinion would soon convince the Derby government that such an attempt would very soon be put down. (Hear, hear.) Mr. JAMES SAVAGE seconded the resolution.

A. S. Ayrton, Esq., spoke at some length in support of the resolution, and was loudly applauded. He had heard the persons he saw before him accused of blasphemy and obscenity. The decorum he saw gave a flat contradiction to such a foul calumny. (Hear.) It was most essential that at all cost the right of public assembly should be vindicated. There was no law which sanctioned the late unprecedented interference of the Home Secretary. (Hear.) The police had not the power to interfere unless sanctioned by the law of the land. The police were not to be the tools of the government, but the servants of the public, out of whose funds they were paid. (Hear.) There was only one way in which he could account for the late attempt to disallow meetings on that spot, and that was that it was a part of the Crown lands. If this was the ground upon which the Ilome Secretary had interfered, then the people had the House of Commons to appeal to, and by which he i they would get redress. (Cheers.)

G. THOMPSON, Esq., M.P., next addressed the meeting. He had travelled in many foreign parts, and he had always found his countrymen protected in propagating their peculiar views as missionaries, even at the expense of running down the religion of the country in which he was residing. It was hard if the same liberty was not to be found at home. He regretted that the roply he received to his remonstrance from the Home Secretary was most vague. It had been reported, by whom he could not remember, that blasphemous and obscene language had been used at these meetings in Bonner's-fields, but upon what particular occasion he could not ascertain. (Hear.) He trusted that whoever might represent them in the next parliament would make it their business to move for every tittle of evidence upon which this arbitrary and illegal step had been taken.

Mr. Newton supported the resolution. He said it had been stated that the attempted suppression of these meetings had risen from the complaints of certain inhabitants who had characterised the proceedings as immoral and obscene. Let such inhabitants come forward and state their case; and if not, we can claim exoneration for ourselves. The interference had been made because the government wished to suppress the growth of public opinion. (Cheers.) They did not dare to interfere with in-door meetings. But he was in favour of the question being voted; and he had no doubt that subscriptions would be raised to carry out this object. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was then put and unanimously adopted. Dr. Oxley then rose, and moved :-

That a deputation be appointed to wait upon the Home Secretary on the matter, and apprise him of the resolutions agreed to by that

Mr. T. HUNT, in seconding the resolution, said, that the maintaining a right depended less on statute books than on the spirit of the people. He did not believe that such an invasion of public liberty as that they had been considering, would be suffered in America. Were the government to succeed in this, they would not stop at that point; and if energetic steps were not taken, Englishmen would have to hold meetings to resist the violations of other liberties.

Mr. F. Curson briefly supported the resolution, and thought that this was but the commencement of the struggle. The characters of the Bonner's Fields meetings had been misrepresented. "We held such meetings to improve our minds, and show the 'higher' orders that we are 'lower' only by reason of our being compelled to toil for our bread." (Cheers.)

The resolution was agreed to unanimously, and, after a brief speech by Mr. Palmer, Messrs. Williams, M. P., G. Thompson. M. P., W. Newton, Acton, Ayrton, C. T. Nicholls, Dr. Oxley, F. Curson, T. Hunt, W. A. Howe, and W. Palmer, were appointed to confer with the Home Seoretary, and after the usual honours to the Chairman, this large meeting dispersed.

### Co-operative Chronicle.

We shall be glad to receive Reports of Progress from Managers or Secretaries of Co-operative Associations and Stores, in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

The " Association Gazette" having ceased to appear, we place our columns at the disposal of our Co operative friends. If open to the public press, the Conference on the 26th of July, will be attended by a special reporter from this Journal .- Editor.

FORTHCOMING CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the promoters of the Working Men's Associations :-That a Conference of delegates from the various bodies engaged in practical co-operation be requested to meet in London on Monday, the 26th of July, with a view to consider the best mode of making available the facilities afforded by the 'Industrial and Provident Societies' Act' for the progress of Co-operation.

That the following questions has the standard as the rejudical pricess. That the following questions be submitted as the principal points

1.—As to the propriety of all Co-operative Associations enrolling themselves under the new Act. 2.—As to the extent to which it is desirable that Co-operative Associations for similar objects should adopt rules formed on the

for the consideration of the Conference.

3.—Whether it should not be a rule for all Co-operative Establish ments to sell all articles exactly for what they are.

4.—Whether and what steps can be advantageously taken for the establishment or extension of institutions for the purpose of giving unity and force to the Co operative movement,

5.—Whether any and what steps should be taken by the Co-opera-

5.—Whether any and what steps should be taken by the Co-operative Associations to enter into connexion with other bodies which are not directly co-operative in their character.

6.—Whether any and what portion of the profits of Co-operative Associations should be capitalised and how the same should be ap-

7.—Whether any and what portion of them sho a provident sinking fund. 8. - Whether any and what steps should be taken for the establishment of a journal or newspaper as the organ of the Co-operative

movement. It being very desirable that as many co-operative bodies as possible should be represented at the Conference, it is proposed that any number of associated bodies should be at liberty to unite for the purpose of conding delegates. pese of sending delegates.

pose of sending delegates.

The rules of representation will be the same as those of the Bury Conference of Delegates, held on Good Friday, 1851, namely:—

That each Co-operative Society shall send delegates in proportion to its number of members, in the following manner, viz.—For every society of above twelve and under one hundred and twelve members, one delegate; one hundred and twelve, two delegates; and for every one hundred members above one hundred and twelve, one

for every one hundred members above one hundred and twelve, one delegate. In consideration, however, of the distance which the delegates from some parts of the country will have to travel, a delegate may hold any number of proxies for bodies who cannot send a

gate may hold any number of proxies for bodies who cannot send a delegate themselves.

That any Society limiting its members under one hundred be not allowed to send a delegate.

Delegates are requested to bring the fullest particulars as to their respective Societies.

The Conference will be followed by a Festival, to be offered by the Society to the Delegates and other friends of Co-operation.

Arrangements will be made for providing lodgings for the delegates.

gates.

The Society offers its hall, No. 34, Castle-street, (which is being constructed by the North London Working Builders' Association to hold 300 persons) for the purposes of the Conference. WEST RIDING .- An adjourned Conference, comprising representatives from the several Co-operative Societies of

ley, and Howarth, was held in Bradford on Sunday last Mr. Holmes, of Leeds, occupied the chair. A draft of rules for the management of the pro osed union, to be denominated the" Northern Union of Co-operative Societies," was submitted to the meeting, and, with a few verbal alterations, agreed to. It was also resolved-"That the seat of the Central Committee, for the first year, should be located in Leeds; and a list of names of gentlemen, well known for their services in the cause of Association, together with the President of each Society in the Union, was agreed to as forming the executive for the first year." After about three hours' deliberation the Conference broke up, the unanimity of their deliberations being a favourable indication of the future usefulness of the Union-the first of the kind, we believe, in existence. Mr. Lloyd Jones, of London, was present, and, at the request of the chairman, favoured the meeting with a few explanatory comments on the new law of Industrial Trading Societies, which is now only awaiting the Royal assent to become law.

#### GUIDE TO THE LECTURE-ROOM.

Literary Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square. - July 4th (71), a

Hall of Science, City-road,—July 4th (7½), Thomas Cooper, 'Life and Character of Sir Walter Raleigh.'

National Hall, 242, High Holborn.—July 4th (8), P. W. Perfitt, 'The Civil War—Cavaliers and Roundheads.'

South London Hall, Webber-street, Blackfriars-road.—July 4th (71), Charles Southwall will leature 71), Charles Southwell will lecture. Social Institution, Charles street, Old Garratt, Manchester.—July

4th (11 a.m.), Discussion..., (7 p.m.) a Lecture.

Areopagus Coffee and Reading Room, 59, Church-lane, White-chapel.—Every Sunday, Monday, and Wednesday (8), a Lecture or

Discussion.

City Forum Coffee House, 60, Redeross-street.—Every Sunday, Monday, and Thursday, (8½), a Lecture.

Commercial Hall, Philpot street, Commercial-road-east.—Theological Discussions every Sunday morning (11), Sunday evening (7), Tuesday (8), Thursday (8), and Saturday (8).

Progressionist Hall, Cheapside, Leeds, July 4th (6½), a Lecture. Temperance Star Hotel, Swan-street, Briggate, Leeds.—Every Wednesday (8), a Discussion.

Working Men's Academy. Edgar-street, Preston—Lecture, every

Working Men's Academy, Edgar-street, Preston.-Lecture every Sunday at 101 a.m.—Discussion every Sunday evening.
East London Literary Institution, Bethnal green.—July 4th [11 a.m.), a Lecture.

Eclectic Institute, Denmark-street, Soho.—Every Friday (81),
Mr. J. B. O'Brien, Home and Foreign Politics. Every Sunday (71),

on Moral and Social Science,

#### FRIGHTFUL COLLISION ON THE RIVER.

On Thursday a collision of the most alarming and frightful character occurred in the river Thames, off Northfleet Point, by which the Duchess of Kent, Ramsgate steamer, the property of the Commercial Steam Navigation Company, Captain William Humphreys, commander, was run down by the Ravensbourne, Captain Bacon, the property of the General Steam Navigation Company, and bound to Antwerp with nearly 200 passengers and full cargo.

The following particulars of the accident, gathered on the spot at the time it took place, may be relied on It and

spot at the time it took place, may be relied on. It appeares that the Ravensbourne was steaming down the river with full tide in her favour, immediately in the wake and just on the starboard side of the Meteor, Gravesend steam boat, and arrived nearly opposite Northfleet Point about two o'clock. On nearing the Point the Duchess of Kent, Ramsgate steamer, was coming up the river against tide and hugging the southern shore—the tide running very strongly. The Ravensbourne was about three parts over the river on the Kent shore, and, as she approached Northfleet Point, appeared to take the starboard tack, and as she neared the Duchess of Kent coming up, the latter crossed, apparently with the object of passing between the Ravensbourne and the Meteor, when, in an instant, consequent on the heavy way on a large and powerful steamer like the Ravensbourne, and on her having the tide with her and being in full steam, before the Ducness of Kent could cross her she ran into her bows about twenty feet from her figure head, or just before the windlass on the starboard bow. The crash was frightful, and the Duchess of Kent, after beeling backward from the violence of the shock for a moment, was found to have her starboard bow completely stove in, and nearly cut in two. She immediately began to fill and to commence sinking, bows foremost. The scene among the passengers, a large number of whom were ladies with children, is described as truly frightful. A rush was nade en masse to the after part of the vessel, and women with children were seen clinging to various parts of the sinking ship. The Captain of the Ravensbourne, finding that the Duchess of Kent was rapidly sinking, backed, and the rush made by the passengers of the Duchess of Kent to get on board of her was dreadful, and women with children in their arms became so frantic that they rushed in their fright to the still sinking part of the ship; at this moment the Meteor arrived alongside, and the passengers and crew were literally dragged on board of her, and on board the Ravensbourne, with one exception. This was a gentleman named Hale, a brewer, of Broadstairs, Isle of Thanet, who being infirm, could not be reached, and, still remaining on his seat, went down with the vessel, which in a few minutes sunk, bows first, almost perpendicularly, the keel being lifted as she sank twenty or thirty feet out of the water. The captain of the Duchess of Kent, it is only justice to state, was, with the exception of Ilale, the last to leave his ill-fated vessel, and his escape was truly miraculous. A rope had been thrown from the Rayenshourne over the stern of the Duchess of Kent, and fastened, and as the last portion of the vessel reached the water he seized the rope and was hauled on board. Mr. Hale, although unable from infirmity to assist himself while on board the vessel, most extraordinary to relate, the moment he reached the water struck out and kept affoat until rescued by one of the boats lowered from the Meteor. The scene of consternation which prevailed after the Duchess of Kent had sunk, both on board the Ravensbourne and the Meteor, can be better imagined than described. Mothers, fathers, husbands and wives, who had become separated, some being taken on board the Ravensbourne, others on board the Meteor and the Topaz, which had also arrived at the moment the Duchess of Kent went down, having missed and being unaware of the fate of each other, were to be seen running about in the most frantic manner, making inquiries as to the safety of their relatives. One lady on board the Meteor was in a most frightful condition, as she stated that she had left her two children asleep in the cabin, and was on deck at the moment the vessel struck, and had not seen or been able to glean any tidings of them. It is also stated that at the moment of the collision nearly the whole of the passengers (about seventy in number) were on deck; but it is believed there were some few in the fore cabin, and as there are some still missing, it is feared they may have gone down with the vessel, the belief f being, in consequence of the immense power of the Ravensbourne, that at least twenty feet of the bows of the Duchess of Kent were cut away by the crash. This belief i is justified by the fact that from the moment of the collision to the time the Duchess of Kent entirely sank beneath the > surface of the water was little more than eight or nine o minutes. The fore cabin must have filled immediately. As soon us the consternation created by the catastropholo

had in some measure subsided, the boats of the variousis vessels which had arrived at the spot were stationed in there vicinity of the sunken steamer, with a view to pick upip any bodies which might float out of the wreck. There Ravensbourne and the Meteor, having the rescued passen-ngers on board, proceeded on to the Terracepier at Graves-esend, where the affrighted passengers were landed and musustered, and, as before stated, it is believed that some fewer are missing; but from the confusion which still prevaileded anything like accurate information could not be obtained. .. Incidents of the most exciting character took place. AsAs the Duchess of Kent was rapidly sinking, a gentleman wasas observed rushing up one of the paddle-boxes with a littletle girl in his arms. The Meteor was then approaching to to render aid, and so great was his excitement that in thehe desire to save the child before the Meteor had reachede.

within ten or twelve yards of the sinking ship, he raiseded

her up with the view of throwing her on to the Meteor, butut

at the moment the shricks of the passengers on board thehe

approaching vessel restrained him, and thus the child was as

saved from inevitable destruction.

gian coast.

As soon as the alarm was given Captain Humphreyieve adopted every means to ensure the safety of the passengers is numbering between sixty and seventy. In his efforts he l was assisted by the captain of the Ravensbourne, and thithe captain of the Meteor, a Gravesend boat, which was closiose by at the time the collision took place, and backed he he engines when the danger became apparent. By the unitedted efforts of the crews of the three steamers, and the timelnel use of their boats, all the passengers, with the exceptioitio of one, were got safely on board the Meteor or the Ravencens bourne, Captain Humphreys remaining to the last on boaroar the sinking steamer, with the one exception alluded to, wh wh was an old and decrepid gentleman, who went down witwit the vessel, but rose again immediately to the surface of thi th water and was rescued by one of the boats of the Metcotto The remainder of the passengers were taken on board tid ti Ravensbourne, and landed at Gravesend. There was as this occasion less luggage than usual on board, and it it stated that nearly the whole has been recovered. Captapta Humphreys feels confident that all the passengers we we saved, notwithstanding the short time that elapsed betweever the collision and the sinking of the vessel. It is supposposed by those on board that the fore part of the sunken vessesses must have been cut off. The Raversbourne received red in material injury, and after landing the affrighted passengeinge) at Gravesend proceeded on her passage towards the Bee Bee

An Irish Capitalist .- A gentleman in Newcastle was sas as plied to some time ago by an Irishman in his employmeymes to see if he could assist him in the investment of a hundrindry pounds. "A hundred pounds!" said he; "where ha has you picked up such a sum?" "It's all my wages sinceinced came to work for you, your honour." "But how have you yi lived in the meantime?" "My wife keeps the house, ase, as we save what I earn." "And what does your wife we won at?" "Why, the truth is your honour she goes contents." at?", 'Why, the truth is, your honour, she goes ces con every day with the children and cadges."—Glasgow Cw Cw stitutional. Captain Vivian has addressed a letter to the electoretors

Bodmin, in which he intimates that he will not age age solicit their suffrages—his participation in the proceedified in connected with the recent duel between Mr. Smythe the Colonel Romilly having alienated an essential portion of n of support by which his return had been effected. CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHI CHI

The quarterly meeting of the board of managementmenn this institution, was held on Wednesday, at the offic official Liverpool-street, Henry Tucker, Esq., in the chair.

South Eastern Railway,—Traffic receipts for the whe we ending June 26, 1852, £15,135 1s. 7d. Ditto, June 28, 128, 186 £17,061 6s. 6d. Decrease in 1852, £1,926 4s. 11d. Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Pudsey, Yeadon, Wilsden, Bing-

#### Trades' Intelligence.

The Secretaries of Trades' Unions and other bo bodies associated to protect and advance the interes rests of Labour, will oblige by forwarding reports of of Trades' Meetings, Strikes, and other informatio tion affecting the social position of the Working

N NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

> 259. Tottenham-court-road, London, " fiat justitia,"

or let If it were possible for the working classes, by combining emoment themselves, to raise, or keep up the general rate of traggages it need hardly be said that this would be a thing not to be uniunished, but to be welcomed and rejoiced at." - STUART MILL.

A At a business meeting of the Executive Committee of tif the above Association, on Tuesday, the 29th ult., 33. 3. A. Fleming, Esq., in the chair, Mr. Green gave a conong and interesting report of his recent tour through hehe midland and northern counties. The primary bipbject of Mr. Green's mission was to visit, personally, hehe Trades bodies which unitedly constitute the Nanotional Association, to lay before the members, speciallally convened for the occasion, the exact position of thehe Association, and to take their opinions whether ththe great principle of a National Protective Confedetraration should be maintained or abandoned.

The Executive Committee had determined upon thithis step, in consequence of the secession of several of ththe branches, and of the doubts expressed by some stistill in connexion with the Association, whether, eccensidering the results of the recent prosecutions, and ththe lamentable failure and subsequent abandonment of of the principle of Protective Union, by the Amalga. mmated Ergineers, it was possible for that principle toto be nationally sustained. It may be here necessasary to state that the Committee, with a seven years' pipractical experience of the operations of this Associatition-with a vivid consciousness of the great pecuniarary benefits and enlarged industrial freedom which hahave been obtained directly by its influence, and are ststill enjoyed by many trades now and formerly connnected with it-are deeply impressed with the value a and importance of this principle to the Trades of this cicountry-and are resolved, at whatever personal sacicrifice, to uphold the right of British artisans to c combine, to concert, and to carry out, such meas sures as they deem essential for their general beunefit, and for the protection of their only capital-their Labour. They came to this determinai tion after long and mature deliberation. They noticed. with deep interest, the spread and growing popularity of the idea of national union as the sheet anchor of i industrial liberty. They witnessed the crude attempts recently and still making, in different quarters, to construct new organisations upon the same principle, and knowing the difficulties they have had to contend with and have overcome, they were, and still are, justified in anticipating that many, and perhaps all these attempts, will end in failure and disappointment. Considering themselves, then, the depository of a great public principle, which has been most unscrupulcusly assailed, and which, there is great probability will have again to be defended from similar attacks, they conceive themselves bound by the most powerful considerations of duty and principle, to maintain their position, and to exert themselves for the maintenance of the existing organisation as a nucleus and rallying point for the trades of Great Britain.

It was in futherance of these views, therefore, that Mr. Green's mission was projected; and they feel great pride and pleasure, to find that their opinions and policy have the hearty sympathy and unanimous concurrence of the members of the Association. Without one single exception, or, as we can learn, an individual dissent, it is determined to maintain the National Association.

