[FOWN EDITION. JUSTICE-IMMUTABLE, UNIVERSAL, ETERNAL!

WELCOME THE DELUGE:

Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties.—Multon.

Apres moi le deluge 1 Smart and epigrammatic that! Doubtless Du Barry enjoyed it much. And the Salons of Paris, how they re-echoed the clever sentence—uttered half in jest, half in earnest, by His Most Sacred Majesty, Louis XV. Prince, prostitute, and parasite had no idea that a prediction had been uttered-a prophecy destined to be terribly fulfilled. Ah! if Du BARRY could only-through the medium of CAGLIOSTRO'S magic mirror or some other necromantic contrivance-looked into the future, how her mocking laughter would have turned to agony and tears! Summers and Winters pass-not many-and the royal patron of the Parc aux cerfs, his most christian and most rotten kingship dies in the odour of sanctity and the feculence of foulest leathsomeness, and is gathered to his fathers. The royal locksmith and clockmender-unhappy victim of Hereditary Monarchy-reigns over France. The waters rise! The insolent harlot, into whose lap had been poured the treasures of France, is living to behold THE DELUGE—the stormy waves of which conduct her to the guillotine! Very distressing to 'sublime and beautiful' BURKE. There was a time

when to be one of Royalty's prostitutes was to be the adored of France. But now !-- 'the age of chivalry is gone'! Very shocking to thee, O, fool of the eloquent tongue and pen; but not the less natural and rigidly just. Woe to the wretches who, by their foul crimes and recking sins, will necessitate the Deluge—the Red sea of revolutionary and righteous retribution. Apres moi le deluge! repeated METTERNICH. He was rather 'out in his reckoning.' For the waters rose ere he had 'shuffled off his mortal coil,' and for a time threatened to submerge the abominable system of which he was the worthy architect. But they

yet witness that deluge of which the overflow of 1848 was but the precursor. XERXES would fain have scourged and chained the Hellespont-insanity imitated by our modern despots. But Fear not the tyrants shall rule for ever,
Nor the priests of the bloody faith;
They stand on the brink of the mighty river,
Whose stream they have tainted with death.
It is fed from the depths of a thousand dells,
Around them it rages, it foams, and it swells,
And their swords and their sceptres I floating see,
Like wrecks on the waves of Elernity.

ebbed as rapidly as they had flowed, and the system

still stands. METTERNICH, too, still lives, and may

And this, our country, is threatened with the

deluge! A 'gent' named Finch, or Bull-Finch, but who, like many of those questionable characters ' who quit their country for their country's good,' rejoices in an alige to wit ' Lord MAIDSTONE' has been 'stumping' Westminster to obtain its suffrages for a seat in Parliament. He had been some years since) a member of the 'collective wisdom.' But (as he confessed to a meeting of 'friends') 'he had then thought more of amusement than of giving attention to his duties.' Think of the fun of being a member of Parliament! Capital joke to vote away the property, the liberties, the lives of a people! To alternate between the Piccadilly Saloon and the House of Commons is 'stunning.' But Mister Bull-Finch has sown his wild oats: 'his hair was now turning grey, and he had given up hunting, and had not so much money to spend as formerly, and would attend most assiduously to his duties.' A reformed rake makes the best of husbands, and M.P.s-at least so think the pure and lofty daughters of Privilege, who 'worked with a will,' to seduce the electors of Westminster to 'his Lordship's' standard. But the work of electioneering never did run smooth, and in spite of the blandishments of 'Lord' MAIDSTONE'S lady-canvassers, the great name of Bull-Finch, stood but third on the poll. As 'his Lordship' generally says what he means, I should like to hear the expression of his private and confidential opinion, as to the respectable electors of Westminster. It may be suspected that Mister Fixch, regards them as being 'a most riff-raff set of men;' and in truth there are others than ' his Lorship,' who hold a very similar opinion, not merely of the electors of Westminster, but of the electors throughout the land.

In the course of his Address to the Electors, Lord' MAIDSTONE observed:

I hope, then, to see Lord Derby's Government in possession of the confidence of the people, and a majority in Parliament; for after him,—the Deluge! Recollect that, Conservatives of all classes!

For this 'his Lordship' has been much ridiculed or as he himself would have described it in his ' fast' days-when he had more money to spend, and before his hair turned grey - 'jolly well chaffed.' This is hardly fair, remembering that Louis XV. was rather deficient in the supposed attributes of a prophet, and that even Providence once spoke (as the Bible tells us) through the mouth of BALAAK's ass! Let no one, therefore, be in too great haste to deny 'his lordship's' inspiration. For myself, I solemnly declare that my most earnest wish is that 'Lord' MAIDSTONE may prove to be a true prophet.

But, perhaps, like most of the diviners and seers, the ex-candidate for Westminster is playing the game of Macheth's 'juggling fiends,' who 'kept the word of promise to the ear but broke it to the hope. The Deluge is to come after 'Lord' DERBY. How long after? Immediately? Sore need is there for the speedy advent of that Deluge!

"O but it's long a coming." When will the fountains of the great deep re-open? When will the waters rise to end or mend, to annihilate or regenerate society? Behold around us on every side, tyranny and treachery, slavery and suffering, crime and cruelty, mendacity and mendicity, falsehood and fear, sin and shame, the ripened rottenness of a state of society given over to perdition. Well might BERANGER cry to the mysterious and menacing wanderer of the skies.

"Comet, implacable, O haste thee down, Let's end the matter, for the world is old!" I observed in last Saturday's 'Star of Freedom.' that the new Parliament promised to be worse than the old, and would certainly be so if some half dozen candidates then before the country should be rejected. My anticipations are confirmed; and although up to the time of writing these remarks not more than one third of the 'House' has been appointed, there can be nolonger a question that the new Parliament will be the most base and grovelling elected since the Reform Bill. The result of the contest in the Tower Hamlets indicates the true character of the new House of Commons. To their lasting shame and abounding disgrace, the electors of the Tower Hamlets, having five men to select from have deliberately, corruptly, and treacherously, chosen the worst-an aristocratic Whig, and a chief of 'publicans and sinners.' Behold a thing like BUTLER obtaining 7.718 votes, and a MAN like WIL-LIAM NEWTON obtaining only 1,095, and let us Englishmen, even though we may not be denizens of the Hamlets, bow our heads in humiliation, and blush for very shame. The electors of Finsbury have scarcely done better. Mr. Duncombe is returned, but Alderman CHALLIS (!!!) heads the poll by nearly a thousand votes over the long-tried and faithful friend of the people. In Westminster, Coningham can register only 1,717 votes against the 3,758 recorded for Evans, the flogging sham. Even Buil-FINCH obtained double the number of votes given to Coningham. In many places the electors seem to have imitated those of the Hamlets, by deliberately seeking for and electing the worst. The men who have obtained almost unanimous support at the hustings have been absolutely rejected or placed lowest on the list at the poll; while those who from their unpopularity, were unable to obtain a hearing at the nomination, have been triumphantly returned by

Hull exhibits a noble exception, and Viscount Goderich (with Mr. CLAY) takes his seat as the representative of the non-electors as well as of the electors. Honour to the men of Hull! I cannot but add that I am almost sorry that a single good man has been elected. What can two or three men like DUNCOMBE and GODERICH effect in such an Assembly ?-- an Augean Stable that might poison HER-CULES—a den of thieves only to be adequately dealt

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with scourge in hand, a crew of hypocrites and impostors, cheats and charlatans, destitute of honour faith, sense of justice, and (for the most part) destitute even of talent, to put a gloss on the nation's shame. 'Reform the House.' Precisely so. But how? The surest way would be to turn the Thames into it, and to its very foundations sweep it, with all its vermin to utter annihilation. The great humiliation is to be compelled to acknowledge that this pre-cious Parliament will represent the electoral body. This fact proves the abominable degradation of that body. But the non-electors are as degraded, or they would not suffer this state of things for even a single day. Why are they quiescent? Why cannot they rise above the vigour of a cheer-the effort of a groan? Because the nation is emasculated, corrupted to the heart's core. The people have neither pride in their past nor faith in their future. To perish utterly and everlastingly is the doom of such a people. No chains, no scourges, can prevent the regeneration of Continental Europe. There the Deluge is certain and subsequent salvation sure. But here—?

Nevertheless, nil desperandum! The darkest hour is nearest to the dawn. Like the doomed cities of the plain, the new Parliament will not contain a sufficient number of good and true men to save it from perdition. In the bottom of PANDORA's box there is yet Hope !

HURRAH FOR THE DELUGE! L'AMI DU PEUPLE.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Bonapartist Terror-Commencement of the slaughter of the French Republicans by means of the Guillotine.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, July 7. Truly, the once so clever pe coming imbecile. It would seem that their famous, or rather infamous, ability for getting up plots whenever an attack was to be made upon the liberties or the lives of the French people, has totally disappeared from amongst them. It is necessary to get up some plot to justify the proclamation of the Empire, which, I have good reason to believe, it is the intention of Louis Bonaparte to do on the occasion of the fete of the 15th of August. The 'infernal machine' plot, however, has been a dead failure. Very consistently, the official accounts first represented that the maker of the machine had given the police every information regarding it, and of the persons for whom he was preparing it. Then seeing the absurdity of the 'conspirators' employing an artisan not in their confidence, and under the Argus eyes of the police, they hastened to give the plot the necessary dramatic secresy, by representing the 'conspirators' preparing several deadly weapons themselves; and in order that so other party should have any hand in their manufacture, or the procurance of the materials, they were made to prepare them from gas pipes! But the poor plot makers were compelled to give up their favourite idea of an infernal machine; so far, indeed, were they driven from this interesting, though immaginary, implement of destruction, that the invention of the plotters gradually became cannon, and, at last, O, horrible climax! the ingenious police were forced to make the dreadful implements of warfare simple pieces of gas pipes, with a wooden bung, and a piece of tarred canvass on the end! This transparent canard would be simply ridiculous, were it not that our unfortunate republican brothers who have been cast into prison, in order to give it an air of truth, will be sacrificed. The best they can hope for will be transportation to Cayenne.

You may soon expect to hear of the cessation of transportation. The blood-stained oppressor of this unhappy land is aquiring, from past impunity, the requisite courage to resort to a method of vengeance more in accordance with his brutal instincts. The work of blood has began! The Bonapartist terror has assumed its last and most terrible phase. The political scaffold has been raised; and the heads of the republicans are already being severed from their bodies by the guillotine. Such an assassination has just been perpetrated upon one of the most noble and virtuous of the Republican sons of France. The name of this new martyr for the holy cause of human liberty is Charlet. He was executed at Belley, in

the department of the Ain, yesterday week. This Charlet was one of the Refugees who had been living in Switzerland, and who entered France upon being informed of the coup d'etat of the 2nd of December. He and his companions had got as far as Seyssel, in the department of the Ain, with the view of aiding the insurrection against the secundrel Bonaparte, when they were attempted to be arrested by some customs-officers. A struggle ensued, in which one of the customs-officers was mortally wounded. Finally, they were arrested; but it is absolutely impossible that the man could have fallen by the hand of Charlet, for he was at the time quite unarmed. However, he was brought before a military tribunal, and, although his innocence of the crime, if a crime it could be called, was clearly established, he was condemned to death, scorning to save himself by revealing the name of the actual perpetrator of the deed. To all the entreaties of his judges to this effect, he only replied with the silence of contempt.

His condemnation was confirmed, and the warrant for his execution signed by Bonaparte himself. Recording the condemnation, the 'Patrie' fulminates its base and cowardly lies against the noble martyr. The Bonapartist journal says, 'That after

Charlet was condemned he asked for a priest, as having become repentant,' he desired to make revelations. It is an abomniable falsehood. Charlet remained, to the last, firm in the path of duty and principle, and in his contempt for the robber Bonaparte and his traitorous priestly allies.

A car had been procured to conduct him to the place of execution, but he refused to enter it, and walked to the scaffold with a firm step, and the calmness and screnity of a man who accomplishes a great and noble action. Along his passage were crowds of people who were kept back by a large body of military, and who bade him adieu in tears, and with ill-suppressed expressions of indignation, and of hatred for the blood-thirsty tyrant, He ascended the scaffold with a firm and measured step, and a moment afterwards his head was struck off by the axe of the guillotine.

The court-martial of the Tenth Military division has pronounced sentence of death against seventeen of the insurgents of December. Six of these have already escaped—the remaining eleven will be guillotined in the public square of Bedarieux.

The crime laid to the charge of these men is the 'murder' of three gendarmes. These gendarmes were, however, killed in a fair and open combat in the December struggle-a combat which was commenced by the gendarmes themselves, who fired upon the crowd, and killed one or two of the men who

I cannot better illustrate the feelings of the French people relative to these executions, than by giving here the letter which the friends and townsmen of the condemned have addressed to the Belgian papers:-

"France, in the free exercise of her sovereignty, gave her-self a constitution, and placed it under the guard of all the citizens. A traitor-a Bonaparte-whom the confidence of the nation had called to the first magistrature, armed, with the hope of pillage, a horde of needy bandits,

and, in the name of order and public security, darted upon his sleeping country, placed her patriots in chains, and tore to pieces that constitution to which he had sworn obedience. Every true man, who still remained at liberty, at once arose to recall the perjurers to a respect for the fundamental pact. But they soon fell under the balls of an army of gendarmes, who inaugurated by every crime the ignominious era which weighs upon France. A judgment has been rendered against thirty-three of our fellow-countrymen, who united to defend their country; eleven heads will roll from the scaffold. Under the blow of that iniquitous sentence, we, the friends, the brothers, of Mercudier, of Delpech, of Denis Andre, of Barthez, of Triadon, of Pierre Carriere, of Golzy, of Colas, of Gardy, of Jacques Payes, of Michael Herculi—we cry to every just man, in every country, Vengeance! Vengeance for the martyrs of duty—Vengeance for the assassinated victims, for the defenders of the law now judicially murdered by the accomplices of the wretch who desolates France! In the name of humanity, we sweak to arm ourselves, from this day, against the tyrapt of the 2nd of December! His head, and those of his associates, alone can appease the manes of the heros who have fallen while

doing battle for our rights.

The shackled and degraded Press of this country, and even some of the English papers, have sought to brand these men of Bardarieux with infamy, as brutal and blood-inirsty men of Bard-rieux with infamy, as brutal and blood-thirsty villains. It is false—they are noble and courageous men—men who had courage enough to rise against the Usurpation of the traitor Bonaparte, and to sacrifice themselves for their country's cause. The following proclamation issued by them while they had possession of the town, before they had been ranquished by the pretorians of General Rostalan, is of itself sufficient answer to the calumniators:—

tors :"In revolutions, some come for good, others for evil All honest citizens who shall witness any attempt to pillage or to insult chastity, are hereby exhorted to shoot on the spot those who, are guilty of such attempts."

ITALY.

The Case of Murray—The Priests and the People—Refusal to pay taxes—Prohibition of a New Work by Eugene Sue—Condemnations for "Sedition"—The Austrian Terrorism

ROME,—It is rumoured in ecclesiastical circles, that Mr. Freeborn's visit to Ancona has for its principal object to concert with Mr. Moore some plan by which Edward Murray may be clandestinely released from his prison, and ced in safety on board an English vessel in the harbour, so putting an end to all further dispute by a fait accompli, as wasdone in Rome when Monseignor Gazzola and Dr. Achilli, those arch enemies of the Papal throne, were allowed to escape from the Castle of St. Angelo, not without the con-nivance, as is shrewdly inferred, of the French military authorities themselves. Some prudent prelates applaud this idea greatly, as the government of his Holiness would thereby avoid the danger of an open rupture with Great Britain, and save its own decorum and independence, besides the unspeakable advantage of having its hands free to shoot Murray's fellow prisoners at any rate, as, not having committed itself by pardoning in one instance, it would be by no means bound to use clemency towards the rest. These wiseacres must not indulge, in the idea of so unjust and undignified a climax, nor must they imagine that even if advisable, it would be very practicable. The Castle of St. Angelo was guarded by the French, whereas the fortress of Ancona is in the custody of the Austrians. The Tuscan and Piedmontese papers foresee a different way of winding up the matter, and announce that a flotilla of British war-steamers may shortly be expected at

The Queen's proclamation against Roman Catholic processions in England has not as yet been mentioned in the Roman journals, which usually observe the profoundest silence on subjects disagreeable to the ecclesiastical government; but in private circles the partisans of the priests meekly observe that persecution will only advance their cause; whilst the Liberals enjoy the attack on the long-garbed gentry amazingly, out of political hostility to their rulers. ,,

The "Risorgimento" of Turin, of the 30th ult., quotes a letter from Velletri, in the Roman States, from which it would appear that the people there had driven away the tax gatherers, that Cardinal Macchi, the delegate, had been obliged to make his escape, and that a regiment of chasseurs stationed there had refused to act against the

The Roman medical men refused to pay the tax on pro-

Brigands have robbed travellers in the forest of Antium, twenty miles from Rome. PIEDMONT.—The Sardinian government has prohibited the publication of a new novel of M. Eugene Sue, in the Chambery journal, "Le Patriote Savoisien." M. Pernati, the Minister of the Interior, intimated to him that he would be obliged to withdraw the authorisation granted to him tolreside at Annecy should he persist in publishing his novel. M. Sue has accordingly written the following letter to the editor of the " Patriote Savoisien" :- "The government of Sardinia considering as inopportune in the present circumstances the publication of the historical episode of which the MS. is in your possession I request you to postpone that publication. I am too grateful for the hospitality I have received from the government, and too anxious for its continuance, not to avoid everything likely to compromise its duration." The work would have given a full exposure of vices and crimes of the clergy at the time of the dastardly crusade against the Albegois: and an account of the horrible cruelties perpetrated by the Catholic fanatics upon their unfortunate victims at that epoch. The "Patriote Savoisien" expresses its indignation at the conduct

of the government in thus toadying to the Roman clergy by preventing the publication of Eugene Sue's work. The negotiations resumed by the Piedmontese Ambassador at Rome relative to the administration of the diocese of Turin, during the banishment of Monsignor Fransoni, have completely failed.

TUSCANY.—The trial of Guerazzi, and of his Minister

of Justice, M. Leonardo Romanelli, is to take place on the 16th of August. The Mather affair has been arranged. The grand Duke has disavowed Count de Casigliano, his Foreign Minister, who in offering Mr. Scarlett an indemnity of 1,000 francesconi for the plaintiff, had used expressions deemed offensive by the English government.

On the 25th ult, the court martial of Udine condemned four persons to various periods of imprisonment in irons, varying from one to ten months respectively, for having arms or ammunition in their possession, or uttering sedi

A new political work, entitled "Memoires of Leonardo Romanelli, ex-Minister of Justice under the Provisional Government," has been written in the prisons of the Mu-rates, and was published a few days ago, to the great annoyance of the Tuscan government. LOMBARDY.—Numerous arrests have again been made

at Milan. One of the unhappy victims thrown into the castle dungeon has hung himself from the bars of his The government of Lombardy has issued new and more stringent restrictions upon the circulation of books in the

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss journals announce that the Council of State of the Canton of Vaud has decided on applying to M: Thiers, who is now at Vevey, in that canton, the Federal decree relative to confining French Refugees to some appointed place in the interior of the country. A telegraphic despatch from Frankfort, of the 2nd inst., in the Prussian Gazette" of Berlin, states that M. Thiers has refused to submit to the internement, and will, in preference, leave Switzerland.

Accounts from the canton of Neuchatel state that the Royalist party, who desire the return of the canton to Prussia, intended to make a grand demonstration of their adherents at an annual meeting of the burgesses, which was to be held on the 6th of July at Valengin, with the view of influencing the Federal Assembly, which is about to commence its session at Berne. The Republicans, on their part, had resolved to make a counter-demonstration at the same place on the same day. At the elections for the Grand Council in March last the Royalist party only obtained fourteen returns, whilst the Republicans had seventy-four; but in the elections for the Council of State, which took place a few days ago, they obtained eleven nominations out of twenty-eight; and besides they are greatly encouraged by the recent signing of the protocol at London by the great powers. The Swiss journals state that not only the most enlightened and wealthy portions of the population of the canton, but the great mass of the Conservative party in Switzerland, are on the side of the Republicans on this special question. A young man was killed at Neuville (Freiburg) last week, in a quarrel arising out of the late political meeting at Posicux.

The journal, the "Suisse," asserts in the most positive manner that the protocol relative to Neuchatel, signed at London by the representatives of the five great powers on the 24th of May, has not yet been notified to the Federal Council.

The five hundredth anniversary of the entrance of Zug (the smallest of the Swiss cantons) into the confederation was celebrated on the 27th ult. with great solemnity.

mitted in the constitution lately dictated by the Elector of Hesse met for the first time on the 3rd inst. While they were electing a president, a court nominated by the Elector was sentencing grey-headed members of the standing committee of the last parliament to two and three years' imprisonment, for protesting in legal form against the violation of the old constitution.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The news from the frontier is to the 25th of May, and is of a very indecisive character. General Catheart has

ceding month, but there are several indications of the un-

subdued position of the Kaffirs.

Early in May, at the Fish River Mouth, the two Claytons, sons of a farmer, and their servant Elliott, were murdered. On the 15th, near Fort Cox, an unarmed private of the 2nd Regiment was killed, while cutting one Fingoe killed.

of eight days at Cape Town, had been convicted of high treason, and was sentenced to be hung. General Cathoart is seeking to raise a levy by offering

UNITED STATES.

OUR AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

American Presidency and Vice-Presidency—Shocking Sui-cide—Independence of San Juan—Terrible Tragedy—Oli-garchy in Canada—Attack upon Guayaquil. (From our own Correspondent.)
New York, June 22.

I have but little news to communicate this week. The tion at the present time.

The Whig National Convention for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States convened at Baltimore on Wednesday last, and after fifty-two ineffectual ballotings during the week, on Monday morning nominated Gen. Winfield Scott by a vote of 159. The whole number of votes was 292, of which 112 were given for Pre-

sident Fillmore, and twenty one for Daniel Webster. ated these sentiments.

as in Europe, is expediency. We will never have a truly honest and progressing government until the people will take their stand upon the principle of UNIVERSAL JUSTICE.

For the Vice-Presidency there were only two ballotings.
On the 2nd Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, was

A shocking suicide was perpetrated at Dunkirk a few days ago. A Mr. Smith had had some charge brought against him which has since been proven to be false. But he was so much affected by the stain upon his reputation, that he determined to commit suicide. Having risen at an early hour, and imprinting a kiss upon each one of his children while yet in their beds, he retired to the lower part of the house, whence the report of a pistol was soon heard; his wife and children quickly starting from their beds met him on the stairs, when he faced about, and descending to the room, he turned, and throwing a rapid glance upon each of the distressed group, he as quickly applied a razor to the left side of his neck, cutting a horrid gash, at the same instant exclaiming, "Remember I die innocent," This act and this declaration were repeated three times in rapid succes-

Accounts from San Juan del Norte state that on the 2nd the British war steamer Albion arrived at the port of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, with the British commodore of the West India station, who notified to the authorities that the governments of Great Britain and the United States had agreed to guarantee the independence of San Juan. Commodore Parker, of the Saranac, whom the British commodore expected to meet, had not arrived, but there was no doubt of his concurrence on the part of his government. Commissioners had proceeded to Costa Rica and Nicaragua for the purpose of definitely settling the boundaries of the territory of San Juan.

Hotel, on the evening of the 24th of May. On learning this the Californians in the town assembled, determined to give the men who had been arrested on suspicion a taste of Californian law. To protect the prisoners the authorities, were compelled to arm the citizens, and have cannon loaded with grape and canister, placed at the doors of the police station. One of the prisoners was executed on the

In this case, also, the advice of the parties was taken in opposition to that offered by the legitimate organ of the public will—the local Legislature. In the event of collision between the two branches, the Executive is promised imperial support in opposition to the Legislature—a system that

twenty Guayaquilian prisoners, and when two of his men were taken, he sent word that he would murder all the twenty if one of his were harmed. The French population at Guayaquil had most of them taken quarters under the protection of the French consul.

tion, had been received in many parts of the Union with coldness, but in others it was enthusiastically ratified. At Washington, on the evening of the 22nd, a procession was formed, which proceeded to call upon the leading Whigs; it first halted opposite the residence of General Scott, who addressed it from the balcony. At the request of the cr a candle was placed on each side of the general, so might be the better seen, The procession then

railway carriage betw which was a clergyman. his phraseology, and the said, "I fear, young man, devil." "Well, it don't co have got a return ticket." The first step towards lo There is a "freedom from sta

GERMANY.

HESSE CASSEL.—The members of the parliament per-

THE KAFFIR WAR.

The Royal Mail steamer Bosphorus, from the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday morning, bringing information relative to the Kaffir War.

established his head-quarters at Fort Beaufort, and is forming camps all along the frontier.

No casualties of moment have occurred during the pre-

wood; and on the 20th the Rifles had a brush in the Waterkloof, when three of that corps were wounded and Andries Botha, a field-cornet (Hottentot), after a trial

the farmers 5s. a day as privates, and 7s. 6d. a day as officers, which is considered very liberal.

Gen. Scott and Wm. Graham nominated Whig Candidates for

I am of opinion that the candidature of Gen. Scott will not be successful. It was only by the greatest unanimity amongst the Whig party that they could have had any chance of successfully contesting the presidential election with the Democratic party. You will recollect that the Democratic Convention adopted what they call the "twothirds rule," by which none of the candidates could be no-minated unless he obtained the votes of two-thirds of the Convention. None of the popular candidates obtaining the required number of votes, Gen. Peirce was brought forward, and was at once unanimously accepted. I mention this to show the relative prospects of success of the two parties. The Whig Convention adopted the rule of a majority; so that Scott was nominated, not only by less than the whole of the members of the Convention, but by nothing like two-thirds of its members. All the sections of the Democratic party will vote for Peirce (probably they would not have done so for a better known candidate); but I have good reason for believing that many of the Whigs will vote against Gen. Scott. He is suspected, by a portion of the pro-slavery party, for having formerly entertained abo-litionist opinions. However, he has now formally repudi-

You will see that the greatest evil of the day, in America,

A terrible tragedy was enacted at San Juan last month.

A Frenchman from California was robbed at the American 31st, and the other two reprieved on the scaffold. Kossuth delivered an eloquent address to a crowded meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle last night.

Letters from Canada state that the Colonial Secretary has recently given a negative reply to an address of the Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland, praying for the introduction of responsible governors in Newfoundland. makes the Legislature a mere nullity. A question has been raised there as to the number of

fugitive slaves that have gone to Canada during the last three years. Some journals have stated it at 30,000, while another, boasting the best sources of information, places it at only 3,000.

By the last accounts Flores was still at Puna. He had nine vessels, plenty of funds, and only waited for the steamer Quickstep to attack Guayaquil. He had some The United States steam ship, Baltic, arrived at Liver-

pool on Wednesday. The nomination of General Scott, by the Whig Conven-Mr. Graham, Mr. Mangum, and Mr. Webster delivered short speechess (the latter only.)

ADVANTAGE OF A RETUP' voyage, and elevated w mal. One of this ge.

young people of this relationsh. into affection as buds into fruit, "Young man, do you know wha this world," said a minister of our a man of his church: "Yes, sir," said "two cousins and a grandmother; sustain them much longer."

THE FALL OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

BY XAVIER DURRING.

(Translated expressly for the 'STAR OF FREEDOM') TEH STRUGGLE AND THE DEFEAT. The meeting separated towards one o'clock in the morning; and six hours afterwards I departed with four of my friends for the Salle Roisin, in the Faubourg Saint Antoine. As we held it a point of honour to be there as soon as possible, we hired a carriage on the Place des Victoires. The carriage traversed the streets encumbered with police-agents. On the Boulevards and Place de la Bastile it had to pass amid groups of officers and soldiers under arms. It is not unintentionally I recall these circumstances; their signification will be shown. I am quite convinced that the police knew quite well all that passed the preceding night, in the bureaux of the journals, and in the meetings of the representatives; those at the houses of Lafon (du Lot) and Frederick Cournet especially. On leaving the house of Cournet we had met numerous patrols, whose presence in that lonely quarter proved to us that a warning had been given. Every facility was given to the representatives to repair to the Faubourg Saint Antoine, on the way to which they had to jostle sergents de-ville, officers and soldiers, and even colonels. The plan of Louis Bonaparte was determined upon. It was this :- He had no desire to suppress decontent, or prevent explosion; no, he wished for blood, and that blood he desired the army should shed; it was needful to compromiseit by drawing it into a net of anger and of monstrous cruelty; it was needful, by an ignominious responsibility, to rivet it to the ambition of the dictator. That infamous compact concluded with the generals and superior officers

of blood consisted its pursual and consummation: Louis Bonaparte threw himself, he said, upon the people, on the people of Paris, especially. This was another lie, more odious, if that be possible, than all the others. Happily for history, his own scribes have hastened to betray

at the price of gold, at the price of the most scandalous

favoures and future prospects; this compact, prepared is

the cases of the soldiers, by abundant distributions of wine

and eau de vie, by savage incitements, by execrable calum-

nies against the Republicans, against the Republic, against

the people of February, whom Louis Bonaparte himself

had called heroic, when he had need to beg for popularity;

that compact blood alone could seal and ratify. The in-

toxication of gold and ambition, the drunkenness of wine

had already begun the work of shame; in the drunkenness

it in the extravagant rejoicing of their auccess.

Granier de Cassagnac, in a pamphlet which in every page testifies to the fact that L. Bonaparte counted only on the army-on an army flattered, depraved, and perverted. Granier de Cassagnac declares, in appropriate terms, that if Paris had arisen, the army was strong enough to reduce it; and he adds :- That Paris vanquished, was entire France subdued, and virtually compelled to accept the dictatorship. Such is the exact amount of respect Louis Bonaparte has for the national will; a massacre at Paris, and, in consequence, a terror throughout the land. But, in order to obtain that massacre, it was necessary that the most determined Republicans should show themselves. This is why, I repeat, that notwithstanding the activity of the police, the Republicans found, until the erection of the first

barricade, neither obstacle nor hindrance. I have said why

Bonaparte wished for blood. It was needful, I say again,

that honest and honourable men should offer theirs to the bayonets and the muskets of the soldiers! In the Faubourg Saint Antoine, before the Marche Lenoire, we found very few representatives. If my eyes erred not, if my memory be faithful, there were there only Scheelcher, Baudin, Aubry (du Nord), Dulac, Chaix, Malardier and de Flotte. Frederick Cournet directed the construction of the barricade. There were at his side Kesler, Alphonse Revin, Amable Lemaitre, Leon Watripon, editor of the "Revolution;" Lejeune (de la Sarthe), three other journalists, and myself. A few carriages and stones scarce made a barricade, but, feeble as it was, that harricade will remain in history. It was a solemn protestation, the signal of the most holy and legitimate insurrection, against the most evident and cowardly of crimes. It was, in a word, the last tribune where the representatives of the people, courageous enough to mount it, might still denounce the usurvation, and anpeal to the patriotism of the army, or, in default of that pa-

triotism, to the national justice. The army of Paris responded not, or rather, it added assassination to perjury. It little matters! National jus-

tice will, none the less, have its day. A fact yet little known, and nevertheless grave, had, a few minutes before, awakened public emotion throughout the Faubourg; but, unfortunately, it caused also indecision. Badly understood, badly judged by hasty appearances, it left an impression unfavourable to the representatives. Eleven omnibusses passed, filled with representatives, arrested the preceding evening in the 10th arrondissement; they were being conducted to Vincennes by a small detachment of Lancers. Frederick Cournet and some other citizens attempted to deliver them, in order that they might put themselves between the troops and the people; but, Marc Dufraisse excepted, there were there only Royalists, or men with such a slight tinct of Republicanism, that it had entirely disappeared under the influence of fear. When they perceived the attempt they were the first to show their scared faces at the windows, supplicating the people to remain quiet and allow them to continue their journey. Those

miserable elects of the people tranquilly continued the route to their precious state prison. That event had produced a very natural emotion, through ignorance of the names of these so prudent captives. It gave rise to a feeling of contemptuous scorn for all the representatives, even for the Republicans. The people had other powerful reasons for inaction. Undoubtedly they had not obtained from preceding revolutions, for their liberty, dignity, and well-being, all the benefit they might reasonably have expected in exchange for their heroic efforts and long sufferings. But I have said enough on the attitude of the people on the 2nd of December. It is for the last time that express that heavy feeling of regret, which, however, never arises in my mind without also awakening the firmest

and boliest of hopes.

who could hear them listened with contempt, and the

The barricade was formed at the corner of the Rue Saint Marguerite, within sight of the Bastile. The police and the chiefs of the armed force at length perceived it; they sent a battalion of the 19th Regiment of the line to carry it. There was immediately a profound silence; nothing was heard but the measured tread of the soldiers as they slowly advanced up the Faubourg. The representatives in their official insignia, placed themselves in one rank in front of the barricade, awaiting the troop, with lofty brow and firm attitude. By general accord, at the order of Frederick Cournet, the muskets were lowered and concealed; they still heped not to be compelled to have recourse to them. As the only defence for all, one of the representatives had a book in his hand; this was the "Constitution!" There was a moment of indiscribable emotion, but a noble and holy emotion. Before those carbines which, at a word, at a sign, would vomit forth death and destruction, not one of those present, whether representative, workman, or journalist, I dare affirm it, thought for a moment of the danger he might personally incur. There are times when we think no longer of our own life, which a grain of lead may put an end to, but only of the national life, against which, in the last result, neither the most execrable crimes nor even the transient victories of usurpation can have any effect. All was abandoned to the impatience of knowing whether the soldier still feeling himself a citizen, would repudiate the infamous command of his chiefs, or whether, pointing the musket not only against his brothers, but against the law itself, against the country—the common mother—he would accomplish a monstrous assassination. The troop halted, Charles Baudin displayed the "Constitution." He was about to speak, or rather he was already speaking, to invoke absolute respect for the law, to remind them of sworn faith, and to conder perjury, when the chief of the battalion, dreading the hr tion of his troop—a hesitation that was visible, r does it require to commit a parricide !-made wi' and eye a sign of anger. The muskets w

thirty reports resounded at once, and Char' head pierced by two balls. Behind killed, and some other citizens, w weltering in their blood. The m

pretorians already, drilled cide was consummated commenced the fire

discharged. " the chief c' tion c'

of us repaired to the quartier of Paris, where we hoped still to be able to act. Cournet went to the Fourbourg Saint Marceau, and then to the centre of Paris, where we found some other citizens determined to resist; here and there barricades might already be seen; but the troops dared not yet come to an engagement in the streets. They contented themselves with butchering the passengers on the indication of the police-agents. For my part, I caused to be imprinted on a lithographic stone, in one of the smallest streets of the quartier Poissonniere, the proclamation of the Journalists, that of the "Revolution," and the decision of the High Court of Justice, which declared the President an outlaw. Thanks to the exertions of a young writer, whose name. which I shall be happy to speak aloud at a future time. signifies for me intrepidity and devotion, I had, at five o'clock, nearly three thousand copies. We carried them at three times, under our coats, through the midst of the drunken soldiers, to the environs of the Rue Neuve Saint Eustache, to the house of another citizen, who courageously took upon himself to have them distributed during the night and the morning of the following day. As we passed the top of the Rue Notre Dame-de-Reconvrance, nearly opposite the gymnasium, a group was brutally dispersed by some sergeants-de-ville and soldiers of the line. For a moment a shrill cry was heard: they had shot a woman-a woman !--on whom had been found a proclamation. We had hundreds about us, but we lost all feeling of personal peril, so much were we penetrated with indignation and horror.

I had an appointment for the next morning on the Placedu-Caire. Whilst awaiting the hour, I traversed the streets and boulevards to see if so much audacity and cynicism would not at last arouse the population. On my honour I declare that at seven o'clock all my hopes had returned. I believed the revolution almost certain for the morning. I was present at the doings of the last hours of the reign of Louis Philippe; I was intimately connected with the events which caused his fall; but I have never found, in the hearts and on the lips of the passers by, either against Louis Philippe or any other prince, the scorn and horror of which Louis Bonaparte and his counsellors were the universal objects. In every part of Paris it was known that Louis Bonaparte had come forth during the day-that he had passed along the Rue-de-Rivoli and the Palais National to within sight of the Rue Vivienne; but that there, terrified, notwithstanding his formidable escort, at the sullen aspect of the town, and the murmars that arose from the populous quarters, he had cowardly and precipitately turned back. The Elysee no longer appearing a sufficiently safe asylum, he fled, it is said, to Saint Cloud,—like Tiberius to his island, in the days when Rome inspiring him with fear, he ordered his rowers to turn the vessel at the entrance of the Tiber, and take it back to Caprea.

In the boulevards, in the streets, and in the public places, there was everywhere the same withering disdain, the same indignation. The troops being scarce seen, the people indulged in the most ardent and assuring comments. There were mentioned officers who had broken their swords, generals arrested the preceding evening, who having escaped, would azitate the departments, others who, in Paris itself, in the morning would put themselves at the head of the insurrection. I do not believe that besides the army, and some of Bonaparte'e damned souls-souls rated, and twenty times sold, I appeal to all those who traversed it like me-a single person in Paris who did not call down upon him all the shame of defeat, all the rigour of an exemplary chastisement. If some of his partisans would here and there, though very rarely, dare to whisper their adhesion, they were immediately scorned and ridiculed by the crowd. If the army persisted, it was impossible, for certain, to foresee the immediate confusion of the Dictator; but they had another hope: they faithfully believed that he would not find, after his victory, Frenchmen vile enough to rally around him, to form an administration and a government. The members of the famous Consultation Commission had been inscribed by authority on the list published by the "Moniteur." The majority of them regarded that list as a veritable pillory; withdrawn. They were far from expecting, in a word, that indescribable baseness, those revolting apostacies, which, in expectation of the Empire, make in the face of Europe a crown of ignominy and shame for official France!

In the morning the true battle would be fought, and each of us was resolute. The Republicans formed groups of from filteen to twenty men, and proceeded towards the populous quarters. Many of them took up a position in the Rue Saint Denis, at the top of the Rue Thevenot. The spot was well chosen for repulsing the attack of the troops encamped at the Porte Saint Denis. The Rue Saint Denis forms a curve, and in order to play the cannon on them it would be necessary to destroy the houses. By the Passage de la Trinite, they communicated with the Rue Saint Martin, where they established the ammunition stores and ball foundry. At noon the barricade, constructed with paving stones, was truly formidable. They might well confront an attack of cannon and grape-shot.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the first howitzer was fired; a poor woman who was standing at her door was literally cut in two. For an hour, the soldiers of the law remained on the defensive. They had placed some marksmen in the adjacent streets, to protect the barricade. When they had succeeded in repulsing the infantry, the cannon was brought against them.

It was three o'clock. The fire was terrible, and continued unabated until four. The Republicans replied by a steady fire; they had succeeded in forming a band of a hundred men; and they collected nearly as many muskets in the neighbouring houses. They had still plenty of powder. All the cannon-balls passed two or three feet above their heads, and struck the upper stories of the houses further on, where they created fearful havoc. They could very well see that the troops were nearly all drunk. At four o'clock they were compelled to slacken their fire; and they remained in fearful anxiety; the cannon was echoing along the line of the boulevards; they hoped that the battle had

On the approach of night, the infantry entered the street, when they were made pay dearly for the massacres on the boulevards. The Republicans repulsed them several times; but at last, overwhelmed by numbers, and surrounded on every side, they retreated, fighting, towards the quartier Montorgueil. They found the streets bristling with barricades, but without a single defender. They took up a new position, and hastily constructed a species of fortress at the corner of Saint Sauveur and Mandar streets. At nine o'clock in the evening, they still attempted to resist, but it was too late; the troops, guided by police agents, attacked them on every side. The melee was truly horrible; the night was dark, and they fought foot to foot. The Republicans did not disperse, under cover of the darkness, until after a most determined struggle, and at that moment, each of those who remained upright might have believed himself almost the only surviver. We have there suffered very cruel losses; there were killed men animated with great bravery, and a aublime devotion. We ought, for gratitude, one day to collect their martyr names. For my part, I recollect at this moment only Dasseabs, the brother of the representative, Paturel (de Rouen) and a young student, named Carpentier.

Whilst they thus fought from the Rue Saint Denis to the Rue Mandar, other harricades were being raised simultaneously, and so to speak, spontaneously, in the faubourg Saint Martin along the canal and the boulevards, in the Rue du Temple; in all directions, indeed.

It was indeed a very serious attempt; but, unfortunately, it was cut in pieces without communications, or any possible rallying point; there was no possibility of its uniting to form that profound and compact mass of efforts which assures the success of insurrections. I am convinced that Louis Bonaparte would have been defeated and chastised, could the resistence have lasted three days longer. The National Guard would at last have taken part in the struggle, and we know that the bravest of the legions were for the Constitution. The army would perhaps have understood the enormity of its crime; the Refugees of London, Brussels, and Geneva would have had time to come to Paris, to animate the masses by word and example. Already the preceding evening I had met one of them, Gustave Naquet, who announced to me the arrival of others more popular in

The last news—the savage compression of Paris—stopped them, and they remained on the frontiers.* Louis Bona-

* The same indignation had united in the same action Ledru Rol-The same maignation had united in the same action Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, Felix Pyat Caussidiere, Ribeyrolles, Martin Bernard, Pele-cluze, Madier de Monjau, Etienne Arago Courderay, &c., the proscribed representatives, journalists, and workmen, from June, 1848, to June, 1849. But the struggle is only adjourned—as is the victory. The following proclamations were issued:—

After two years of conspiracy and complicity among the enemies of the people, the most and cious amongst them consummate a bruland peridious attempt. Thou hast understood the criminal alaigns that a traitor would conceal under the names of Republic, wilkarica also!

Sovereignty, and Suffrage. Thou hast arisen for vengeance. Europe will arise also! Every rebel is an outlaw! There exist no more can of the institutions of the past. Accomplish then a great Revolution, which will realise for all the People's Liberty. Equality, and Frategity! We are about to do our duty, as thou shouldst do thine, Tourney Vive la Republique, Democratique et Socials! Avril, Boichot, Eyer Hopp, Pflieger, Rolland, representatives of the people; Thou of the 'Vraie Republique."

The sub-officers and soldiers of the Aemy!

Outlier of the rights of the People, mutiliated and violated during the beautiful of the Assembly, and by the President are indeed to a new violation, the most brutal and odious of all. I have been allowed and his partisans are outlawed! There no longer this lating solver gnty of the people. That sovereignty, behind the lating solver gnty of the people, that he may the more easily described and solve on concea's himself, that he may the more easily described and solve a state of your relations, friends, and fellow-could be a complices of a cowardly and supply the solver of the Assembly and the people, to crush your state of the property of the Assembly and the people of a cowardly and supply the solver of the Assembly and the people of the crush your state of the people of the Assembly and fellow-could be a state of the Assembly and the people of the Assembly and the Assembly and the people of the Assembly and th an immortal spirit,

We maintain that God has not so failed in his adaptations as to

give powers to be wasted, talents to be wrapped in a napkin, and
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she is training her children to nobleness and virtue, or is standing as
a physician by the bed of sickness and sorrow—whether with
Elizabeth Fry she is preaching the gospel of glad tidings to the sad
dwellers in prison, or like the Italian, Laura Bassi, is filling a pro

parte and his accomplices well knew that the slightest retardment would have been their destruction. From the 2nd bands of police agents, armed or barricaded as in a fort, occupied the churches to prevent the sounding of the tosein. The drummers of the National Guard were forbidden, under pain of death, to appear in uniform in the streets, and to the officers and sub-officers to make any attempt to convoke the legions. On the 4th the first musket shot had been fired in the Rue Saint Denis, by the Bourgon brigade, the last in the Rue Montorgueil, by the regiment of Colonel de Lourmel. Between these two musket-shots eight brigades, besides artillery and cavalry, were unchained on Paris; during nine hours, forty-soldiers, horsemen, and artillery fired in the streets, and massacred in the houses; orders were given to burn and exterminate until not a hand was raised to combat, or a voice to protest. At three o'clock some of my friends and me were driven by he fire from the Rue du Petit-Careau to the Rue du Miall, where we attempted another stand, and from thence to the Rue Viviennes, where we were still under the fire of musketry. We dispersed at last, and I remained alone in the Rue Montmormey, before the panoramas in the centre of a formidable quadruple fusillade. I took refuge in a little cafe, at the entrance of the panoramas, the door of which was instantly closed. A few seconds afterwards there was not a street in the quarter but was occupied by the troops, and every one they found in them massacred!

During two hours the cannon thundered on the Boulevard des Italiens, on the Boulevard Montmartre, and the Boulevard Poissoniere, and an incessant fusillade accompanied the cannon. Two cut-throats with large epauleties, Reybell and Canrobert, ordered them to fire at the windows, into the interior of public clubs and of private houses, whilst grapeshot tore away the doors, to open a wide passage to the assassins, who showed neither respect nor pity for anything, not even for the feebleness of sex nor for age. The victims were not counted, the number was too considerable; and then they were so anxious to carry away the bodies! They were, for the most part, passers by surprised by this tornado of shot and fire, the curious, attracted to their windows by the first reports, merchants whose blood or brains, at the moment they attempted to shut their door, was shed on the threshold. Poor people, lastly, evidently inoffensive, whom it was necessa y to seek out, to kill them, in the corners of their houses. Long after the fire had ceased, the circulation remained interdicted on the boulevard; some hours indeed were not too much to clear away the large pools of blood and the heaps of mangled bodies! A young man, who, at half-past four only, could issue from the house contiguous to the Theatre des Varietes, was obliged, in order to reach his own quarter, to walk through pools of blood, and stride over the lifeless bodies that strewed the paving of the boulevard. There was no fighting from the street Lasitte to the Boulevard Poissoniere and the great carpet warehouse of Aubisson, so sadly celebrated for the sacrifice of human life committed there. There was only fighting in the narrow streets that separate the Rue Saint Denis and the heights of the Petite Carreau, from the Rue de Rambuteau and the Pointe Saint Eustache, On the boulevards there was nothing but massacre, and massacre without motive, without the slightest provocation. I appeal, if this is disputed, to the bodies of women, old men, and children which, at half-past four, still lay stretched on the public way and on the steps of the Theatre des Varietes!

ADDRESS OF THE WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

The following Address, written by Miss Ann Preston, was adopted by the Pennsylvanian Woman's Rights Con-

The question is repeatedly asked by those who have thought but little upon the subject of woman's position in society, 'What does woman want more than she possesses already? Is she not belove, honoured, guarded, cherished? Wherein are her rights infringed, or her liberties curtailed?" Glowing pictures have been drawn of the fitness of the pre-

relations of society. and of the beauty of woman's dependence upon the protecting love of man, and frightful visions have been evoked of the confusion and perversion of nature which would occur if the doctrine of the equal rights of man and woman was The idea seems to prevail that movements for the elevation of

woman arise not from the legitimate wants of society, but from the vague restlessness of unquiet spirits; not from the serene dic-tates of wisdom, but from the headlong impulses of fanaticism. We came not here to argue the question of the relative strength of intellect in man and woman, for the reform which we advocate depends not upon its settlement.

We place not the interests of woman in antagonism to that of

her brother, for
'The woman's cause is man's,

They rise or sink together,
Dwarfed or God-like, bond or free.'
We maintain not that woman should lose any of that refinement and delicacy of spirit which, as a celestial halo, ever encircles the We contend not that she shall become noisy and dictatorial, and

abjure the quiet graces of life. We claim not that she, any more than her brother, should engage in any vocation or appear in any situation to which her na-ture and abilities are not fitted. But we ask for her, as for man, equality before the law, and freedom to exercise all her powers and faculties under the direction

of her own judgment and volition.

When a woman dies leaving behind her a husband and children, no appraisers come into the desolated home to examine the effects; the father is the guardian of his offspring; the family relation is not invaded by law; but when a man dies the case is entirely different; in the hour of the widow's desolation strangers come into the house to take an inventory of the effects, strangers are apthe house to take an inventory of the effects, strangers come into pointed to be the guardians of her children, and she, their natural earctaker, thenceforth has no legal direction of their interests; strangers decide upon the propriety of the sale of the property—earned, perhaps, by her own and her husband's mutual efforts and her interest in the estate is coolly designated as the 'widow's

In the extremity of her bereavement, there is p'led upon her not only the dread of separation from her children, but that of being sent homeless from the spot where every object has been conaecrated by her tenderest affections.

Nor is the practical working of this law better than its theory;

all over the country there are widows who have been made doubly desolate by its provisions—widows separated from their children, who, if they had had the disposal of their own and their husband's mutual property, might have retrieved their circumstances, and kept the household band together. We ask for such change in public sentiment as shall procure the repeal of this oppressive law.

We ask that woman shall have free access to vocations of profit

We ask that woman shall have tree access to vocations of pront and honour, the means of earning a livelihood and independence for herself! As a general rule, profitable employments are not considered open to woman, nor are her business capabilities encouraged and developed by systematic training. Gloomy must be the feelings of the father of a family of young daughters when he is about to bid farewell to the world if he is leaving them without the means of many apparatus. Their brothers many on when he is about to bid farewell to the world if he is leaving them without the means of pecuniary support. Their brothers may go out into society, and gain position and competency; but for them there is but little choice of employment, and, too often, they are left with repressed and crippled energies to pine and chafe under the bitter sense of poverty and dependence.

Their pursuits are to be determined, not by their inclination, judgment and ability, as are those of man, but by the popular estimate of what is proper and becoming. In Turkey public delicacy is outraged if a woman appears unveiled beyond the walls of the Harem, in America a sentiment no less arbitrary presumes to

Harem, in America a sentiment no less arbitrary presumes to chalk out for her the precise boundaries of womanly propriety; and she who ventures to step beyond them must do it at the peril of encountering low sneers, coarse allusions, and the withering imputation of want of feminine delicacy.

Even for the same services woman generally receives less than man. The whole tendency of our customs, habits, and teaching, is to make her dependent—dependent in outward circumstances, dedependent in spirit.

dependent in spirit.

As a consequence of her fewer resources, marriage has been to her the great means of securing position in society. Thus it is that this relation, which should ever be a holy sacrament—the unbiassed and generous election of the free and self-sustained being, too often is degraded into a mean acceptance of a shelter from neglect and property.

from neglect and poverty!
We ask that woman shall be trained to unfold her whole nature; to exercise all her powers and faculties.

It is said that the domestic circles is the peculiar province of woman, that 'men are what mothers make them.' But how can that woman who does not live for self-culture and self-development, who

has herself no exalted objects in life, imbue her children with lofty aspirations, or train her sons to a free and glorious manhood?

She best can fulfil the duties of wife and mother, who is fitted for

other and varied usefulness.

The being who lives for one relation only cannot possess the power and scope which are required for the highest excellence even in that one. If the whole body is left without exercise, one arm does not become strong; if the tree is stunted in its growth, one branch does

become strong; it the tree is stunted in its growth, one branch does not shoot into surpassing luxuriance.

That woman whose habits and mental training enable her to assist and sustain her husband in seasons of difficulty and whose children re'y on her as a wise counsellor—commands a life-long reverence far deeper and dearer than can be secured by transient accomplishments or the most refined and delicate imbedility. rence far deeper and dearer than can be secured by transient accomplishments, or the most refined and delicate imbecility.