Its present officers have been also unanimously reelected for the ensuing year. The trades still belonging to the Association have resumed their regular payments, and such as were in arrears have determined to pay them off forthwith, and a considerable pertion of these arrears have been already received. In adition to this very satisfactory position, and as the crowning success to Mr. Green's exertions, an adhesion of five hundred new members have been added to the Association. It is almost superfluous to add, that stimulated by this generous confidence, placed in them by their constituents, the committee will proceed immediately with a vigorous agitation in town and country, and invite the trades to affirm or negative the claims of this movement, and of the great principle of which it is the exponent-National Union—for their support and adoption.

Mr. Green further reported an unsuccessful attempt he had made to obtain a hearing by the Conference of the Boiler Makers of England, recently held in Mauchester. It was known to the Committee that the question of joining the National Association had been long under discussion in the local branches of that numerous body of men, and from their correspendence, and from other sources of imformation, were led to believe that a very strong and general feeling prevailed in favour of a junction with the National Association. The Committee thought it, therefore, their duty to send deputations to their Annual Conference, to give such information and explanations as might be necessary, to enable the delegates to thoroughly understand the principles and objects of the Association. We regret to say that our deputation was refused a hearing, although we must add, by the bare and slender majority of two, out of an aggregate of not less than thirty-two dele-

What may have been the influencing motives of the majority for so unusal and ungracious a proceeding we cannot divine, but we venture respectfully to observe, that if any of these gentlemen hold opinions hostile to the objects and principles of the National Association, it is just possible that those opinions may have been founded upon prejudice, arising from misapprehension or misrepresentation, and that the more liberal and rational course would have been to subject their opinions and projudices to the ordeal of a fair and dispassionate discussion; and in this case such a course seems to us to have been due to the very large minority, and to the members they represented. We feel assured that this mode of cushioning a a question, however temporarily successful, will not succeed, but, in all probability, cause it to be more closely and generally inquired into.

Mr. Winters has been appointed to proceed immediately upon a propagandist tour to Newcastle. Sunderland, Shields, &c., and he will take an early opportunity of announcing, by advertisement, where he may be communicated with by the Trades of that locality. W. PEEL, Secretary. June 30th 1852.

BRADFORD.—IMPORTANT MEETING OF

WOOLCOMBERS.

The most business like and important meeting of this body which has been held for some years took place of Monday last. The assemblage first took place in Broom, fields, and afterwards, for the better transaction of business, adjourned to the large room of the "Old House at Home," which was densely grounded which was densely crowded.

Mr. R. WHITTAKER was unanimously called to the chairand addressed the meeting on the important business they had met to discuss. He trusted that they would conduct the proceedings in an orderly manner; and, after explainch had been taken, informed ing the preliminary steps which them that other well-known parties had propositions to make which would bring the business more prominently before

Mr. G. Whire addressed the meeting at considerable length. He said that the condition of the Woolcombers of Bradford was such that it became imperatively necessary to adopt measures to rescue themselves from its degrading effects. They had met to try a final experiment, not, as in former days, to propose a strike, but to adopt measures to raise themselves from the position into which the much vaunted "Commercial system" had placed them. It entirely depended on their conduct that day whether that meeting would prove useful or orthorwise, as an entirely new course of proceeding was about to be proposed to them. In former days, when grievances existed, they had recourse to strikes; now, however, that system was utterly useless. They were told that their labour was superseded by machinery, and yet the men who made the statement had, of late years, encouraged an overwhelming influx of hands to the trade, thus laying the sure foundation of a frightful amount of pauperism. It therefore became a question for the ratepayers at large, whether they also were not interested in the matter? He would not dwell on the question, whether the matter: He would not dwell on the question, whether the present low state of wages was caused by improved machiners, but come at once to the conclusion, that their labour either was required, or it was not. In order to asses tain this he would advise the election of a Judicious Committee, whose breigness that I have the committee. Committee, whose business should be to procure an interview with the manufacturers on the subject. It was a

hand as there was ten years ago, but, as the trade had greatly increased, it was used as an assistant to machinecombed work, and, as far as he was concerned, he was for giving it up wholly to the machines, rather than be mocked by the present apology for wages. (Logd cheers.) If the manufacturers maintained that their machines were capable of doing their work, let them (the workmen) then demand the means to emigrate to Australia, where their labour was required, and let them appeal to the manufac-

turers, merchants, and rate-payers, to assist them. Above all things it was necessary that they should elect a good Business Committee to carry out their object. He adverted to various other topics connected with the welfare of the trade, and proposed the following address to the adoption of the meeting:-The FINAL APPEAL.

The woolcombers of Bradford and its vicinity having been at length reduced to the lowest point of endurance, by causes over which they have no seen that they have no seen the seen that they have no seen they are the are they are the are they are they are they are they are they are they are the are they are they are they are they are they are they are the are they are the are the are the are they are the ar

which they have no control, are necessitated to make a final effort to deliver themselves from the state of semi-pauperism to which they are subjected. They feel that the present is the most fitting time to lay their condition before the public, in order that a remedy may be devised so as to produce a timely check to the flood of may be devised, so as to produce a timely check to the flood of pauperism which must inevitably befal this town. It therefore behaves us coaled a single flower to be the floor. pauperism which must inevitably befal this town. It therefore behaves us, as the primary sufferers, to look the evil fairly in the face. At the same time we feel that the rate-payers at large have a deep interest in the satisfactory arrangement of this lamentable state of things, as they will have to suffer in a secondary degree, through payment of increased poor rates. We do not desire to blink the question. Either our services are requisite, or they are not. If question. 'Either our services are requisite, or they are not. If they are, we ought to be remunerated. If they are not, and that machinery is capable of performing our work—better and cheaper—then may we say with the immortal Shakespeare

'Othello's occupation's gone;'
and, in that case, have a fair claim on the resources which exist for the transfer of the 'surplus labour' of the country to other scenes of active industry, rather than regetate in degrading poverty, and become a burthen to the public in the prime of our

That the worsted trade is, at present, in a fair, and even prosperous condition, few will deny. That the trade has increased of late years to an enormous extent, is beyond question—as proved by the number of leave and princely properly to the property of leave and princely properly to the property of leave and princely properly to the property of leave and princely property to the property of leave and th years to an enormous extent, is beyond question—as proved by the number of large mills and princely warehouses lately erected. Reasoning by analogy, we ought to suppose that this sunshine of prosperity ought to have shed a few of its rays on those who, by themselves and families forming the chief portion of the population, have been the foundation and mainstay of this prosperity. But the reverse is the case, as our wages have declined in proportion to the increased demand for worsted goods, and now we are told to depart, by those who have grown wealthy by our labour.

We are told that this state of things results from improved machinery, which performs our work better and cheaper. We deny it! We deny that any machinery yet invented is capable of doing

chinery, which performs our work better and cheaper. We deny it! We deny that any machinery yet invented is capable of doing our work. Ask the overlookers in the various mills, where both so the solution of the machines is a wretched apology for our work, and that they are compelled to mix our work with it in order to give it the necessary draft and tension, the yarn being afterwards foisted on the public as the genuine article produced by hand labour. That they make an invintion, we admit, in the same manner as the 'shoddy' make an imitation, we admit, in the same manner as the 'shoddy' men grind up old rags, and make them into a resemblance of cloth, but there the similitude ends. The markets are inundated with such flimsy goods, made from cotton warps and machine weft, so that a purchaser has a difficulty in finding the substantial worsted cloth of former days. There are still a few manufacturers in this town and reighbourhood who have abstained from meddling with the spurious system, and find their reward in a constant, steady, and regular demand. Still, it the spurious goods 'take the market,' as they may do for a time, it will not do for thousands of meu to drag out a miserable existence whilst waiting

for a revulsion Our course is clear. If the mass of us are not required, then we appeal to the justice of the manufacturers and merchants to enable the able-bodied to emigrate. We ask neither pity nor cold compassion; we require justice. Surely, if our trade is superseded, we have as strong a claim, even on the government, as the peasantry of the 'Highlands and Islands of Scotland.'

We therefore call upon the ratepayers of Bradford to render us their support and co-operation in endeavouring, at this auspicious time, to remove the main source of pauperism from the town.

The address was seconded by Mr. C. Thorn, and unani-Mr. P. DILLON, an old and active member of the body, then read a lengthy and eloquent address to the Woolcombers, in which their past sufferings and present duties

were pointed out in a clear and comprehensive manner. This address was also agreed to. Mr. T. Spure, former treasurer of the Woolcombers, next addressed the meeting on the necessity of union and good

Mr. J. Smith proposed that a committee of twenty-five be appointed to carry out the object of Mr. White's address. Mr. White proposed a committee of nine. It was ultimately agreed, in order to preserve unanimity, that the committee should consist of fifteen persons. Twenty four

persons were then nominated, out of which the following were elected :--John Smith, Patrick Dillon, George White, Matthew Browett, Maurice Moloney, Samuel Kelly, James Thomas, John Parrott, James Richards, John Clayton, William Stort, Joseph Nevin, John Raynard, Barnaby Holland,

Thomas Leman. Mr. J. EMMETT was then elected treasurer, the remaining offices being left to the discretion of the committee.

It was then resolved, on the motion of Mr. J. SMITH-That the committee shall not meet at a public house.' A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman; and thus concluded one of the most orderly and best conducted meetings held by this trade for many years; the most kindly feeling prevailed throughout.

The Committee met at seven o'clock in the evening at Wilson's Temperance Hotel, Southgate, When Mr. Patrick Dillon was elected Financial Secretary; Mr. John Smith, Corresponding Secretary; and Mr. Stott, President. After the transaction of some preliminary business, the following were elected by ballot as a select committee:-George White, Patrick Dillen, Matthew Wade Browett, Thomas Leman, Barnaby Holland, James Thomas, William Stott. The Committee then resolved to meet each evening from eight to ten o'clock, when all parties requiring cards of membership, or having other business to transact, are re-

CONDITION OF THE FRAMEWORK KNITTERS

quested to attend.

The miserable condition of the Framework Knitters of Hinckley was well known many years since in almost all parts of England. The privations they have endured, and the patience they have displayed in their sufferings, have excited the wonder and admiration of many of the higher classes in the surrounding districts. About eight years ago a Mr. Muggridge, Government Commissioner, came to inquire into the condition of the Framework Knitters, when it was stated by the manufacturers that "the average earnines of the Framework Kultters was from 5s 61, per week."

This statement included the wages of men, women, and minors. The relieving officer, while giving his evidence before the Commissioner, shed tears in abundance. And one working man declared, "the only animal food he had been able to get for several weeks was a sheep's paunch." The Commissioner was astonished at their sufferings, and admired their patience. The working men looked anxiously to parliament for assistance, but they were doomed to disappointment. The representatives of wealth refused to legislate for the wealth producers.

No class of workmen in the country has tried to keep up wages more than the Framework Knitters of Hinckley. Trades' Unions have been numerous, and strike has followed strike in quick succession, yet wages are lower now than they have ever been. I do not say that Trades' Unions have not been of service. They have sometimes enabled the workmen to prevent a reduction, at other t mes they have been able to obtain an advance of wages; but, whenever a panic took place they found themselves slaves, doomed to suffer a thousand privations, and unable to resist the will of the most petty tyrant.

A few years ago arose the system of making two, three, and four hose at once. These formed what is called the straight hose branch. This sort of goods were sold cheip; the demand for them increased, wages rose, and for a time all went on well. The working men began to think the reign of prosperity would never cease. But the reign of prosperity has ceased, the hopes of the workmen have fled, and that branch which, but three years ago, was the most important in the town, is fast sinking into insignificance. At the present time the earnings of those employed in the straight down hose branch, making two. three, and four at once, manage from 6s. to 8s. per week. Those who are engaged in the wrought hose branch (making one at a time), earn from 5s. to 7s. per week. I know men in Hinckley-hard working men toowho cannot earn more than 5s. per week.

And this is the condition of working men in Great Britain, whose "glory" is spoken of in every clime! The misery of the producers of wealth, the poverty of the producers of riches, the privations endured by those on whose exertions not only the greatness and glory, but the very existence of society depends. They must work, suffer, and die, uncared for. Oh, Englishmen! let us cease to talk of the glory of Britain, of her wealth and power, and think more of the sufferings of her wealthy creatures. Let us become truth seekers and truth-tellers. Let us acknowledge our slavery, and learn the means by which we can redeem ourselves therefrom, and raise ourselves to that nosition in society, which, as the producers of all wealth, we ought to occupy. Hinckley, June 28th.

The "bayonet" tells us that it was first made at Bayonne; "cambrics" that they came from Cambray; "da mask" from Damascus; "arras" from the city of the same name; "cordwain" from Cordova; "currants" from Corinth; the "guinea" that it was originally coined out of gold brought from the African coast so called. Such, indeed, is the manufacturing progress of England that we now send our calicoes and musling to India and the East. yet the words give standing witness that we once imported them from thence; for, "calico" is from Calcut, and "muslin" from Mossul, a city in Asiatic Turkey.

ANECDOTE OF CURRAN,—During one of the circuits, Cur-

ran was dining with a brother advocate at a small inn kept by a respectable woman, who, to the well ordering of her establishment, added a reputation for that species of apt and keen reply which sometimes supplies the place of wit. The dinner had been served, the wine was pronounced excellent, and it was pronounced that the hostess should be summoned to receive their compliments on her good fare. The Christian name of this purveyor was Honora, a name of common occurrence in Ireland, which is generally abbreviated to Honor. Her attendance was prompt, and Curran, after a brief eulogium on the dinner, but especially the wone, filled a humper, and handing it, proposed as a toast, "Honor and Honesty." His auditor took the glass, and with a peculiarly arch smile, said, "Our absent friends," and having drunk off her amended toast, she curtseyed and

withdrew—From Notes and Queries,
SLEEFING PREACHERS.—We are informed that in the neighbourhood of Konigsberg, in Prussia, a company of strollers of both sexes have lately been making gain by delivering sermons in sleep The police have however interfered, and brought these personares well-known fact, that as much wool was now combed by FATAL RIOT IN STOCKPORT.

ONE MAN KILLED AND SIXTY WOUNDED.
THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

Sunday last was the anniversary of the usual procession of all the Roman Catholic scholars connected with the three chapels in Stockport. The recent royal proclamation against Roman Catholic processions was much discussed, and the Irish Orangemen and other Protestants, English and Irish, contended that the procession ought not to be

The procession, however, did take place on Sunday afternoon, and, on the whole, passed off quietly. It started about two o'clock from the Catholic chapel at Edgeley, which is a suburb of the town near the railway station, and proceeded down Edward-street, across the Waterloo-road, down Churchgate and Park-street, through Warren-street, up Heaten-lane, up the Wellington-road, South, and so returning again to the Roman Catholic chapel, Edgeley. The procession was headed by the priests, and a number of Irish laboures walking six a-breast; then came the numerous boys and girls in the Sunday and day schools. There were no banners in the procession; the priests did not wear canonical vestments, but appeared in ordinary attire; even the girls' handkerchiefs or vests, which they usually wore on these occasions, were laid aside; and they only wore white frocks, and little crosses suspended round the neck by ribbons. The only badges or symbols that might be supposed to contravene the proclamation were a ball and cross, and a gilt dove. As we have said, the procession passed along its course, without the slightest disturbance, beyond occasional groans and hisses from zealous Protestants, and they finally dispersed without any breach of the peace of which we have heard.

In the course of Monday evening, one of the police-officers reported at the police-office, that a number of English and Irish were fighting; but as this was by no means an unusual occurrence in Stockport, it was regarded as a mere drunken row, and by no means supposed to be of a more serious or riotous character. The numbers, however, of the combatants rapidly increased, and this affray taking place in the Hillgate, one of the principal thoroughfares, information of its continuance and increase was despatched to the police-office, and Mr. Sadler, who had previously sent two or three officers, proceeded to the spot himself at the head of a body of firemen; but on reaching the place they found the mob dispersed and everything apparently quiet. Luring the remainder of the evening, and throughout the night, all continued tranquil; there was no renewal of the disturbance in any part of the borough.

During the whole of Tuesday everything remained tran

quil; but the Rev. Mr. Forster, priest of St. Michael's Roman Catholic chapel, in the Pa k, called on Mr. Sadler,

and stated that there appeared to be considerable angry

feeling on the part of the Irish Catholics, and that he was apprehensive that they would assemble in the evening in considerable numbers in the locality commonly known in Stockport as Bomber's Brow (or Garnett-street.) Under these circumstances Mr. Sadler proceeded to take such precautions as he thought advisable. He sent three or four of his officers into the Hillgate, to observe whether there were any signs of assembling; and about a quarter before eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, one of these officers,

named John Leigh, sent a verbal message to the police-office, by Mr. Charles Brown, agent, &c., to the effect that all was perfectly quiet, and that there were no indications of any unusual assembling. Mr. Sadler contented himself with sending a few more officers to the locality, and within a quarter of an hour after receiving the former message, he received information at the police-office (which is within the Court-house, Vernon-street) that very suddenly considerable numbers English and Irish had simultaneously made t'eir appearance in Hillgate, and had commenced fighting with sticks and other weapons. Which party commenced the fray Mr. Sadler was unable, either then or subsequently, to ascertain. He immediately got together some assistant constables, and was proceeding with them to the spot, when information reached him that the rioters had been driven back by the police and others from Hillgate, and that a considerable number of Irish had gone in the direction of High-street, which leads to a neighbourhood principally inhabited by them, and known as Rock Row, Petty Carr, Carr Green, &c. On learning this, Mr. Sadler, at the head of his small staff of assistant constables. proceeded along Underbank, down Chestergate, and so to Rock Row, which he entered from the bottom, and saw a people collected at the upper end of the row (which, with only one or two exceptions, is inhabited whol'y by Irish,) and extending into a field adjoining St. Peter's Church. They appeared to be in conflict, and as he was proceeding towards them with his men they were met by a considerable body of Irish, who assailed the police with stones, brickbats, and other missiles, while various

slates, bricks, &c., on the police. However, the small force under Mr. Sadler's command, succeeded in driving back and dispersing their assailants, many of: whom rushed into the houses; some of them being captured and convoyed to the police office; and ultimately, comparative quiet and peace being restored Mr. Sadler sent for the mayor and magistrates, who called out the military. Then the magistrates, with the police, a number of special constables (just before sworn in for the occasion by the magistrates), and the troops proceeded down Chestergate to Rock Row, and Petty Carr. There they found a considerable assemblage, and the riot act was immediately read; on which, aided by the efforts of the police and special constables, the mob speedily dispersed, They then proceeded to Edgeley, where they found the

sorts of projectiles were cast from the houses, and even

women were seen upon the roofs of the cottages hurling

chapel and the residence, piled it in the road and set fire to it. While the authorities were there, a messenger arrived with the information that the mob had proceeded to St. Michael's Roman Catholic Chapel, in the Park (near the Court-house), had broken the windows, and were destroying the furniture, &c. The civil and inilitary authorities and forces proceeded thither with all speed, and on their arrival found that the furniture had been dragged out, broken up, and some of it set fire to; and that some of the rioters had attempted to force open a large iron safe, supposed to contain several articles of silver used in the services of the chapel. With the aid of the police. quiet was speedily restored, and a considerable number of men and youths, who were known to have taken part in some of these riotous proceedings, were apprehended and

large Catholic chapel completely sacked and gutted, and

the priest's house pretty nearly in the same condition. The

rioters here had brought the furniture, &c., out of the

conveyed to the Court-house. Many of these were severely wounded, and from four o'clock in the morning till moon. four medical men were more or less engaged in dressing their wounds and hurts. Great confusion prevails, both as to the order of events. and the time of any particular attack; but we believe the following to have been the order in which the events occurred. After the police had dispersed the mob in the Hillgate, the Irish, in a tolerably compact body, retreated towards Rock Row, the lower end of which opens upon St. Peter's square. At the corner of Rock Row and the square stands a large house, the residence of Mr. Graham, surgeon, who, we believe, has in so ne way incurred the batred of the Roman Catho lies. They assailed this house with volleys of stones and brickbats, smashed most of the lower windows, and the servant man received a severe wound in the forehead from a stone. In this attack, the next house belonging to Mr. White's factory also suffered considerable injury in the lower windows. The mob then turned their attack upon

the Sunday school connected with St. James's Church, which stands opposite to Mr. Graham's house, on the other side of the square, and they had broken some of the windows in the building, when they were overtaken by the English, who attacked and drove them up Rock Row, and then seemed to have proceeded in retaliation to Edgeley, gutted the Roman Catholic chapel and priest's house there, and thence to St. Michael's Catholic chapel in the Park, which they also sacked, as already stated. Here the more serious outrages to property seem to have been stayed; but fights between small bodies of both factions continued for some hours afterwards. In these fights one life has been taken, and it is not improbable that other very serious injuries may terminate fatally. Between eleven and twelve o'clock, a party of police succeeded in capturing a stout athletic young Irishman, whose name is said to be Darby Searle, about twenty-four or twenty-

five years of age, who was said to have wounded three or four men with a pitchfork. When apprehended, however, he had received a severe fracture of the skull and other injuries, and as he was evidently dying he was removed from the other prisoners and placed in a room below the Court-house, where he expired about a quarter before two

o'clock on Wednesday morning.
It was after midnight before the disturbance was quelled. St. Peter's Protestant School does not appear to have suffered much, but a good many squares of glass have been smashed; and so there have in Mr. Graham's house. But the houses of the Irish Catholics, in Rock Row, are a wreck. There is an alchouse, occupied by a man named Robert Reynolds, opposite Rock Row; and we are told there were eight men in this place when the riot commenced and the rioters broke in the windows with bricks, smashed the furniture to atoms, and actually attempted to set the house on fire. The inmates escaped in the utmost trepi-dation, one of them, a youth, leaping from a back window twenty feet high. The rioters next took the houses in Rock Row. The first was occupied by a man named Shaughnessy, and the windows, and frames and doors, are entirely gone, and there is not an article of furniture left. The second house was occupied by the deceased, Darby Scarle. The neighbours say he was in the Louse when the riot commenced, and that after breaking his windows they attacked and forced open the door; that he resisted them, but was dragged out, overpowered, and received the fatal blow which killed him. The house is completely gutted; windows, doors, furniture-everything was destroyed. The third house is Wm. Riley's, and this has been completely gutted. The rioters could not break open one door, but it is marked in dezens of places with the indentations of a hammer head. The fourth house is that of Timothy Finnigan. The window shutter was fastened, and the mob could not get it open, but they forced an entrance into the house, and broke and threw away the furniture, together with two trunks of clothing. The beds of all the houses entered were torn to pieces, and the straw, chaff, and shavings with which they were chiefly stuffed, blowing about the streets on Wednesday in clouds. The fifth house is that of Michael Tully, a widower, with two sons and two daughters. The rioters smashed the furniture of this house to atoms, including a clock and some chairs and tables of

a better kind than were possessed by most of his neigh-

bours. These houses are the property of Mr. Walter.

apothecary, Bridge-street, Stockport. The neighbours say the breaking of windows and furniture commenced about

nine o'clock at night, but that there had been a disturbance

in the street at seven. Descending further down the street than this row of houses (which is near to St. Peter's Church Sunday School), is a row of houses three stories high in front and two behind—the houses being built with their backs to the hill-side. The first is John O'Donoghue's. The entrance to the back is a confined court called Jacob's Ladder-yard, and by getting on a wall in this yard the mob 811Cceeded in removing a quantity of bricks, and entered an upper room of O'Donoghue's house, in which a Mrs. Ann Bradley was lying, having only a week before been confined of a child. D sregarding the poor woman's weak and sick condition, the ruffians broke and destroyed everything in the house. They even destroyed the roof over her head, allowing the debris to fall upon her. The husband seized one of his children, and escaped from one of the windows. The furniture was destroyed and the house gutted. The poor woman Bradley has been removed to a wretched colchole, the only inhabitable part of the building. The next house, that of Thomas Dugan, shared a like fate It is a lodging-house, and the owner says five of eight beds were engaged, and amongst the men in them were Michael Burke, Barny Kelly, and another, only known by the name of John, with an old man on tramp. He says all these parties were pulled out of bed, and beaten, and are now among the prisoners in the hands of the police. Every article of furniture in the house is destroyed, as well as the windows. A house in Jacob's Ladder-yard was occupied by a hawker named John Tracy. He and his wife, with four children. were in the house when it was attacked, but escaped, Tracy ran into a neighbour's house, and was secreted in a coal cellar, while the rioters were hunting for him. His furniture and every valuable he had were destroyed by the mob. The furniture and windows of a house occupied by a widow, named Tracy, and her married daughter and two children, were also destroyed. A man named King also had his house entered, and his furniture, and a quantity of mats which he had for sale, were entirely destroyed. All these houses, and those of the neighbourhood generally, are

It was whilst demolishing the windows and furniture of these houses that the signal was given by one of the leaders of the mob—" To the Catholic chapels!" Immediately a considerable portion of the mob rushed off to Edgeley Chapel, half a mile distant, and forcing an entrance they broke the altars, and carried out the furniture and news. and heaped them in a pile before the house of the priest, who lives close by, the Rev. Randolph Frith. The mob completely destroyed everything in the chapel, and then attacked Mr. Frith's house. They carried the furniture of his house out of doors, and heaping it on that of the chapel, lighted it for a bonfire. It is said there could not have been less than 2,000 persons engaged in this disgraceful outrage, and they were only interrupted in their work of burning and destroying when the magistrates and the civil and military force arrived, by whom, however, they were readily dispersed. An organ, worth £400, was broken to atoms, and the chapel and minister's house were reduced to a

occupied by Irish Roman Catholics, of the labouring

wreck-there is nothing left but the bare walls. The Catholic chapel of St. Michael, in the Park, Stockport, was attacked a little before eleven o'clock at night. The mob first assailed it from the back, which is in Nelsonstreet, by breaking and destroying the large east window over the altar. The rioters soon afterwards went round to the doors in King street and Princes street, and, having demolished these and all the windows, entered the chape itself. Here they destroyed everything. The altars, with candlesticks, images of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, St. Patrick, St. Peter, and St. Joseph, were broken to atoms, The pews were torn up from the floor and broken into mere strips of wood and cast out of doors. There is a large gallery at the west end, and the pews and gallery were torn up from this, and nothing but the floor remains. The organ was broken to fragments. No pen can describe such a wreck of property. The magistracy, headed by the mayor and the civil force, and escorted by the military, arrived here and dispersed the mob about a quarter to twelve o'clock. Whilst the mob were attacking the chapel, a party of them went up to the house of the Rev. Robert Foster, M.A., the priest, and were meditating an attack, when Mr. Higginbottam, a neighbour of Mr. Foster's, appealed to them to spare it, on the ground that it would not be Mr. Foster's property they would be destroying. Whilst he was remonstrating with them the civil and military force came up, and the house was saved.

The Stockport Court-house presented an extraordinary scene on Wednesday morning. During the night it had been converted into a prison hospital, and at one end were penned up about 108 ruffianly looking fellows, upwards of sixty of whom were suffering from wounds received in the riot or in their encounters with the police when taken into custody. One with a dislocated shoulder was yelling under the manipulation of a surgeon, and another was skrieking under the pain of handling a dislocated ankle; others were writhing, moaning, and bleeding; and as the surgeons moved to and fro amongst them dressing their wounds the place presented a singular picture. The man who had been killed was in the cellar underneath the Court.

One hundred and fourteen persons have been approhended. Nearly all those who were identified were proved to have thrown stones, either into houses or out of

The whole of those who were identified were remanded till Friday.

NEWS FROM THE "DIGGINGS."

We extract the following graphic account of Barker's Creek "Diggings" from a leiter in the "Hobart Town

Barker's Creek, Mount Alexander, February 7, 1852. My dear Mr. —, Having a few minutes' leisure, I will, as far as possible, give you the news of this wonderful, but miserable place. In the first place I have been here for two months, I have worked like a 'brick,' and my share of the gold in that period comes to little above half an ounce, which will convince you that 'it is not all gold that glitters.' My party have sunk eight holes and the result is 'nil.' I perceive that hundreds are leaving Van Diemen's Land for this place, but if they knew as much as I do they would rather die than live here. . . . All the people about me. and in fact all the diggers, have been and are suffering from dysentery and bad eyes; I am one of the few who has escaped. The offal from the numerous butchers' establishments being exposed to the sun for a few days emits a most delightful odour, and is, in my opinion, the principal cause of so much sickness. as well as cating the meat before it is cold, but if you do not it will walk into the bush to graze.

. . . I am sick of this place, I am off to Ballarat on Monday. in some of the places I have been at work others have been getting gold in large quantities, whilst I could not get a speck. I bought a hole for 30s., and whilst I went to get the money another person gave £2 for it and got 71bs, weight of gold out of it, which disgusted me; I can assure you there is a vast difference between handling pick and a quill, it is only fit work for stonemasons and brick I have heard of two men who have been fortunate, one got a piece ilbs. weight, and the other (as it is reported) 27lbs. weight in a lump. . . Boots are from £1 to £1 5s. per pair; maize, 13s. per bushel; and oats £1. After being liere a month or two, a person will be able to appreciate the comforts of Van Die-men's Land. I would not live in Port Phillip if I could own it all the flies, heat, and dust would soon make a person accustomed to Van Diemen's Land climate a fit object for the Merri Greek establishment (mad-house). I often catch black fish of a night after we knock off work, but they are geiting scarce. You cannot have a bathe, as the creeks have too many leeches in them.

Gold digging will be far less remunerative during the hot weather than in the wet season. A great deal of time must be lost in prospecting, and consequent expense will follow, colds, sickness and dysentery prevails; blight is very prevalent: hundreds may be seen with their eyes bunged up, as though they had been engaged in a boxing match; myriads of flies tease you, thousands of musquitoes sting you, and clouds of dust choke you, the sun frizzles, and the hot winds bake you. It is drink, drink, from morn to night, and there is no appeasing one's thirst. Sleep is the only solace left, and the morn finds you in a perspiration preparatory to another day cooking. I would advise parties to remain at home for the present. Occupation in town is far preferable at this season to gold digging, and those who will attempt digging, back their health against wealth. Ballarat is deserted now, but I prophesy that the approaching winter will see it occupied again with a teeming population, the whole of the ranges round that favoured spot must and will be worked, and I feel confident that they will be worked profitably. The yield here is very uncertain, and many of the statements of quantities are mere fables, but many are doing well. This evening there have been several more departures, our community is thinning fast, and many are returning to town -Geelong Advertiser. HANGING ROCK DIGGINGS.

FRIAR'S CREEK 'DIGGINGS.

We are happy to learn, from a gentleman just come down from Murrurundi, that the accounts from the Hanging Rock continued highly favourable. This gentleman had seen several small samples of the gold brought back by prospecters, and from one young man he bought, for £5 12 oz. of gold, obtained by the young man and a companion with tin dishes in three days. From this young man, just come over from the Turon, and from other parties well known to him, some of whom had been at the Turon, our informant learnt that the prospecters at the Hanging Rock, both on the creek and on the ridge of the bank, had every reason to be satisfied with their success. In fact, so satisfied were all the parties who had been there, that they only returned to obtain cradies and other tools to set to digging in good carnest. According to their belief, from 150 to 200 persons were on the ground, mostly prospecting about with tin dishes, &c. Great numbers of cradles, &c., were being made in Murrurundi and the other townships about there, and numbers of persons were on their way to the Hanging Rock .- Maitland Mercury. THE AUSTRALIAN EL DORADO. A poor man in Southampton has a daughter married in Australia

Her husband is a foreman to a tobacco manufactory situated on the river Paterson. The owner of which is a person named Boyle. The daughter has just written home to lier father a letter dated in February last. She states that as soon as the gold discoveries were made, Mr. Boyle was obliged to raise the wages of all the men working on his establishment, and that he allows a few at a time to go to the gold diggings to try their fortune, when they return, after a limited period, to give others a chance By these means he has been enabled to keep sufficient men to carry on his husiness. The diggings are shout thint, wiles from where By these means he has been enabled to keep sufficient men to carry on his business. The diggings are about thirty miles from where she resides. She speaks of a youth of her acquaintance about seventeen years of age, who for some time by hard work got an ounce of gold a week; that he afterwards made use of a cradle, and washed out about three ounces of gold a week. A party she knew had met with very bad luck, and thry were about to leave the diggings. They were persuaded to give another trial, when they fell in gings. They were persuaded to give another trial, when they fell in with a spot that was exceedingly rich in gold, and they are now doing remarkably well. The writer of the letter in question has been in Australia about eight years. She states that the climate is much like England, and she is desirous that her father and all her relations should come out and join her. Her greatest grief is that, out of the numerous letters she knows must have been recently sent from England to her, she has never got one.

## EXPLOSION IN COAL MINES.

The report of the Committee on Coal Mines has been printed. Additional inspectors are recommended to be appointed, and it is suggested that a central board should be instituted, having power to enforce penalties in cases of neglect, and to enforce justice to the families of the victims who are now often unable to obtain redress.

MILLINERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION .- The fourth annua meeting of this institution was held at Willie's Rooms on Tuesday evening, and was very numerously attendedmore than nineteen twentieths of the persons present being Public Amusements.

The first appearance of M. Jullier, with his unrivalled band, and a répertoire well stored with novelties, attracted an unusually large audience to the gardens on Monday evening. Indeed, so anxious were the public to witness the first flourish of the baton that they begun to crowd in at an early hour. Notwithstanding the uncertainty of the weather everything went off most satisfactorily, and with every augury of a prosperous season. Not the least attractive of Miss Cital M. Jullien's novelties are the vocal talents of Miss Cicely Nott, and the instrumental performances of the famous

OLYMPIC.

On Monday night, Mr. Farren re-opened the Olympic On Monday night, his. Parren resopence the Olympic Theatre "for the summer season;" and the start was accomplished, auspiciously, with a bill of four pieces, two of complished, auspiciously, with a bill of further time." which came under the attracting head of "first time," An "entirely new and original drama," entitled "The Bag of Gold," led the way. The following is the plot of the piece: Mr. Mortimer (Mr. W. Farren), a village surgeon, without patients and sans a guinea, goes out one evening and finds a bag of five hundred pounds. He keeps the money and his a ong of five numerica pounds. The neeps and money and ma secret. But, being of a maudlinly moral disposition, he regrets the exercise of his right of jetsam and flotsam, not with stand. ing that he hears nothing of anyone having lost the money; and his supererogatory remorse changes bis own character and breaks his wife's heart. His new and flourishing circum. stances cause curiosity; and one Clark (Mr. Hoskins) who had lost £500 in Mortimer's neighbourhood, the sum being the product of a murder and a burglary, comes to the conclusion that Mortimer was the finder of it. He hints his suspicions, and the demeanour of Mortimer reveals the truth. Clark and Mortimer are old enemies, and Mortimer refusing a compromise, consisting in a disgorgement of the money, Clark resolves to charge him with his (Clark's) crime. While Clark is raising the village there is a convenient appearance of the widow of the man murdered by Clark, this widow, with her children, having been bene. volently befriended since their misfortune by Mortimer; and, as she new explains that a bag of gold was among the property plundered from her husband, Mortimer unaccountably confounded, rushes from the stage, and returns with £500, and two years' interest carefully laid aside for the problematical owner, and this is handed over to the widow, the aet, according to the doubtful moral, fully atoning for the first fault. When Clark, with a mob after him, returns, he is recognised by the widow as the murderer, and the curtain falls upon the retributive justice. Mingled with the denouement is the unnecessary apparition of Thornton (Mr. Diddier), the brother of the widow, and who turns out to be the man in whose behalf Mortimer had incurred Clark's hate. The "Bag of Gold" has been quite successful; and, indeed, there is in it much to please. For instance, the pretty domestic scenes between Mortimer and

his wife (Mrs. Walter Lacy), and the by-plot of a hen-pecked innkeeper, in which Mr. G. Cooke was excellent. Mr. Shalders' love-sick oastler was also very good. The new farce was the second novelty, and was much applauded. Camberwell is afflicted with the competitive love of a butcher's assistant and a baker's porter. To get rid of them she enters into a plot, through the agency of the ordinary farce-maid, to punish them. A rendezvous in her father's garden is made with both for the same time, They both appear punctually, hit against one another in the dark, in the recognised way; and as the father wakes and hurries out to assault the supposed housebreakers, one lover falls into a cucumber frame and the other down a well :- the tableau being intensified by the combatire father being caught in a man-trap cunningly prepared by himself. At the proper moment the daughter and maid rise to explain; and one of the swains transfers his affections on the spot from the mistress to the confidence. The curtain falls amid roars of laughter. The acting of Compton, Shalders, and G. Cooke did justice to the work of the clever author (Mr. Talfourd.)

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, Among the many public amusements of the metropolis

there is no one more deserving the public support than the Polytechnic Institution. There instruction is blended with amusement, while all is of a character elevating and ennobling. The lovers of " sweet sounds" will have the gratification of music, and the scientific will have ample food for their larger intellect in the many interesting me &c., which the institution contains.

The new gas, which formed the subject of the chemical lecture the night we were present, is something more than usually interesting. It is proposed by this gas, which has been patented, entirely to do away with coal as fuel. The gas is procured from the chemical decomposition of water, and therefore called water gas. It would cause no smoke or dust, so that was it universally used, we would again have in our large towns a purer, and therefore a healthier atmosphere. The gas is conducted into the grate by means of a pipe, with several jets opening into the bottom of the grate, above which is placed the "material." This material consists of pieces of fire-brick wrapped in thin sheets of any metal-the lecturer recommends platinum fire, as being indestructable, though somewhat dear in the first instance. The gas fire may be regulated or extinguished a pleasure without any trouble or inconvenience, a very important consideration in our changeable climate. The gas would also be much less costly than coal. But we beg our readers to judge for themselves of the merits of this new invention by paying a visit to the Polytechnic, where they will see the fire, and hear explained all the operata in connexion with it.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.—On Saturday the London Yacht Club held out as the prize for their second race this season a purse containing forty covereigns, to be sailed for from Erith round a boat moored off Southend and back to Erith again. The morning of Saturday-as seems this year to be the rule whenever racing is concerned-broke very gloomily, and was ushered in by a cloudy sky, and a steady unwearing rain, which continued till about half-past nine. Hope must have been sorely tried that morning, and in many breasts found wanting, for at a quarter-past nine, the appointed time of leaving London-bridge, the company was very small; but, as the Meteor steamer remained till ten, when the weather had assumed a less hostile appearance, 2 few more stragglers were added, and as she called at Black; wall, by which time the sun was out, more dropped in, and formed altogether a pretty good gathering. Arrived at Erith, the candidates for the golden prize were found lying at their moorings, and drawn up in the following order, beginning from the north bank of the river :-

Tons. Mr. G. E. Browne. Mr. S. Lane. Phantom Zuleika Mr. Morris King. Mr. R. Bell. Mr. T. Eveleigh. roqeidW 19 15 Vampire

Mr. C. Wheeler. All being ready, the signal-gun for starting was fired at fire minutes to twelve o'clock, and they all went about in excellent order and very skilfully. At starting the Secret was last, but afterwards rallied, and took the lead. There were one or two threatenings of rain, but it passed over, and the race was won in a bright sunshine by the Secret. The second boat was allowed £10 to defray expenses, which was gained by the Zuleika, and which the Phantom lost by a minute; and the Vampire and the Mouse were within the same time as fifth and sixth; so that the race throughout was very interesting, and well contested.