All women are not wives and mothers, but all have spirits needing development, powers that grow with their exercise.

Those who are best acquainted with the state of society know that there is, at this time, a vast amount of unhappiness among women for want of free outlets to their powers; that thousands are yearning for fuller development, and a wider field of usefulness. The same energies which in man find vent in professions, and in the thousand forms of business and study, must find an ennobling channel in woman, else they will be frittered away in trifles, or turned into instruments to prey upon their possessor.

into instruments to prey upon their possessor.

To follow the empty round of fashion, to retail gossip and scandal, be an ornament in the parlour or a mere drudge in the kitchen, to live as an appendage to any human being, does not fill up nor satisfy the capacities of a soul awakened to a sense of its true wants, and of the far-reaching and mighty interests which cluster around

its existence. We protest against the tyranny of that public sentiment which as-We protest against the tyranny of that public sentiment which assigns any arbitrary sphere to woman.

God has made the happiness and development of his creatures to depend upon the free exercise of their powers and faculties. Freedom is the law of beauty, written by His fingers upon the human mind, and the only condition upon which it can attain to its full stature, and expand in its natural and beautiful preparations.

It is recognised, in reference to man, that his judgment, opportunities, and abilities are the only proper measure of his sphere. inities, and abilities are the only proper measure of his sphere. The tools to him who can use them. But the same principles are not trusted in their application to woman, lest, forsooth, she should lose her feminine characteristics, and like the lost pleiad forsake her

It seems to be forgotten that the laws of nature will not be suspended; that the human mind, when released from pressure, like water, must find its own level; that woman can not, if she would, cast away her nature and instincts; that it is only when we are left free to obey the inward attractions of our being, that we fall into our natural place, and move in our God appointed orbits. We ask that none shall dare to come in between woman and her

Maker, and with unhallowed hands attempt to plant their shallow posts and draw their filmsy cords around the heaven-wide sphere of

fessor's chair and expounding philosophy to admiring and instructed While we demand for woman a more complete physical, intellectual and moral education, as the means of strengthening and beautifying her own nature, and of eunobling the whole race, we also ask for a more elevated standard of excellence and moral purity in man: and we maintain that if there is any place of resort, or any employment in society, which, necessarily, would sully the delicacy of woman's spirit, in that man also must be contaminated and deared. and degraded.

Woman indeed should wear about her, wherever she moves, the

protecting investment of innocence and purity, but not less is it requisite that he who is the companion of her life, should guard his spirit with the same sacred and beautiful covering.

We believe that woman, as an accountable being, cannot inno. cently merge her individuality in that of her brother, or accept from him the limitation of her sphere.

In all life's great extremities she also is thrown upon her inward

The country step in between her and

resources and stands alone. Man cannot step in between her and the 'accusing angel' of her own conscience; alone in the solitude of her spirit she must wrestle with her own sorrows; none can walk for her 'the valley of the shadow of death!' When her brother shall he able to gette for her walker the walker of the shadow of shall be able to settle for her accountabilities, and 'give to God a ransom for her soul.' then, and not till then, may she rightly commit to him the direction of her powers and activities. We ask, in fine, for the application of the fundamental principles of Christianity and Republicanism to this, as to all other questions of vital important of vital importance; and appealing to all who desire the progression and hap, iness of the whole race, we ask them as magnanimous men and true women, to examine this subject in the spirit of a gene-

rous and candid investigation.

LIVERPOOL ELECTION.—SEIZURE OF WRAPONS.—On Saturday, from information received by the police, a posse of constables was despatched to the workshop of Mr. Jarvis, turner, Williamson-street, where they found prepared several hundred weapons of the most formidable description. These were at once seized and conveyed to the policeoffice; they filled a large spring cart. For some time past the Protectionist party have been boasting, in regard to the election, that they would "win, tie, or bring it to a wrangle;" and many of the worst characters in Lancashire and Cheshire have been brought forward for the purpose, as is generally believed, of intimidating the liberal electors from making their appearance on the election day. The new head-constable, however, Captain Greig, an old soldier, was not to be entrapped into any party measures; and he has already won golden opinions by the prompt and vigorous precautions taken to secure the peace on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The Mayor, also, who, though belonging to the Protectionist party, is a high-spirited honourable man, has expressed his determination to call the magistrates together for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the public peace. The weapons seized were ordered by an alderman of the borough, a member of the Orange Society. Each weapon consisted of two pieces of seasoned ash, of about two feet long, turned like a constable's staff, so as to give a firm hold for the hand, and fitting into each other by a screw, so as when united to constitute a pike handle four feet long. That they were intended as a pikestaff is obvious, for one end fitted into a ring, and in that end was an indent, into which a pike blade or spike could be driven. It has since transpired that weapons of an equally formidable description, but upon a different principle, have been manufactured in other places, but all are made after models suggested by a foreign refugee to the Chartists some years ago. The weapons were conveyed immediately to the Town hall, and the head constable was summoned by the mayor to ascertain and report upon the existence of an alleged conspiracy to provoke a breach of the peace on the day of nomination .- Chronicle and European Times. IRISH CONSTABULARY FOR AUSTRALIA. - It is stated that the government intend to send 2,000 Irish constables to aid the civil power in Australia.

THE TEA TRADE, July 5 .- The deliveries of tea in the metropolis last week were much the same in quantity as previously, being about 550,000lb.

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sult of this appeal.		_ WAI	TEB.	Co)OPI	ER,	M	ana	ıger.
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71-17 × 7			£	8.	đ.		£	8.	d.
Black Dress Coat	• •	• •	1	5		to			0
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Oxonians			0	18	0	,,	1	15	0
Plaid Doe Shooting Coats			0	18	Ō	"		10	Ō
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Vests	37		0	2	6	,,	0	4	6
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FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobert Town Courier, of the of March, 1851, by Major J. Wach.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at J.

Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic feet fat wards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holland Celebrated Pills, which she consequently to do and in an interest of the control of the celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an increase short space of time they effected a perfect cure. CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHI

YEARS OF AGE. From Messrs. Thew and Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Adven who can vouch for the following statement.-August? 1851.

AND STOMACH OF A PERSON EIGHTY-FO

1891.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Hollow Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tight in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortest breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am eightic years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others show made accurainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by find the story of made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without it venience or pain, which I could not do before.
(Signed) Henry Coe, North-street, Lynn, North AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVI

AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAIN Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sp. New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851. Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a settler at Lake George with considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of their together with the gravel. His medical attendants, after their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting for the serious of t day would terminate his existence, a friend recomme try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the fir gave him con iderable relief, he therefore persevered in them according to the directions, and is now restored to health. He will feel great pleasure in a configuration this statement. health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statem even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WM. JONES, Proprietor
Goulburn Herald, New South

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S P. IN CASES OF DROPSY. Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn office. Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of the other times, should immediately have recourse to these hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this in the other use, of the other use, of this in the other use, of this in the other use, of the other use, of this in the other use, of this in the other use, of the other use, of this in the other use, of the other use, of this in the other use, of the other use, of this in the other use, of this in the other use, of this in the other use, of the other

complaint in its different stages, when all other means had.

These celebrated pills are wonderfully efficacious in the fo Serofula, or King s Evil complaints :-Female Irregula-Ague Asthma rities Fevers of Bilious Complaints Blotches on the Gout Skin Head-ache Tumours **Bowel Complaints** Indigestion Colics Inflammation Constipation **Jaundice** Liver Complaints the Bowels Consumption Lumbago Debility Piles Rheumatism Dropsy

whater Dysentery Erysipelas &c., &c. Retention Sore Throats Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway. (near Temple Bar), I ondon, and by most all respectable and dealers in medicines, throughout the civilised work following prices:—1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and hox. There is a continuous to the larger than th box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger and N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every descriptions. are affixed to each Box.

A Not Uncommon Discovery.—A young man, and recently taken a wife, says he did not find it as hard t A lady, on being separated from her husband, ch married as he did to buy the furniture. her religion, being separated from her nusuamen his The wife of a shoemaker named Darker, the first column the interest of the int pany in this world and the next. of their love—a fine bey.—The following day a wit obto the husband, that his wife had got a little lighter a little Darker.

The "Providence Transcript" says, there is all little Darker: aristocratic, that she refuses to take a newspaper been

Is made of rags.

LITERATURE.

THE COUNTESS OF RUDOLSTADT. [Sequel to "Consuclo."] WANDA'S HISTORY.

"By degrees, in a series of interviews, always without either confidents or witnesses, I unfolded to him the doceitner commission of the depositary and trines of which our order has made itself the depositary and the ecret propagator. I initiated him into our project of unithe sensor regeneration. At Rome, in the subterranean caves set apart for our mysteries, Marcus presented him to the set apart for the frethren, and procured his admittance to the first grades of brethren, and proceed in additional to the first grades of freemasonry, but reserved to himself the revelation of the smbols concealed beneath these vague and eccentric 10.205, the numerous interpretations of which accord so well with the degree of intelligence and courage in the adept. For seven years I followed my son in all his travels. adeps quitting a place one day after him, and arriving the morning subsequent to his arrival.

"We were in Poland, on the frontiers of Turkey, and Albert, having gone through the successive initiations of freemasonry, and the superior grades which form the last lina between this preparatory society and our own, was about to direct his steps towards that part of Germany in which we were residing, prior to his admission to the sared banquet of the Invisibles, when the Count Christian de Rudolstadt recalled him home. This was a thunderblow to me."

"Are we parting!' he said to me, as he saw me weeping in spite of myself. 'Every time I have called from the depths of my heart, you have appeared to me. I shall still

"Albert, Albert,' I replied, 'this time where you go I cannot follow.' "He turned pale, and pressed close to me like a fright-ened child. The time had now arrived for me to reveal my

secret.
"I am not the soul of your mother,' I said to him, after a short preface; 'I am your mother herself.'
"Why do you tell me this?' he replied, with a strange smile; do I not know it? Do not we resemble each other? Have I not seen your portrait at Riesenburg? Besides, do you think that I have forgotten you? Have I not always seen you, always known you?'
"I felt sure that the time approached when Albert would

be regenerated or annihilated. I had seen in him a tendency to a cataleptic state, so I wrote to Marcus: 'Never allow Albert to be buried, or do not fear to break open his tomb. Unhappily for us, Marcus could no longer present himself at the Castle of the Giants; he was forbidden to enter the states of the empire. He had been seriously compromised in an insurrection at Prague, in which, indeed, his influence had been more than suspected, and had only escaped by flight from the rigour of the Austrian

"When Albert returned beneath that fatal roof, the air of which seems to carry with it a poison to the ardent spirits of the descendants of Ziska, his whole being received a terrible shock; he ran and shut himself up in the chamber I had inhabited; he called upon me, and finding I did not appear, he felt persuaded that I had die! a second time, and that I should never more be restored to him in the course of his present existence.

"The superstitious fear which took possession of the minds of those about Albert, the efforts of his family to lead him back to Catholic submission, quickly succeeded in torturing him, and his excitement suddenly took the diseased form which you witnessed.

"At last you came to Riesenburg; you surprised him in the greatest distresses of his soul. You know, or rather you do not know, what influence you had upon him, even to the making him forgetful of all that was not you, to the giving him a new life, to the giving him death.

"When he believe I that all was over between you and him, his whole strength abandoned him, he allowed himself to perish. But at last I learned that Supperville had been called in, and I flew to Reisenburg in spite of Marcus, who, seeing me determined to run all risks, exposed himself to the same dangers that he might follow me.

"We arrived beneath the walls of the chatcau disguised as beggars. No one recognised us. It was twenty-seven years since they had seen me, and it was ten since they seen Marous. They gave us alms and dismissed us. But we met with a friend, an unlooked-for saviour, in the person of the poor Zdenko. He treated us as brothers, and took us into affection, because he understood how interested we were in Albert; we knew how to speak to him in language which pleased his enthusiasm, and which made him reveal all the mortal sorrow of his friend. Zdenko was no longer the furious creature by whom your life had been menaced. Dejected and depressed, he came, like us, to ask humbly at the door of the chateau for tidings of Albert, and like us he was repulsed with vague answers, terrible to

"Master at last of all the secrets of Zdenko, we learned that we could introduce ourselves by means of subterranean galleries and secret passages into the Chateau des Geants. We followed Zdenko one night, and waited at the entrance of the cistern, while he glided into the interior of the house. He returned laughing and singing; told us that Albert was cured; that he slept; and that they had put new clothes upon him, and a crown upon his head. I fell as if thunderstruck; I understood that Albert was dead. I know not what passed afterwards; I woke several times in the midst of a fever. I was lying on bears' skins and dried leaves, in the subterranean chamber which Albert had inhabited beneath Schreckenstein; Zdenko and Marcus watched over me by turns. The one told me, with an air of joy, that his Podiebrad was cured, that he would soon come to see me; the other, pale and pensive, said. All perhaps, is not lost; let us not lose the hope of the miracle which saved you from the tomb.' I could understand no more; I was delirious; I desired to get up, to run, to cry. I had not the power to move; and the afflicted Marcus, seeing me in this state, had neither the strength nor the leisure to occupy himself with it seriously. His whole mind, his whole thoughts, were absorbed by another terrible anxiety. At last, one night, I think it was the third of my crisis, I suddenly became calm, and felt my strength returning. I tried to collect my ideas; I succeeded in rising; I was alone in this horrible cave which a sepulchral lamp scarcely lighted! I tried to quit it; I was locked in Where were Marcus, Zdenko, and above all Albert? Memory returned to me; I uttered a cry, to which the icy vaults returned an echo so gloomy that the sweat poured from my brow, cold as the damp of the sepulchre; I thought myself once more buried alive. What had occurred? what was still occurring? I fell on my knees; I Biretched out my arms in a prayer of desperation; I called Albert with furious cries. At last I heard heavy and unequal steps, as of people approaching with a heavy burden. A dog barked and panted, and quicker than they, scratched several times against the door. It opened, and I saw Marcus and Zdenko carrying Albert, stiff, livid, in short, to all appearance dead. His dog Cynabre jumped after him, and licked his hands as they hung down. Zdenko sang, improvising in a gentle and penetrating voice: 'Come, skep in the bosom of thy mother, my poor friend, so long deprived of repose; come, sleep until day; we will awake thee in time for the rising of the sun."

"I threw myself upon my son. 'He is not dead!' I cried. 'Oh, Marcus, you have saved him, have you not? He is not dead? He will awake? "' Madame, do not flatter yourself, said Marcus, with

a frightful firmness. 'I know nothing, I can believe in nothing; whatever may happen, keep up your courage. Assist me, and forget yourself.'

"I need not tell you what cares we bestowed upon the re-animation of Albert. Zdenko meanwhile, seated in a corner, played with Cynabre like a child, and continued singing; he broke off sometimes to tell us that we were formenting Albert; that we must let him sleep; that he, Zdenko, had seen him thus for weeks together, and that he would awake of himself. Marcus could not participate in this confidence; but I would insist upon believing it, and I was indeed inspired.

"At length Marcus, who had been bending over the boly of Albert, exclaimed: 'Wanda, your son lives!' And Overcome by the intensity of his solicitude, he fell lifeless by the side of Zdenko.

"As soon as Albert was sufficiently recovered, we issued one night from the grotto. At a short distance from the Schreckenstein, we placed him upon a horse, and thus regained the frontier, which, as you know, is at this spot close at hand, and where we found quicker and easier means of transit. The connexion which our order entertains with the numerous lodges of the masonic order, secured to us throughout Germany the facility of travelling without being recognised, and without being submitted to the investigations of the police. Bohemia was for us the only perilous spot, on account of the recent outbreaks at Prague and the jealous surveillance of the Austrian Power.'

"And what became of Zdenko?" asked the young

"Zlenko almost ruined us by his obstinacy in insisting upon preventing our departure, or at least that of Albert, from whom he would not be separated, and whom he would not follow. He persisted in imagining that Albert could ot live out of the fatal and gloomy habitation of the Schreckenstein.

"I tried in vain to make some compromise with this guardian, so faithful and so blind, by promising to bring Albert back to the Schreckenstein, upon condition that he would first follow him to some other place where Albert wished to go. I could not induce him; and when, at last, half b; persuasion, half by force, we had obliged him to allow my son to leave the cavern, he followed us weeping, marmuring, and singing in a lamentable voice, beyond the mines of Cuttemberg. Arrived in a celebrated spot where Zisha had formerly gained one of his great victories over Sigismund, Zdenko quickly recognised the rocks which mark the frontier, for no one has explored like him in his Vagabond journeys, all the paths of this country. Here he stopped, and said, striking the ground with his foot—'Never again will Zdenko leave the land which contains the bones of his fathers! It is not long since, exiled and banished by my Podiebrad, for having misunderstood and threatened the holy maiden whom he loved, I passed weeks and months in strange countries. I thought I should go mad. returned a short time since to my dear forests, to see Albert sleep, because a voice had sung to me in my slumber that his anger had passed. Now that he has ceased curse me, you steal him from me. If it be to conduct him to his Consuelo, I consent. But as for quitting my Country again, as for speaking the language of our enemies, as for extending my hand to them, and leaving Schreckensiein deserted and abandoned, I will never do it. That beyond my strength; and moreover, the voice of my

die singing the glory of the Sclavonians, and their misfortunes in the language of his parents. Adieu and depart Had not Albert forbidden me to shed human blood, you should not thus deprive me of him: but he will again curse me if I raise my hand against you, and I would rather never again see him more than see him angry with me. Thou hearest me, O my Podiebrad! cried he, pressing to his lips the hands of my son, 'I obey thee, and depart. When thou returnest, thou wilt find thy stove lighted, thy books arranged, thy bed of leaves renewed, and the tomb of thy mother decorated with evergreen palms. If it be in the season of flowers, there shall be flowers over her, and the bones of our martyrs at the brink of the spring. Adieu, Cynabre!' And speaking thus, with a voice broken by tears, the poor Zienko flew down the declivity of the rocks which incline toward Bohemia, and disappeared with the rapidity of a deer at the first dawn of day.

"Albert was restored to the consciousness of life; of his

love for you and for me; of his charity and his enthusiasm for his fellow-beings and for virtue; of his faith, and of his desire to make it triumph. He continued to cherish the thought of you without bitterness, without distrust, or regret for all he had suffered for you. But spite of the care he took to re-assure us, and to show us his courage and abnegation, we soon saw that his passion had lost nothing of its intensity; he had only acquired more moral and physical force to endure it.

"His health appeared completely re-established; and other succour than that of my tenderness assisted him in combating his unfortunate passion. Marcus, and a few chiefs of our order, initiated him with fervour into the mysteries of our enterprise. He found serious and melancholy joy in these vast projects, in these bold hopes, and above all, in those long philosophical conversations, where, if he did not always meet with an identity of opinions between him and his noble friends, he at least felt his soul in sympathy with theirs in all which concerned profound and ardent feeling, the love of good, the desire for justice and

truth. "Albert was unaware of the disappearance of his cousin, Amelia. She had been imprisoned, at the request of her family, to conceal her shame, in the fortress of Spandau. We have just been able to effect her liberation. He determined to visit the Giants Castle to console his family for the death of his father. We had combated this project of Albert's with terror, but he had persisted unknown to us. He departed one night, leaving a letter which promised us a speedy return. His absence was, indeed, short, but how was it filled with sorrow.

"Disguised, he penetrated into Bohemia, and surprised the solitary Zlenko in the grotto of the Schreckenstein. From thence he desired to write to his relations to make them acquainted with the truth, and to prepare them for the excitement of his return. He knew Amelia for the most courageous, though at the same time the most frivolous, and it was to her he proposed sending his first mission by Zdenko. At the moment of accomplishing this, and as Zdenko had issued upon the mountain at sunrise, he heard the report of a gun and a piercing scream. He rushed out, and the first object which met his eyes was Zdenko, carrying in his arms the bleeding Cynabre. To run towards his poor old dog, without thinking of concealing his face, was the first impulse of Albert; but as he was carrying the faithful animal, wounded to death, towards the spot called the Cave of the Monk, he saw running towards him, as fast as old age and corpulence would allow, a hunter eager to pick up his game. It was the Baron Frederick, who, hunting in the covert with the first rays of morning, had mistaken in the twilight the fawn-coloured hide of Cynabre for the hide of a wild beast. He had taken aim through the branches. Alas! he yet possessed a just eye and sure hand; he had wounded him; he had lodged two balls in the flank. Suddenly he perceived Albert, and believing that he saw a spectre, he stopped petrified with terror. No longer retaining consciousness of any real danger, he recoiled, drew back to the edge of the steep path he had climbed, and rolled down a precipice, where he fell crushed upon the rocks. He expired upon the spot, upon the fatal place where had stood, for many centuries, the accursed tree, the famous oak of Schreckenstein, called the Hussite, witness and accomplice of the most horrible catastrophes.

"Albert saw his relation fall, and quitted Zdenko to run towards the edge of the abyss. There he saw the baron's people hastening to raise him, filling the air with their groans and lamentations, for he gave no sign of life. These words reached Albert :-

"He is dead, our poor master. Alas! what will madame la chanoinesse say?' "Albert no longer thought of himself; he cried, he called aloud. As soon as they saw him a panic took possession of these credulous servants. Already they were abandoning the corpse of their master to fly, when old Hanz, the most superstitious as well as the most courageous of all, stopped them and said, while making the sign of the cross, My children, it is not our master, Albert, who appears to u. It is the spirit of the Schrekenstein, which has taken his form to cause us all to perish here if we are cowardly. I saw him; it is he who caused the fall of monsieur le baron. He desires to carry off his corpse that he may devour it; it is a vampire! Come, take heart, my children. They say the devil is a coward. I will take aim at him; in the mean time do you repeat monsieur le chapelain's prayers of exorcism.' As he spoke thus, Hanz, having several times repeated the sign of the cross, raised his gun and fired at Albert, while the other servants pressed around the corpse of the baron. Happily, Hanz was too agitated and terrified to see clearly. The ball nevertheless whistled over the head of Albert, for Hanz was the best marksman of the country, and had he been self-possessed would certainly have killed my son. Albert paused irresolute. Courage, children. courage! cried Hanz, reloading his gun. 'Fire, at him, he is frightened! You will not kill him, the balls cannot reach him, but you will make him recoil, and we shall have time to carry away the body of our poor master.' Albert. seeing all the guns directed against him, took refuge in the copse wood, and descending the side of the mountain without being seen, quickly assured himself by the evidence of his own eyes of the horrible truth. The crushed body of his unfortunate uncle lay upon the bloody stones. His skull was broken open, and the old Hanz cried in a voice of grief these terrible words: 'Pick up his brains and leave none upon the rocks, for the dog of the vampire will come and lick them up.' "Yes, yes, he had a dog,' replied another servant, 'a

dog which at first I took for Cynabre.'
"But Cynabre has disappeared since the death of Count Albert,' said a third; 'he has been seen nowhere; he must have died in some corner, and the Cynabre we saw there is a ghost, as that vampire is who resembles Albert.' "Albert could hear no more, but fled from the scene of

horror. Four days after he returned, pale and overwhelmed with grief. "Albert had no longer any thought of quitting us. He resigned himself entirely to a philosophic life. We thought that he had triumphed over his love for you, such care had

he taken to conceal from us his struggles and his sufferings. But one day the correspondence of the adepts, which it was no longer possible to conceal from him, brought into our sanctuary some cruel news, spite of the uncertainty with which it was surrounded. You passed for the mistress of Frederick, and appearances did not give the lie to this supposition.

'My well-beloved friend,' said he to me, 'this time you will allow me to depart; the duty of my love calls me to Berlin, to protect she whom I love, and who has accepted

"" Stay, Albert,' I replied, 'and fear this passion which has brought you so much suffering. I see clearly that you live only for virtue and your love. If this love should perish within you, would virtue suffice?'

""And why should my love perish?" said he with enthusiasm. You think, then, that she has already ceased to be worthy of it? Even if it were so, I should continue to love her, for the past is no dream to be effaced in me. and you know I have often confused it with the present to such a degree as to be no longer able to distinguish the one from the other. Well, I should do so still; I should love in the past that angelic face, that poet soul, with which my gloomy life was suddenly lightened and inspired; and I should not perceive that the past is behind me. I should preserve in my bosom the burning trace. The misguided being, the fallen angel, would still inspire me with such solicitude and tenderness, that my life would be consecrated to the consoling her for her fall, and in protecting her from

the contempt of cruel man.' "During the short and mysterious sojourn which Albert made at this period at Berlin, he found means to penetrate sufficiently into your proceedings and thoughts to re-assure himself as to your position. He watched over you in secret, and returned tranquil in appearance, but more ardently in love with you than ever. For several months he travelled in disguise, serving our cause with activity. But having been warned that some intrigues. spies perhaps of the King of Prussia, were attempting to frame a private conspiracy at Berlin, dangerous to the existence of the masonic order, and probably fatal to Prince Henry and his sister, the Abbess of Quedlimbourg, Albert hastened to Berlin, that he might advertise these persons of the absurdity of such an attempt, and put them on their guard against the snare which seemed to threaten them. It was then you saw him, and though terrified at his apparition, you showed so much courage afterwards, and expressed yourself to his friends with such devotion and respect for his memory, that the hope of being loved by you once more sprang up in his bosom. He was then resolved that you should learn the truth of his existence by a series of mysterious revelations. He was often near to you, concealed even in your apartment, during your stormy interviews with the king, without your being conscious of his presence. During this time the king's suspicions were aroused against the conspirators, and my son, the most innocent of all, was arrested and transferred to Spandau, almost at the same time with yourself, whose innocence was not less established. You passed several months in prison, not far from the cell of Albert, and you must have heard the impassioned accents of his violin, as he heard those of your voice. He had at his service means of escape, prempt and certain; but he would not make use of them before he had secured yours. The golden key is stronger than all the bolts of the royal prisons; and the Prussian gaolers, for the most part discontented soldiers or disgraced officers, are eminently corruptible. Albert escaped at the same time as you, but you did not see him and, for reasons which you will know hereafter, Liveran was charged to conduct you here. Now you know the rest. Albert loves you more than ever; but he loves you better than himself, and he will be a thousand times less miserable at your happiness with another than he could be at his own, if you did not entirely share it. The moral and philosophical laws, the religious authority under which you are each henceforth placed, permit his sacrifice, and render your choice free and respectable. Choose then. my daughter; but remember that the mother of Albert slumbers has forbidden me to do it. Zdenko must live and asks you on her kness not to aim a blow at the sublime die upon the land of the Sclavonians; he must live and | truth of her son, by making for his sake a sacrifice, the

bitterness of which will fall upon his life. Your desertion will make him suffer, but your pity without your love will kill him. The hour has come for you to determine. I must not know your decision. Go to your chamber; you will find two very different dresses; that which you choose will decide the fate of my son." "And which of the two is to signify my divorce from

him?" asked Consuelo, trembling.
"I was charged to tell you, but I will not; I desire to know if you will divine it.' The Countess Wanda, having thus spoken, replaced her mask, pressed Consuelo to her heart, and rapidly withdrew.