# STATISTICS OF THE WEEK.

THE MAIL PACKET SERVICE.—It appears from a return printed on Monday, that seven vessels were employed in the mail packet service between Holyhead and Kingstown from the 1st of July, 1849, to the 30th of April, 1850. In that period £10,431 6s. was paid to commanders, officere, engineers, firemen, seamen, stewards, &c., employed in the service, and the cost of coals (including expenses of shipping the same), oil, tallow, and all articles supplied for the use of the packets, £14,806 2s. 4d.; the cost of repairs, materials, &c., £9,270 3s. 6d., and the expense connected with the agency, boatmen, and all shore expenses at Holyhead and Kingstown, £2,642 3s. 11d.

Increased Consumption of Tea. - There is an increase in the quantity of tea entered for home consumption in the month ended the 5th of May last, compared with the like period in the preceding year. In the month ended the 5th of May, 1851, the quantity was 4,412,371lb., and in the month ended the 5th of May last, 4,704,002lb., being an in-

POPULATION AND HOUSES.—A return of some importance at the present period (obtained by Mr. Hume) has been a printed, giving a return of the population and number of houses, according to the census of 1851, in every county and division of a county division of a county, and in all cities returning members to

Parliament in Great Britain, with the number of members returned; also in towns containing upwards of 2,000 inhs is bitants, not returning members to Parliament. The returns of are arranged according to population. The population of of Middlesex is 1,886,576, and the number of inhabited houses are 239,362, returning only two members. Rutland has the smallest normalistics of the smallest normalistics. smallest population in England, returning two members, There is a number of towns mentioned containing unwards ds of 2,000 inhabitants and of 2,000 inhabitants, and not returning members to pare its liament. The "unrepresented metropolitan parishes "are re Chelsea with a noull' its limited ed Chelsea, with a population of 56,538 and 7,591 inhabited ed houses; Kennington, with a population of 44,053 and nd 6,136 inhabited houses; Hammersmith, with a population of 17,760 and 3,115 inhabited houses; and Fulham, with a happopulation of 11,886 and 1,707 inhabited houses. There is a is population of 11,886 and 1,797 inhabited houses. There is a is an index to the control and index an index to the return, showing the counties, represented ted

cities and boroughs, and unrepresented towns.

THE PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.—A return to the the House of Commons showed that there was an increase of e of £4,612 in the net collection of the income-tax in the year ear ended the 5th of April, 1851, compared with the preceding ing year. In 1850 the net collection was £5,578,900, and in i in 1851 the net collection was £5,578,900, and in i in

1851 the net collection was £5,583,512.

THE TEA TRADE, June 28.—There was a falling off last last week to the extent of about 60,000lb, in the deliveries, ries,

which were 561,034lb. ARTICLES OF FOREIGN PRODUCTION.—There has been seen printed, in a return to the House of Commons, an account junt of the quantities and value of articles of foreign produce duction shipped from the United Kingdom to the United States ates s of America in British vessels in 1851. About 120 articles icles are enumerated in the states are states are enumerated in the states are enumerated are e are enumerated in the return, giving, in some instances the the quantity and in others the value of the commoditis. Of Off opium 7,556lb, were sent in British vessels to America rica. The value of The value of woollen manufactures sent in the year was was a THE FUTURE ROUMANIAN REPUBLIC.

The Roumanians; these valorous descendants of the Roman colonists, whom the Emperor Trajanus had settled in ancient Dacia, have, in spite of several centuries of subjection, preserved, with the male rivines of ancient Rome, not only the name, but the tengue of their ancestors. Their language is an idiom of the Latin, similar to that spoken by their brothers of kin, the Italians. Amounting in number to ten millions, they inhabit Walachia, Moldavia, Bessarabia, the Boukovine, Transylvania, the Banate, and part of eastern Hungary. All these heautiful and fertile countries in a word, which form the valley of the Lower Danube, extend from the Black Sea to the land of the Magyars, and are now subjected to the triple despotic sway of Turkey, Russia, and Austria. We feel confident of not displeasing our readers, by putting before them the follawing correspondence about this country, from which they will be happy to learn how numerous among the people of Ronmania are the elements of power, and how noble the use to which they intend to turn it. As formerly they were one of the chief bulwarks of Christendom and civilisation against Mahomedans and all the Asiatic invaders, so they are determined now to become one of the strongest champions of European Democracy. In 1848 they were among the foremost to enter the lists with the war-cry of Justice! Fraternity! Each for all, all for each!' Since then they concluded with Poland, France, Italy, and Germany, the fraternal compact of the holy alliance of peoples, and unshaken in their faith, they have never ceased preaching to their eastern neighbours the holy crusade of right against lawless might, of the peoples against their oppressors. But let us leave the expounding of this text to our wellinformed friend, the Bucharest correspondent :-ROUMANIA.

(Private Correspondence of "La Nation," Brussels paper.) [Translated for the "STAR OF FREEDOM."]

BUCHAREST, Walachia, 15th April, 1852. Sin,-The "National" (whose correspondent I was) no longer appearing. I have recourse to your columns for the perusal of my task. Do not attribute my silence to my expectation of the re-appearance of the "National," or to my hesitation in the choice of another journal published in French. Neither must you accuse me of neglect in this delay. No, lay no blame on me; rather blame the Revolution of February, for it has been in some sort to us what railroads have been to commercial travellers; it has put us

Since '48, indeed, all countries in continental Europe are elike—the physiognomy of all is the same. Apart from a few local facts, little fit to interest even persons of the locality, the circumstances are the same everywhere. Everywhere the same fears, the same hopes, the same "provispire." Everywhere the people may be seen calm, resigned, confident in an approaching future; and, on the other hand, the government uneasy, tormenting, cruel, and im-

More than once have I taken my pen, to lay before you the state of this country, and the "Nation" has ever stopped me short by informing me that you have before you a living representation of what I would describe.

In the countries where you live-in France especiallythere is always something new, or at least the sight is veried, and furnishes wherewithal to fill up your columns ! There, as after the 2nd of December, you have two great armies camped face to face—the army of reaction and that of the Revolution; and in both an infinite number of corps, each having its own banner. The 2nd of December has but served to make the Democrats a little forget their puerile divisions, and to envenom more those of the parti-

You have, on the one hand, the "Blancs"-Legitimists by right divine-Legitimists by national right, Orleanists, Fusionists. Bonaparticis, Ratafoil—I forget the clerical militia. On the other hand, the "blues," the "reds," of every shade; you have the Socialists of every school. In this country all is of a despairing monotony. I find

not wherewithal to fill up a corresponde nce. The Rouminians, priest, and layman, soldier and citizen, townsman and countryman-all desire one and the same thing : jusrice for all, fraternity between all-Revolution.

The enemies of the Revolution (and they are not wanting evidently) are not seen. They are, it appears certain, in observance near the frontiers; they are the Turks, the Russians, the Austrians. To be sure, it is needless to say that here also is a government, and a few old children of privilege, who make a band apart. But those, it is a justice owed them, have no will, no hope; they have even lost their faith in the Russian protection. Their fear is great; scarce have they strength left to whisper, like the trappists, in each other's ears: "Brothers, we must die!"

That is the reason why the Roumanians heed them no more than if they never existed. With the rough common sense of peasants of the Danube they say: "Let us mind our business, and when the day comes we shall not be long in settling our accounts with those gentlemen."

Yet have they had this winter a few days of serenity. On hearing the news of M. Bonaparte's exploit they took courage. They accosted each other with a smile on their lip, and congratulated themselves as if it were their own work. At the Prince's palace the rejoicing was the same as at the Elysee. I said a few days of serenity; for their joy lasted but little-their illusions soon faded away. They perceivedand it appears that it was the Russian consul who opened their eyes-they perceived very soon, alas! that the famous coup d'etat was but a coup d'main-a police manouvregood at most to allow M. Bonaparte to waste the public wealth for a few months, in giving free course to his taste for sumptuous fetes-in playing the great captain in the midst of his adjutants-in the masquerades of Strasbourg and Boulogne, and the assassinations of Paris-to dress himself out in a general's uniform, even in an imperial mantle, for a few months, a few days; but that the campaign of Messrs. De Maupas, Lou's Napoleon, and Company, have nothing changed in the situation, save having rendered it less durable, more precarious; that if it had a little postponed the great crises which they dreaded for the month of May (and that yet remains to be known, for we are not yet in May), it would have given it a much more threatening character, in taking from it all chance of a pacific solution, which many dared hope before the 2nd December. The events of December are, therefore, considered here as if they never were. I first thought that they were not known-far from it. The Roumanians firmly believe in the triumph of the Revolution-of what they call "the great fraternity;" that, in their opinion, nothing in the world can put it off for a second. They consider the revolution so necessary, inevitable, that they speak of it as of a thing nearly accomplished; and, indeed, they are right in speaking so, since they have so strong a belief; for, after all, what is necessary for the success of a revolution?—To believe it pos-

Really, the Roumanians, whom our publicists have not sufficiently studied, are called upon to play one of the principal parts in the great drama of nationalities. resolved upon leaguing together, and of sacrifleing all, if it must be, in order to finish, once for all, with that com-pelled and infamous "promiscuiste," fruitless for the derelopment of the human mind, to which tyrants have condemned so many nations, in order to have each its own existence acknowledged, and to consecrate it for ever by the baptism of Democracy. Drama most terrible, afflicting, sublime, and of which we have seen but the prologue in

This people, in fact, independently of the undeniable advantages they derive from the geographical position of their territory, and the perfect homogeneousness of all the children of the Roumanian country, independently of the manly sobriety, and of that untiring perseverance, which are the distinctive marks of the Roumanion's national character-independently, also, of that careless gaiety which never leaves them in the day of danger, and with the help of which they consider almost as play, even in the most rigorous weather, the fatigues and privations of war. They possess virtues which are found united in no other people, and which they doubtless owe to their exceptional position-to what one may almost call their mixed nature. Belonging to the great Latin family, like their western brethren, they are quick in conceiving, and embrace with activity all new ideas.

In '48, they were among the first to enter the great movement of the western people, and perhaps surpassed them all by the boldness of their aspirations, by the spontaneousness and unanimity of which all their revolutionary manifestoes bear the mark. On the other hand, living amongst the nations of the east, they have borrowed from them the unbounded faith of Orientals, the belief in a sort of predestination; therefore, when they set to work, they think themselves invincible; for Providence is ever with them. On! brothers; God wills it! Such is the Roumanian's war-cry, such his gathering-call.

Just now, whilst speaking of the consternation and inerexception to the general rule in the person of Mr. Constantin Contacuzene. This personage—for we must do him lustice-stirred a great deal. Not in favour of the reaction on the contrary, he wishes it to be believed that he is in Perfect understanding with the Revolutionists of '48. He calls himself Democrat, Revolutionist, Socialist—what you will, so that the city of Bucharest adopt him for its candidate; he will be Prince at any price. Poor man! he will be quit for his pains; for, on the day when Bucharest can freely choose its candidate for the first magistrature of the State, Mr. Cantacuzene, believe me, will think himself very

lucky, if allowed to travel with his colleagues. Admitting even that he should become, like the coquettish old man, Mr. Stirbey, whom he wishes to supplant, Prince by the grace of God-ergo, by the grace of his Malesty the Czar, and therefore by the grace of his Highness the Sultan—he can never be such but in partibus, for the Principality will be wanting. In fact, there are no longer Danubian Principalities; henceforth all the Roumanian countries form but one Roumania. This new state as yet does not figure on the map, I know; but I find it engraved in the heart and in the will of ten millions of men; I find it in the strength of things, and I feel myself obliged to seknowledge its existence. Geographers, too, will soon do as I do; they must soon re-make their maps, for they contain many they must soon re-make their maps. tain many other errata, with regard to Poland, for in-

stance, Italy, Greece, &c., &c. But I begin to fear you will think I wish only to amuse; for I have given you no information. What can I say if there is nothing to be said? The Roumanians are all busy

preparing what they call their "affair," and their work being done as you can imagine, à huis clos, one cannot speak of it. As to those who can work in broad daylight-their governors-I am equally unable to speak of them, for they do nothing. Unless, I tell you, that they continue their arrestations and proscriptions, and that upon the most frivolous pretext.

One of the most recent victims of their persecutions is that most honourable man, Mr. Winterhalder, the head of one of the best libraries and printing offices of Bucharest, who has just been expelled without any avowed motive, to the great scandal of the place. All are aware that in striking him thus, his ruin was aimed at for the sole pleasure of ruining also his partner, whom Mr. Stirbey holds in ill-will, far more for the patriotic and witty letter he has addressed him in exile, than for his having been one of the most energetic members of the provisional government of

Unless, I tell you, that they have modified in Wallachia the law which regulates the dealings (rapports) between the colons and landowners, by (which is needless to add) aggravating the situation of the former. They have reestablished capital punishment in Wallachia, where from time immemorial it had ceased to exist, both in criminal and political matters. "Why," I hear you say, "these facts are of the utmost importance, and you reckon them as nought!" Your astonishment would be greater were I to tell you that, in this country, few peasants are landowners and therefore, save a few rare exceptions, are all mere colons. And the law of capital punishment being exclusively intended for conspirators and Revolutionists, cuts off

the head of every Roumanian. Nevertheless, my intention was not to mention this, and for an excellent reason; no one here speaks of it, no one heeds those laws; for no one believes they will have time to put them into execution, nor do even the legislators who made them believe it; therefore do they seem to have nothing on their consciences, no more than if they had done de l'art pour l'art. What I am going to relate will give a just idea of these gentlemen's minds; you must first know that they have laid up a good stock of arms, and have trebled the armed force of the country; they have procured guns from Belgium and Russia, whereby they have well merited of the country; for the Roumanians needed arms: they have augmented the army; have put the gendarmerie on a footing of war; they have formed a new corps of militia borderers; and thereby also have rendered the country a great service, for it needed a stronger kernal of armed men for the great war which it will soon have to sustain. So true is it that in nature there is no insect, no worm, but has its reason for being-its utility. But to the fact : the commission charged to provide for the armament of the country, had met to hear their reporter. The report read: One of the members, famous forthe trade he has exercised during his long judicial and administrative career, famous above all for the manner in which he defended and justified his industry, for one day, finding the honesty of his pro-ceedings was questioned, he exclaimed, "Parbleu! if I sell my signature I do but exercise my profession, for my father taught me nothing else butimy signature." crave pardon for my digression, I needed it to point out

The report read: This industrious magistrate, honest and moderate man, par excellence, the friend of order, and, therefore, the sworn enemy of those brigands of Revolutionists, who probably prevented his exercising his profession during the Revolution, all beaming with joy, thus spoke to his colleagues: 'à la bonne-heure! cette fois nous tenons notre affaire; we are now well armed, let the Revolutionists hold up their heads if they dare.'

"We have no reason to rejoice," replied another commissary. "I am rather of opinion that we have just done the most silly thing we ever did; for those very men whom we ourselves armed to-day, to-morrow will be the first in hunting us; but what can we do? Decidedly our day is And every member of the commission repeated, ended. Yes-those very men......will be the first.....in hunting us......yes......our day is ended." Therefore they separate in greater consternation than ever, breathing, doubtless, their old sentiment, "Brothers, we must die!"

Certainly these good men are quite as honest and moderate as the greater part of the representatives of our so called Republican monarchies, and our Monarchial Republics, as holy as the holy fathers of the Vatican, and yet they are to be pitied, so terrible is the fear which has taken hold of them. They undertake the voyage to Paris, solely to pay their court to the Roumanian exiles, their wives explore the capitals of Europe, and consult the celebrated mnambulists on the chances of the Revolution : every morning they relate and interprete their dreams to each other; they have their fortunes told; have masses made; they are in agony. Unhappy creatures! if this state of things lasts, they will have expiated their crimes.

Enough—perhaps too much this time. In my next letter I shall have to talk to you of the Roumanians beyond the Carpathians, whom I visited not long since.

P.S.—News (to say the least unlikely) is just brought me of a secret note which the Princes of Wallachia and Moldavia are said to have addressed to M. Bonaparte, invoking his protection as counterpoise to that of the Czar. I believe nothing of the sort, yet, should it prove true, you shall be one of the first to hear of it, and at the same time be informed of the circumstances to which it gave rise.

### YANKEE NOTIONS.

A late Missouri, U.S., paper contains a poetic description of a bowie-knife fight that took place in that neighbourhood.

The third stanzas ran as follows :-"The wretch then drew a shiny knife, Just like a maniae man, And in he plunged it to the hilt, And out the gravy ran."

ELOPEMENT AND ADVERTISEMENT .- A western editor, advertising his runaway wife in his own paper, goes into more particulars than he probably would if he was obliged to pay for his advertisement at so much a line. His wife, Dorothy, he indignantly advises the public, has eloped with a bandy-legged, swivel eyed, crooked-back, tailor. The artisan of clothes has taken his duck, and left a goose behind .- Boston Chrono: ype, U.S. AN OMITTED SPEECH.

The following omitted speech, supposed to be delivered by a return delegate to the late Baltimore Convention, at the New York Ratification Meeting, we now present to our readers. The style resembles that of an ancient orator, but tle matter is quite appropriate.

Democrats, fellow-citizens, and spoil-seekers-hear me for my cause; and be silent, that you may hear. (Cries of "Go On.") Believe me for mine honour, and have respect to mine honour, that you may believe. ("Oh Gas!") Censure me in your wisdom, and awake your senses, that you may the better judge. (" Why don't you out with it?") If there be any in this vast meeting, any dear friend of Cass-(Immense Cheering)-to him I say that my love to Cass was no less than his. (Expressions of dissatisfaction.) If then that friend demands why I rose against Cass, this is my answer-not that I loved Cass less, but that I loved the spoils more. (Cheers and hisses.) Had you rather Cass were rominated and be defeated, than that Cass were exerificed to let the people crib? (Cries of "No No," and strange distortions of countenance.) As Cass loved me, I weep for him. (A voice, "Now don't.") As he was fortunate, I rejoice at it; as he was strong with his party, I honour him; but as he was ambitious, I him. (Murmurs over the house.) There are tears for his love, honour for his patriotism, and desertion for his ambition. (Loud murmuri.) Who's here so base that he would oppose the nomination? (Cheers.) If any, speak—for him have I offended. ("Bould boy.") Who's here so vile that will not love the ticket? if any, speak, for him have I offended. I pause for a reply. (Sensation.) None? then none have I offended. (Loud Cheers.) 1

have done no more to Cass, than has been done to Douglass. (Hisses from Young America.) The question of his sacrifice is discussed in the Capitol; his glory not extenuated wherein he was worthy, nor his offences enforced for which he suf-

fered slaughter. (Applause.) Here comes his funeral (a procession with banners here enters) mourned (!) by Franklin Pierce, who, though he had no hand in his death, shall receive the benefit of his dying-as which of you shall not? (Enthusiastic cheers.) With this I depart—that as I slew my best friend for the good of the party, I have the same dagger for others, when it shall please my party to need their assassination. (Great confusion, in the midst of which the speaker made himself scarce.)—New York Sun.

JUDGE DOUGLASS'S ORATORY.—He doubled up his fist at England, and switched round among the Mexicans, like a horse in a poultry yard.

#### THE "ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART," LEICESTER-SQUARE.

A Saracenic or Moorish building has just reached its full height on the east side of Leicester-square, and is beginning to excite attention. It is designed for an institution for science and art, under the title of the Panopticon. and is intended to illustrate a wide range of practical usefulness. The council of the Panopticon desire to promote the application of science to the useful arts; to instruct, by courses of lectures, to be demonstrated by instruments. apparatus, and other appliances, in the various departments science and literature; to exhibit select specimens of work in the fine and mechanical arts, manufactures. and handicrafts, to display the productions of nature and art, both British and foreign, to illustrate history, science, and literature, by pictorial views and representations, accompanied by music, and generally to extend and facilitate a greater love and knowledge of the arts and sciences on the part of the public. The organ for the grand hall is to be as fine an instru-

ment as any in Europe, and has been built by the Messrs. Hill, the constructors of the Birmingham organ, which this is to surpass in power. A gigantic electric machine, more than twice the

size of any other extant, has been successfully finished by Mr. Marmaduke Clarke, the optician. A steam engine of ten-horse power, with a complete shop of mechanical tools, has been supplied by Messrs. Mandslay, Field and Sons, and which are intended to furnish a school for the artizan and mechanical student. The patent optical diorama is quite a new invention,

and embraces several novel discoveries in optical science. By this instrument scenic representations, exceeding in size anything of the kind, and divested of those chromatic imperfections which are inherent in the dissolving views, are to be exhibited. There is scarcely any movement in nature which may not be represented by this process, and a series of illustrations in a high style of art are stated to be in the course of preparation. Competent assistants are to illustrate practically, apart from the lectures, the leading features of astronomy, chemistry, optics, and mechanics.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

FINSBURY.

On Monday evening a meeting of electors of the Islington district of the borough of Finshury was held at the Denmark-terrace Schools, to promote the re-election of T. S. Duncombe, E.q. The chair was occupied by Thos. Hodgskin, Esq., and the meeting, which was a very crowded one, received Mr. Duncombe with the greatest enthusiasm.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings of the meeting, said that there was no opposition to Mr. Duncombe in particular, but if there was he believed that the electors were prepared to return him at the head of the poll. (Cheers.) He read a letter from Mr. Bernal Osborne. expressing his regret at not being able to attend the

Mr. V. AKELING moved, and Mr. ELT seconded, a resolution:-"That this meeting, highly approving of the political principles, and being grateful for the past services of Mr. Duncombe as one of the members for this berough, resolves again to return him at the ensuing election."

Mr. DUNCOMBE then rose and was received with most vociferous cheering-be said, that if the kind feeling which pervaded in that assembly existed through the borough, he did not think that, as regarded himself, there was much necessity for a contest. (Hear, hear.) The Chairman had told them that there was to be a contest, but that there was no opposition to him. If he would excuse him for saying so that was a dangerous doctrine to inculcate. (Cheers.) He had seen a good deal of electioneering, and if there was one principle more than another which he would inculcate on his friends, it was never to be over sanguine. But he would ask, why should there be a contest against him? He had been told that his votes and conduct had been satisfactory to the borough—then why should there be a contest? It was not consequent on the retirement of Mr. Wakley, for there were other candidates in the field before. What did it mean? Five members, unfortunately, could not sit for Finsbury; although he did not say that with 20,000 electors it ought not to have five members, for he thought it ought when he looked at boroughs with two hundred electors returning the same number of member. (Hear, hear.) But he looked at the contest as if Mr. Wakley had not retired, and he looked at the gentlemen who were in the field, and who called themselves reformers—(hear, bear) as the opponents of their old member. (Hear, hear.) He wanted to know what he had done, that they should be brought forward to oppose him? What complaint was there against him? The hon, member for Bodmin was one of his opponents. (Cheers and laughter.) He saw by his address that he was possessed at the present moment of the confidence of a small but intelligent constituency, but, nevertheless, the electors of Finsbury had sent him such a requisition, they had been so pressing-(cheers and laughter) -that he was about to leave Bodmin and come there (Hear, and laughter.) It was very cruel to seek to deprive Bodmin of such a treasure. (Hear, and laughter.) Why not dispense with such a :reasure, and let him go back and console his friends, who perhaps might tell another tale, and say to him, "Go back to Finsbury"-and so between two stools, before next week, he would come to the ground. If anyone had any complaint to make against him as a reformer, let him stand up and question him. (Hear, hear.) It was said by some electors that they wanted a change. ("Hear," and a laugh.) Really if reformers held that language to a man who had served them faithfully, it was time for every man who valued his health or his principles to retire from public life. (Cheers.) He believed such a wish was confined only to a few. He heard it said that his opponents had been very active during the last fortnight, and that he had done nothing. In answer to that he could say that he had been attending to his parliamentary duties, and he was sure that while he was there they would not allow him to be supplanted. (Cheers and cries of "No.") During the last fortnight most important measures had been passed through parliament in connexion with the metropolis, such as the Water Bill, and the Burials Bill; by dint of the metropolitan members sticking to those questions they had at last got good measures. Supposing that instead of attending in parliament he had been running up one street and down another, like a dog with a tin kettle tied to his tail, asking for votes, he would have been told that he was unworthy to represent the borough. He had trusted to public opinion, and, if he might be allowed to say so, to public gratitude. (Cheers.) He had no object in view in going into parliament but that of serving them. His public principles were unchanged, and he believed they were unchangeable. Mr. Duncombe concluded by stating that the election would take place early next week; and if, as had been said, he had been a true and faithful representative, he trusted they would prove it by placing him at the head of the poll (Great cheering.) Some persons then asked several questions of Mr. Dun-

combe, but were met with great opposition, the meeting declaring them to be unnecessary. He, however, replied that he had not voted in favour of the grant to Maynooth, and would vote for its repeal, not from any sectarian motives, but because he was opposed to all religious endowments; neither did he think the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act was a mistake, and ought to be revised; and that if it depended on his vote few of the working classes should be without the franchise and the right to vote for him at the ensuing election.

The resolution was then agreed to unanimously. Mr. J. H. PARRY then moved, and Mr. HENRY VINCENT seconded, a motion :-- "That for effecting the object now in view, this meeting pledges itself to strenuous exertions to place Mr. Duncombe in that position on the poll which he is entitled to occupy, and also to assist in returning him free of expense"; which was also carried.

MEETING IN BLOOMSBURY, A meeting to promote the election of Mr. Duncombe met at the Music Hall, Store-street, Bloomsbury, on Tuesday evening. Mr. Duncombe and Mr. Wakley were received with loud applause.

J. H. PARRY, Esq., having been elected to the chair, briefly addressed the meeting. Dr. Errs then moved a resolution to the effect, "That the long and faithful services of Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., as representative of the borough, his uniform and consistent support of the principles of civil and religious liberty, parliamentary reform, commercial freedom, economical expenditure, and local self-government, eminently entitle him to the support of the electors; and this meet ing pledges itself to use every exertion in its power to secure his re-election, free of expense." He said they had always found Mr. Duncombe advocating those principles which he now stood up so boldly for. He was one of the few who supported the Reform Bill, at a time when Reform was not popular. He had opposed the Maynooth Grant; and when the right of public meeting was assailed in that borough, he then, at the danger of personal arrest, took a prominent part. (Hear, hear.) He did the same in the dirty business of opening letters, until at last Sir James Graham was obliged to give way. Such questions as these so ably advocated should ensure every man being found at the poll on the morning of the election, and prove that no stranger had a chance of taking Finsbury by storm. He could not conclude without naming one more great deed of Mr. Duncombe's-it was his advocacy of the liberties of

(Loud cheers.) Mr. MACLAREN seconded the resolution. Mr. Rogers, Chancery barrister (a Conservative), supported the resolution. The resolution was put from the chair, and carried by

modern Rome, and his able defence of the glorious Mazzini.

acclamation. Mr. Duncombe, on rising, was received with loud cheers. So much had been said in his favour that there remained but little for him to add. The last session had been a half and half one. One bad measure had, he regretted, been passed—he alluded to the Militia Bill. This bill had been most strenuously opposed by himself and his colleague, Mr. Wakley. (Cheers.) He believed that the effect of this measure would be not only an expense to the country, but, instead of the militia being called out to protect the people, it would be necessary to call out the police to put down the militia. (Cheers.) As to Protection, it existed only in name, and he believed that any attempt to reimpose a tax on the food of the people would be met by the unmistakeable protest of the unenfranchised millions of this While he had the support of his old friends he country. felt that there was no fear that he would be at the head of the poll on the day of election, in spite of Toryism o Bodminism, and notwithstanding the influence of either the Mansion-house, the Great Globe, or the brewhouse. (Much

Mr. Wakley was then loudly called for, and stood forward amidst great cheering. He thanked them for their warm greeting; although his political connexion would cease, he hoped to serve them again. (Hear.) He did not consider there was one man in the field worthy to be termed an opponent of Mr. Duncombe. What he had to ask was. that those votes which were intended for him should be given to Mr. Duncombe. (Cheers.)

The meeting, which was graced by the presence of many

ladies, separated, having previously passed a vote of thanks to the chairman.

### MARYLEBONE.

On Monday evening a public meeting of the electors of this borough, registered in the parish of St. Pancras, was held at the Vestry-hall, King's-road, Camden Town, for the purpose of taking steps to secure the re-election of Sir Benjamin Hall. Bart., and Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, as members for the borough.

Mr. W. Billett, churchwarden, occupied the chair, and observed that the course which had been pursued by the present members for the borough had been such as to entitle them to the good opinion of all who appreciated the benefits derived from an honest and independent system of repre-

Mr. T. E. Baker proposed, and Mr. Dyke seconded, a resolution to the effect:—" That the conduct of Sir Benjamin Hall and Lord Dudley Courts Stuart, as representatives for the borough of Marylebone, eminently entitles them to a renewal of the confidence of the constituency within the parish of St. Pancras." Some discussion took place, in the course of which, Mr. Cooren observed that the conduct of the hon. gentlemen as representatives of the borough, had far exceeded the estimate he had formed of them before they went into

the house. He was one who formerly opposed Lord Dudley Stuart at public meetings; but since he had represented the

borough of Marylebone, the electors could not mention any occasion on which he had given a vote contrary to their

wishes or expectations. The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. D. Frazer then moved, and Mr. Stock on seconde 1:
—"That Sir B. Hall and Lord Dudley Stuart having for so long a period faithfully and honourably discharged their duties to their constituents, this meeting approved of the principle of returning those gentlemen to parliament at the ensuing election free of expense to themselves.

The motion was carried, and was followed by a resolution (proposed by Mr. HILLES, and seconded by Mr. FURNESS): That a Committee be formed for the purpose of ensuring the return of those candidates at the ensuing election, and to co-operate with other committees for that object.' was then resolved-"That a subscription be opened in furtherance of the foregoing object," and the business terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

#### STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

When the General Election occurs the contest in this borough will assuredly be a fierce one. Alderman Copeland. the Tory candidate, and one of the sitting members, is opposed by the Hon. F. L. Gower, brother to Earl Granville, who comes forward on the Liberal interest, in conjunction with J. Lewis Ricardo, the other member. The desire to oust the Alderman is strong amongst the people, as he has avowed himself an admirer of the Derby government, has ever been neglectful of his parliamentary duties, and is pledged to oppose the Ballot. Although an aristocratic, Gower is in favour of Vote by Ballot, and it is chiefly on this ground that he is the more popular candidate. The intimidation on the part of Copeland and his Tory friends towards the electors is of the most insolent and disgraceful character. It is said that a large manufacturer at Longport has threatened to dismiss any one of his hands who shall dare to vote against Copeland, or in any way endeavour to promote the return of Ricardo and Gower. Even neutrality is to be punished in the same manner. As the authorities anticipate a riot, they have ordered military to be stationed close at hand !- CORRESPONDENT.

#### CRIMES AND OFFENCES.

THE LATE GAROTTE MURDER IN HULL .- The prisoner Snape, committed along with Smith for the murder of young Maplethorp, has made a confession to a fellowprisoner. "Its a bad job this murder of Maplethorp," said Snape's companion. "Very," replied the prisoner. "We did not intend to kill him, but he died in five minutes."

A CRUEL WRETCH .- A few days ago a man named Charles Pike, aged twenty-four, was brought before the magistrates at Hammersmith, charged with having cruelly ill-used a young calf.—A police-constable stated that while on duty at Notting-hill, he saw the prisoner driving a cow and a young calf which appeared to be about two days old. The calf was exceedingly weak, and was scarcely able to walk. The prisoner struck it over the head, ears, and body several times with a large stick, and, finding that the poor animal did not proceed along as quickly as he desired it, he commenced pricking the calf under the tail, and also twisted its tail with considerable force, in order that it should increase its speed. The prisoner continued to beat the unfortunate animal until it became quite exhausted and fell down upon the road. The prisoner then endeavoured to force the calf on by poking it in the ribs with the point of his stick, but it was qute unable to proceed any farther. Witness interfered and took the prisoner into custody.-Mr. Beadon ordered the prisoner to pay a fine of 10s., or to be committed for ten days .- The prisoner said he could not pay the fine .- Mr. Beadon: Then you'll go to prison and have hard labour.

ALLEGED VIOLATION BY A POLICEMAN.—This case, reported in our police intelligence of last week, has been again brought before the magistrates at Marylebone, and has resulted in the committal of the prisoner, R. Brown, for FORGERY.-At the Marylebone police court, William Henry Cole and Eliza Marriott, the latter of whom had

been out upon bail from the 16th ult., were brought up for re-examination, charged with having been concerned in uttering forged checks, drawn upon the bank of Sir Claude Scott and Co., No. 1, Cavendish-square, and were committed for trial. ROBBERY AT THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY STATION .- At the Guildhall, Thomas Jones, Charles Wright, and James

Willis, were committed for trial, on a charge of stealing a

box containing books and other property from the Great

Western Railway. A JUVENILE THIEF.—George Smith, a boy of fifteeen years of age, was committed to the House of Correction for three months, for stealing a tea caddy from the house

of Mrs. Wilson, of Hatfield-street. CHILD MURDER.—On Monday an inquiry took place before Mr. W. D. Wasbrough, coroner for Berks, on the body of a child which had been found in Wadley fishpond, when a young girl, named Mary Westell, of Faringdon, confessed to having been delivered of a child about two months since at the house of Christopher Maisey, a saddler, near the Red Lion Inn, to whom she had been servant. After she was delivered he carried her up into a loft and covered her over with hay, where she lay until the next night, when she managed to get up and crawl home, and was afterwards attended by Mr. J. H. Barnett, surgeon. She, in reply to questions, stated that she had never seen any child, and refused to disclose anything relating to the matter. A seach was then made at Maisey's house, and he was taken into custody, but afterwards discharged. In the further evidence of the girl Westell, she stated that some hours after she was confined Maisey brought her some tea and bread and butter, when she asked him to let her see the child, and he then told her to hold her tongue about it. Through the exertions of Mr. James Jefferies, police-officer, the piece of carpeting in which the child was wrapped up has been identified as belonging to Maisey. Other evidence having been produced corroborative of Maisey's guilt, and the child being proved to have been born alive, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Maisey and the girl Westell," both of whom were committed on the coroner's warrant to Reading Gaol to take their trial at the next assizes. Maisey decamped very early on Monday

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last a fatal colliery accident took place at Elton Colliery, situate between Bury and Bolton, Lancashire, under the following circumstances:-Four men and a boy were descending the shaft in a cage, and when they had descended seventy yards the plug connected with the winding wheel suddenly became loose, so that the engineer, having no longer command of the rope, the men were immediately precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of sixty yards. Two of the men, named Robert Unsworth and Fletcher Jackson, were killed. George Bradley had his arm torn off, and there is not much probability of his recovery. Thomas Platt had his leg and arm broken, and he was injured in the back. Henry Chadburn, a boy fourteen years of age, had his leg and arm broken, and was otherwise bruised. Both the men that are killed were married, and each had four children. The plug has never been known to get loose on any

previous occasion. SWINDLING EXTRAORDINARY .- At the Dover quarter sessions, on Friday, the Hon. William O'Brien Fitzgerald. alias William Bennett Sothers, underwent his trial for obtaining various sums of money to the extent of £870 from a gentleman named Payne, a solicitor at Dover, under fraudulent pretences. The case excited very great interest, and amongst those on the bench was the Right Hon, the Earl of Carlisle. The prisoner had the appearance of a foreigner, and was well attired. His wife claimed the title of Lady Emily Fitzgerald, and represented that she was the widow of Count Eltz-that her mother was related to the ninth Duke of Norfolk, and her name was Indy Ann Isabella Howard, and that her father was General William O'Brien Fitzgerald, of the Guards. Such statements were false. The prisoner was formerly a member of the Stock Exchange. Some four or five years ago the prosecutor was residing with his children at Eyethorne, and while there he became acquainted with the prisoner and his wife. In the course of last August he received a letter from them. Both were confined in a prison at Pau, in the south of France, at the base of the Pyrenees. The letter stated that they had failen into an awful predicament, from the negligence of their agent, who had failed to remit them £3,000; that they had the misfortune to lose 1,800 francs on their journey; and that about £400 would set them right. The prosecutor proceeded to the continent, and found them prisoners, as they had described, in the prison of Pau. He took instructions from them there as to their family connexions. They stated that Lady Emily was the daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir William O'Brien Fitzgerald, formerly of the Guards, &c., and that they were known to the Earl of Carlisle and the Duke of Sutherland. The Sutherland children, she said, visited her mother's, but in consequence of their marriage not being sanctioned by Lady Emily's parents, the friendly intercourse with the Sutherland fami'y had fallen off. "Lady" Emily added that her husband's mother was the Princess Castaglioni. They had been confined in prison more than twelve months, having been denounced as swindlers. Finding they were suffering great misery, prosecutor paid £450 for their debts, and £240 as a security to the Court of Appeal, for their appearance when required: He pleaded for them at the Court of Appeal, and obtained their liberty. He then brought them to Dover, and supported them. They then asked the prosecutor for £40 to go to the north of England to see some relations, when they would soon get some money from them to repay him. The money was advanced, they went away, and nothing more was heard about them. Their representations about being connected with high families and their agent were discovered to be untrue, and in the course of some seven or eight months they were apprehended at Barnard Castle, near Durham. In the prisoner's box was a letter, dated July, 1850, from the Earl Powis to Lady Emily, which had contained £100 sent to their relief.