(To be Continued)

SINGULAR ROBBERY IN AMERICA.

(From the "Springfield Daily Republican.")
One of the most singular cases of crime, in its commission and discovery, that we have ever known, it now falls to our lot to record. We will state the case without formality, drawing the facts from the testimony given under

On the 17th of March, Mrs. Lydia Andrus, an old lady of Russell, nearly blind, had a box taken from her room, containing 4,000 dols. worth of notes. The robbery was reported at the time of its occurrence. It now turns out that Dr. Henry Andrus, a well-known quack, who has figured at this and other towns for a series of years, was the robber. He walked into the room, took the box, and walked off with it. This was on a moonlight evening. Before the box had been gone five minutes, the old lady had missed it and raised the alarm. At this time the doctor was not out of sight with his booty, when those around the house gave chase. His traces were followed, and the doctor was not out of the control of the tor perceiving it, threw the box into a wood house he was passing, and gaining a brook, he followed it down, and thus got them off the scent. He then took a circuit, and joined the pursuers as zealous as any of them. After having given up the chase, the doctor took his time to visit the wood-house and carry off the box. This he transferred to his boarding house, and burned up, saving the notes, and hiding them under the floor of the garret.

Some time after this, Andrus left for Connecticut, where he remained until the old lady, one of whose heirs he was, died. He then returned and on Friday last, visited Dr. De Wolf, of Chester, to whom he unbosomed himself, and whom he offered 500 dols. if he would assist him in a proposed scheme. Among the papers was one upon which the old lady had written her name at the foot of a partly blank page. This page Andrus wished Dr. De Wolf to fill up, over the signature, with an instrument, conveying to Andrus all the notes he had stolen. He told Dr. De Wolf that he could bring a witness to swear that he saw the old lady sign the deed. The hue and cry raised on the discovery of the absence of the notes, was to be accounted for by supposing the other heirs angry at her having con-

veyed them to him. Dr. De Wolf entered into this charming plot with a gusto that none can appreciate but those who know him, promised all assistance, and managed to meet Andrus every night until Sunday night. In the meantime, he had induced Andrus to bring every stolen note to his house, so that he might specify them in the Instrument. On Sunday night the last instalment came, and when it came Dr. De Wolf, who is a magistrate, had prepared a warrant, and an officer to execute it. As soon as matters were perfectly ripe. Deputy Sheriff Knox was called in and took possession. On Monday Andrus was brought to Springfield, before Justice Morton, when the facts we have related came out. The prisoner was examined, and bound over in 1,000 dols. to appear at the Criminal Court in December next. He procured bail and is now at liberty.

Here, probably, ends this singular case. Dr. De Wolf deserves much credit, not for being honest, for a true man

could hardly be otherwise, but for the adroit and skilful manner in which he managed to get possession of and to restore the lost property, and and for delivering to justice an offender against the laws. Andrus has property, and it is believed that this is his first offence. We trust that he has learned enough from it to ensure its being the last.

GENERAL SCOTT, WHIG CANDIDATE FOR THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

Winfield Scott has been for more than forty years devoted to the service of his country. Born in Virginia, June 13, 1786, he was educated for the law, admitted to the bar in 1806, and the next summer volunteered in a troop of horse raised in Petersburg, on a call of President Jefferson, to protect the coast of the Chesapeake after the shameful affair of the Leopard. The next May, 1808, the army being enlarged, he was appointed a captain of Light Artillery, and has ever since served his country as a soldier with ever increasing renown, until his fame is now commensurate with the civilised world. No fields were more warmly contested, no laurels more proudly won, than those wherewith the name of Winfield Scott is indissolubly blended. They need not be named-the country knows them by

heart. But Winfield Scott is not merely nor mainly distinguished as a warrior. He has served with equal eminence as a minister and preserver of peace. The deplorable removal of the wronged and outraged Cherokees was conducted by him with a kindness, consideration, humanity and patience which prevented the effusion of blood, which else was inevitable, and which would have deepened and darkened the stain of perfidy which that enforced removal cast upon our national honour. In the winter of 1832-3, he commanded the U. S. forces in Charleston Harbour during the crisis of Nullification, when one rash, irritating word from him, would probably have deluged South Carolina in blood, and might have led to the dissolution of the Union. His calmness, firmness and discretion elicited universal approbation. During the 'Patriot' troubles on the Canadian frontier, and again when the Boundary dispute between Maine and New-Brunswick threatened to plunge the two greatest free nations into interminable butchery, Scott was placed in immediate command, and succeeded in preventing bloodshed and restoring tranquillity and harmony.

So in the war with Mexico-he did not merely conquer those he was sent to fight-he won their esteem and admiration. While this country resounded with his victories, Mexico thought only of his humanity, his stern repression of armed license, his protection of the conquered people and his constant anxiety for peace. If Mexico were now a part of the Union, her conqueror as he was, he would receive the vote of all her States. Could anything more thoroughly attest his wisdom as a ruler or his worth as a man?-New York Tribune.

W. A. GRAHAM,

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY,

William A. Graham was first known to the nation in 1841, when he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the U.S. Senate, and served through the memorable XXVIIth Congress. He was not re-elected, because the Legislature of 1842 3 was of adverse politics. In the vehement struggle of 1844, he was chosen by the Whigs to breast the shock of the Texas issue as their candidate for governor, and carried the state over an able and popular opponent by 3,153 majority on a larger vote than was ever before polled. He was re-elected in 1846 by 7,859 majority, and declined a third term, retiring to private life. In 1850, on the accession of Mr. Fillmore, he was called into the Cabinet, to fill the post of Secretary of the Navy, which he still holds .--

SHOCKING BRUTALITY. - One of the most daring and revolting of those crimes which have for some time past been becoming more numerous in this country, and for which the mildness of the law scarcely provides an adequate punishment, was perpetrated on Wednesday last, at Oakenshaw, near Wakefeld, on a public highway, in the broad open daylight, on the person of a girl only fifteen years of age. The name of the girl whose person was so wantonly outraged is Jane Stakes. She was walking along the road towards Wakefield, about twelve o'clock at noon, when she observed three men approaching her, two of whom spoke to her and passed on, but the third seized her, and at the same time, making use of threatening language, threw her into a ditch by the road side, where he succeeded in violating her person, his comrades in the meanwhile looking on at a distance of only a few yards off. When the villain had accomplished his purpose, he robbed the girl of a half-crown, and ran away, but as a pursuit was soon instituted, he and his companions were shortly after captured and brought to the police station at Wakefield. On Friday, the three prisoners. named Isaac Marsden, Soloman Tankard, and Richard Tankard, coal-miners, were brought before the Mayor and other magistrates, at the Wakefield Courthouse. Marsden was charged with the rape and robbery, and his companions with having aided and abetted him in the commission of the offence. The facts, as given above, having been distinctly proved, the prisoners were cautioned in the usual manner, and asked if they had anything to say in defence? Marsden and Solomon Tankard had nothing to say, but Richard Tankard made the following statement: - "I met this young woman, but I left this ere Marsden before I lit on the young woman. I walked on the road right away down the cart road to the railway bridge over the cart road, and I thought he wor a fearful long while a coming, and I looked back, and seed him a coming between three and four hundred yards off, running down the road. I walked down the right away, and when we had gotten happen half a mile further who comes up but some men. They shouted ' hey ! stop them chaps,' and one of them took hold of me, and said he was going to take me. I said, 'If I'vd done ought wrong, I'm willing to go with anybody anywhere that you mind. I've nought more to say." The prisoners were then committed to York Castle to take their trial at the ensuing NARROW ESCAPE OF BISHOPS SELWYN AND TYRRELL .-

The marvellous escape from murder of the Bisbops of New Zealand (Dr. Selwyn) and of Newcastle (Dr. Tyrrell) was mentioned on Thursday at the meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It appears that the two prelates were on a visit to one, of the Polynesian islands, when they were set upon by the natives, and, becoming separated, were in the greatest possible danger. They and their crews were surrounded by the natives, who were full of ferocity, and who were eventually subdued by moral resolution rather than by physical strength. The Bishop of Newcastle had stated that he had never experienced during the course of his life two hours of such extreme mental agony .- Bell's Weekly Messenger.

IRELAND.

THE ORANGE ANNIVERSARIES.

The Irish government has addressed a circular to the magistrates and other local authorities, strongly urging them to take all precautionary means to prevent political them to take all precautionary means to prevent political displays on the forthcoming 12th of July, and to forbid the erection of arches, the marching in processions, or any other manifestation which might be calculated to lead to a breach of the public peace. The Earl of Enniskillen as Grand Master of the Orangemen of Ireland," has addressed the following circular to the various district masters of the Orange Society:-

Florence-court, June 26th, 1852. Florence-court, June 26th, 1852.

Dean Sin and Brother,—It is of the utmost importance that the brethren throughout the country should, at this season, be reminded that any processions or manifestations contrary to the existing laws would be now peculiarly injurious to our good cause; and although the great mass of Orangemen have always stown themselves most obedient to all lawful authority, termuch mischief might result from the indiscretion of even a few. Our most gracious and beloved Queen has but just issued a proclamation, utter-ing a firm voice that the Church of Rome shall not indulge with ing a firm voice that the Church of Rome snail not indulge with impunity in those processions and displays which are not only offensive to Protestants, but forbidden by the law, and, therefore, there is need of increased vigilance on the part of all those who have influence with our body to exert themselves to ensure that the peaceable and loyal demeanonr which has always distinguished Orangemen may still, without a single exception, prevail throughout the country at the ensuing anniversaries.

Hoping that you will feel the importance of these suggestions, and that you will, without delay, take such measures as may seem

needful for carrying them out, Believe me, dear Sir, and brethren, Your faithful brother,

STOPPAGE OF A TENANT-RIGHT DEMONSTRATION. A letter dated Newry, Saturday evening, states that a meeting of the friends and supporters of Mr. Sharman Crawford's Tenant-right Bill was convened for that day at Waringstown, midway between Banbridge and Lurgan. The assemblage congregated was far more numerous than on any of the preceding occasions, comprising thousands of farmers and labourers, and an immense number of Catholic priests. Mr. Sharman Crawford was also in attendance. As the proceedings were about to commence, intimation was conveyed to the leading parties that the authorities had received information on oath that the meeting, if permitted to go on, would be likely to lead to a breach of the peace, and that they had therefore determined to prevent its taking place. Consequently the Tenant-righters and their leaders had to disperse, and the "great cause" met with a heavy blow and great discouragement thereby. There was a large body of military and about 400 police in attendance, to enforce, if necessary, the orders of the authorities, and disperse the meeting if any attempt was made to

CAPITAL CONVICTION OF A RIBANDMAN. At the Louth Assizes on Wednesday one of the party concerned in the murderous assault on Mr. Eastwood was found Guilty. Sentence was deferred; but no doubt is entertained that the extreme penalty will be awarded. The Attorney and Solicitor-General prosecuted.

GREAT THUNDER STORMS.

TERRIFIC STORM AND WATERSPOUT -On Monday evening last the north was visited with an awful thunderstorm; the lightning and thunder were terrific, the rain fell in sheets, and great damage has been done to the crops. The Spinning-moor branch of the Clarence Railway has been washed away for as much as a mile in length, in some places the embankment being ten feet high. The earth, sleepers, and rails were carried over the fields, forming a wide-spread mass of desolation. The storm was so violent that the driver and stoker in charge of a coal train were glad to stop and seek shelter, and, while under cover, they thought they heard a train approaching, and went to look after their engine, but were met by a mass of water and earth coming upon them so as to prevent their reaching the line. They describe the water as coming down like a cataract, and breaking up the line of embankment, and so vast was the torrent made by it that a body of water six feet deep rushed down the cutting through which the line passed, carrying everything before it, sweeping away the heavy rails like straws, and leaving marks of its course high up the banks on each side of the line. There is no passenger traffic on this branch, or the consequences might have been very serious. On the branch leading into the York, Newcastle, and Berwick line, near Ferryhill, the flood met with a temporary check in the embankment, but it soon yielded to the torrent, and was carried away over the fields. The gardens in the neighbourhood, in the course of the current, were all washed away. The mail was stopped, and had to seek another route in order to get on the main line. Several hundred men are now employed in repairing

THUNDER STORM AT Ross,-On Monday night, about midnight, the lofty spire of Ross Church, Herefordshire, was dreadfully shattered by lightning. It is still standing, but shakes in the wind; and the work of repair will be one of much danger, requiring a large outlay. The height of the spire is about 204 feet. The electric fluid passed through the body of the church, but did little injury there.

AWFUL THUNDER STORM IN STAFFORDSHIRE .- One of the most awful storms known in Staffordshire took place on Tuesday afternoon. The premises of Messrs. Meigh and Son, large manufacturers at Hanley, were twice struck by lightning. It came down one of the tall chimneys into a room where two men were working, killed one on the spot, leaving only a blackened shapeless mass, sent the other out at the door as with a blow, leaving a little boy within a yard of the man killed unhurt, tearing off a great part of the roof, and filling the room with the sulphur and dust. It also struck a steam-mill adjoining, tearing the roof, and entering a room only just left a few moments before by one of the men, filling that likewise with sulphur and dust. The scene was most appalling, women and children screaming, the men pale and aghast with horror. Two other manufactories were struck, but without such disastrous consequences, and some houses damaged.

A TERRIFIC THUNDER-STORM burst over the New Forest on Monday night. In Southampton the whole of the day on Monday, the weather was exceedingly sultry, and at times the heat was almost insufferable. Before dark lightning was seen from the west and south-west. It increased in intensity towards midnight, when the flashes succeeded each other very rapidly, and were remarkably vivid. The weather also was squally, but no rain fell within a dozen miles of Sonthampton. In the heart of the forest, however, the rain fell in torrents, so much so that many of the carriages of the up-Dorchester night mail train had several inches of water in them when they arrived at Lyndhurst No rain fell after the train left Lyndhurst. The lightning was of the sheet kind occasionally. Southampton water and the whole of the New Forest was lighted up with intense brilliancy by it.

EXECUTIONS FOR MURDER.

The two brothers, Michael and Peter Scanlan, who were sentenced at the High Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh on the 14th ult., underwent the last penalty of the law on Monday morning at Cupar, the chief town in Fifeshire, within which the deed for which they suffered was committed. The two culprits, it will be recollected, were Irish labourers, and were employed at the Hill of Forthar Limeworks, in the parish of Kettle. Near this place there is a small village or hamlet, called Hilton of Forthar. In this village they lodged. Adjoining to their lodgings there lived an old woman who kept a small huckster's shop, with whom they were in the habit of dealing for meal, bread, and other articles of food. This old woman, it was suspected, had some little money by her; and the brothers Scanlan, along with a man named M'Manus, who turned approver at the trial, entered into a compact to rob the old woman's house on the evening of Sunday, the 15th of April last. They met about midnight to accomplish their nefarious purpose; and M'Manus alleges that he remained outside to watch and give warning, and that the Scanlans entered the house by a small back window. The old woman, it seems, was awakened by the noise, when one of the Scanlans knocked her down with a threelegged stool, and, by repeated blows. eruelly murdered her, by smashing in her skull.

At their trial the prisoners manifested the most callous indifference. After their condemnation they were more subdued; but still their conduct, as a whole, was the reverse of what ought to have been expected from persons in such a situation. They were regularly visited by Mr. O'Byrne, a Roman Catholic priest from Kirkaldy; but they declined to receive the visits of any of the Presbyterian ministers of Cupar. They both asserted their innocence to the last. On Sunday they were visited by Bisdop Gilles, from Edinburgh, and Mr. M'Kay, a priest, at whose hands they received absolution. Two petitions were sent to the Home-office on their behalf; but Mr. Walpole in reply wrote to Provost Mitchell on Saturday, stating that he had examined the evidence in their case, and could not, consistently with his duty, interfere with the due course of law. Calcraft was sent for from London, to perform what is called in old Scotch acts the office of "doomster," and he arrived some days previously.

The event created great excitement in Fifeshire generally, where there has been no execution for the last twenty years. The scaffold was erected at an early hour on Monday morning, and by the time fixed for the execution, an immense crowd of people was collected in the streets of Cupar, many of whom had come from great distances. Around the scaffold, a company of the 42nd Regiment from Dundee, and a body of the 7th Hussars from Edinburgh, were stationed, along with a large party of special constables.

Bishop Gilles was early in his attendance upon the prisoners on Monday; and, in the course of the morning, the brothers made a formal declaration in his presence, and that of two other persons, to the effect that the statements in Michael's second declaration, at his apprehension, implicating several individuals as being concerned in the murder, were false; but that they themselves were inno-

cent of the murder, and knew nothing of it. About five minutes before eight o'clock, the van which was to carry them to the scaffold, erected at the boundary of the burgh, drove up to the prison door. On arriving at this place they came quickly out of the van, and rapidly ascended the steps of the scaffold, with a firmness of manner truly surprising under the circumstances. The priests and the two culprits then knelt, and Bishop Gilles offered up a prayer. The brothers then embraced each other, and afterwards shook hands with the executioner. The word was then given, and the drop fell, and both appeared to die wituout a struggle. The utmost stillness pervaded the crowd during the whole proceedings, which did not occupy more than a quarter of an hour.

Miscellaneous.

The present month of July will have five Wednesdays: on the 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th. THE RUSSIAN FLEET.-Letters from Elsinore, of the 29th ult., state that the Russian fleet had left for the North Sea. INAUGURATION OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION. - This picture, which is painted by Mr. H. E. Selous, is now being exbi-

bited at 4, Trafalgar-square. ROYAL ACADEMY CONCERTS .- The fourth and last concert of the season took place on Saturday last in the Hanoversquare Rooms. There was a very crowded attendance. NEW WORK BY VICTOR HUGO. - Victor Hugo is in treaty with M. Dulau, of London, for the publication of a work, entitled "Napoleon le Petit."

Australian Emigration.—A company is about to despatch an American ship of 1,000 tons burthen to Australia ence every fortnight. DR. ACHILLI AGAIN IN THE PULPIT .- On Sunday morning the Rev. Dr. Achilli preached in a temporary Italian church,

in Saville-row, to a very large audience.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER STYX.—Information has come round, via the Buffilo, of the narrow escape of this fine steamer from wreck on the Bird Islands, in Algoa Bay. RETURN OF SIR STRATFORD CANNING. — II.M.S. Scourge, having on board Lord Stratford de Redeliffe, was at Trieste

on the 29th ult. OCEAN SCREW STEAMERS.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw steamer Formosa is in the Southampton Dock, undergoing extensive alterations, to fit her for her Australian voyage.

Institute of Actuaries.—On Saturday afternoon the annual general meeting of the members and fellows of the Institute of Actuaries was held at the office of the institution, No. 12, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, SLOANE, the special pleader, who, with his wife, was convicted, in February, 1851, at the Central Criminal Court, of cruelty to Jane Wi b. (d, his servant, died on Tues-

day morning, after a lengthened iliness. Suburban Artizan Schools.—The promoters and friends of the North London School of Drawing and Modelling met together at a soirce, in the library of University College, which was kindly placed at the disto al of the managing committee by the council of the University.

Newsvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution. -On Tuesday evening the friends of this institution dined

together at Highbury Barn Tavern, Islington. Mr. L. Wild occupied the chair, supported by a large number of the friends of the institution. CRIME AND OUTRAGE IN IRELAND .- A few days ago the new act to continue a former act for the better prevention of crime and outrage in Ireland was printed. By this statute the act 11th and 12th Victoria, cap. 2, is further continued until the 31st of August, 1853. THE NEW COPYHOLD ACT. - The new act to extend the provisions of the acts for the commutation of manorial

rights, and for the gradual enfrauchisement of lands of copyhold and customary tenure, passed in the late session, has just been printed. RAIN AT CHISWICK .- The amount of rain which fell at Chiswick in June, 1852, was 4 inches 69 hundredths. This is more than has fallen in any corresponding month for at least twenty-six years. Nearly an inch and a half fell on one

day, the 9th. CATCHING A BALLOON.—A few weeks ago a balloon fell near the Greenwich turnpike, upon the Greenwich-road. A working painter caught hold of one of the ropes to keep it down, and he was dragged up by the rope, so that those in the car had to pull him in, or he must have fallen some

sixty or seventy feet to the ground. THE GARDTIE MURDER AT HULL .- A paragraph, copied from a local journal, has been going the round of the press, stating that Snape, one of the men new awaiting his trial for this murder, has made a confession. This is not true, and Mr. Groaves, the prisoner's attorney, has formally contradicted the statement.

PARSEY'S COMPRESSED AIR MACHINE. - On Friday last, the 2nd instant, Mr. Parsey ran his small experimental engine, worked by means of compressed air on the Eastern Counties Railway, at the junction near Cambridge, being the second experiment by permission of the pro-

CAUTION TO FURIOUS DRIVERS .- In consequence of the repeated accidents arising from the unnecessary speed at which the light earts used by butchers and other tradesmen are driven through the streets, the commissioners issued orders on Saturday for the police to summon all future offenders before the magistrates, or at once to take them into custody. In all cases the penalty of 40s, is to be strictly enforced. IRISH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR 1853.—The Royal

Dublin Society, who hold their triennial exhibition of manufactures next year, have just had placed at their disposal by Mr. Dargan, the Irish railway contractor, the sum of £20,000, to give to the undertaking a character of unusual importance, and to render it available not only for his native country, in whose industrial history his own life forms so remarkable a chapter, but for the products and ingenuity of the United Kingdom, and of portions of the continent.

Cross, the Southampton jeweller, who ran away a short time since with about £2,000 worth of watches, plate, and jewellery, which he had just obtained from London, Birmingham, and Sheffield houses, made his escape from England in the Indian and Cape of Good Hope mail screwsteamer the Queen of the South. A police-officer has been sent in pursuit of Cross, in the Hellespont steamer, which left Plymouth for the Cape about a week after the Queen of the South, and there is not much doubt, that after a chase of 6,000 miles, he will be able to catch him.

Foreign Miscellanea.

PRIVATE HANGING .- Private hanging is provided by a recent act of the Indiana Legislature.

THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.—The stock for the erection of the Crystal Paluce at New York, 200,000 dols. it is said, has been all subscribed for, and the palace will be opened in May, 1853.

The Great Exhibition.—The 'Piedmontese Gazette' of the 29th ult. states, that the medals and recompenses awarded to the Tuscans at the London Exhibition would be solemnly distributed at Florence on the 27th.

Marriage of Fanny Ellsler.—Mddle. Fanny Ellsler, the dan-sense, is about to be married to Dr. Hahn, a physician of Ham-burgh. In her marriage agreement she has stipulated that she retains the name of Fanny Elisler.
'Running the Czar off the Rail.'-The 'Presse' of Vienna states that the engineer who was driving the train when the Czar and his staff, returning from Berlin, were threwn off the line, has been sentenced to banishment to Siberia. The punishment has

been commuted to imprisonment for a short period.

AN AMAZON.—There is now living at Frankfort an old woman who served in the free corps of Schill. She afterwards served in the war of independence, during which she was twice wounded without har sex becoming known. She still receives a pension of 100 florins from the King of Prussia. SCARCITY OF SEAMEN.—There is great complaint on the part of the

New York shippers, relative to a scarcity of seamen. The California trade, it is supposed, is the principal cause of the scarcity. The European packets find it hard to get men enough to work a ship, even with offers of additional compensation.

More Woman-Flogging.—The 'Vienna Gazette' of the 29th ult. contains the following sentence of the Vienna court martial ;-'Catharina Kreted to fifteen stripes with rods, three weeks' imprisonment, with one fast a week, for having offended the police by word and deed.' STEAM NAVIGATION OF THE Po .- The 'Milan Gazette' of the 27th

ult., states that Baron de Bruck, director of the Lloyd's Company at Trieste, Chevalier Czoernig, and Colonel Molinari have gone to Pavia in order to take preliminary measures for the opening of steam navigation on the Po. RAILWAY MURORS.—It has lately become the practice on the Austrian railways to place a looking glass on the top of the locomotive, inclined in such a way as to enable the engine driver to see the whole train reflected, so that he can at once stop in case of accident. This plan has just been adopted on the railway from Brussels to Antwerp.

ASIATIC EXHIBITION.—A letter from Batavia, of the 24th April, states that the governor-general of the Dutch possessions in India has issued an order for a General Exhibition to be opened at Batavia, in August. 1853, of the manufactured productory of the East Indies. This will be the first time that a thing of this kind has THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.—The area of the Japanese empire is said the Japanese Empire.—The area of the Japanese empire is said to be 266,000 square miles, which makes it larger than France and England put together. The population is reckoned by the American writers, and probably without exaggeration, at thirty millions; less civilized no doubt, than the Chinese, but a good deal more hardy

and warlike.