-The Right Hon, the Earl of Carlisle, gave evidence that

his family were unacquainted with the prisoner or his wife,

and that their representation of being related to the Nor-

folk family was perfectly false. -Mr. Addison addressed the

jury for the prisoner, and the Recorder having summed up, the jury found the prisoner Guilty.—The prisoner said he was innocent of the charge. He could have put some questions to the noble lord who had been examined which would

have readily acquitted him of false representations, but he

refrained from doing so for the sake of Lady Emily's fa-

mily.—The prisoner was sentenced to transportation for

seven years.

### Imperial Parliament.

The House of Lords sat for a short time on Saturday, when the General Board of Health and the Metropolitan Burials Bills passed their second readings, and several other measures were forwarded a stage.

MONDAY, June, 28, HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Earl of SHAFTESBURY presented a petition from owners of land in the neighbourhood of Copenhagen-fields, against the use of those fields for a

The Militia Pay Bill passed through committee, and was reported.

The Commons' ammendments in the Patent Law Amendment Bill were agreed to, and the New Zealand Government Bill was read a third time and passed. The Suitors in Chancery Relief Bill was read a third

time and passed, and the Commons' amendments in the Improvement of Jurisdiction in Equity Bill were agreed to. The Metropolitan Burials Bill passed through committee, and several other bills were forwarded a stage, after which the house adjourned. TUESDAY, June 29.
HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Militia Ballot Suspension,

the Militia Pay, the Nisi Prius Officers, the Metropolis Water Supply, the Metropolitan Burials, the Board of Health, and the Pimlico Improvement Bills were read a third time and passed, and several other bills having been forwarded a stage, Their lordships adjourned at a quarter past seven

o'clock. HOUSE OF COMMONS. - The Speaker took the

chair at twelve o'clock. Lord D. STUART put a question in reference to the case of Mr. Murray.

THE CHANCELLOR of the Excurquer, in reply, stated that the matter was in the hands of Sir II. Bulwer, who would use his best exertions to obtain information as to the evidence on which Mr. Murray had been condemned, but there were reasons why such information should not be laid before the house; and in reference to the outrage on Mr. Mather, of which Lord D. Stuart had also spoken, he added that Sir II. Bulwer had obtained from the Tuscan government a full recognition of its responsibility to protect British subjects resident within its territory.
Sir H. VERNEY, on behalf of Mr. Anstey, moved a reso-

lution declaring that the rights of British subjects resident in foreign countries to the continued protection of their own government had been violated in the persons of Messrs. Wingate, Smith, and Edwards, the Scotch missionaries; who were expelled from the Austrian dominions, and calling for prompt and earnest measures on the part of

Mr. D. KINNAIRD seconded the motion.

ministers.

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer said that the present government, in admitting the right of Austria to decide what extent of religious toleration should be allowed in her own territory, had followed the policy of their predecessors. The claim for compensation made by the two expelled ministers had been disputed by Austria, and the items, on examination, were found indefensible; but any just demand, supported by facts, would be urged by our minister on the attention of the Austrian government.

Lord PALMERSTON considered that as negotiations were still pending, the assertions contained in the resolution could not be sustained, and recommended its withdrawal, Nothing was more conducive to the maintenance of peace and the protection of British subjects residing abroad, than that questions of this kind, when they arose, should be brought under discussion, and that foreign governments should know that if the government of the day might be indisposed to press for redress, the House of Commons would not allow the matter to rest. That Lord Westmoreland had not done all that he might have done, was, he thought, consequent on the restraint imposed upon him from quarters to which he was obliged to yield. Messrs. Wingate and Smith had been cruelly and tyrannically used, and he was altogether incredulous as to the justification that they had violated Austrian law.

The house then adjourned at four o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, June 30.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at half-past twelve o'clock. THE CASE OF MR. MATHER.—The Earl of MALMESBURY laid before the house the conclusion of the Mather corres-

pondence, and stated that the dispute had been satisfactorily settled by the ability and tact of Sir Henry Bulwer. The House of Commons was then summoned to the bar, and the Royal Assent was given by commission to six bills.

Some other business was also despatched, and the house HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The house met at half past

one o'clock. AFFAIRS OF NEUFCHATEL.-Mr. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from certain Swiss residents, and others, in this country, complaining of the conduct of Prussia in interfering with the affairs of Neufchatel, whom, the petitioners state, is supported by the present government of England, and the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and that such conduct on the part of England renders the present Administration unworthy of the confidence of both the Crown and Parliament, and praying that the house would address her Majesty to refuse her signature to all treaties with foreign powers until the house shall have investigated the matters charged in the petition; also two petitions from

Finsbury, against taxes on knowledge. THE CASE OF DE ROSE.—Lord D. STUART moved for a copy of the depositions taken at Gosport, in the case of Leopold de Rose, who was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour in November last on a charge of begging.

Mr. II. BERKELRY seconded the motion. Sir W. Jolliffe said that no representation of the matter had been made to the Home office, where it would have received the fullest investigation, which he promised should be immediately instituted. Lord PALMERSTON thought the case was deserving of the

most minute investigation, and hoped that the government would redeem the pledge now given. Lord D. STUART, upon this understanding, withdrew his

The house adjourned at four o'clock.

#### PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. THURSDAY, JULY 1st.

Each Annual repetition of the ceremony of the prorega-tion of parliament presents so little diversity from its pre-dec ssors, that there is now little left to be said of it. The Queen left Buckingham Palace about two o'clock in the state carriage, preceded by the officers of the household and ladies in waiting. The cortege took the usual route, and arrived at the Victoria Tower, by which the Queen entered the house, at about a quarter past two. After the ceremony, the Queen returned to Buckin ham Palace in the same manner.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I am induced, by considerations of public rolicy, to release you at an earlier period than usual from your legislative duties.

The zeal and diligence, however, with which you have applied yourselves to your parliamentary labours, have enabled me, in this comparatively short session, to give my assent to many measures of high importance, and, I trust, of great permanent advantage.

I receive from all Foreign Powers assurances that they are animated by the most friendly dispositions towards this country; and I entertain a confident hope that the amicable relations happily subsisting between the principal European states may be so firmly established as, under Divine Providence, to secure to the world a long continuance of the blessings of Peace. To this great end my attention will be unremittingly directed.

I rejoice that the final settlement of the affairs of Holstein and Schleswig, by the general concurrence of the powers chiefly interested, has removed one cause of recent difference and or future anxiety.

The amicable termination of the discussions which have taken place between the Sublime Porte and the Pacha of Egypt affords a guarantee for the tranquillity of the East, and an encouragement to the extension of commercial en-The refusal on the part of the King of Ava, of redress,

justly demanded for insults and injuries offered to my subjects at Rangoon, has necessarily led to an interruption of friendly relations with that Sovereign. The promptitude and vigour with which the Governor General of India has taken the measures thus rendered unavoidable, have merited my entire approbation; and I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction with which I have observed the conduct of the naval and military forces, European and Indian, by whose valour and discipline the important captures of Rangoon and Martaban have been accomplished; and in the hope which I entertain that these signal successes may lead to an early and bonourable

Treaties have been concluded by my naval commanders with the King of Dahomey and all the African chiefs whose rule extends along the Bight of Benin, for the total abolition of the Slave Trade, which is at present wholly suppressed upon that coast.

I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to the measure which you have wisely adopted for the better organisation of the Militia; a constitutional force, which being mited to purposes of internal defence, can afford no ground of jealousy to neighbouring Powers; but which, in the event of any sudden and unforeseen disturbance of my foreign relations, would at all times contribute essentially to the protection and security of my dominions.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the liberal provision which you have a made for the exigencies of the public service. The expenditure which you have authorised shall be applied with a due e

regard to economy and efficiency.

The recent discoveries of extensive gold-fields have pro- )duced, in the Austrian Colonies, a temporary disturbance of society, requiring prompt attention. I have taken such h steps as appeared to me most urgently neccessary for the 19 mitigation of this serious evil. I shall continue anxiously ly to watch the important results which must follow from n these discoveries. I have willingly concurred with you in in an Act, which, by rendering available to the service ce of those Colonies the portion arising within them, of the he Hereditary Revenue placed at the disposal of parliament at on my accession to the Throne, may enable them to meet et their necessarily increased expenditure. My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have gladly assented to the important Bills which you ou have passed for effecting reforms long and anxiously desired red in the practice and proceedings of the Superior Courts of of Law and Equity, and generally for improving the adminis- iistration of justice. Every measure which simplifies the forms ms and diminishes the delay and expense of legal proceedings, gs, without introducing uncertainty of decision, imp aring the the au authority of the Courts, or lowering the high standard of the Judicial Bench, is a valuable boon conferred upon the community at large.

I hope that the measures which you have adopted for promoting extramural interment of the dead, and for improving the supply of water, may be found effectual for the remedy of evils the existence of which has long been a reproach to this great metropolis, and may conduce to the health and comfort of its inhabitants.

The extension of popular rights and legislative powers to my subjects resident in the colonies, is always to me an object of deep interest; and I trust that the representative institutions which, in concert with you, I have sanctioned for New Zealand, may promote the welfare and content-ment of the population of that distant but most interesting colony, and confirm their loyalty and attachment to my

It is my intention without delay, to dissolve this present Parliament, and it is my earnest prayer, that in the exercise of the high functions which according to our free Constitution will devolve upon the several constituencies, they may be directed by an all wise Providence to the solection of representatives, whose wisdom and patriotism may aid me in my unceasing endeavours to sustain the honour and dignity of my Crown, to uphold the Protestant institutions of the country, and the civil and redgious liberty, which is their natural result; to extend and improve the National Education; to develope and encourage Industry, Art, and Science; and to elevate the moral and social condition, and thereby promote the welfare and happines of my people.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

(From a Supplement to the "London Gazette" of June 29.)

By the QUEEN—A PROCLAMATION, For Dissolving the present Parliament and Declaring the

Calling of another. VICTORIA, R.-Whereas We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which was this day prorogued and stands prorogued to Friday the twentieth day of August next: We do for that end publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Kuights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for shires and burghs, of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Friday the twentieth day of August next: and We, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all Our loving subjects Our Royal will and pleasure to call a new Farliament: and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of Our Privy Council, We have given order that Our Chancellor of that part of Our Uni ed Kingdom called Great Britain, and Our Chancellor of Ireland, do, respectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith i-sue Our writs in due form, and according to law, for cal ing a new Parliament : and We do hereby also. by this Our Royal Proclamation under Our Great Seal of Our United Kingdom, require writs forthwith to be issued accordingly by Our said Chancellors respectively, for causing the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, who are to serve in the said Parliament, to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in, Our said Parliament; which writs are to be returnable on Friday, the twentieth day of August

Given at Our Court of Buckingham Palace, this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and in the sixteenth year of Our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. Another Proclamation commands the election of the sixteen Scottish Peers on the 15th inst.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

STAR OF FREEDOM OFFICE. Saturday, July 3, 1852, Two o' Clock.

FRANCE. Alleged discovery of an infernal machine plot. Paris, Friday. The "Balletin de Paris" of last evening came out with

the following startling announcement:-"The police have just discovered a conspiracy with which some of the demagogical leaders in London are connected. Thirteen were arrested last night in the act of manufacturing gunpowder and warlike implements, as well as some papers of the highest importance; twelve more of the party were arrested at a later hour. They belong to a

society called the Vengeurs." The police, according to report, have long had their eyes upon the mechanic charged with the execution of this machine. One day some a jents of the police apprised him that they knew he was preparing such and such arms, which had been ordered. The smith replied that all that was true, and that he made no mystery of the work ordered, which was quite common, and in the ordinary course of his craft. The agents then said that the arms which he mentioned as common gun-barrels were in fact parts of an infernal machine. The gunsmith replied that if they were intended for any such purpose, he would have nothing more to do with the business. The agents then assured him that, on the contrary, he must proceed with his work; but they charged him, as he valued his life, to inform them when it was on the point of being completed. The upshot of the affair was the arrest of the persons connected with the

The letter of Colonel Charras refusing the oath has been extensively distributed in the department of the Drome. At Valence the people have even ventured to assemble in groups to hear it read aloud. The police have just arrested two individuals u; on suspicion of having been concerned in circulating the letter.
UNITED STATES.

By the arrival of the Hermeun, we learn, that in the Whig Convention at Baltimore thirty-one ballotings had been held up to the 19th ult., but there was apparently no chance of a choice.

An arrival from Honduras at New York, has brought news that the Island of Ruatan, as well as five other islands dependent on Honduras Bay, had refused to acknowledge British authority, and claimed the protection of their independent State of Honduras, which had been accorded to them. Everything is representented as being in a state of rebellion, and serious consequences were anticipated.

### IRELAND.

Deblin, July 2. The riots at Stockport have created considerable sensation here. It is certain that the supporters of the government will find it difficult to obtain a Roman Catholic vote in Ireland next week.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

·LATEST MOVEMENTS.

THE CITY OF LONDON. Mr. Crawford's candidature is to be pressed by his friends though he bimself has refused to stand. The nomination will take place at Guildhall, on Tuesday next. WESTMINSTER.

Mr. Coningham continues every evening to address meetings of his supporters. On Thursday he attended a crowded assembly in the Parthenian Rooms, St. Martin's lane. Last night he addressed a large meeting at the Wheatsheaf Tavern, Vere-street, Clare-market. He replied to the taunts of his opponents, and again repeated the heads of his political creed. His address was loudly applauded. A resolution pledging the meeting to use every exertion to secure Mr. Conjugham's return to parliament was moved by Mr. Povey, seconded by Mr. Wilson, and carried with acclamation.

Placards are out this morning from Mr. C. Cochrane, candidate for Westminister at the last Election, announcing his intention to "plump" Mr. Coningham, and calling upon all the radical electors to do the same.

FIXSBURY. The supporters of Mr. Doncombe are holding nightly meetings to secure that gentleman's return. Last evening an enthusiastic gathering took place at the Cowper-street school-room, when a resolution, pledging the meeting to return Mr. Duncombe free of expense, was moved by Mr. Edwards, seconded by Mr. Miall, and carried unanimously. Mr. Duncombe, who was present, delivered a lengthy address, which was greatly applau ed.

The nomination takes place on Wednesday next, on Clerkenwell-green, the polling on Thursday, and the declaration on Friday.

LAMBETH.

Mr. Harvey, the resident candidate for this borough, has withdrawn. It is rumoured that the nomination will take place on

Southward.

The nomination is fixed for Wednesday. Mr. Apsley Pellatt has been holding a series of meetings during the week. The principal of which was an open air meeting held in the Tanning-yard, Pauline-street, Bermond-sey. Mr. C. Kintree occupied the chair.

The chairman said that he was always pleased to mix with the electors as well as with the non-electors, and to assist the latter in getting their political and social rights. As an employer he would do his best to raise his workmen and all others in the political and social scale. (Cheers, and waving of hats) He would support Mr. Pellatt to the utmost of his ability, as he believed him to be one of the best employers in the kingdom. (Cheers.)

Mr. Apsley Pellatt who, on rising, was received with great cheering, restated his opinions with regard to the Suffrage, Free Trade, Separation of Church and State, the Ecclesiastical Courts, &c., &c., and concluded a long and telling speech by stating, he would continue as he ever had been, the working man's friend, and would never rest satisfied until every man in this country stood in the position which God intended he should fill; and sat down amidst deafaning applause.

Mr. Pridmore moved, and Mr. Ernest seconded, a resolution to return Mr. Pellatt. The resolution was supported in elequent speeches by Mr. Thwaits and Mr. Stratton, and carried unanimously.

Mr. W. Townshend and Mr. J. G. Watts (author of "Echoes of the Heart,") delivered eloquent speeches, for which we regret we have not room. Afterwards the meeting, which was attended by several

The nomination is fixed for Tuesday next, at twelve

o'clock, on Stepney-green. Mr. John Ingram Lockhart has come forward as Radical candidate for this borough. He will support Manhood Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Separation of Church and State, THE RIOTS AT STOCKPORT.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. - On Wednesday night there was a renewal of the disgraceful outrages of the preceding evenigg, Several houses inhabited by Irish Catholics were gutted, and their inmates brutally beaten. The magistrates issued a proclamation forbidding public assemblages in the streets.

The proceedings in the Court-house on Wednesday concluded with the remand of the only portion of the prison-

ers who could be identified as rioters.

Yesterdny (Friday) the examination of the prisoners was resumed. They were nearly all Irish. The Mayor said the course the magistrates had decided to adopt, in the prosecution of the present inquiry, was to enter into a historical account of the wholn transaction, before going into the case of any particular individual; because it was most material and essential that the origin of this unfortunate tumult should be ascertained. The evidence given had reference principally to the procession on Sunday last. There were, it appears, a few soldiers, supposed to be Irish and Catholic, in the procession. The town was comparatively quiet on Thursday evening.

The inquest on the body of Michael Moran (not Darby Searle) the young man killed early in the riotous proceedings of Tuesday evening, commenced on Thursday evening, at the Court House, before Mr. Charles Hudson, coroner. James Flanagan deposed, that himself and deceased were, without provocation on their part, as ailed in the public street. Witness ran away, and on looking back saw Moran stretched on the ground bleeding. Witness went back, picked him up, and conveyed him to the house in Rook-row. The rioters, immediately I had taken him up stairs and laid him on the bed, broke open the doors and carried out the furniture to burn it in the streets. We had gone up stairs for safety, but the police came up, and an officer from the barracks, with a drawn aword, said "Come down—I'll see you protected." They brought filey down, and the policeman took him under his care. Mr. Henry Bowers, of the Stocknort Arma are secretary the police. Stockport Arms, was assisting the police. I brought down Michael Moran, with the aid of another man, and the police ordered me to take him to a doctor's. When I got him out of doors a man came up with a large piece of wood in his hand, thick and round, and gave him another blow on the head. The man said, "Come, let us look at his head, and see if he is an Irishman," and he then struck Moran a tremendous blow on the left side of his head, inflicting another wound. Witness then took him into the Court-house and laid him down there, for Mr. Walters, surgeon, to attend him. When he was struck the second time he said, "Oh dear-I'm done." He never spoke after that. They asked his name at the Court-house, and he could not answer. I was turned outside the Court-house, and left to go home about eleven o'clock.

Dr. RAYNOR deposed that effusion of blood on the brain arising from the fracture of the skull was the cause of

The Coroner adjourned the proceedings to the 20th of

ANTICIPATED DISTURBANCES IN MANCHESTER. The Irish districts of Manchester have been in an excited state since the riots at Stockport, and there has been some reason to fear an outbreak; but precautions have been taken by the police, with the aid of the military, to meet any emergency. The Rev. Dr. Turner, Roman Catholic bishop (so called) of Salford, has issued an address to the Irish Roman Catholic population, cautioning them to keep the peace and refrain from any retaliatory acts.

#### MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. Sergeant Adams, Assistant Judge.) William Hodges, a tall morose-looking man, was in dicted for having inflicted grievous bodily harm on Sarah Hodges his wife.—The evidence of the prosecutrix, as given before the magistrate at the police court where the charge was heard, was in direct contradiction to that now given before the jury, her object clearly being to screen the defendant from the consequences of a conviction. The Assistant Judge said it would be useless to go on with the case, it was quite clear what the woman's object was. He then told the jury that they must acquit the defendant. The law would amply protect a wife from the brutal conduct of a husband if she sought that protection; but it was not to be tolerated that a woman should go before a magistrate and make a serious charge against her husband, and then come before a jury and commit scandalous perjury, denying all she said before to get him off .- The jury accordingly returned a verdict of Not Guilty.—The Assistant Judge, in telling the defendant to quit the dock, said he was a disgraceful brute, and had a very fitting person for his wife.