PIEDMONTEE DESERTERS.—The Cagliari journal, the 'Sarlinian Indicator,' of the 24th, publishes a despatch of the Minister of War, General La Marmora, to the governor of that city, announcing that eighteen Piedmontese deserters, now serving in the Foreign Legion in Algeria, had implored the King's pardon, and asked to be re-admitted into their corps. They drew the most pitcous picture of their distressed condition.

A POLISH HEROINE.—A few days ago an old ladge and her described.

of their distressed condition.

A Polish Heroire.—A few days ago an old lady and her daughter were issuing from the Rue Neuve Saint Augustin on to the Boulevard, when a carriage came up suddenly on the mother, who had reached the middle of the carriage way. In another minute she would have been beneath the feet of the horses, had not her daughter sprang between them and her, and thus saved her. The young heroine is a Polish woman, the Countess K.—.

ITLIMAN JEALOUSY.—A tragical event occurred a few days ago at Genoa. While a couple, who had been married the day before, were walking in the Piazza dell' Annunziate, which was full of people at the time, the rejected lover of the lady, a man of the age of fifty three, suddenly fell upon her in a fit of jealousy and stabbed her, though not dangerously. He then immediately pulled a razor out of his pocket and cut his own throat with it. He was taken to the hospital, where he died two hours after.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A GENDARME.—A letter from Ravenna of the

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A GENDARME. - A letter from Ravenna of the 30th ult., in the 'Opinione,' of Turin, mentions the arrest and sub

sequent escape of a man for having attempted the life of a gen-darme by firing at him with a pistol, the shot, however, not having taken effect, owing to the gendarme's cuirass. The culprit was locked up in the prison of St. Vital, but contrived to make his escape in the night, together with four corporals and a Hungarian soldier, to whose guard he was entrusted. The fugitives had not heen arrested. EUGENE SUE.—A medal has been struck in Belgium in honour

EUGENE SUE.—A medal has been struck in Belgium in honour of Eugene Sue. Underneath the bust of the popular novelist is this inscription 'Presented by the Liberals of Belgium to Eugene Sue; and on the reverse, 'Bull of Clement XIV., 1773—Edict of Louis XV., 1764—Maria Theresa, 1773—The Juif Errant, 1844.' In the middle of these four inscriptions is a flash of forked lightning crossed with Eugene Sue's pen, the whole surrounded with these words: 'His pen vanquishes the hydra which defied Rome and kings:' in allusion to Eugene Sue's exposure of the Jesnits. Kings; in allusion to Eugene Sue's exposure of the Jesuits.

The PLAGUE.—It is stated that much apprehension is felt at New
Orleans of the approach of a new disease which is called the plague,
and is now said to be prevailing in some of the West India Islands. A disease called by the same name has made its appearance in some parts of the west. It is said to be like the cholera, but more fatal. Whether it is the same disease as that which goes by the name of plague in the east is not stated. The 'Boston Medical Journal' alludes to the subject as follows:—'It is certain, from the accounts received both here and in England, the true plague has been introduced into Madeira, and the work of death has been really appalling. The question was frequently agitated-will that really appalling. The question was frequently agitated—will that dreadful disease ever reach this continent? There is reason to believe it will; the wonder is why it has not already. Our commercial intercourse is very extensive with various parts of Africa and the Asiatic shore of the Mediterranean, where this great scourge is never dead or dying, but simply reposing from one period to another, like a fatigued giant, to gather new strength for a renewal of slaughter. Should it come, it may be hoped there will be found more science and a stronger barrier of medical skill to misses and disarm it of its terrors than has been exhibited in tropical dimeters.

or in the filthy scourge-inviting regions of Moslem Turkey New York Tribune.

No. XIII.—THE LAST PARLIAMENT AND THE NEXT. TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM. SIR,-Now that Parliament has expired, suppose we write its epitaph. And to that end we will look at a brief summary of its doings. It has lived four years and a half: something over the average time; and half as long again as that grey-headed youth, Lord Maidstone, pronounces to be necessary. It came into being during the Irish famine. How little it did even to mitigate that—how determinedly it refused even to consider either the real causes or the means of prevention, we need not dwell upon. It aided the landlords to starve the peasantry by the million, and it abetted the further depopulation of the country by the transportation (called emigration) of the most valuable portion of the community. It came into being on the eve of the European Insurrection; and throughout that insurrection it offered itself as the complaisant accomplice of tyranny, till it made the name of Britain to stink in Europe. It provided for England's 'safety' by no act of justice, but by the revival of an infamous act of Charles the Dissolute, against treason; and it, almost to a man, looked on applaudingly while Lord John Russell indecently fouled the tomb of his great ancestor, the friend of Algernon Sydney. It goaded Ireland to revolt; it insulted the Colonies, denying justice to them, and winking at the dirty tricks and treacheries of its Colonial Ministers. It has done its best to sever every Colony from the Empire; delaying self-Government for Australia and New Zealand, bungling in Canada, blundering in the West Indies, and worse than blundering at the Cape. It has helped a continuance of the old villanies in India. It has tried a foolish compromise with the masters in the Ten Hours Question; it has recklessly carried out the half version of its one true principle—Free Trade -careless of ruining the West Indies-careless of any injustice to our vast agricultural populationcareless, collusively careless, of all the Hudsonian rascalities of that anomalous issue of Free Trade, the giant monopoly of the Railway. It made great talk of Sauitary Reform when the cholera was almost in the lobby of the House; and it allowed some few volunteers to make some progress in the work, taking care to cripple them, to prevent any well-organised national usefulness. It has done its best to prevent the enfranchisement of the people; it has condoned the iniquities of the electoral class, making a rascally pretence of justice in one or two of the most glaring instances. It has consistently refused to take the shackles from the Press. In its last moments it has made some legal reforms, where it could hardly touch without reforming. It has put on a House Tax in place of a Window Tax; it has had a Crystal Palace; it has removed Smithfield market; and it has passed the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Four years and a half give such results of the genius and industry of the Legislature of a great country! Even the 'Times' cannot help exposing its impotence. As to Continental Affairs Parliament did little except sit still and hope that Lord Palmerston knew more about them than it did itself. Whether it had any plan, whether his lordship had any plan, and whether either Parliament or Palmerston is better satisfied with the suppression than with the outbreak of a dozen revolutions, do not appear in the proceedings of the British Legisla-And at home— there never was a Parlia ment which more illustrated the weakness, not merely of statesmen and parties, but of Legislatures themselves. Its labour has been a mere compliance with imperious calls, and its good deeds have been often so done as to reflect but little honour on the doers.' We will write then for its epitaph, that never since that shabby and unprincipled bargain with a Dutch schemer, which our stupid Constitutionalists prate of as the 'Glorious Revolution of 1688,' never since that Advent of Whiggery, has there been a Parliament more Whiggish, more indifferent to principle, more incapable, more wordily worthless, more dishonourable-than that fore-damned wretch of a Parliament which has just given up its dirty ghost. If some devil—turned tutelary saint of Britain for the nonce—had desired, by dint of unpatriotic example, to make the nation forget all patriotism, by continual display of pettiest expediencies, (in any inefficient and discreditable manner, shirking the duties of the hour, and escaping inquiry into first principles) to lead us to systematic neglect of duty and abandonment of principle, by shuffling and sneaking and vacillation, and easy complicity with wrong to demoralise the generation, and accustom us to low aims, and any sort of dishonesty, by which to reach them, -if our tutelary devil had been anxious to discredit even the make believe of free institutions, to lead us through slavishness into slavery, and through national degradation to national ruin, he could have invented no better scheme than the putting us under such guardianship-such leading, such instruction, and example, as have been furnished us by this late House of Commons, whose begetter was the unprincipled Peel-whose incarnate spirit was the felon-natured Russell—whose heir and executor is the recreant Derby, the tool of Disraeli, the apostate, and do not think we have not had a devil. Since faith in God was abjured at Tyburn, when the bones of Cromwell, Bradshaw, and Ireton, hung gloriously on the gallows, we have but stooped to anothe worship, the Whig worship of expediency, the constitutional compromise, the contentment with what shall serve 'our time.' The strong and once holy life of England has been Popefied by the DEVIL OF WHIGISM, and our history through all the sorry chapters of our 'illustrious House of Brunswick, has been one long disgusting tale of the manifold manifestations of governmental scoundreldom. Let us pray that nothing can be worse than this last. The Parliament that sold European liberty for a Cobdenish mess of trade—which agreed to the outrage upon Rome, and the intervention against Hungary—which petted Palmerston, and put up with Malmesbury; the parliament which even Jacob Bell could rebuke as hypocritically puritan, which dabbled in famine and in Hudson scrip; the parliament, in which, from first to last, not one great principle has been enunciated or referred to, scarcely even by an individual member, unless indeed by some Tory sneering at the inconsistencies of his opponents. Such a parliament we well may hope must be the very weakest and the worst. We may hope, but with what chance for hope? Your new parliament will be the same. Some little surving of seats, some little difference of arrangement in the bill of costs (for election expenses), here and there some new man of the old sort, another mask: that will be all. If the next parliament is to be less infamous than the last it will be through the permission of circumstances; not through any possibility of inherent virtue. And why? Because after all our talk this dead parliament was, and this new (perhaps still-born) parlia ment will be, the real representative of the nation. It we did not choose it, we chose to suffer it. If we did not invite it, we let it stay. If we did not like, it we lumped it, like the boy with his nasty dumpling. We made occasional wry faces, cried out pathetically-· How nasty!'-but we had no strength of will, and therefore no strength of arm to fling the nastiness far from us. We swallowed it and grumbled. It is John Bull's usual remedy, and has always been equally effective. The government we have is what we deserve. Its Tory tyrants are the fit governors for slaves; its Whig swindlers the fit representatives of those who cannot even be honest to themselves. Even the best of our Radical members typify well,—in their ignorance of first principles, in their narrow individualisms, in their wordiness, in their anarchical tendencies, in the inconsistencies of their actions, in their utter want of faith, and in their aversion to anything like discipline and organisation,—the conduct of those most radical outside. While working men subscribe to statues for Peel rather than for European freedom; while any catch word can draw them to the hustings; while Carlisle Chartists can vote for a murderer and a branded knave; while Ernest Jones finds followers; while our wise Leaders cannot make up their minds to constitutionalism or communism, to Chartism or the household dodge; while our Reasoners can only teach us politeness and to believe in nothing; while any 'social' experiment to put an end to the mischiefs of competition, by combining to work at unprecedented prices, may detach men from the straightforward practical course of political action; while the honestest word against any pet of the hour is enough to provoke a schism, and to raise no end of squabbling and injurious language; and while Teetotalism, and Atheism, and the Gospel of

Poor Richard (peace among thieves and the good will of despots), take their turn of standing in the way of English manhood; -- what wonder that we are as we are, and that our 'government' is THE PROPER SCUM OF CHAOS!

THE CAUSE OF LABOUR.

THE CAUSE OF LABOUR.

ASSO-THE CITY WORKING TAILORS' ASSOCIATION, 23, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, City.

A few working men holding the conviction that co-operation is the best means of elevating their condition, and that of the class to which they belong, have formed themselves into a body for the purpose of carrying on business for themselves on the principle of Associated Labour, at the above address, and earnestly appeal to all who are desirous of rescuing the working men from their present degrading position attendant upon the infamous slop and sweating system. They especially depend upon their brother working men of other associations to give them their support. They pledge themselves to deal honestly by their cuetomers, in supplying only genuine articles, and charging a fair and moderate price; and no effort shall be wanting on their part to give satisfaction to those who may favour them with a trial.

Charles Bowen, Manager.

CHARLES BOWEN, Manager. LIST OF PRICES FOR CASH ONLY. Best Superfine ditto

Frock Coat.

Superfine ditto.

Best Superfine

Black Doeskin Trousers irom

Fancy ditto ditto ;

Black Vests ;

Fancy ditto; Fancy ditto, Oxonians ", 1 1 0
Palerots ", 1 10 0
Alpaca and other V sts ", 0 6 6
Working Men's Clothing on the lowest possible terms.

The friends of Labour are requested to make known the existence of this Association among their friends as extensively as possible, as well as the following:

Tailors, 34, Castle-street East, Oxford street.

Branch 68, Westerlands had a read

Branch, 68. Westminster-bridge-road.
Printers, 4a, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street.
Pimlico Builders, Bridge-row Wharf, Pimlico.
North London Builders, 4, All Saint's-place, Caledonian-road.
Piano Forte Makers, 5, Charles-street, Drury-lane.
Boot and Shoemekers, 11b, Tottenhorm-court road. Boot and Shoemakers. 11b, Tottenham-court-road.
North London Needlewomen, 31, Red Lion-square.

East End Needlewomen, 51, Wellclose-square.
Ladies' Guild (Decorative Art), 4, Russell-place, Fitzroy-square.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! NATIONAL GIFT SOCIETY EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA,

Office, 13, Tottenham court (thirteen doors from Tottenham-court-road), New-road, St. Pancras, 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 emigration to that country, it is proposed that a number of working men should associate together, and by the gifts of ONE SHILLING EACH, A certain 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. each, 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 stated.

TRANSFERABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE RECEIVER.

In no case will the Receiver, he allowed money in lies of a passage.

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 currentchings, 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.

All communications, enclosing fourteen postage stamps for Re-

All communications, enclosing fourteen postage stamps for Return Ticket, to be addressed to Mr. Ruffy, at the Office, 13, Tottenham court, St. Pancras, 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.

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. (First Series.)

A very few sets of the Red Republican 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-

To Correspondents.

Brunswick-row, Queen's square, Bloomsbury, London.
Orders, applications for placards, &c., &c., must be addressed to John Bezer, 'Star of Freedom' Office, 183, Fleet-street, London. don. All money orders to be made payable to John Lezer, at the Money Order Office, Strand. Money Order Omce, Strand.

News-agents and friends desirous of exhibiting Bills of Contents will have them sent post-free on forwarding their address to the pub-

Social Reusion.—The Literary and Scientific Institution, Johnstreet, Fitzroy-square, having been closed three weeks during repairs, the committee intend celebrating the reopening of their excellent Institution by a Public Tea Party and soiree on Sunday, July 18th. We trust the Friends of Progress of all shades of opinion will rally to what promises to be a most interesting and delightful Festival.

MONIES RECEIVED FOR THE REFUGEES.—Galsahiels, per Walter San derson, 4s—J Taylor, 1s 4d.

The members of the Democratic Refugee Committee are requested to assemble at their usual place of meeting on Wednesday

HENRY WESTIN, Redhill.—Your communication arrived too late for insertion in last Saturday's 'Star of Freedom.'

FRANK GRANT, Shelton.—Many thanks for your good wishes. We shall be glad of your favours.

THEOLOGICAL CATZCHISM.—As a pendant to the case of Magisterial Bigotry and Intolerance, recorded in our columns the week before last, 'A Mechanic and Subscriber' writes to say that the Bishop of Oxford has refused to admit into the Church a poor curate, resident at Cookham, in consequence of the inability of the latter to satisfactorily answer the following questions:—'What amount of grace, if any, does a child receive at baptism? If not any, why not? Most of our readers will agree with our correspondent—this is exceedingly rich. If the Bishop of Oxford be a type of his class, and we do not doubt but that he is, it shows what a small degree of intellect is possessed by the men who have now the direction of the national affairs

'Every dog has his day,' says the proverb. It will be hard if the DOG DAYS never end.

T. F. KER.—The work shall have our attention. W. H. D.—Many thanks. But we are over-crowded with election

matter.
M. Jude.—We will endeavour to get the report. ALLEGED UNFAIRNESS OF A COUNTY COURT JUDGE.—A correspondent requests insertion of the following:—'On the 13th of June an action for conversion and detention of goods was heard before Serjeant Septimus Dowling, Esq., at Stokesley. The plaintiff, whose name is Thomas Barugh, and the defendant's name Charles Marsh, who was summoned to this court for the value of a pianoforte and two or three other trifling orticles, ellered to have hear Marsh, who was summoned to this court for the value of a pianoforte and two or three other trifling articles, alleged to have been
kept back by the above-named defendant, and was represented to
be the property of the plaintiff, under a mortgage deed, dated in the
year 1842. John Jackson, Esq., opened the case for the plaintiff.
J. J. Trevor, Esq., appeared for the defendant. It was contended,
for the defence, that the articles claimed were not the property of
the plaintiff and were naves mortgaged. It however, appeared the plaintiff, and were never mortgaged. It, however, appeared that the defendant, through unfortunate circumstances, had to pass the Insolvent Court, at Yerk, in March, 1851. After hearing this his honour told the defendant that "any man who had been the court of at York Castle was unworthy of credence, as he knew what they would swear." To the actonishment of the Court he gave a verdict for the plaintiff, £25 18s 6d. damages and costs—four times the value of the goods sought to be recovered.

THE STAR OF FREEDOM

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1852.

TERRORISM IN FRANCE.

It will be seen, by reference to our Paris correspondent's letter, that in unhappy France the work of de 4th, the bloody course of oppression, is proceeding at & rapid pace.

Few of our readers have not read or heard furious denuncia tions of the 'Reign of Terror' during the first French Revolution. Few have not heard the statement, a thousand times repeated, that the Facobing werea blood thirsty set of wretches, desirous only of l'iberty to do evil, and inspired with an unconquerab, le love for the destruction of human life. They kave heard too, of the September massacres. when the pol 'itical prisoners in Paris were slaughtered by the energy 3d people. It would be well, however, if those who, denounce Robespierre, and Marat, and St. Jush, would study the history of the period, before to hey ventured to pour forth maledictions upon me n who may have had faults-and what man has non e? but who were also possessed of great and endeari, ag virtues-virtues calculated to win the esteem and the admiration of all the peoples

of the earth. There are men, who o, from whatever cause, cannot find it in their hearts. or to their interests, to land Louis Bonaparte, the present Dictator of France. Some of them think the mselves learned, well read of judging on all political, in history, and capable systems, governments, 'ant 1 creeds. Many of these in the heat of their anti-B 'ONAPARTIST indignation, have dared to place the Dutcl bastard—the mad hero 'he great bandit captain of Strasbourg and Boulongue, t of the 2nd of December, in comparison with the Thermidorean martyrs of the Democratic Republi-

cans of '94.

We might allow them to do this, to thus expose] their total ignorance of an epoch whose history they have never perused, and of men whose character they have never known, did we not feel bound to protest against the names of the noble martyrs for the cause of humanity being placed in juxtaposition with that of the most ignoble and cowardly robber that ever disgraced the annals of a nation. What was called the reign of terror in '93.4, was indeed a reign of terror to all parties, to the virtuous as to the evil doer. To the former, there was the continual fear of the intrigues of the enemies of the nation, to the latter was the not less fear of the punishment due to them for their misdeeds. Universal then, was the terror, but not so the blame. The plotters against the Republic well merited a thousand deaths; for they conspired as robbers, and as murderers-robbers and murderers of the deepest dye. They did not seek the property or the life of individuals merely, they sought the property and the life of the very nation itself. Where then is the resemblance between these men, the enemies of their nation, and of their nation's life and liberty, and the victims of the oppression of the triumphant criminal of to-day? Now is the reverse of '93. Then the free though threatened nation was master of itself, and could crush the selfish intriguers who, for the most beastly self-interestedness, were endeavouring to place fetters upon their country, that they might sell it to the stranger, the tyrant, or the knave. Now it is different. One man has enthralled the nation, selfishness is triumphant, and virtue and patriotism are scourged. The massacre of September was a terrible, nay, a horrible deed; but its victims were traitors, unprincipled and unscrupulous enemies of their country, which they had done their best to fetter and degrade for the gold of foreign tyrants, and liberty hating monarchies and aristocracies. The dear-bought freedom of the French people was endangered by the presence of invading hordes, who had been brought into the territories of the Republic in great part through the exertions of the doomed of September. These undoubtedly deserved death, and death they did receive. But how did the victims of the December massacre deserve to die? They were not intriguing enemies of the people, but defenders of the people's right. For sixty years Democracy has been taunted by loyalists and Aristocrats with the death of the reactionary plotters of 1793, while not a word have they to say against the slaughterers of the defenders of liberty and law, on the boulevards, and in the streets of Paris, in December, 1851.

Every great and noble mind in France is falling a victim to the insatiable cruelty and blood-thirstiness of this inhuman monster. Above two thousand of the best men in the country have been already transported, during the present year. These, however, are but a trifle to the numbers who were shot by the drunken soldiers during the struggle in December, in Paris and in the provinces, and the far greater number who were murdered in cold blood after the victory.

One would think that at the very thought of the atrocities that have been perpetrated, every Frenchman would rush into the streets, determined to die also, or free his country from its shameful degrada. tion, and to avenge the crimes that have been committed by the tyrant Bonaparte and his accomplices. But we fear that in France, as in Britain, there exists a shameful amount of apathy on the part of numbers of the people, an apathy which it will take much injustice and many crimes to remove.

BONAPARTE no doubt thinks so, or that he has already destroyed so many of the determined and unflinching enemies of tyranny, that he may, without fear, indulge his inclinations for cruelty and bloodshed. Accordingly he has raised anew the political scaffold; the axe of the guillotine has already been stained with Republican blood, and a number of other defenders of justice and freedom are condemned to be sacrificed in like manner to the hatred and re-

venge of the perjured usurper. It was shame enough for our country, and grief enough for the friends of freedom here, when British Statesmen and Legislators, and those whom the people at least suffer, if they do not will, to be our rulers, sung the praises of a perjurer, a robber, and an assassin; but still greater infamy it is when the Liberal 'Sir' ROBERT PEEL, at the very moment the object of his admiration is raising the instrument by which a continued series of cold blooded murders are to be effected, declares from the hustings, to the electors of Tamworth, that 'Louis Bonaparte fulfills his mission, that he has been raised to his present position by the voice of the people—by the voice of God!' It is an impudent falsehood. Louis Bonaparte has not been raised to the office of oppressor and executioner of the French people, by that people, or by God. He has, for a time, become so by force or by fraud; but no more by the voice of the people, than the immoral and unprincipled 'Sir' R. PEEL has been deputed by the British people to be their representative, or to express their feelings with regard to the traitor Bona-PARTE. We feel asrured that the day is not far distant when the protege of 'Sir' R. PEEL, the murderer of so many of the noble and patriotic sons of France, will himself expiate his numerous crimes upon that scaffold which he has not vainly laboured to set up.

"PROTECTION" v "PREE-TRADE."

Our readers will have heard the anecdote of the Kentuckian and Indian who went out shooting one day, the produce of their sport being a turkey and a crow; on their division of the spoil, the Kentuckian plied his cunning sophistry to bewilder the poor un-sophisticated Indian in the following manner, 'Now,' said the Kentuckian, 'I will have the Turkey and you shall have the Crow; or you shall take the Crow and I will take the Turkey.' 'It sounds very well, said the puzzled Indian, 'But somehow you alway's get the Turkey, and I always get the Crow. This anecdote will serve to illustrate most truthfully the position of the Working Classes, in their relation to the Protectionists and the Free Traders; their words and promises sound very well, but somehow they always get the Turkey, and we the Crow. With us it is not a question whether 'Protection' is good, or ' Free Trade' better, we who have no power to ensure to ourselves the fruits of either! And though the 'whippers-in' for 'Protection' and 'Free Trade' may succeed in lashing the popular waves into foam and fury, the tide of Progress will make little or no advance for us, toward sweeping away the barriers of Wrong and Oppression, which we have to destroy in our conflict for freedom, and the rights of men. 'Protection' and 'Free Trade,' as at present understood, are simply the expression of the conflicting interests of the Agricultural and Manufacturing powers; it matters little to the Working man which is predominant, so long as his interest is not protected, and his freedom is not guaranteed. Some good has been accomplished by the Repeal of the Corn Laws, because, in some instances the wages of the Workers have not been reduced in the ratio that bread has been cheapened; but even in these instances the Working man has no power to ensure the continuation of those wages. The present election is a struggle between Capitalists who fight each other by the mutual cheapening of the labour they employ. By giving our votes, or our efforts to either party, we are as surely fighting the battle of our enemies, and linking chains for the future of Labour. as though we had shed our blood, and offered up our lives, as did our foolish fathers, and shall surely get the crow for our pains. 'Protection' is not likely to be restored—it is exploded, and what the Americans would term a 'departed coon.' It will not cajole the ignorant of the Working Classes as will the fine sound of 'Free Trade;' it is therefore with the pretensions of 'Free Trade' we have to deal. The Free Traders, who are the great bulk of the Middle Classes, are our masters, and will continue so for some time to come. They are indeed the masters of the world. They constitute the power which stands in most direct and deadly antagonism to us. It is the liberty of Labour pitted against the despotism of gold, and between us there is war to the death. They are the masters of our produce, and the whole meaning of our struggle for the Charter lies in our becoming the masters and distributors of the wealth we create; therefore we have nothing in common with them. They live by buying and selling, cheating and competing with the materials we have toiled and sweated, hungered and suffered to produce, and they squander millions of lives in maintaining a false cheapness and in making their fortunes; therefore, we can have nothing in common with them. We, the producers of the world's wealth, have an interest apart from theirs, who live out of that wealth -rob us at every turn with a knife at our throats, £124,817 a year,

and make laws to consecrate their robbery. The interest of Labour against the world! That is our position, and the one alone which we should fight for, We have to produce for ourselves, and reap the full fruition of our industry, instead of paying to society seven times as much as we get ourselves, to be allowed to produce, which we are doing at the presnt time. We have to recast society on such principles that the fruit of a man's labour shall be the natural reward of his toil. This is the root of the matter, working men. and neither 'Free Trade' nor 'Protection' can probe to that depth. It is inevitable that the Free Traders precede us to power. It is a terrible necessity for the people to need the stern lesson which they have to teach us; but that is no reason why we should assist them to bind on the chains which they are forging for us. The tyranny they seek to establish under the guise of Freedom, signifies one of the most horrible despotisms that have ever cursed the earth. It means unlimited sway to capital in its murderous warfare with Labour. It sets the hand of every man against his brother, and renders all our interests antagonistic-it buys and sells us in the world's market like cattle, because we are driven to undersell each other-it sets man against man. woman against woman, and child against child: in unnatural strife. It makes the poor infant of tenderest years, toil and wear out its young life to increase the father's wages by a few pence, and drives its thousands of victims to the streets and hulks. Do not let us be deluded, as in the past, with party words, which have nothing in common with Democracy and the interests of Labour.

IGNORANCE AND INTOLERANCE.

It is truly woeful to see the animosity and fanaticism that exists even amongst those religious bodies who boast their utter freedom from it. The recent riots at Stockport in no wise contributes to the honour of Protestants or Protestantism. The Protestants have always boasted, and, as a general rule, with reason, that they were better educated, more thinking, and therefore infinately more intelligent than their Catholic brethren.

Yet, at Stockport, everything went to prove them every way as ignorant, and not a whit more thinking, and, if possible, more brutal and degraded than their opponents. They, in our opinion, were the real aggressors, and most brutal and barbarous aggressors they were. On one occasion a great number of English beat an old and iuoffensive Irishman for a considerable length of time. On another they broke into a house where a poor Irishwoman was lying in bed. Notwithstanding that she had been delivered of a child only a few days previously, she was maltreated by the brutal and unmanly scoundrels, and the roof of the house actually pulled down upon her! Such conduct as this was more than blameable, it was absolutely barbarous.

We do not mean to say that the conduct of the Catholics would have been more praiseworthy and less brutal, had they been strong enough to have matched their opponents. We believe them to be as brutal and debased as the other party have shown

To us, who believe in the continual moral and intellectual progress of the human race, it is painful, in the last degree, to see large masses of the people, in the year 1852, a prey to all the ignorance, religious fanaticism, and brutal instincts which characterised the beastly rabble that constituted the followers of that pitiable madman, Lord George Gordon, in 1780. Why is this? These thousands and tens of thousands of semi-savages have continued to exist in undiminished numbers,—the place of those who die being filled by their children; and thus, generation after generation are born, live, and die, without being visited by a single gleam of reason or intelligence. There is no progress for them; to these miserable wretches, shrouded for ever in the darkness of intellectual night, it signifies nothing what discoveries are made in science, philosophy, or art, they can derive but very little, if any, benefit from them; and so all the fruits of knowledge and genius do not exist for them, and are only for the favoured few.

This is a robbery, a most atrocious robbery, on the part of that favoured few, disguise it as they will. They have no right to profit alone by the knowledge which has been handed down from the past, a grand heritage for all humanity. Had the whole people had their right, the right to participate in the benefits of the conquest of the human mind in all ages, they would be in a very different position from what they are now, and we should have been spared the disgraceful and disgusting exhibition at Stockport last week. But this they have not had; they have been left to grovel in their degradation, the unreasoning tools of designing and ambitious priestcraft, while the prince, the aristocrat, and the savant, have attended to their own interests or pleasures, and cared nothing for the education of the people.

Who are to be the people's educators, since it is only by education that they can be elevated and ennobled? Assuredly not the king or the aristocrat, who have been borne too long as the 'natural leaders of the people, and who lead them nowhere, and whose whole endeavours ever have been and still are employed to keep them in ignorance and subjection. Priests also have been unsuccessfully tried; they give no education, nor are the people likely to be in-tellectualy improved by such 'leaders' as those who seek mere popularity, even if it be obtained by flattering the superstitions and absurdities of the most ignorant. No; education for the people is not to be obtained from such as speak of the destruction of a wafer as the 'horror of all horrors! The Holy Sacrament of Redemption, the body and blood of the Saviour violated and trampled in mud!!' It is only a Government of the People-a Government composed of the wisest and best in the nation-chosen by all from all, that the people can be really educated. When we have such a Government, the mass of the people will become men, free and enlightened, and not mere tools in the hands of others. Then we shall have no such disgusting scenes as this Stockport riot, for Intelligence and Fraternal equality will take the place of Ignorance and Intolerance.

CHELTENHAM, JULY 7.—Political hostility is raging in this town almost to frenzy, between Sir W. Jones, a Derbyite, and the Hon. Craven Berkeley, who would extend the suffrage almost to universal,—making, as he says, the exclusion the exception and not the rule. The Liberal party having called meetings for the working men, invited the members of our locality to take part, which they did, having resolutions to speak to embracing universal suffrage, spoken to by Messrs Adams, Wilks, and Sharland; likewise the Ballot, Shortening the duration of Parliaments, Equal Electoral District, and no Property Qualification for Members; the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, Social Reform, and the Nationality of Italy, Hungary, and Poland. Other resolutions in praise of, and confidence in, their member was supported by their own friends. We thought it was an offer worth accepting, to be enabled to speak to hundreds of our fellow townsmen on our glorious principles, all arrangements being made for us to do so before some of the upper, and many of the middle classes, with perfect freedom of speech, and no reserve. So you see we do not, as the "Smashers" say, sell ourselves to the middle classes, nor give up our principles. Our locality met on Sunday, when, after transacting other business, explaining the points of the Charter, and our rules to new friends, our secretary was instructed to send 4s. to the Executive for cards. Sir Joshua Reynolds painted a portrait of Mrs. Billing-

ton, the vocalist, representing her as St. Ceclia—the eyes turned towards heaven listening to a choir of angels, faintly introduced on the upper part of the painting. Haydn, the composer, was present just as Sir Joshua was giving it the finishing touch, and his opinion of its merits was asked by Mrs. Billington. "It resembles you," said Haydn, "but it has one great fault." "And what is it?" asked Mrs. Billington, with inquietude, fearful that the artist might take offence. "The painter," continued Haydn, "has represented you as listening to the songs of angels; he should have painted the angels listening to your enchanting notes." Flattered by such a compliment, the Beautiful Billington throw her arms round Haydn's neck and kissed him.

Long after Washington's victories over the French and English had made his name familiar to all Europe, Franklin chanced to dine with the English and French Ambassadors, when, as near as we can recollect, the following toasts were drunk ;-by the English Ambassador, " England,—The sun whose bright beams enlighten and fructify the remotest corners of the earth." The French Ambassador, glowing with national pride, but too polite to dispute the previous toast drank, "France,—The Moon, whose mild. steady and shooting was the delight of all nations mild, steady and cheering rays are the delight of all nations consoling them in the darkness, and making their dreariness beautiful." Dr. Franklin then arose, and with his usual dignity and simplicity, said:—"George Washington,—The Joshua, who commanded the Sun and Moon to stand still, and they obeyed him."

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—By a parliamentary paper printed on Wednesday it is shown that on the several establishments of the East India Company in England there are 514 persons, and the salaries and allowances amount to THE WHIGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM.

SIR,—It is unfortunate that a numerous people should be governed by party names, and the pitiable factions which those names represent, Old parties and old names are inadequate to new wants. We do not want to say that old principles are unfitted for new times, for principles are indestructible, and live for all time. Mankind have known too much of parties, and too little of principles. The noisy representa. tives of political parties obtrude themselves on our attention, and oblige us to waste much valuable time, which, but for such obstructions, might be used to a greater advantage.

There is an anecdote which we remember having heard of the polite and witty Lord Chesterfield: That a person was one day in his presence lamenting in extremely pathetic terms, that an acquaintance of his (Lord Lanesborough) had outlived all his faculties. 'Oh,'said Chesterfield, 'You are under a mistake there, for Lord Lanesborough and I have been dead for these last two years, only we did not choose to own it. Now, that, in our judgment, is precisely the case with the old political parties—they have been 'dead' for all active good for years, but they and their friends do not choose to own it. A circumstance which we sincerely regret.

We do not, at this time, think it necessary to say much about Tories. They, though not owning to their 'death,' have been so thoroughly superseded by the conservatives, as to require no farther at

The Whigs profess to be alive, full of energy and hope, their leader, Lord John Russell, being, but a few months since, Prime Minister of England,

The term Tory meant Royalist, or on the Royal side Whig meant Oppositionist, or opposed to the undue influence of the Crown. Whigs have long been courtiers, and, therefore, their original position as a party is entirely changed. The name Whig was applied to the Opposition as a term of opprobrium. meaning in that sense, 'sour curds'; and though it has passed into historical fame, its first application is even now wonderfully correct, the 'Whigs' are still 'sour curds'; and as such are to men of healthy appetites unpleasant and unpalatable. HAZLITT was not far astray, when he said, 'A Whig is properly what is called a trimmer—that is a coward to both sides of the question—who dare not be a knave nor an honest man, but is a sort of whiffling, shuffling, cunning, silly, contemptible, unmeaning negation of the two. He stickles for the letter of the constitution with the affectation of a prude, and abandons its principles with the effrontery of a prostitute.

The Whigs are the authors of our present system of Excise—a most cunningly devised means by which labour may be highly taxed without the tax-payer knowing how or why he pays taxes. A system as iniquitous as it is unjust, as ruinous as it is iniquitous,

The Whigs changed Triennial to Septennial parlia. ments; and some historians contend that it was they who changed Annual to Triennial parliaments. To a certainty they are the authors of the Septennial act. In the earlier part of the French War, the whigs clamoured loud and long for Parliamentary Reform, When for a short time they held the reins of Government they forgot all their promises, and, instead of reducing taxes as they professed to be desirous of doing, they actually increased the Income Tax from six and a half to ten per cent. The notorious case of Lord Granville is now all but forgotten; as it is, however, characteristic of the whole party, we reproduce it. Lord Granville held a sinecure place as Auditor of the Exchequer. It was the duty of the Auditor of the Exchequer to keep a sharp look out as to the expenditure of public money. The Whigs required Lord Granville as First Lord of the Treasury, so they passed an act to enable his Lordship to hold both situations-and of course to pocket both sala. ries, thus making Lord Granville Auditor of his own accounts, and paying him £4,000 a year for his services—a specimen of Whig 'retrenchment and eco. nomy' worthy of its authors.

The ancient constitutional law of England does not recognise standing armies as being 'constitutional.' The Whigs violated that law, and actually brought foreign troops into England.

The conduct of the Whigs towards the Parliamentary Reformers in 1816 and 1817 is matter of history. With but few exceptions they were base, treacherous, and tyrannical. The suspension of the Habens Corpus Act, and the enactment of the notorious Six Acts, were openly supported by the majority of the faction. All readers of history know their corruption and hypocrisy during that unfortunate period in the history of Radicalism. The dark doings of the Whigs in those days cannot be blotted out : they are written in blood, and he who reads them must be hard of heart if he can still admire the Whigs.

The Whigs rose high in popular estimation in 1830—because of their 'Liberal' professions they succeeded in getting into office. A reference to 'Cobbet's Register' for 1835 will unfold their conduct when in power. We give the following extract, as sent to us by a friend, having by examination found the facts to be as stated:-

In 1830 there had been some rioting in the South of England amongst the agricultural labourers, but not of an alarming character. In reference to these, Lord Grey said in the House of Lords, 'It is only within the last three hours that we have been installed in our respective offices as members of his Majesty's government, and I here declare for myself, and also for my colleagues, that it is my there declare for myself, and also for my colleagues, that it is my determined resolution, wherever outrages are perpetrated, or excesses committed, to suppress them with severity and vicous! Now his Lordship was not long in manifesting this 'severity and vigour; for in a fortnight after this, he issued a special commission to try the rioters, and in one county, his 'severity and vigour' produced the following result:—

Transported, mostly for life, one hundred and thirty five persons Hanced, two.

Wives bereft of their husbands, seventy-three.
Children bereft of their fathers, two hundred and forty three.
Parents to bewail the loss of their sons, two hundred and ten-Here was 'severity and vigour' with a vengeauce. The reader will bear in mind that hunger was the real cause of these disturbances.

The Porsetshire magistrates had just made an allowance of Two shillings and seven pence a week for a labouring man to work and live on; and it was proved, upon the trial of the prisoners, that they had to go to work every day with cold potatoes in their bags of food, and had to draw carts like horses!

In the year 1830, the Whigs added six thousand men to the standing army: and at this year, morent thousand sixten thousand.

In the year 1830, the Whiga added six thousand men to the standing army; and at this very moment there were sixten thousand military officers on half pay.

When Lord Grey took office, he declared that 'we will cut off, with an unsparing hand, all that is not demay ded for the interests, the honour, and the welfare of the country.' On the 4th Feb., 1831, Lord Althorp said in the House of Commons 'I doubt if we have any equitable right to aboilsh any of the pensions on the civil list.'

This was the Whigs' cutting down with an unsparing hand.'

'In 1831, the Whigs voted an additional £12,000 a year to the Duchess of Kent; £100,000 a year as a dower for the Queen; £100,000 to half pay officers at Hanover, and other parts abroad; and £50,000 for the expenses of the Coronation of William the Fourth, amounting in the whole to more than the whole of the poor rates for the nine counties of Bedford, Berkshire, Cumberland, Huntingdon, Hereford, Monmouth, Northumberland, Rutland, and Westmoreland.'

The career of the Whigs since 1831 must be known to most of our readers. They passed the New Poor Law Amendment Act; they increased national expenditure; they introduced the infamous Master and Servants Bill—a bill which, had it passed into law, would have left a working man no chance of escape from the oppressions of an unjust and exacting employer. They pensioned their own relatives out of the public purse. In 1839 and 1848 they persecuted the dupes of their own spies with a merciless severity and vigour.' They accepted of the Repeal of the Corn Laws, Lord John Russell's celebrated Edin's burgh letter being a well contrived piece of political jockeyism, intended to forestall his rival, Sir Robert Peel, and was, in fact, a bid for power. The treatment which Ireland has received at the hands of the Whigs may be sumined up in one word—'Coercion

The Whigs are the most conceited and the most contemptible of politicians. They talk as if they alone could govern the country. Lord John Russell pouts and frets, and plays the part of the sulky boy, to the infinite amusement and laughter of all intelligent men; and when in office he and his colleagues by their trimming peddling policy disgust the nation.

The leading Whigs of the last age were men of genius and courage. We look in vain among their successors for the masterly delineations of policy which distinguished Fox—the philosophical acumely of Sir James Mackintosh—the sparkling wit of Sheridan—the gorgeous eloquence of Burke—this straightforwardness of Whitbread, or the modest and manly bearing of Romilly. Where are the represent tatives of these great names? We will not insult the memory of the dead by naming in order the dub mediocrity and heartless stupidity which the names

of the living would suggest. The fulsome adulation of the Whig prints, and the outrageous impudence of the Whig chiefs have forced on us, in this emergency, the fulfilment of a public duty. duty. We have performed it, and, for the present, leave the wretched remains of a once powerful polit cal party to prepare for final dissolution. (CRACCHU

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

STAR OF FREEDOM OFFICE, Saturday, July 10, 1852. Two o' Clock.

THE ELECTIONS.

- WESTMINSTER.

T E OFFICIAL DECLARATION. The official declaration of the poll took place yesterat half-past one o'clock. The numbers were day at hair-past one o'clock. The numbers were—

Shelly 4,199

Evans 3,756

Maidstone 3,373

Coningham 1,171

Sir J. Shelly, Sir D. L. Evans, and Lord Maid-

tione addressed the assembly, as did also Mr. Coning-The hon. gentleman complained of the unfair ckcioneering tricks which had been played him, and pledged himself to institute an action for the libels which had been circulated against him. The hon. which had been enculated against him. The hon, gentleman then went on to charge Sir De Lacy Evans with having violated the most important of the principles which he professed, in having supported the Grey and Russellite Governments in passing a the first against the Cathelia. penal statute against the Catholics. The hon. gentleman, having again thanked the electors for their support, retired from the hustings.

A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. Smedley, the high bailiff, and the meeting separated.

FINSBURY.

THE OFFICIAL DECLARATION.

The declaration took place yesterday on the hustings, Clerkenwell green. Mr. Wyld, accompanied by several of his friends, arrived precisely at twelve o'clock, and Mr. Alderman Challis and Mr. Duncombe made their appearance shortly afterwards. Mr. Boykett, the returning officer, took his station upon the hustings at a quarter past twelve, and immediately behind him stood his trumpeter, who after playing the "National Anthem" and "Rule Britannia," was called upon for "There's a good time coming," which he gave in excellent style, the audience with great good-humour joining in the chorus, "Wait a little longer," which certainly was very appropriate, seeing that the declaration was delayed

until one o'clock. The trumpeter at that hour having given a flourish for the purpose of obtaining silence, Mr. BOYKETT said: Gentlemen, electors of the

borough of Finsbury, I have now to declare the state of the poll, and I shall declare it in the order in which the gentlemen were nominated:-

and Mr. Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, are duly elected to serve in Parliament for the borough of Finsbury. (Loud and repeated cheers.)

Mr. DUNCOMBE, who was greeted with immense cheering, end: Bleetors and non-electors of the borough of Finsbury, I have to thank you for having this day returned me for the sixth time as your representative. (Cheers) Some of my friends have expressed a little disappointment that I am not, as formerly, at the head of the poll. But I can serve you equally as well and with as much fidelity in the position which I have now the honour to occupy. (Loud cheers.) After some further observations, the hon, gentleman concluded by warmly thanking the electors for their support, and retired amidst loud cheering.

Mr. WYLD then presented himself and was loudly cheered. He said: Men of Pinsbury, I appear before you as the last candidate on the poll, but I am not therefore defeated, because the principles of which I am the advocate are trinophant. (Cheers.)

CARLISLE. OFFICIAL DECLARATION.

At half-past four the Mayor appeared upon the hustings, and declared that he had summed up the poll-books and found the numbers to be-

For Sir James Graham ... 525 For Mr. Ferguson 512 For Mr. Hodgson 419 He therefore, amidst tremendous cheering, declared Sir

James Graham and Mr. Ferguson to be duly elected. Sir James Graham then proceeded to address the assemblage; but was met with much interruption, in allusion to which he said :- There is immediately below me a small knot of men who appear to be resolved that you shall not hear me—it is for you to decide whether they shall have their way or not. [At this moment a vigorous rush was made by the majority, which had the effect of sweeping the malcontents clear from the market-place. This was not accomplished without a struggle, however; one man in particular, who seemed to be the ringleader, made a desperate resistance, seized one of the opponents by the hair of the head, and dragged him with him out of the crowd, and otherwise inflicted upon him severe punishment. But the movement had the effect of restoring quiet throughout the rest of the proceedings.] Sir James Graham then proceeded with his address, which contained the usual amount of parliamentary bosh, for which the speeches of Sir James are so celebrated.

A vote of thanks to the mayor closed the proceedings.

THETFORD. Yesterday the Earl of Euston and the Hon: Francis Baring were elected for this borough without opposition at

the Town-hall. BANBURY. Mr. Tancred was re-elected yesterday without opposition.

MIDHURST. The Right Hon. S. H. Walpole was re-elected yesterday for the borough of Midhurst. Mr. Walpole delivered an address to the electors.

COLCHESTER.

FRIDAY .- The government candidates, Hawkins and Manners, Lave been returned by large majorities. An immense crowd collected to hear the official declaration of the poll; and the excitement, previously very great, was brought to a climax by an attempt of the band of the Blue party to pass down the street. Banners were seized and torn to atoms, placards smashed, and blows given and returned. The police (draughted from different parts of the county to the number of nearly 150) were ordered to advance, and for a few minutes a desperate fight ensued, in which the blows of the police truncheons could be heard above the almost deafening uproar which prevailed. Eventually the mob gave way, and order being partially restored, the police returned to their former position, and fortunately were not again required; but so excited was the feeling of the crowd that neither the successful nor the unsuccessful candidates could obtain a hearing; and after several attempts to address the assembly, the task was given up as

At the time our report left, the mob had dispersed, but all the public houses were filled to overflowing, and the greatest excitement still prevailed.

SOUTHWARK.

THE OFFICIAL DECLARATION. The official declaration of the result of the poll for the various candidates for this borough was yesterd y made by Mr. Pritchard, the high bailiff, on the hustings in the front of the Town Hall. The numbers announced were, for-

Sir W. Molesworth 3,941 Apsley Pellatt 3,887 G. Scovell 2,909
Majority of Sir William Molesworth over Mr. Pellatt 54. and over Mr. Scovell 1,032; the majority of Mr. Pellatt

over Mr. Scovell being 978.

The result was received with cheers and the usual marks of approbation by the friends and supporters of the respective candidates, who addressed the assembly, and a vote of thanks to the bailiff closed the proceedings.

NEWPORT (ISLE OF WIGHT.) The election has been taken up by the Chartists of Newport, who have heretofore held back, so that the whole Liberal force has been brought to bear in favour of Biggs and Massey. They took the lead and kept it the whole day.

RIOTI	NG AT	' WAI	KEFIE	LD.	
Martin	•••	•••	***	•••	252
Plowden	•••	•••	***	•••	252
Massey	***	•••	***	•••	301
Biggs	***	•••	***	•••	302

CLOSE OF THE POLL.

At the close of the poll the numbers stood as follows:-Sandars 359 Leatham... 326

Majority for Sandars ... 33 The town was in a state of considerable excitement, and several street brawls took place: About eleven o'clock, however, matters became so serious in Kirkgate that a detach nent of the Euniskillen Dragoons, which had been bi-Youacking in the suburbs of the town, were sent for, and, the Riot Act having been read, ordered to clear the streets. This the soldiers accomplished with no more hostility to the mob than they could possibly avoid, and by repeatedly caracoling their horses backwards and forwards, at length succeeded in breaking up the mass of

WOLVERHAMPTON.

The nomination and election for this borough took place yesterday, and resulted in the return of the old members, Messrs. Villiers and Thornley, who have sat for the borough since 1835. Mr. Villiers delivered a lengthy Free Trade speech which

was much applauded. BURY ST. EDMUNDS. The poli commenced here on Friday morning at eight

o'clock, and from first to last the centest lay entirely between Bunbury (Liberal) and Stuart (Ministerialist), the return of Earl Jermyn (Liberal Conservative) never for a moment being matter of doubt. At the close of the poll the Mayor (Mr. J. P. Everard)

declared the result as follows :-Jermyn Stuart 328 ••• ••• Bunbury ...

CRICKLADE.

Messrs. John Neil and A. L. Lockhart (Conservatives)
were yesterday re-elected to represent this borough. MANCHESTER.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION. Yesterday at eleven o'clock, the mayor delivered the following declaration :-Bright 5.475

Loch 4,364

Denman 3,969

His worship therefore declared that the Right Hon. Thomas
Milner Gibson and Mary Labor 2014 Milner Gibson and Mr. John Bright wers duly elected as members to represent the borough in the ensuing parlia-

ment. (Cheering.)

Three hearty cheers were given for his worship.

Mr. Gibson returned thanks on behalf of himself and Mr. Bright, who was at Rochdale.

HELSTONE. Sir R. R. Vyvian has been elected. LISKEARD. Mr. Crowder has been returned without opposition. WAREHAM. Drax returned; no opposition,

RADNOR BOROUGH. Sir F. Lowis returned without opposition. PEMBROKE. Sir John Owen returned.

EYE. Mr. E. Kerrison has been returned, without opposition. KENDAL.

The late member, Mr. George Carr Glyn, re-elected. SANDWICH. Lord C. Clinton, one of the late members, and Mr. M'Gregor, have been returned.

WALSALL.
Mr. Forster returned, Mr. Marshall having retired.

INVERNESS BURGHS. The nomination took place on Thursday. The only candidate was the late member, Mr. A. Matheson, who was therefore again elected.

> KIRKALDY DISTRICT. Ferguson returned.

MONTROSE BURGHS. Mr. Hume was proposed by Provost Potter, seconded by Mr. D. Guthrie, and declared elected.

> PERTII, Kinnaird returned.

BANDON. Bandon, July 9.-Lord Bernard, the old member, is returned.

COLERAINE. COLERAINE, Friday.-Lord Naas was elected this day, without a contest.

LONDONDERRY CITY. LONDONDERRY, Friday.-This day Sir Robert Ferguson was returned without opposition. .

LEITH. ETERNAL JUSTICE AT A DISCOUNT.

The nomination of this district of burghs took place on Thursday. The three candidates in the field were-Mr. Moncreiff the Lord-Advocate under the Whig government; Mr. Henderson, a London merchant; and Mr. M. Dickey, an Irishman, who according to his own account, "represented the principles of eternal justice."