Matilda Burn, a well-known shoplifter, pleaded guilty to stealing fifty yards of mousseline de laine, the property of James Thomas, and was sentenced to ten years' transpor-

THE COLLISION ON THE RIVER.—It is now believed that all the passengers on board the Duchess of Kent succeeded in effecting their escape, and that the loss will be confined to the vessel itself and to the luggage and other valuables on board. [One of the passengers by the Duchess of Kont, writing in the "Times" of this morning, states that, in his opinion, contrary to the above, that several passengers were drowned.]

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE AT BLACKWALL, -On Wednesday evening, shortly before seven o'clock, the inhabitants of Blackwall were suddenly thrown into a state of the greatest alarm, by a very distressing accident which took place on the premises of Messrs. Mare and Co., the extensive engineers and steam-boiler manufacturers, which resulted in the loss of the life of one man, named John Garlick, and severe injury to about twelve other workmen. The men had completed the moulding for a large railway turn-table, when directions were given to prepare the metal, twelve tons of which were put into the furnace and heated until it became in a liquid state, at which time thirty of the men let the molten iron run into an immense ladle, which was suspended in the usual manner from a powerful crane. The ponderous mass of liquid melted was nearly ready to be deposited in the mould, when some portion of the leverage snapped, and the ladle upset, throwing the boiling liquid over the men, and causing the most fearful alarm around the factory, as the metal forced its way in every direction. Several of the men escaped in a remarkable manner, but the deceased (Garlick) was covered by the hot metal, and was literally soa'ded to death.

### Foreign Miscellanea.

DEPARTURE OF CABET FOR AMERICA. - M. Cabet, chief of the Icarian Socialists, has addressed a letter to his adherents in France, announcing that he was to leave London on the 18th ult, to return to Nauvoo, in America He adds that the colony at Nauvoo have resolved to send an expedition to explore Texas, where they think a favourable site can be found for establishing a colony on Icarian Communist principles, but that Nauvoo is to be retained as a provisional station. He states also that the Icarians at Nauvoo have resolved to demand naturalisation as American citizens, in order to avail themselves of the law recently passed by Congress, granting 150 acres of land to every chief of a family born or naturalised an

\*WILLIAM TELL' AT HOME. — An open air representation of Schiller's 'William Tell,' somewhat in the fashion of the old mysteries, took place at Malleray, canton of Berne, on the 13th ITALY AN ARTICLE OF COMMERCE .- The 'Corriere Mercantile' of Genoa, of the 22nd ult., states from a source which, it says, may be relied on, that the Prince of Monaco is treating with Austria for

the sale of his principality, now, as is well known, incorporated with Piedmont against his will. AMERICAN TEMPERANCE.—A correspondent of the 'New York Post' states that the increase of the use of opium as a stimulant in the States is startling, and that the practice by persons esteemed temperate, is a thousand times greater than is usually believed.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS IN NEW YORK.—The 'New York Herald'

estimates the weekly sum expended in that city for theatrical and other public amusements, at 34,170 dois. DEATH OF J. H. PAYNE.—A Washington letter in the Baltimore Patriot' announces the death of John Howard Payne, Esq., Consul at Tunis, and the author of several dramatic works, and a number

of other literary productions, including the popular song of 'Home sweet home.' LIGHT HOUSES IN AMERICA.—There are three hundred and fifty-

one light houses on the coast of the United States. In 1739 there were but eight, and in 1820 only fifty-five.

MAJOR BICHARDSON.—Major Richardson, known in the literary MAJOR RICHARDSON.—Major Richardson, known in the literary world as the author of several very clever and popular novels, 'Wacousts,' 'Canadian Brothers,' &c., recently died in New York, The' Democrat' of that city rays, if not literally of starvation, it all events, by disease engendered by frequent want of the necessaries of life. His life had been one of great vicissitudes and adventure. He was an Englishman by birth, and had been attached to the British army. He was also a correspondent in Canada to the London 'Times.' The 'Democrat' says he was a man of very expensive habits, which accounts for his poverty, and his pride would not allow him to let his situation be known to his friends.

REVIEWS AT WASSAW.—The Emperor of Russia has been review.

REVIEWS AT WARSAW .- The Emperor of Russia has been review ing 60,000 of his armed butchers at Warsaw. An Englishman, a military man, writing to the 'Times,' does not speak very highly of their military eapacity and training, although such a mass of men completely subservient to the will of a single individual, must

necessarily be a very formidable power.

RESISTANCE TO PAPAL TAXES—The Papal government has recently been endeavouring to collect a tax imposed some time ago on all businesses, professious, and handicrafts. People have largely refused to pay, and the government has taken to seizing the goods of defaulters and selling them by auction, appropriating the goods of defauters and selling them by anction, appropriating the proceeds in payment of the tax. In counexion with this proceeding the following circular has been issued by the National Italian Association, and widely distributed through all the provinces of the Roman States:— Italian National Association.—Because the hand of tyranny weighs daily more heavily upon the people of the Roman States; because the most oppressive taxes fall upon the poor states; because the most oppressive taxes tall upon the poor artisan, the small shopkeeper, and the bard working labourer, robbing him of part of his daily wages, and drying up the very sources of his existence; because it is the duty of every honest citizen to protest to the last both by word and dead; the National Italian Association declares traitors to their country all those who shall purchase any of the property taken ly the government from those who have been taxed on their business or profession. Robbers BY A VALET.—The Court of Assizes of Versailles, in its last session, tried a Portuguese, named Villa Franca, aged twenty-three, for having stolen property left by his master, M. de Souze, also a Portuguese. He was found guilty, and condemned to five years' imprisonment, a fine, and five years' surveillance of the

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.—A private letter states that Gen. Urquisa, who succeeds Rosas as Gorernor of Buenos Ayres, has authorised the reading of the Bible in schools, and made liberal appropria-CHOLEBA.—During the week ending the 5th of June there were 139 deaths from cholera in New Orleans.

THERE are ten newspapers in Austria, fourteen in Africa, twenty four in Spain, twenty in Portugal, thirty in Asia, sixty five in Belgium, eighty-five in Denmark, ninety in Russia and Poland, three hundred in Piussia, three hundred and twenty in other Germanic states, five hundred in Great Britain and Ireland, and one thousand eight hundred in the

United States. THE LATE PARLIAMENT.—The late parliament, which was dissolved on Thursday, attained an existence of four years, seven months, and twelve days, having assembled on the 18th of November, 1847.

### Police Intelligence.

A CRUEL STEPFATHER. At the Clerkenwell Police Court, James Murphy and Mary, his wife, were charged with excessive cruelty towards James Collins, aged ten years, the step-son of the former prisoner.—The boy's person was exhibited in court, and was one mass of severe cuts and bruises, and excited a sensation of horror. It appeared that he resided with the prisoners in Ormand-yard, St. Andrews, Holborn, and the inhabitants were constantly alarmed by his loud cries for help. On Saturday last they again heard his piercing cries, when information was given to Toomes, 150 E, who took the prisoner into custody.-The boy, who seemed to be half starved, gave evidence as to acts of cruelty by the male prisoner, who was fined £3, or one month's imprisonment, and the female prisoner was discharged with a

ASSAULTING THE POLICE—TERRIBLE RETA-LIATION.

At the same Court John Toomey, a well known desperate character, was charged with assaulting the police, and attempting to rescue the above prisoners. The prisoner was severely wounded on the head by a blow from a constable's truncheon. A medical gentleman, who witnessed the affray, said he did not come forward to defend the prisoner, whose conduct was exceedingly violent, but for the protection of the police, whose forhearance and behaviour were most praiseworthy up to the time of the blow upon the prisoner's head with the truncheon' A crowd of persons were ready to assist if necessary, and there was no necessity for such violence being used. As a surgeon, he wished to impress upon the police that striking a drunken man on the head with such a weapon might lead to most dangerous consequences.—John Sheenan, 442 A, an active officer, said that the prisoner was exceedingly violent when he went to Toomes's assistance. The prisoner bit and kicked at him, and unless his brother officer had struck the prisoner the consequences might have been fatal to him (Sheenan.)-Mr. Corrie told the prisoner that he was a most dangerous character, but in consequence of the severe punishment he had already received he would merely fine him 10s., otherwise, he would have sent him to prison with hard labour for two months.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE. At the same Court John Shaw, a young man of powerful appearance, was placed at the bar before Mr. Corrie, charged with having assaulted the police, and also with a violent assault upon Margaret O'Keefe, a young woman with whom he cohabited, by which she was so seriously injured that her life is placed in imminent danger. -Mr. Corrie said he would remand the prisoner for a week. and gave instructions to the constable to make inquiries at the hospital daily and report her state at this court, with the view that her deposition might be taken.

James Welsh, John Gorman, and Mary Welsh, the wife of the former prisoner, were charged with having been concerned in the following during outrage and assaults on the police. The male prisoners appeared with their heads bound up and covered with marks of violence.—It appeared from the evidence of Caleb Davis and Job Lewis, officers of the E division, both of whom were severely injured, the former having had his arm nearly broken, and who was otherwise so hurt that he is disabled from duty, that on Tuesday evening they received information that a desperate affray had taken place in Selina-place, Somers-town. They repaired thither and found the neighbourhood in excitement and confusion, while the male prisoners were fighting with every one indiscriminately. Welsh escaped into a house and bolted himseflin. In attempting to apprehend him, he wrested Davis's staff from him and beat him with it on his head, arm, and side unmercifully, while Mrs. Welsh had a broom, which she used desperately, and Gorman was also very violent. Welsh and his wife called out, "Kill ," and it was not until a reinforcement of officers arrived on the spot that they could be taken into custody, when they resisted violently all the way to the station house, where they were locked up.—Mr. Corrie thought it a savage and lawless outrage, and fined Gorman 20s. or three week's imprisonment; Mrs. Welsh he fined 10s., or one fortnight's imprisonment; but James Welsh he would remand for having assaulted the officer Davis until the result of the injuries inflicted upon him could satisfactorily be made known.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST A SERVANT-

GIRL. At the Thames Police Office Catherine Tierney, a decent-looking servant-girl, eighteen years of age, who appeared overwhelmed with grief, was brought before Mr. Ingram, charged with stealing four gold pins, value £2, the property of Mr. Samuel Acock, a timber-merchant, of No. 1, York-street East, Stepney.—It is necessary to state that Mrs. Acock, the wife of the prosecutor, and lately mistress of the prisoner, was fined 5s., on Monday, by Mr. Ingram, for an assault on the girl, who afterwards preceeded -in company with a young woman-to the prosecutor's house to fetch her box away, and hence arose the present charge.-Mr. Acock said that the prisoner had been in his service for a short time up to that day week, when she left. On Monday evening she called at his house for a box containing her clothes, and when she brought it down stairs he intimated that he must search it and look over the things. She objected to it, and said she would not allow her box to be searched. An officer was then sent for, and all her clothes were turned out, and when the girl had done picking them up again, a small red box was found on the oil-cloth where her clothes had been. It contained four gold pins. He had last seen the box seven or eight days ago, or it might be more. When he accused the prisoner of stealing the box and its contents she cried and sobbed. and said she was innocent, and had never seen the property before .- After hearing several witnesses, Mr. Ingram said this was a case of conflicting evidence, and he would send it before a jury. It was imputed to Mr. and Mrs. Acock that they had entered into a conspiracy to prefer a false charge against an innocent girl. That court was not the proper tribunal to try such a question. He would take one responsible surety in the sum of £20, for the prisoner's appearance on the next Friday, when the depositions would be completed, and the prisoner committed for trial. -A gentlemen quite unacquainted with the prisoner, who had heard the case, offered himself as bail, and was

A "READY" BRUTE. At the same Court Henry Ready, about fifty-five years of age, who carries on the business of a wholesale tallowchandler and melter, was charged with assaulting his wife. who was in a very bad state of health.-Mrs Ready, who appears to be a few years older than her husband, stated that her private residence was in Regent-street, Mile-end. On Wednesday last, in consequence of having been confined at home a good deal, she went out for a few hours in the evening, and on her return home a few minutes past ten o'clock, she found her husband reading a newspaper. There was nothing provided for her supper as she expected. and she remarked that she was so faint, that she required something more than bread, which was on the table. Her husband replied that he had had nothing else, and there was nothing more for hor. She cut a slice of bread and butter, and partook of that with a half-pint of beer, and while finishing the last drop of it, he took up his own pot, which had contained beer, and threw it at her, but it only struck the lower part of her dress, and did not hurt hor. He then, without saying a word, took the poker from the fire-place, and struck her several heavy blows with it; one blow fell on her knuckles, and broke one of her fingers, the second on her wrist, and the third on the top of her knee, and the blood flowed from her fingers and knee .-Mr. Ready, jun., said that his father had been in the practice of beating his mother for many years with his fists, and throwing things at her .- Mr. Ingham said on this evidence he could not do otherwise than commit the defendant for trial for assaulting and maliciously wounding his

SHOCKING CRUELTY. At the Marylebone Police Court Richard Stiff, a cab driver, in the service of Mr. Ewins, George-yard, Hattonwall, was charged with the following shocking cruelty to a horse.-Potter, 84 D, deposed, that at seven o'clock, he saw the prisoner driving along Paddington-street, having in his vehicle a mare, which he kept flogging in a most unmerciful manner with his whip. The poor animal was in a very weak condition, and blood was running from it in a stream. Witness called to the prisoner to stop, which he did: and, on the mare being examined, it was found that owing to the severity of the lashing inflicted one of the teats had been cut off, in addition to which there were numerous wounds upon the belly and legs. At the spot where the prisoner was stopped there was a great quantity of blood upon the ground; and the excuse which he (prisoner) made for his conduct was, that he wanted to get to the Great Western Railway in time for the train. Witness then conveyed him to the station-house, and took his horse and cab to the greenyard. Witness produced the whip, the thong of which was nearly covered with blood .- Mr. Long went out to look at the poor animal, which had been brought up to the front entrance of the court, and on his return remarked that a more gross case of cruelty had scarcely ever come under his notice.-The prisoner was

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.
At the Worship street Police Court Daniel Stephens was charged with an assault upon his wife.—The wife, a very decent-looking woman, stated that her husband had been for a long time past in the habit of very cruelly beating her, and was so addicted to drunkenness that he constantly spent all he earned in public-houses, contributing nothing for the support of his family, and leaving her to get a subsistence in any manner she could. He had not given her a shilling for the last fortnight, during the whole of which time he had absented himself from home, and to protect herself from his violence, in case he should return, she fastened up the door of the room on the preceding evening; at a late hour, however, the prisoner came back again in a state of intoxication, and demanded admittance, and on her refusing to let him in, he forced an entrance by bursting in the door, and the instant he got into the room he felled her to the ground with a heavy blow on the side of her head with a thick stick, and left her senseless for a few minutes .- Mr. D'Eyncourt was about to deal severely with the prisoner, when the wife earnestly interfered on his behalf, declaring that she only wanted protection from his violence in future, and he was therefore sent to the House of Correction for one month, in default of paying a proportionate penalty.

CHARGE OF VIOLATING FEMALE CHILDREN. At the Worship-street Office, yesterday, Mr. George Rogers, a tradesman in the New North-road, Hoxton, was charged with the following outrages. Eliza Rose, a modest, artless-looking girl, twolve years of age, stated that she had been for a considerable period in the service of the defendant's wife, who carried on a business in children's hoods and cloaks, and engaged her, with a number of other girls, to make them, she sleeping upon the premises | number was 103,554.

every night but Sunday. On Sunday evenings her mistress always attended chapel, and wishing to do so on the 18th of April, she called at her mother's house to ask the witness to mind her three children, as the servant was absent. On reaching the house she found her mistress out, and she had scarcely been there ten minutes when the prisoner called her up stairs to quiet the infant, which he said was crying. On entering the bedroom, however, she saw the baby was sound asleep, and she was about to return down stairs, when the prisoner suddenly grasped her round the waist, flung her down violently, and, forcing his arm over her mouth to prevent her cries being heard, in spite of a most strenuous resistance on her part. perpetrated an offence it is unnecessary further to describe. On escaping from the room the prisoner followed her, threatening her with punishment if she divulged his conduct to any one, and telling her that she should have no more work there if she did, and, as her mother was in distressed circumstances, from her father being out of employment, she maintained silence upon it from fear of the consequences. On Thursday fortnight, however, the prisoner attempted to repeat the offence at his stable, to which he had ordered her to carry a pail of water for the horse, but she clung to the back of his chaise with such pertinacity that he at length desisted, and having on the following Friday acquainted the prisoner's nicce and two of the work women with the infamous manner in which she had been treated, they at once took her to her mother's house and apprised her of her daughter's treatment. - After hearing the evidence of the prosecutrix's mother, Mr. Coward deposed to examining the prosecutrix as described, and that such an offence had been perpetrated -This was the first charge, and in support of the second a girl named Ann Taylor, thirteen years of age, the daughter of a widow at Shacklewell, was called, and stated that she was housemaid in the defendant's service, and so continued up to Sunday last, on the evening of which day, while his wife was again at chapel, the prisoner called her up into his bedroom, upon the pretence of her identifying some of his workgirls, who he stated were loitering on an adjoining wharf; but, upon telling him that she saw no young women there, he suddenly grasped her round the waist, flung her forcibly down, and perpetrated a criminal offence, stilling her mouth with his arm, as in the preceding charge. -In this case, too, the prisoner enjoined her not to divulge the matter to her mistress, or the latter would be so cross and disagreeable, in consequence it would be all the worse for her; but, although she was too ill then to leave the house from the illusage to which she had been subjected, she availed herself of the first opportunity to get out of the place and acquainted her mother.-Mary Ann Taylor, the girl's mother, gave testimony which amply confirmed the fact of the violence perpetrated upon her daughter, and Mr. Sydenham Walker, a surgeon in the New North road, who had subjected her to an examination, gave evidence which incontestably proved it.—Mr. Hammill positively refused to accept bail, and the prisoner was ordered to be committed for the depositions, his wife, who was fearfully distressed, clinging convulsively to his neck as he was being transferred to the van.

#### GARDENING CALENDAR

KITCHEN GARCEN. Still take every opportunity, where vacant ground occurs, to put in successional crops; varying of course the rotation according to the nature of the soil. Carrots, Onions, Parsnips, Beets, &c. should now be finally thinned out. Proceed with making trenches for the late crops of Celery. A good breadth of Turnips should be sown; and a few Horn Carrots, to draw young in the autumn. Transplant the various Broccolies and Kales, to get strong before their final planting out. Finish earthing up Potatoes, if not already done; and make frequent sowings of Lettuce, Endive, Radishes, and similar vegetables of short duration. When dry weather sets in, go over the whole of the growing crops, and well stir the soil between each plant. Continue sowing Peas, Beans, and French Beans; the more early kinds of Peas should be substituted for the larger growing sorts.