Mr. Moncreiff and Mr. Henderson were escorted to the hustings by large bodies of supporters, but Mr. Dickey appeared alone, amid much laughter, in his division of the

After the nomination of Mr. Moncrieff and Mr. Hender-Mr. Dickey presented himself, and said that, as he paid his share of the hustings and wished to go forward to the poll, he would feel obliged if any elector in the crowd would step up and undertake to nominate him. (Roars of

laughter.) No one having responded to this appeal, Mr. Dickey shrunk back abashed, which led one person in the crowd to

t that it was "a	' dick	ie wit	h bim.	on 14	edo Ci	Oł
CLO	SE OF	THE	POLL.			
Moncrieff			•••	•••	640	
Henderson	•••	•••	•••	•••	406	
	-					
		eshe				
	SE OF	THE	POLL.			
Hutt	•••	•••	•••	•••	270	
Liddell	•••	•••	•••	•••	190	
Walters	***	•••	•••	***	136	
	CTA	SGOV	17			
	ALL	2001	POLL:	4		
ULI Wastia (Tibor	~17 DSE_OF	THE	PULL.			
Hastie (Liber M'Gregor (Li	u' <i>j</i> ibouoll	***	•••	0	149	
Blackburn (C	loerai)	ratival	•••	1	683	
DIAUKUUTII (C	, asmo	valive	•••	••• 1	,000	
	OCKE	RMO	IITH.			
		F THE				
Aglionby		•••	-		154	
Wyndham	•••		•••		160	
Horsman	•••	•••	•••		147	
	-		.,			
	PLY!	LOOM	H.	•		
CL	OSE O	F THE	POLL:			
Mare (Derbyi Collier (Liber	te)	•••	•••	1	,036	
Collier (Liber	ral)	•••	•••	•••]	,004	
Braine	•••	•••	•••		906	
Escott	•••	•••	•••	•••	372	- /
F	irst tw	70 retu	rned:			
	-		-			
		HDAI				•
			POLL:			
Miall	•••	•••	, •••	•••		
Ramsay	•••	•••.	•••	•••	375	
	-	2000	_			
		EEDS	•		2.344	
(foodman				2		

... 2,344 2,311 1,132 Goodman Baines ABERDEEN. CLOSE OF THE POLL. 603 Sir A. L. Hay ... BURY. CLOSE OF THE POLL. 472 Duncan ... WESTBURY. CLOSE OF THE POLL. Wilson 145

CHELTENHAM. CLOSE OF THE POLL. Berkeley 999 ... 869 OLDHAM. CLOSE OF THE POLL. Cobbett 957

STOCKPORT. Cershaw Smith 622 Heald 549 RIOTS AT WIGAN.

On Thursday night a riot took place between the Orange men aud Catholics. The magistrates immediately swore in a large number of special constables, and the Moot-hall, with the cells underneath, and the cells at the police-office. are now crowded with prisoners. Many of the men taken into custody were armed with hammers, adzes, and other dangerous weapons. A special engine was despatched to Preston for military assistance.

NORWICH. On Thursday morning the polling commenced at eight o'clock, and continued briskly at twenty places. The fol-

lowing is the final result :-Peto Warner 2,138
Douro 1,588
Diokson 1,464 The leaders of the Conservative party have published a

handbill denying the validity of the election, on the ground of systematic bribery and intimidation. ANDOVER. Cobitt and Coles (Conservatives) have been returned

by large majorities.

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 Prussia, 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 BRADFORD NOMINATION.

TO THE READERS OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM. FRIENDS,-Although it is not true, as set forth in the Bradford report, that the Tory candidate, Wickham. had a show of hands larger than that exhibited for me it is true that I lost the show of hands. It may be well to give a few words of explanation.

Some weeks ago I received a letter inviting me to 'stand' for Bradford. It was at the time the 'Star of Freedom' was commencing, and not seeing that I could leave London without great inconvenience, I declined the honour.

Weeks passed away, when about the latter end of last week I received another letter from Bradford, soliciting my attendance at the Nomination. I would rather have declined. But as I had for months past been urging the Democratic party to assert its principles on the Hustings, I felt it would ill-become me to shrink from a duty I had urged upon others. Additional letters decided compliance with the wishes of my friends. Those letters reached my hands only on Monday, July 5th, at half past nine o'clock in the morning. At half-past ten I left Euston-square Terminus for Bradford; and arrived at my destination at eight o'clock in the evening.

An open air meeting had been called, but at an out-of-the-way place, in a part of Bradford not calu. lated to have the least effect upon the population at large. By the unanimous vote of that meeting I was committed to take my stand the following day as

'Chartist candidate.' I was rominated by Mr. Hudson, Town Councillor. and Mr. Cook, bookseller.

It was evident that two-thirds of the assemblage had had no pre vious knowledge of my candidature. and were altogethe, r taken by surprise.

I spoke at length. I was well received by the great body of the people; and was respectfully listened to by both parties_L beral and Tory_on the hustings. I acted neither on the 'smashing' nor the compromise' policy, but on that o. f democratic independence of both parties.

It is not true that that which I said respecting Free Trade, machinery, and unregulated con petition, was 'at once and spontaneously contradicte." by the great mass of people present.' To certain of my remarks some over zealous Free Traders cried ' No! No!' To which a large number of Woolcombers and others in the body of the assembly answered 'Yes! yes!' This is the simple truth.

I lost the show of hands, a fact easy to account for. I had issued no address to the electors.

My friends had not announced me as a candidate. Entering the town only the evening previously, there was no time to arouse the people, no time to enlighten them, no time to prepare them to take a worthy part at the Nomination.

The people were already exhausted when I commenced to address them. I therefore had no fair chance of thoroughly enlightening and arousing them there and then. Nevertheless, I had the suffrages of all those who remained faithful to pure Democracy.

Before the show of hands could be taken for me the great mass of the People had voted for Colonel Thompson, and the majority for Mr. Milligan; and to make matters worse, on coming to my name the Mayor-who otherwise acted with the most perfect propriety and courtesy-observed that 'he understood Mr. HARNEY was not going to the poll; still, as he had been nominated, it was his (the Mayor's) duty to call for a show of hands.' The effect of these words will be understood. Numbers, within the hearing of my friends, immediately remarked, 'There's no use holding up hands for him, as he's not going to the poll.' Accordingly, they did not hold up their

hands. If I had done as every man should do so situated issued an Address to the Electors and Non-Electors spent at least a week in Bradford addressing meetings in various parts of the town, elucidating questions in principle and detail, which it is not possible to adequately treat of on the day of Nomination : if I had had a well-organised committee, and acted as though I fully intended to go to the poll, it is certain I would have carried the show of hands.

As it is, I regret not my visit to Bradford. At some sacrifice I did my duty; and failing, I failed with honour. Infinitely preferable to gaining a victory by dishonourable means, or being guilty of a sneaking desertion of Duty.

The rejection of Colonel Thompson by the electors will do good. Although I have nothing in common with the Colonel, I feel bound to say that his rejection is the triumph of bigotry, and local influence, over intellect and life-long consistency.

I purpose to be in Bradford again within two or three weeks, and I do not despair that I shall be able to lay the foundation of such a democratic power in that town, as will restore its ancient reputation, and enable the democracy at the next election-come when it may-to command supremacy at the hustings, and contest victory at the poll. Our motto being :- ' No union-no compromise with either faction -But Labour's Rights, Democratic and Social.'

G. JULIAN HARNEY. London, July 9, 1852.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Friday Morning.

THE ELECTIONS. Everything indicates the advent of a fierce sectarian struggle at this side of the Channel. The two great rival parties are arrayed against each other, and animated by the same deadly hostility which characterized the agitation that preceded and immediately followed the concession of the "Catholic

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE .- Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, a fire, attended with a considerable loss of property, and unfortunately with the loss of one life, happened on the premises belonging to Mr. W. Johnson, St. George's Tavern, St. George's-street, Commercial-street-in-the-East. The fire "originated in the second floor from some cause not clearly ascertained, Mr. Johnstone at the time being asleep. The light of the fire having been perceived by some persons passing, they immediately raised an alarm, and no time was lost in endeavouring to arouse the inmates, but unfortunately the fire had obtained too strong a hold to be easily extinguished. Mr. Johnson was unable to effect his escape. The escapes of the Royal Society, and numerous engines of the London Fire Brigade, and those of the parish, were quickly on the spot, and plenty of water having been procured from the East London Works, the firemen set to work in a most praiseworthy manner, but before the flames could be subdued, that portion of the premises in which the disaster commenced was burnt out, and unfortunately Mr. Johnson was so severely burnt that he died shortly after being removed to the hospital. About five o'clock another very destructive fire broke out, in one of the newly-erected and spacious premises, situate in Princess-row, near Primrosehill. Such was the fury of the fire that in the brief space of ten minutes the entire building presented a sheet of

flame. MURDER AND ROBBERY .- Considerable consternation was created on Sunday morning at Birkenhead, by a report that an English sailor had been murdered by a band of desperadoes who infest the neighbourhood of Oak street, at the north end of the town. On inquiry, it was ascertained that, at a little after midnight, a party of women near Oak-street were alarmed at seeing five or six men attack a man in the garb of a sailor, who was heard to cry out for assistance. They knocked him down and kicked him about the head and stomach, while some of the party rified his pockets. He was heard to cry out, "Don't kill me, and you shall have what I have got;" but the villains continued to abuse him till he was insensible, and they then decamped. Bradshaw, one of the police, attracted by the women's cries, went to the spot and found the man dead. The women had noticed that the sailor was quite sober, and had not done anything to provoke a quarrel with the men. The deceased was one of the crew of the George, which arrived at Birkenhead a few days ago with a cargo of timber, and is now in dock for the purpose of discharging. He left the ship about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, with the permission of the mate, who lent him half-a-crown,-

Trades' Lutelligenee.

The Secretaries of Trades' Unions and other bodies associated to protect and advance the interests of Labour, will oblige by forwarding reports of Trades' Meetings, Strikes, and other information affecting the social position of the Working

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM MINERS' DELE-GATE MEETING.

The Miners of Northumberland and Durham held their usual Delegate meeting at the house of M. Jude, Ducrow. bar, High bridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Saturday July the 3rd.

On the motion of Mr. James Rawling, Mr. John Hall was elected to preside. He briefly, but energetically, laid down the precise business of the delegates. The various collieries were then called over by the Secretary (M. Jude), and the monies for the general fund being paid in, it was agreed that the Secretary read the correspondence which had taken place since the delegates last met.

The correspondence—which was very extensive—consisted chiefly of letters from other mining districts—Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Scotland—and from various gentlemen, re-Yorkshire, and Scotland—and from randa generican, relative to the present parliamentary inquiry into the cause of explosions and other accidents in coal mines, some of which detailed the exertions now being made to adopt practice such disastron. tical measures for preventing such disastrous and extensive loss of life, notably the communications of Mr. J. Mather, of South Shiolds, and Mr. William Cooper, of London. The delegates then took up the case of Benjamin Emble-

ton, a veteran, who has fought for the Miners more than forty years, and who is now nearly destitute of any means of subsistence. A resolution was adopted to lay his case before the various collieries, with the view of obtaining a subscription to enable him to publish a record of his life which he is now writing, and to otherwise assist so worthy a character. All subscriptions and donations to be sent to M. Jude, Newcastle, or paid over to Benjamin Embleton himself, where convenient.

The Haswell Colliery delegate then called attention to

the infamous conduct of J. Amour, who had been attempting to sow discord among the men of that colliery. The Secretary was instructed to write to Amour and apprise him of the unfounded nature of the statements he had

The case of the workmen, charged with rioting at the Borrington Colliery, was then entered into, and the Secretary having given a detailed account of the great and important question raised by the defendant't counsel and solicitor, W. P. Roberts, at the trial, regarding the right of the masters to eject the workmen from the houses on so short a notice, and which, in this instance, was the cause of the riot, it was agreed that the Secretary write to each colliery on the necessity of a collection being made to reparthe debt due upon the extra exertions made to save the

parties from going to prison.

It was resolved:—"That the subject of holding a public general meeting of Miners on Shadows (famed) Hill, on Saturday, July 31st, be laid before the colliers, and that the votes for and against the same be sent to the Secretary of or before the 17th inst." "That the contributions to the general fund be three

halfpence per month, and that the same stand for three months, unless altered by a general delegate meeting." The whole of the business before the delegates having one through, the Chairman dissolved the meeting been tes pledging themselves to use their best endenthe delegates having the delegates having been did the rights of labour against the encroachyours to up.

M. Jude, Secretary.

NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

SIR,—In all ages of the world the world the a greater or less extent, been oppressed by the strong; and perhaps nothing short of the practical adoption, and a life guided by the noble and gene rous principles of Christianity, can destroy the causes of oppression. Oppression, whatever form it assumes, is the natural offspring of injustice. It will be found as a rule that those who complain of the tyranny of others are, in their own sphere of life. when they can exercise any power, as tyrannical to those dependent upon them-nay, infinitely more so than those of whom they publicly complain. The follies of this class of men minister to the aggrandisement of others. They build those gaudy palaces, or hells of infamy, which rear their deceptive heads, and strike the eye with their superficial splendour. The internal and external attractions of those splendid gin palaces, found in every town in the kingdom, are the places where the foolish among the working classes deposit their liberty, and leave them the veriest slaves. They are buffeted and insulted by others, and deservedly so; for what a man sows he shall also reap. Follow such men home, and there, instead of finding them the fostering parents of happy families, you find them absolute tyrants over dependent weakness. Tyranny will always exist so long as men brutally barter their liberty, for a draught of fire-water, instead of making use of it for the proper education and development of those interesting beings, who may live either to bless or curse the author of their existence, according as the precept and example of their parents have formed their characters. So long as these practices are tolerated by Democrats, their principles will continually be scandalised. Democracy being an universal principle opens its portals to all; and, as a consequence, the difficulty to prevent bad and vicious agents from taking prominent positions in the movement is so much the greater; where vice is there you see an agent of tyranny, whether in the person of a Democrat or an Aristocrat.

A season of prosperity is dawning upon these realms; but it will be no prosperity to fools. Though they may realise increased resources with less labour, their vicious appetites will absorb all. Prosperity to such is a curse instead of a blessing; yet, all opposing principles to prosperity should be removed, in order that the evil generated by vicious habits should become so intolerable that all the good and wise might be induced to unite for the destruction of those institutions which generate vice. The sober thinking and experienced Democrats will take

advantage of the coming prosperity, and turn it to good account. They will increase both their material and intellectual strength, and thus establish a position as a party respectable in its character, and not to be coolly slighted by their opponents. The principles of Democracy being the principles of self-government, and wherever, or by whomsoever expressed, if the exponent have them not in himself, so as wisely to govern himself and his own family, his profession is vain, and can do no good to the cause of freedom. There are some parties who contend, and from statistics endeavour to prove, that we are sinking as a nation. I have no faith in such reasoning, believing that statistics can be made to say anything. On general grounds it may be safely affirmed that never, in the history of our country, were the elements of prosperity in greater abundance than at present. Our agricultural prospects are splendid, the fruits of the earth are likely to be abundant, and their price moderate. The effects of a repeal of that odious tax on the people's food are visible on every hand. Take a view of the people when promiscuously assembled in large numbers, and a degree of contentment is observable on their countenances which is striking, when contrasted with the years of political agitation created by empty stomachs. The improvement caused by free trade in corn is evident to all, and this state of things will continue to improve. The lethargy ever the result of protection, is being destroyed amongst the farmers; they are stimulated to increased exertion and a more abundant application of capital in the cultivation of the soil, which will enable them to sell their productions in their own market at a cheaper rate than the foreigners can afford, so that ultimately we shall not import corn into this country but what may be required to supply any deficiency of home produce arising from unfavourable seasons. While, at the same time, the farmers are compelled to do this, they will also be under the necessity of becoming more intelligent in relation to laws which really govern the value of their productions; they will find that restrictions, produced by the system of indirect taxation, prevent the full development of the consuming powers of their own customers-they will see that the duty on tea is so outrageously large that it interferes to a very considerable extent with our trade with China; and were the duty repealed the trade with that country might probably be quadrupled; which would produce a great improvement to all engaged in commercial pursuits. And these being his customers, would be placed in a much more favourable position to pay higher prices. In fact, the farmers will become financial Reformers, which is important, as all our politics are based on the principle of finance, both in relation to governors and governed. There is another element of prosperity which may be considered as purely accidental, but will probably produce great changes in the civilised worldviz., the gold deposits of Australia and California. On some future occasion, I may, with your permission, furnish your readers with my thoughts on this subject. Union Street, Halifax, JOHN CULPAN, Jun. June 29th, 1852.

SLEEP.—Men sleep during periods of excessive excitement-felons rest quietly before they suffer-Indians, in the intervals of torture, have slumbered at the stake. "With me (says the author of 'My life') sleep felt soft on the hardest bed; and I do not remember to have ever enjoyed a deeper repose than when I stretched myself beneath a walnut tree after the fight of Quatre Bras; or, when harassed and hungry, at the retreat of Mont St. Jean, I oroughed in my cloak on a sward of wet rye the night before the hattle of Waterloo."—A Soldier's Life

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS. MEMBERS RETURNED. TO SERVE IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

	AU DENTE IN THE WAY PARIS	•
	Liberals.	Ministerialists.
	Arundel Lord E Howard	
Į	Ashburton G Moffat Ashton-under-Lyne C Hindley	
	Aylesbury Dr Layard	•
١	R Bethell Beaumaris Lord G Paget	
١	Berwick M Forster	
1	J Stapleton	
1	Bewerley J Stapleton The Hon F Lawley W Wells Bewdley Sir T Winnington Birmingham	
1	Bewdley Sin W. Winnington	
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	G F Muntz	
1	Bridgewater Col Tynte	I Wickhard S Follett
١	Brighton Pechell	D Police
1	Calne Lord A Hervey Candia Earl of Shelbourne	•
1	Value Com	
١	Oncoter Earl Grosvenor	·
١	Chippenham w O Stanley	
1		J Neeld
	Christohurch	Captain Boldero
	C' Thurston	Captain Walcott,
ŗ	Cirencester Hon A G J Pon-	J R Mullings
	Coventry Rt Hon E Ellice	
•	C Geach	•
l S	Devizes	G W Heneage
9	Devonport Rt Hon II Tufnell	Captain Gladstone
3	Dundee G Duncan	
y	Eversham Hon Grenville Ber-	City II IIIII
Ó	keley	our H Willoughby
n	Frome Colonel Boyle	
0	Finsbury Alderman Gnallis T S Dancombe	
)-	Greenwich Al Chambana	n n .lı
Ó	Walter R D Mangles	P Rolt
d	l Bell	• •
·	Halifax Sir O Wood F Crossley	
10	Harwich	M Peacock
8- 11-	TT	D Waddington
d		
of	Honiton J Locke	Sir J Weir Hogg
80 80	Horsham	W S Fitzgerald
h	Huntingdon	Colonel Peel
y		T Baring
10	Lord Goderich Ridderminster R Lowe	
ic	Kincardineshire	Han II Anhuthnat
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_	Leominster T. C. Duttimana	Hon J W Percy
ė-	1 Mewes Hon H Fitzrov	G Arkwright
ee	t. Han H Reand	
ıg	Lincoln C Sealey	Col Sibthorp .
ζ;	: 1	F M'Keuzie C. Turner
a. h.	TOIR O TENSERII	J Masterman
•••	Sir J Duke Baron Rothschild	
	Lymington d Hutching	Sir J R Carnac
	Heicester Walmsley	on o it carnat
	Maidstone J Whatman	0 D. 11
	mariborough	G Dodd Lord E. Bruce
to	Marylphone I and north	H B Baring
91	l Sir R Hall	- .
ı	Monmouth Boros'	C Bailey
) -	Ne Weastle-on-Tyne J B Blackett	~
9	Northampton Right Hon V Smith	•
n L	R Currie	
e	R Currie Nottingham Right Hon E Strut	
,	J Walter Norwich Peto	
Ó	Warner	
0	Oxford (City) J H Langston	
1.	Sir W P Wood Peterborough Hon G W Fitzwil-	• '
0	liam	
y e	Hon R Watson	•
Ü	Portsmouth Sir F Baring	

Portsmouth Sir F Baring Viscount Monck Preston Sir G Strickland R T Parker Peterfield Sir W H Joliffe Reading Francis Pigott H P Keating Retford, East Hon W E Dun-Vis. Galway Richmond H Rich M Wyvill Salford J Brotherton Scarborough Earl of Mulgrave Sir J V B Johnstone G Hadfield Shrewsbury — Tomline South Shields R Ingham E H Baldock Stroud J P Scrope

Lord Morton Southwark..... W Molesworth A Pellatt Southampton...... Wilcox Tamworth Sir R Peel Capt. Townshead Thirsk..... Sir W P Gallwey Tiverton Visct. Palmerston J Heathcoat Tower Hamlets ... S Butler Sir W Clay

Wallingford R Malins Warrington Warwick G Greenall G Repton E Greaves Wenlock J M Gaskell Hon Col Forester Westminster J Shelley De L Evans Col Lindsay Lord C Wellesley

J G Smith E Lacon - Rumbold LATER RETURNS. Abingden Generri Caufield Bedford S Whitbread jun H Stuart Blackdurn W Eccles J Pilkington Bolton T Barns J Crook

Brecon J L V Watkins

K Macaulay Cambridge (boro.) J H Astell Canterbury H P Gipps Carlisle Sir J Graham J Ferguson Carmarthen D Morris Chatham Sir F Smith Chichester J Smith Lord H Lennox T B Horsfall

H G Sturt Dover E R Rice Durham (city) T C Granger Vist Chelsea Sir J B Duckworth Exeter E Divett Gloucester (city) Admiral Berkeley W P.Price Grantham F J Tollemache GE Welby Earl of Annealey
J H Phillips Great Grimsby

Haverfordwest Hererord Col Clifford Huddersfield W R Stansfield Hythe E D Brockman Ipswich II E Adair J C Cobbold King's Lynn Vist Anson Lord Jocelyn Liskeard R B Crowder Ludlow H B Clive CE Egerton

Macclesfield J Brocklehurst Malmesbury T Luce Malton J E Denison Manchester T M Gibson Merthyr Tydvil ... Sir J J Guest Morpeth Hon Capt Howard

Newcastle - under -W Jackson Lyne. S Chistie Northallerton W B Wrightson Oldham J M Cobbett Pontefract M Milnes B Oliveria Poole H D Seymour Reigate

Ripon..... St Andrews & Cupar E Ellice jun Sherehamf New ... Stafford A Otway Stoke-on-Trent ... J L Ricardo Hon F L Gower Sunderland W D Seymour Swansea J H Vivian

Wakefield

G Hudson Taunton H Labouchere A Mille Tewksbury H Brown J Martin Totness Lord Seymour Tynemouth ...- Miles

H Taylor G Sandara

J Duncuft

G W Franklin

Sir C M Burrill

TS Cocks

W Beckett

THE ELECTIONS.

CITY OF LONDON.

The nomination of the candidates for the City of London took place on Tuesday morning, when the usual formalities preliminary to the nomination of the candidates having been gone through,

Mr. T. HANKEY stepped forward, and said,—In appearing before them to introduce to their notice a candidate for the honour of representing them in parliament, asked were they, the citizens of London, prepared to go back from those principles of progress—would they consent to admit the return of a system of protective duties—duties levied on the whole community for the benefit of only a small portion? ("No. no.") Let them not deceive themselves by fancying that the question of Free Trade or Protection was a settled one. Lord Derby and his colleagues had declared over and over again that they had not changed their opinions, and that, if the country would allow them, they were as ready as ever to throw over the principles of Free Trade, and to go back to those of Protection. It remained with them to say whether this, the first constituency in the kingdom, would give the smallest encouragement to such an idea. He believed Lord John to be a consistent and sincere Reformer-2 consistent and sincere Free Trader-and, above all, a consistent and honest man. He had the fullest confidence that he would never desert the cause of freedom, or shrink from acting up to those principles which had for so long a period rendered the name of Russell one of the most distinguished for patriotism in the annals of British history. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. J. Dillox seconded the nomination of Lord John Russell. Mr. H. J. PRESCOTT said that the candidate he was about to propose had already on two former occasions successfully solicited their suffrages, and that candidate presented himself to their notice less on personal grounds than to enable them to vindicate a great and important principle. The gentleman he alluded to was Baron Lionel de Roths-

(Loud cheers.) Mr. Alderman Wins seconded the nomination of Baron Lionel de Rothschild. Mr. R. Ellis then proposed Mr. Masterman. (Groans,

cheers, and hisses, and cries of "No Protection.") Mr. J. B. HEATH seconded the nomination. Mr. Martineau proposed Sir James Duke amidst con-

tending cheers and hisses. Mr. Alderman Lawrencz seconded the nomination of Sir

James Duke. Mr. W. J. HALL said, he regretted that he could not support Lord J. Russell on that occasion, because he was not satisfied with the course which the noble lord's government had pursued upon many important measures. His Chancery Reform was one of the greatest shams ever introduced. His Durham letter was one of the most fatal things that coul! have been done to the Liberal cause in the united kingdom. His Reform Bill was a sham entirely; if he had done his duty the Jew Bill would by this time have been carried; and the country wanted no Militia Bill. (Cheers and groans.) Mr. Crawford was an active and an honest reformer, and his friends were determined to give the electors an opportunity of returning him as one of the members for that great city. Mr. Hall concluded amid great noise and confusion by a ominating Mr. Crawford. Mr. BATEMAN (amid a storm of groans and hisses) se-

conded the nomination.

No other candidate having been proposed, Lord John Russell then came forward, and was received with loud and repeated cheering, and waving of hats. He said that he appeared before them, the electors of the city of Londou, to solicit the renewal of their confidence; and he did so, having a very short case to state to them. He needed not profess to them that he was a friend of religious liberty or reform, since he had carried the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and the enactment of the Reform Bill. (Cheers.) In the future, as in the past, he would defend religious liberty and Free Trade. As to the question of reform in parliament he now declared in that hall his opinion, which he had before declared in the House of Commons, that there ought to be an extension of the Suffrage. (Cheers.) He believed likewise that in proposing the Reform Bill, as he and the ministers at the time did, in a great emergency, there were defects that required to be amended in that measure, and he, for his part, should be ready to consider every proposition for that purpose, with the view to give the people a more complete representation. (Cheering.—A cry of "No Popery!") He heard some one call out, "No Popery!" His principle upon that subject was very clear. He never would allow any interference with the supremacy and independence of the Crown and of the nation; but, on the other hand, he would never punish any man for his religious opinions. (Loud cheers.) He would only say further, that his votes and his conduct in parliament were known to the world, and that he was willing to abide by the decision of the electors on this occasion. (Applause.)