HARDY FAUIT GABDEN. We hear that numerous Peach and Nectarine trees are injured by the heavy rains and cold sunless weather; in addition, the blight has made sad havor in this neighbourhood. Continue to follow up our previous directions; and either use the sulphurator charged with snuff and sulphur or use tobacco water. shoots when sufficiently advanced; their chance of ripening will increase by being close to the wall. The same rule should be followed with other wall trees in general. Wash Cherries frequently, and thin out the fruit of Morellos, when too thick; remove those suckers from the Raspberry plots not required for next season's wood, that a larger share of sun and air may be admitted to the ripening fruit; for the same reasons pinch off the extra shoots on the Gooseberry and Current bushes, and as the fruit would now be disfigured by washings of lime or soot water, employ women and children to pick off the caterpilars, if you find them still troublesome. FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

The present puddled state of the ground will render a complete attring of the beds necessary, whenever it gets dry enough for the purpose, making good at the same time the failures by damp. ing off, which appear numerous enough, more especially with delicate plants. Take up the various spring-flowering bulbs as they get ripe, and dry them preparatory to stowing them away; the beds hould be refilled with plants from the reserve stock; for an autumnal display proceed with propagating the more desirable kinds of perennials, as double Wallflowers. Rockets, &c., of which latter the double scarlet is a real acquisition. The American shrubs are now in full bloom, and their beauty ought to obtain for them a more general distribution, especially when we consider that the more common varieties are not only hardler than the common Laurel, but will even grow where the Laurel would starve. Frequently examine lloses, for causes before adverted to remove suckers, and keep closely tied in those supported by poles, or against walls or trellising. When dry weather occurs, the shrubbery borders will require hoeing and raking, to stir and clean the urface; peg down the lower branches of shrubs near the outsides of the borders, that they may in time cover the ground; see that all newly planted trees and shrubs are properly secured to be in the cover of his bridge. arainst the action of high winds. Those which have been sometime staked should be looked at, to see the tie is not doing injury 'y friction, or the swelling of the bark .- Gardener's Chronicle.

THE FLOATING CARDENS OF MEXICO.
According to the Abbe Clavigero, when the Mexicans were brought into su-jection to the Call. uan and Tepanecan nations, and confined to the miserab'e little islands on the lake, they ceased for some years to cultivate the land, because they had none until necessity and industry together taught them to form moveable fields and gardens which floated on the waters of the lake. The mode of forming these of wicker-work, water plants, and mud, may be easily conceived. The boat, or basis, is commonly eight perches long, by three broad. They first cultivated the maize and useful plants only; but afterwards there were among them gardens of flowers and odorifer us plants, which were employed in the worship of the gods, and served for the recreation of the nobles.' At present they cultivate flowers and every sort of garden herbs upon them, all of which thrive surprisingly. In the largest gardens there is commonly a little tree, and even a little but, to shelter the cultivator, and defend him from rain or the sun. When the owner of a garden wishes to change his situation, to remove from a bad neighbour, or come nearer to his own family, he gets into his little vessel, and by his own strength alone, if the garden is small, or with aid, if it is large, he tows it after him, and conducts it where he pleases, with the little tree and hut on it. The part of the lake where the gardens are is a place of infinite recreation, where the senses receive the highest possible gratification. Humboldt says these gardens still exist; that the bean, pea, apple, artichoke, cauliflowers, and a great variety of other culinary plants, are cultivated on them.— From the Gardiner's Record.

TO MAKE BHUBARB WINE.
To everygallon of water (rain water is best), add five pounds of ripe rhubarb cut into thin slices; let it stand nine days, stirring it three times a day, and it is well to cover the pan or tub with a blanket or cloth. Stain or equeeze the macerated substance through a coarse cloth; to every gallon of the liquor thus procured add four pounds of white sugar, the juice of two lemons, and the rind of one; then to fine it, one ounce of isinglass to every nine gallons; and this part of the operation may be thus performed: take about a pint of the liquor, in which melt the isinglass over the fire; be sure that it is cold before pouring it into the vessel containing the rest of the liquor. That done, cask it. When the fermentation is over bung it down. Bottle in March; and the following June it will be fit for

GARDENS OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. The following extract from Colonel Mundy's amusing volume

Our Antipodes, giving an account of the gardens of Van Diemen's Land, is interesting. The luxuriance of the common red Geranium at this season makes every spot look gay; at the distance of miles the light is attracted and duzzled by the wide patches of scarlet dotted over the landscape. The hedges of Sweethviar, both in town gardens and country enclosures. in town gardens and country enclosures, covered with its delicate Rose, absolutely monopolise the air as a vehicle for its peculiar perfume: the closely-clipped Mint borders, supplying the place of Box, sometimes, however, overpower the Sweetbriar and every other seent of the gard-ns. Every kind of English flower and fruit appears to benefit by transportation to Van Diemen's Land; wellremembered shrubs and plants, to which the heat of Australia is fatal, thrive in the utmost luxuriance under this more southern climate. For five years I have lost sight of a rough, but respected old friend—the Holly, or at most I had contemplated with chastened affection one wretched little specimen in the Sidney Botanic Garden, labelled for the enlightenment of the corn stalks. But in a Hobart Town Garden, I suddenly found myself in the presence of a full-grown Holly, spangled with red berries, into whose embrace I incontinently rushed to the astonishment of a large party of the brave and fair, as well as to that of my most prominent feature. The Fuchsia—the old original Fuchsia gracilis, attains here an extraordinary growth. Edging the beds of a fine garden near where Ilived, there were hundreds of yards of Fuchsia in bloom; and in the middle of the town I saw one day a young just married military couple smiling in all the plentitude of honey-lunacy, through a solution wholly appropriately cottage window, wholly surrounded by this pretty plant, which not only covered the entire front of the modest residence, but reached above its caves. Here, too, to get back to my botany, I renewed my acquaintance with the Walnut and the Filbert, just now ripe; the Spanish and Horse Chesnuts, the Lime tree with its bee-beloved blossom and the dear old Hawthorn of my native land. As for Cherry and Apple trees, and the various domesticated berry bushes of the English garden, my regard for them was expressed in a less sentimental manner. I defy any school bey or 'midship-mite' to searcely ever come under his notice.—The prisoner was fined 50s., or a month's hard labour in the House of Cormore youthful voteries may have beaten me in the digestion of

### DREADFUL MURDER AT SAWLEY.

An elderley woman living in a lone cottage near Sawley, was brutally murdered on Tuesday. A stringe man was seen by several boys and women cruelly beating the old woman in her cottage. The body was afterwards found buried in a dunghill. The man when taken was covered with blood, and seemed drunk or insane. He is an entire stranger: no one knows him in the paighbourhood. stranger; no one knows him in the neighbourhood.

When the committee of the French Academy were employed in preparing the well known. Academy Dictionary, Cuvier, the celebrated naturalist, came one day into the room where they were holding a session. "Glad to see you, M. Cuvier," said one of the forty, "we have just finished a definition which we think quite satisfactory, but on which we should like to have your opinion. We have been defining the word Crab, and have explained it thus:-Crab, a small red fish, which walks backwards." "Perfeet, gentlemen," said Cuvier, "only, if you will give me leave, I will make one small observation in Natural History. The crab is not a fish—it is not red, and it does not walk backwards. With these exceptions, your definition is excellent."

EMIGRATION DURING THE PRESENT YEAR .- From the late report of the Emigration Commissioners, it appears that 103,216 persons emigrated in the first four months of the present year from the twelve principal ports in the united kingdom. In the corresponding period of 1851 the

MARKETS. CORN.

MABE LANE, June 28.—Although the supply of English Wheat close, prices were rather lower than last week. The beat qualities of foreign Wheat were held firmly, but only sold in retail quantities; inferior samples unsaleable unless on lower terms. American ties; inferior samples unsaleable unless on lower terms. American week's prices. Barley went off heavily, and rather cheaper. Owing to the unsettled state of the weather, and unfavourable reports of dily and dea er. We have had further plentiful arrivals of foreign Oats, as well as some quantity of Irish, since Mondaylast. Fine fresh Corn meta fair sale to-day, but all other forts were dull and rather cheaper. CORN.

rather cheaper.

MARK-LANE, July 2—The weather continues boisterous for the sea. Mark-lane, July 2—The weather continues poisterous for the sea-fon of the year; at the same time, on the whole, it is considered favourable for the growing crops. There was no alteration in the value of either English or foreign wheat this morning. The trade ruled dull, at Monday's quotations. Flour slowly sold at former in the earlier part of the week; but ill conditioned corn was very difficult of disposal. Barley, beans, and peas, were unaltered in difficult of disposal. Barley, beans, and peas, were unaltered

SEEDS.

In Seeds little passing, but an advance of Is, perqr. was in some cases realised for Canary. CATTLE.

CATTLE.

SMITHFIELD—To-day's murket was tolerably well supplied with each kind of foreign stock; whilst there was a decided increase in general quality was by no means first-rate. The attendance of buyers was far from numerous, and all breeds of Beasts moved off slowly at a decline in the prices obtained on Monday last of 2d per total clearance was not effected. With Sheep we were heavily supplied; hence the demand for that description of stock moved heavy, and the currencies gave way 2d. per 3lbs. The primest old was good. From all quarters the arrivals of Lambs were extensive, prices, viz., 4s. to 5s. per 8lbs. Prime small Calves sold at full dull inquiry. We had only a moderate demand for Pigs, yet their value was well supported.

Head of Cattle At Saitheld.—Friday.—Beasts, 1,340. Show

Head of Cattle at Smithfield. — Friday.—Beasts, 1,340; Sheep 20,580; Calves, 630; Pigs, 380. Monday.—Beasts, 3,977; Sheep 31,370; Calves, 421; Pigs, 240. 1,370; Caryes, 221; 17183, 220.
Beef 3s 0.1 to 3s 4d; Mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 0d; Vea!, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; Pork, 3s 6d to 3s 8d. Price per stone of Slbs. (sinking the

offal).

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets.—These markets continue to be tolerably well, but not to say heavily supplied with each kind of Meat, in which a fair average business is doing, as follows:—

Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s lud to 3s 0d; prime large, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 2d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; small pork, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; lambs, 3s 10d to 4s 10d. Per 8lbs, by the carcase.

POULTRY, &c. Newcate and Leadenhall.—Goslings 5s 0d to 6s 6d; fowls 1s 9d to 2s 9d; capons 3s to 4s; chickens 1s 9d to 2s 6d; ducks 1s 9d to 2s 9d; rabbits 1s 0d to 1s 6d; leverets 2s 6d to 3s 6d; pigeons 5d to 8d each; fresh butter 8d to 1s 0d per 1b.; English eggs 6s 9d to 7s 6d; French ditto 5s 0d to 6s 6d; Irish ditto 4s 9d to 5s 3d

#### FISH.

BILLINGSGATE.—Salmon 8d to 1s 1d per lb.; turbots 3s to 10s each; brills 2s to 6s; and cod fish 1s 0d to 5s each; soles 4d to 2s per pair; eels 6d to 10d per lb.; lobsters 6d to 2s 0d; crabs 6d to 2s; crawfish 1s 6d to 2s; and mackarel 2d to 4d each; bloaters is per dozen; dorys is to 5s each; skate, 3d to 6d; prawns is 6d to 2s 0d per lb.; shrimps is 6d to 2s per gallen; smelts, 3d to 1s per dozen.

# and prices lower. The quotations at the close were for Cork 70s to 71s; Limerick 62s to 65s; Waterford 52s to 68s; Carlow, Cloumel,

PROVISIONS.

Our market was dull. Irish butter was in very limited demand,

and Carrick, 66s to 69s per cwt. landed. Dutch 69s per cwt. Bacon sold very slowly, and prices ruled at from 56s to 58s per cwt. according to size and quality. Hams were not a free sale, at 56s to 62s per cwt. Lard in moderate request; bladdered at 52s to 30s, kegs at 50s to 54s. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. Vegetables and fruit are plentiful. The supply of English pine-apples is remarkably good, but the prices are getting lower. The same may be said of hothouse grapes. Strawberries exhibit the illeflects of the unfavourable weather. A few dessert apples may still be obtained. Oranges are plentifully supplied, and very good. Nats are nearly the same as last quoted. A large quantity of French cherries has been supplied during the week, some of them, bringing only 3d per lb. Young carrots, heans (both French and Mazagan), neas, lettuces; and artichokes, continue to be samplied. Mazagan), peas, lettuces; and artichokes, continue to be supplied from France. New potatoes are coming in very plentifully; 240 tons were sold in the market last week. Peas are improving in

quality. Mushrooms are dearer. Cut flowers consist of heaths, epacrises, cinevarias, mignonette, camellias, roses, azaleas, primulas, lily of the valley, and other forced bulbs. HOPS. The few hops on offer have met with a steady sale, at the improved quotations noticed in our last report :-

Sussex Pockets .......... 112s to 128s Weald of Kents ..... 130s to 147s Mid and East Kents .... 140s to 250s TALLOW. Our market has become less firm, and, in some instances, the

quotations have given way 3d per cwt. HAY. SMITHFIELD.—Heavy trade at the following prices:—Prime Meadow Hay 78s to 84s; inferior 69s to 75s; Rowen 65s; Clover 90s to 100s; second cut 80s to 88s; Straw 28s to 22s.

COLONIAL PRODUCE. Sugar. - The market opened with a very steady appearance, and prices of good and fine qualities have sold at last week's currency, but low descriptions have sold a shade lower. 1,200 hhds of lest India sold, including 250 hhds. of Barbadoes, in public sale, from India sold, including 250 finds, of Garbadoes, in public said, now \$1s 6d to \$5s 6d. 3,700 hags Mauritius sold steadily in public sale at 28s to \$8s. 1,600 hags Bengal sold, the white Benarcs at very full prices; Benarcs, \$5s to \$9s; Date \$0s to \$2s. 6,400 hags Madras were offered in public sale; there did not appear to be buyers of low qualities, and about 1,500 hags were bought in; other descriptions sold at previou rates; good and fine grocery \$6s to \$45s 6d; common \$25s 6d to \$28s. The refuned market is steady at last week's prices;

25s 6d to 28s. The refined market is steady at last week's prices; gracery lumps 48s to 50s.

TEA.—17,000 packages of various descriptions were brought forward in public sale; they went off heavily, but about 5,000 found buyers. At and after the sale, scented tea so'd at a decline of 1d, and Canton young hyson showed the same decline. The prices of

Correc.—1,100 half bales of Mocha were offered, about one-third sold at high prices, the remainder bought in. Slean garbled 30s to 80s 6d; long berry 87s 6d to 88s. 220 casks plantation Cevion were offered, about half sold at prices which averaged last week's rates, 49s 6d to 61s 6d. Good ordinary native Ceylon is quoted firm at the

6d to 16s. 200 bags Madras bought in 41s to 12s. WOOL. The imports of wool into London last week were 12,788 bales; of which 3,214 were from Sydney, 3,422 from Van Diemen's Land. 6,540 from Port Philip, 234 from Germany, 303 from Bombay, 43 from Monte Yideo, and the rest from the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

COALS. (Prices of Coals per ton at the close of the market.)
London, June 28.—Bate's West Hartley 13s 6d—Buddle's West
Hartley's, 13s 9d—Chester Main 13s 3d—Hastings Hartley 14s—New
Tanfield 12s 6d—Ravensworth West Hartley 14s—Redheugh Main
11s 6d—Tunfield Moor 12s 6d—Tanfield Moor Butes 12s 3d—Townley
13s—Tyne Main 11s 6d—West Hartley 13s 9d—West Wylam, 12s 9d.
Wall's End. &c.:—Harvey Wylan, pusergened 11s 6d—Nor-

Wall's End, &c.:—Harvey Wylan, unscreened 11s 6d-Northumberland 13s—Eden Main 14s 9d—Hetton Lyons Main 15s—Haswell 16s—Kepier Grange 14s 9d—Russell's Hetton 15s 6d—Shotton, unscreened 12s 3d—Seaton 15s 9d—Stewart's 15s 9d—Hattlepool 15s 9d—Heugh Hall 15s 9d—Howden 14s 3d—South Kellos 14s 9d—Birchgrove Graigola 19s—Gowpen Hartley 14s—Llungennech 26s—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 21s—Ramsay's Garsefield Coak 21s 6d—Seymour's Harvey Coak 20s—Sidney's Hortley 14s Seymour's Harvey Coak 20s—Sidney's Hartley 14s. Ships at market 251—sold 91—unsold 167.

### Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Tuesday, June 29th.

BANKRUPTS. Andrew Atkinson, Dalton-in-Furness, Lancashire, tanner-Robert Leabon Curtis and Edward Charles Curtis, Stratford, Essex, builders—William Dowling, Leicester, groor—John Brown Drew, Wittam's-buildings, Old-street-road, carpenter—Frederick Holroyd, Leeds, twine spinner—Henry Mopsey, Union-street East, Bishopsate, ironmonger—Martin Ward, Mark-lane, City, corn and mult merchant—John Wittaker, Fark-place, Mile-end road, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. Robert Campbell, Glasgow, merchant—Thomas Howey, Edinburgh, commission agent—Duncan M'Cullum, Glasgow, brick builder.

(From Friday's Gazette.) BANKRUPTS.

John Mottram, Shrewsbury, Salop, hop merchant Kichard Perry, Leeds, hatter—George Standerwick, Charles Standerwick, and Thomas Barnes, Bristol, auctioneers—George Wood Walter, and William Honey Walter, Silvertain Standard Standard Standard and William Henry Walker, Silverdale, Staffordshire, silkthrow-

CREDULITY AND FRAUD. One day last week an old gen tleman, living on an indeqendent in come with his niece, at the Hotwells, Bristol, fell in with a stranger, who said he was desirons of viewing the scenery for which this neigh-bourhood is celebrated, but being entirely unacquainted with the locality mich of the entirely unacquainted with the locality, wished for a respectable guide, whose expenses he was quite willing and able to pay, as he had recently come into a fortune of £20,000. For the purpose of talking over the matter more conveniently, they adjourned to the Hibernian Hotel, where they were joined by another man, who, it transpired, was also affluent and ignorant of the natural beauties of the district, which he was anxious to visit. To prove his respectability wealth, he exhibited a lot of no:es; the other man did the same; and the old gentleman, who had no money with him, offered to procure a sufficient number of similar vouglars from his procure as unicent number of similar vouchers from his residence, to which place his companions went with him; and he having procured from his "strong box" eight £5 Bank of England notes, they all again returned to the Hibernian Hotel, where one of the "strangers," observing that the old gentleman's purso was not a good one, insisted on presenting him with a better, into which his potes. into which his notes were apparently transferred. It was then agreed that on the next morning they should go on a trip to Weston, and, by way of finishing the day agree and they should go on a trip to Weston, and, by way of finishing the day agree. ably, they rode in an omnibus to the Full Moon, Northstreet, whence the old gentleman departed, after sundry libations of brandy and water. On reaching his home, he sought his pillow immediately, and slept composedly until the morning. the morning, when, just as has was starting to join the strangers at the railway station, his niece happened to discover that t e notes in his purse were flash ones, and that he was less mediate to the sum that he was less wealthy than he had imagined by the sum of £40. of £40. Information of the robbery was at once forwarded ed to Mr. Inspector Attwood, and the police are making search for the things of the thing for the thieves by whom the old gentleman was so impu-

dently duped.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—A few days ago, Thomas Weston, in who called himself a herald chaser, was committed for trial in on a charge of wilful perjury.

EPIGRAM.—Can you a reason for quizzing-glasses find? id? Yes; puppies, you know, are always born blind.

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