Mr. Bennoch, Common Councilman, asked whether Lord John would support Vote by Ballot, and asked to what extent he was prepared to extend the Franchise, and whether he would shorten the duration of parliaments. (Applause.) Lord J. Russell said that with respect to those questions he must ask the indulgence of the electors. With regard to any measure that he might bring forward, or that he might support in parliament, he had next to consider what other men would support, and what he had a chance of carrying. (Great applause.)

Baron Rothschild briefly addressed the electors. He stood there as the uncompromising representative of civil and religious liberty. (Cheers.) He was favourable, decidedly favourable, to Free Trade, and ready to vote, when he had an opportunity of doing so, for an Extension of the Suffrage. (Cheers.) Although he had been attacked for his connexion with Austria, he begged to state that he was not ashamed of what he had done, and he again called upon them to put him in a position to enjoy the same rights and privileges as his fellow men. (Cheers.)

Mr. Masterman next presented himself, and was greeted with a burst of cheering. He was favourable to civil and religious liberty in every sense of the phrase. Sir James Dune next addressed the electors. He said, although he did not boast of those pretensions which some members of the House of Commons possessed, he had yet been of much service to the City of London. (Hear, hear.) He had been their practical man, and he was ready to re-

Mr. CRAWFORD deeply felt the spontaneous manifestation of feeling which the City of London had displayed to him during the last week. He did not come forward on his own account; he was not a willing candidate for their suffrages, but he could not so utterly disregard the feelings of his friends as to openly oppose their wishes, and, therefore, he was content to remain in their hands. He should say nothing in his own favour, but leave the matter to be disposed of by the electors and his friends. (Loud checrs.

Mr. Bennoch then addressed the electors, and urged them to return Lord John Russell in spite of his short

Mr. HABKER, the crier of the hustings, then called for a show of hands, under the direction of the Sheriffs, which having been done, the sheriffs declared that the election had fallen upon Mr. Masterman, Lord John Russell, Baron Rothschild, and Mr. Crawford, whereupon Sir J. Duke demanded a poll.

On the motion of Lord John Russell, seconded by Mr. Masterman, thanks were then given to the Sheriffs, and the

The polling commenced on Wednesday at eight o'clock, but was remarkably languid throughout the day, very little more than half the constituency being polled. Indeed, so unexpected was the polling that no check clerks had been provided, and consequently the most discordant accounts of the numbers were published at the different committee rooms. All, however, agreed upon one point, and that was, that from the commencement Mr. Crawford had no chance. Not two thirds of the livery polled, nor did it seem that the "long-shore" men had been called into requisition by any one. At four o'clock it was ascertained that the members elected were Masterman, Russell, Duke, Official Declaration.—On Thursday, at one o'clock.

Mr. Sheriff Cotterell stated the result of the poll to be

Masterman 6,195
Russell... 5,537
Duke 5,270
Rothschild 4,748 Crawford 3,765 and the Sheriffs, therefore, declared that the election had

fallen on Mr. Masterman, Lord John Russell, Sir James Duke, and Baron Rothschild. The new members returned thanks and the proceedings

of the election terminated.

MARYLEBONE.

The nomination and election for the borough of Marylebone took place on Tuesday at twelve o'clock, when Sir B. Hall and Lord Dudley Stuart, the late representatives, were returned without the slightest opposition. The hustings were erected at the end of Portland-place, in Park-crescent, where a considerable crowd was gathered together to witness the proceedings. According to previous arrangement a large body of the electors, headed by a band of music and banners, assembled at eleven o'clock in front of Trinity Church, in the New-road, where they were joined by the two candidates in a carriage drawn by four cream-coloured horses, beautifully caparisoned, and tastefully decorated with ribands. Here a procession was formed, which moved down Portland road, through Weymouth-street, and up Portlandplace to the hustings. On their arrival at the hustings the candidates were loudly cheered. The noble lord and the hon, baronet displayed handsome red favours, as did many of the members of their committees, and in an adjoining balcony, where a number of ladies had planted themselves to witness the election, the same ornament had a distinguished place.

The usual preliminary proceedings having been gone through, Mr. A DANIELL stood forward and proposed Sir B. Hall,

whose nomination was seconded by Mr. Storkton. Mr. BEETTINGHAM proposed Lord D. Stuart, and Mr. J. Cassells seconded the nomination. No other candidates being named, the returning officer, after the usual formalities, declared Sir B. Hall and Lord

D. Stuart duly elected members for the borough.

The announcement was received with hearty plaudits.

Sir B. Hall, who was warmly received on presenting himself in front of the hustings, said, in regard to the question of Reform, he did not desire to subvert or destroy the Con-Bitution under which they lived; for he considered that by carrying into effect those good and useful reforms, for which he had always voted, he did his best to strengthen the Constitution stitution. (Cheers.) So far from wishing to weaken the Constitution, he desired to see the Queen who reigned ever

them sit on a throne more dignified and proud, if possible, to-morrow than it was to-day. (Cheers.) As to ecclesiastical affairs, he would say thus much, that if the government would ment would give him an ecclesiastical title, in less than six months he would work out many strange and salutary reforms in the Courch. He should place no confidence in the present Administration. He thought the time was not far distant when he would have to appear again on the hustings, for it was impossible that any government could remain long in power which opposed the clearly expressed and determined will of the people.

Lord D. Stuart next addressed the electors, expressing his 6-rd D.

his firm determination to pursue that same line of conduct in Parliament which had already secured to him the good esteem and support of the electors of Marylebone. The proceedings terminated by a vote of thanke to the

Returning Officer, and three cheers for each of the mem-

LAMBETH.

The nomination of candidates for the representation of this borough, took place on Tuesday at Kennington-common. The usual paraphernalia of flags, banners, and music were sufficiently displayed to remind one that an election was going on, but the spirit that whilom characterised these proceedings was altogether wanting-in other words, the whole affair was very common-place, and lasted only two hours, with a flat finale of a demand for a poll. Mr. Conny proposed the Right Hon. Tennyson D'Eyn-

court as a fit and proper person to represent the borough of Lumbeth in the ensuing parliament. (Cheers and hisses.) Mr. KNOTT seconded the motion.
Mr. J. DOULTON proposed Mr. William Williams as a fit

and proper person to represent the borough in parliament. Mr. Lyon seconded the nomination of Mr. Williams. Mr. T. BROTHERTON then proposed Mr. Wilkinson as a fit and proper person to represent the borough. Mr. SEWELL seconded the nomination.

Mr. D EXECUTE then came forward to address the meeting, but it was a long time before he could obtain a hearing. Cries of "Why don't you retire, Mr. D'Eyncourt?"
"How about the cholera?" "Ay, and the Sunday Trading affair?" kept the right hon. gentleman patiently waiting an opportunity to speak. He at length said—If you are content to wait, so am I. (This was a signal for a renewed outburst of discordant cries.) They would come presently to a decision of tongues and not a show of hands. ("Yes, as you will see to your serrow to-morrow.") Here the disturbance was so great that Mr. Wilkinson felt it necessary to appeal to his friends to give Mr. D'Eyncourt a fair hearing; "For," said he, "if your refuse to hear him, how can I expect his friends to hear me?" Mr. D'Eyucourt then proceeded to address the meeting in comparative silence. He had been reproached with his many absences from the house. He wished to observe, that it was a great mistake to suppose that it was the duty of every member to vote on all occasions. There were many questions on which it was a matter of prudence for members to abstain from voting, and on some other questions members might justly entertain doubts as to whether they ought to vote or not. Objection had been taken to him on account of his age, and he asked them whether, in his seventy-fourth year, they believed him incapable of giving utterance to his sentiments, and of forming a clear judgment on subjects that concerned the well-being of the community? (Cheers.)
Mr. W. WILLIAMS then came forward, and was received

with most enthusiastic cheers. He said,-Electors and Non-electiors—for non-electors I believe there are among you-where, I ask, is the man who has done more than : have to raise you up to the enjoyment of the rights and freedom of Englishmen? (Cheers.) After reciting the many public measures which he had supported in parliament, the hon, gentleman stated what were the principles which he should deem it his duty to uphold if again returned for that borough. In conclusion, he would express the hope that they would place him in the proud position of being the representative of that great and important metropolitan borough. (Cueers, and cries of "You are all

right, Williams.")
Mr. Wilkinson then came forward, and was received with most enthusiastic cheering. He said-The question for the electors to decide was not one of principle, because it so happened that all the candidates before them espoused the same political creed: it was therefore merely a question of the fitness of the men. He had no antecedents to refer to: but this he could assure them, that it they elected him as their representative he should at all times endeavour, to the best of his ability, to do his duty. (Cheers.)

Mr. OSBORNE (the returning officer) then took a show of hands for the several candidates, first proposing the name of the Right Hon. C. Tennison D'Eyncourt. The number of hands for that gentleman was considerable, but by no means a majority, and the cries of dissatisfaction were most boisterous, utterly drowning the cheers that were raised by the friends of the right hon. candidate. The name of William Williams was next proposed, when the show of hands in his favour was very great; but when the name of Mr. Wilkinson was announced a forest of hands was immediately raised amid the plaudits of the whole

The Returning Officer said,—I declare the show of hands to be in favour of William Williams, Eq., and of W. Arthur Wilkinson, Esq.
A poll was then demanded on behalf of Mr. D'Eyncourt, and the Returning Officer accordingly appointed the polling to take place next day at eight o'clock in the morning and

The polling commenced on Wednesday morning at eight o'clock, and was kept up with great spirit during the day. The greatest energy and activity were displayed by Mr. Wilkinson's supporters, which resulted in his return at the head of the poll. Mr. Williams has also been returned and Mr. D Eyncourt rejected. In the middle of the day (as we were informed) the whole of the workmen in the employ of Messrs. Maudslay and Field, the engineers, who had the franchise, voted for Mr. Wilkinson, thus testifying their gratitude for a subscription of £200 from that gentleman to their body during their recent "strike." An opinion was generally expressed that there was never an instance of a candidate being returned under such circumstances, as resulted in Mr. Wilkinson's success; that gentleman having only appeared in the field on Saturday last.

TOWER HAMLETS.

The nomination took place on Tuesday at 12 o'clock Hustings had been erected on Stepney Green. It is probable that at least 10,000 persons were present. The supporters of Messrs. Newton and Thompson were most enthusiastic in their plaudits.

Mr. Butler arrived with several carriages and four, and Mr. Newton with banners and flags.

After the usual preliminaries, Mr. F. Clark proposed Mr. George Thompson. Mr. Mcore seconded the nomination. which was received with enthusiasm.

Mr. SIMPSON proposed, and Mr. C. Buxton seconded, the nomination of Sir W. Clay. Both gentlemen were assailed with groans and hooting which rendered them utterly in-

Mr. W. Hows, amidst some cheering, nominated Mr. Ayrton, who was seconded by Mr. Chipchase. Mr. G. Pearce proposed Mr. C. S. Butler. The groans and tumult caused by the mention of Sir W. Clay's name were renewed at the nomination of Mr. Butler. A party of men in the candidate's interest, said to come from the gas factory at Ratcliffe, appeared at the right of the hustings, and attempted to make a diversion in Mr. Butler's favour by shouting lustily and waving their hats. As a proof of zeal the result was entirely satisfactory, but it only elicited counter-cheers from the vast majority of the assemblage. Mr. J. G. Hammack, also in dumb show, seconded the

Mr. Ambrose, on coming forward to propose Mr. Newton, was greeted with a burst of cheering, which continued while Mr. Bloomfield seconded the nomination.

The candidates then proceeded to address the electors. Mr. G. Thompson was greeted with great cheering, and continued clapping of hands. He presented himself a second time, having been chosen in 1847 by the unprecedented majority of 3,600, because he was unchanged, and he believed the electors were too. He offered to them again a life of unimpeached and unimpeachable integrity. (Cheers.) No candidate in the field had dared to impugn an act of his public life? (Renewed cheering.) The hon. gentleman then briefly and epigrammatically expressed his views on the questions of the day, with occasional glances at his late colleague, which were received by the thousands to whom they were intelligible with rapturous applause. He would not detain them longer beneath this burning sky, nor from the feast of reason expected from Mr. Butler, the invisible prophet who was to-day to unveil, and prove that he was not a myth, but there at least in effigy. The hon, gentle-man retired amidst a renewal of the enthusiasm displayed

Sir W. CLAY next presented himself, and was assailed with groans from almost the entire body of the meeting, which was renewed whenever the hon, baronet opened his mouth. The uproar continued for several minutes, until the hon. candidate, leaving the front of the hustings, came to the end of the railings nearest to the reporters, with the design of making his speech to them. A hearty peal of laughter burst from the crowd: but the tumuli prevented the hon, candidate from being heard even by the gentlemen to whose note-books his speech was addressed, although they were only separated from him by a few feet. He addressed himself almost exclusively to the Maynooth question, and apparently from a written paper which he held in his hand. After about half an hour of this cries of "Time!" burst from the crowd, who, not able to hear a word, began to be impatient. Sir William, however, waving his hand majestically, exclaimed, "I am not speaking to you," and went on to complain of the conduct of his colleague. He at length concluded by saying, "I will not longer continue to talk to men whom I do not consider a fair specimen of the men of the Tower Hamlets. On Thursday we shall have a different scene. We shall then witness the triumph of a cause which I consider the cause of the Tower Hamlets-the cause of an ardent love of liberty tempered with prudence and common sense-the cause of safe constitutional and progressive reform. (Sir

William's retirement elicited loud cheers of satisfaction from the crowd.) Mr. Ayston next came forward, and was received nearly as well as Mr. Thompson; from the position of the reporters' box, however, he was almost inaudible to those gentlemen. The meeting had not heard the Sunday sermon which the hon. baronet had just addressed to the representatives of the press. Instead of speaking to that large and intelligent audience he (Sir W. Clay) went first to one side and then to the other—(laughter)—a type of his professions and his fate. The hon. baronet had the cool presumption to base his pretensions upon having held the seat for twenty years, and treated the electors as if they were the property in his pocket, and he had been guilty of one of the most during acts of treason against popular principles ever

attempted by a politician. He had actually given notice of a motion for next session—(laughter) - to the effect that the vote in Parliamentary elections should be taken in writing, from house to house! (Terrific groaning.) Yet the hon. baronet professed himself a supportar of the ballot. (Renewed cheering and outcry.) His own views of social reform differed from Mr. Newton only as a means-they aimed at the

same end. (Cheers and "No, no.") Mr. BUTLER then stood forward, and was received with tremendous groans and hootings. For a long time the hon. candidate gesticulated and shouted in yair, and at length, following the example of Sir W. Clay, he also lelt the front of the hustings and pushed his way towards the reporters. But the crowd were by no means inclined to suffer Mr. Butler to repeat the experiment made by Sir W. Clay, and a scene of indescribable noise and confusion followed. Whenever a slight lull occurred Mr. Butler launched a sentence at the top of his voice towards the reporters, some of which were heard, and others failed to traverse the halfdozen feet of space which separated them from the speaker. On one side of the multitude, a volunteer orator declaimed with great vigour, and was understood to justify their refusal to hear Mr. Butler, on the ground that, as they had no vote, they had a right to make the most of their voices. For three-quarters of an hour this continued, with much good humour on both sides. Mr. Butler informed the reporters that he had never signed a church-rate warrant, was a real reformer, that all the ladies were for him, and that there is not a pair of black eyes, or blue, in the Tower Hamlets, that will not glisten with pleasure at his return at the head of the poll.

Mr. Newton then came to the front of the hustings, and was received with vociferous cheering and waving of hats, followed by a general round of applause. He said that four candidates had addressed them, all of whom expressed themselves confident that they would be placed first on the poll. Not one had said he should be second. Now, he was indifferent for his part whether he was first or second-(a laugh)-and he was glad he had no competitor for the second place. (Cheers and laughter.) A share in the representation was all that the working classes wanted. They did not dictate to the electors as to whom they should elect for his (Mr. Newton's) colleague. That they left to the consciences of the electors. But he begged of them to remember that there were 60,000 non-electors in the borough. (Cheers.) Would the electors have no consideration for them, and were they to remain as much misrepresented as they had been? Was it sufficient to have men to represent them whom they never saw in the borough except when they came to be re-elected, and who, when they were asked to attend meetings in the borough, pleaded pre-engagement, indisposition, and other excuses? What the working classes wanted was men to attend to the interests of the people, who would mix with the people, who would condescend to attend meetings and listen to their complaints, and who would assist them to destroy those huge monopolies of different kinds which now oppressed them. The Commissioners of Trusts, for example, took away from the borough a great amount of money; but there was no one in the House of Commons to look to those matters. The great interests of labour must be represented in that house, and he asked them to send him to represent them. (Loud cheers.) They had made a good deal of noise that day, no doubt, but it was a good-humoured noise, which had nothing vindictive in it. (Laughter.) "My views (continued Mr. Newton) are, that a responsibility should rest upon the Legislature of this country to find employment for the people." (Loud cheers.) He believed that the people of this country would enforce these views upon the government, not by noisy clamour, but by the announcement of their views at meetings like the present, and by the orderly conduct of the people. It was said at first that he (Mr. Newton) had been paid by the Carlton Club to continue this contest; then it was said he was paid by a nobleman; and, lastly, that he had received money from Mr. Butler to split up the Liberal interests. They were now all face to face, and let any one who dare now repeat these statements, and he would show them that he challenged his accusers to the strictest scrutiny. He believed that to morrow night would place him in the position of one of their representatives, and that when the news of that victory was sent to the industrious hives of the north, the working people there would thank the electors of the Tower Hamlets for having given them a representative of their interests. (Loud cheers.) He would raise his voice in behalf of the working man whenever he was oppressed. Property was sufficiently protected and represented. (Cheers.) There were hon, baronets and lawyers enough in the House of Commons. (Laughter.) But the interests of labour were not represented in that house. The nonelectors of the borough had not resorted to exclusive dealing to influence the electors, but had used nothing but argument and reason to induce them to vote for him. After some further observations, Mr. Newton concluded amidst

tremendous and long continued cheers. The Returning Officer then called for a show of hands. For Mr. G. Thompson a very large majority of hands were held up, and the demonstration elicited great cheering. For Sir W. Clay hardly thirty hands were held up, and most of these belonged to persons in carriages at the outskirts of the meeting. For Mr. Ayrton there was a more numerous show than was anticipated, although it fell far short of the demonstration in favour of Mr. G. Thompson. For Mr. Butler about as many hands were held up as for Sir W. Clay; but for Mr. Newton an extraordinary demonstration was made, and it really seemed as if every hand in the densely-packed assembly were raised in his favour. The delight of the crowd broke out in irrepressible shouts and enthusiastic waving of hats. When order was restored, the Returning Officer declared that the choice of the electors, as evinced by the show of hands, had fallen upon Mr. W. Newton—(tremendous cheerings)—and Mr. G. Thompson— (Cheering renewed.) A poll was of course demanded. A vote of thanks to Mr. Child, the returning officer, and

rounds of cheers for the "people's members," closed the proceedings. The polling for this borough commenced with great spirit on Wednesday morning at eight o'clock. At no election since the Reform Bill has so much money been spent upon an election for the Tower Hamlets. From great numbers of public-houses the flags of the various candidates were streaming, while cabs, flies, and barouches, were traversing the borough at high speed in all directions. It was difficult to say beforehand, in a constituency numbering 23,504 registered electors, how the election would terminate. It was, however, generally supposed that the seat of Mr. C. Thompson was safe.

Notwithstanding the excitement, and, we may add, the astonishment, which prevailed throughout the whole of the borough, as the successive returns were published, the public peace was preserved unbroken.

Official Declaration.—On Thursday afternoon Mr. Child, the Returning Officer, announced the following as a correct list of the numbers polled for the respective candidates:--

Sir William Clay	7,728
Butler	7,718
Thompson	4,568
Ayreon	2,792
Newton	1,095
He therefore declared Sir William Clay and Charles Salisbury Butler, Esq., duly elected to represent them in the			

Commons House of Parliament. The announcement was received with loud applause, mingled with groans, hisses, and the greatest tumult from the crowd, which numbered about 2,000, A large body of police were present.

WESTMINSTER.

The nomination took place on Wednesday at twelve o'clock, on the hustings before St. Paul's, Covent-garden, in the presence of a very large and very turbulent, but good-humoured assemblage, of which the large majority consisted apparently of non-electors. The ceremony excited much curiosity, if one were to judge from the number of ladies who braved the sunshine in conspicuous positions on the roof of the market, and from the several distinguished foreigners who were present in places equally exposed to the heat. Popular rumour assigned to many of those ladies a very active part in canvassing for Lord Maidstone, just as Lady Holland and the fair Whigs of old used their persuasive powers in favour of Mr. Fox. Among the foreigners present were the Amerian Minister and Colonel Lawrence M. Mussurus, the Turkish Ambassador, Chevalier Bunsen, the Duke of Augustenburg, &c.

Just before twelve o'clock Sir D. L. Evans made his bow from the hustings, and was saluted by an outburst of groaning, hissing, and yelling, which was renewed with unabated vigour whenever the General ventured to speak or to place himself in any prominent way before the crowd. Sir John Shelley followed, and was well received in comparison, though he had not any great reason to be proud of his popularity. These two candidates and their friends took up their posts on the section of the hustings to the left of the high bailiff's box. Lord Maidstone arrived speedily afterwards, with a great procession of empty vans covered with his name in blue letters, a very energetic band of music, and some still more energetic friends. His Lordship stationed himself in the compartment on the right hand of the high bailiff's quarters, and was recognised by the crowd with abundance of groaning and facetious allusions to "poetry" and "the small loaf." Lord Ranelagh, however, succeeded in raising something like a demonstration in his Lordship's favour by two strong appeals for "three cheers for Lord Maidstone." Lastly came Mr. Coningham in an open carriage, preceded and followed by flags and banners, with a tail of sup-porters in Hansoms and a crashing band in the distance. His appearance was the signal for tremendous cheering and violent enthusiasm.

Mr. SMEDLEY, the high bailiff, appeared in his place at twelve o'clock precisely, and read the writ and the act against bribery and corruption—or was supposed to do so; as not one word he said could be caught by those close to him; not that the functionary was unpopular, or his proceedings disliked, but that the people had lungs and animosity enough to drown all sound in an unbroken stream of vocal discord.

Mr. Bainbridge proposed, and Mr. Lewis seconded, Sir D. L. Evans as a fit and proper person to represent Westminster in Parliament, but only a few "ifs," "buts," "ands," and a few short forcible adjectives reached our ears through the roar of many voices.

Mr. Gresin proposed, and Mr. Nelson seconded, the

nomination of Sir J. Shelley, but were by no means more fortunate than their predecessors in obtaining a hear-Mr. MILLER proposed, and Mr. Egan, of the Middle Temple, seconded, the nomination of Lord Maidstone.

Sir C. Aldis proposed, and Mr. G. Davis seconded, the nomination of Mr. Coningham. Sir D. L. Evans then addressed the electors, but amid such a storm of combined shouting, yelling, and groaning, that only an occasional word or two reached the ears of the reporters. The gallant officer was understood to say that

he claimed the suffrages of the electors with confidence,

because he had fully performed his duty to them in Parliament, and if returned he would, as heretofore, act with fidelity in promoting, to the utmost of his power, the interests of the country. [The candidate was proceeding, when the noise and confusion became, if possible, greater than ever, having been enormously increased by the appearance of an old soldier dressed after the style of the soldiers of the "Spanish legion," and who was carried literally over the heads of the crowd to the front of the hustings. The veteran, who had a very haggard and worn-out aspect, kept bawling for some time with great vehemence, "Where's my pension?"] Sir De Lacy Evans then went on to deny the accuracy of a statement which appeared in a handbill circulating among the crowd, and which contained the following query :- "Who applauded the perjured, plundering parricide. Louis Napoleon? General Evans." There was no foundation for the statement there made, and he thought it a most discreditable mode of attempting to injure a political opponent. The candidate concluded his observations amid the same noisy demonstrations which had accompanied

them throughout. Sir J. Shelley was received with great cheering, and his speech was listened to with some degree of attention. If returned to Parliament, he was prepared to advocate an Extension of the Suffrage and Vote by Ballot, and to apportion the representatives of the people more according to the numbers and importance of the constituencies; he was the advocate of civil and religious liberty, and he cared not whether bigotry was on one side or the other, he would oppose it in whatever shape it might come before him. Cheers.) He appeared as a Free trader of twenty years' standing; as a landowner and a large farmer he was the advocate of Free Trade because he knew that it conferred benefit on all classes of the community. (Cheers.) He need hardly say that if elected he would look well to their local interests. (Cheers.) The candidate concluded amid much cheering.

Lord Maidstone then stood forward, but met with so much opposition that his attempt to make himself heard was altogether futile—cat-calls, groans, hisses, yells, cries of "No Lord Derby," "No Lord Deluge," very small loaves, fixed on very long poles thrust up towards his face, and other demonstrations of popular hostility, assailed him from all sides. Finding it impossible to raise his voice above the din, and the High Billiff having failed to obtain anything like attention, the noble lord repeated his address in the ear of the reporter of one of the Protectionist journals, to whose report we are indebted for the following:-Gentlemen, electors of Westminster, -I am happy to find' that the worst thing Sir William Shelley has been able to bring against me is that I have the ladies on my side. (Loud cheers, laug ter, groans, and hisses.) I am not ashamed to confess that it is so. ("Bravo," and "Success to you, Maidstone.") But when he says that they make use of coercion and compulsion, or any other means than the persuasion of their tongues and their eloquence, 1 say it is not the case. (Vociferous cheers.) Lord John Rustell flings down upon the table of the House of Commons the most crude and ill-digested bill of reform that was ever offered to the consideration of that assembly. (Interruption.) I defy you to contradict it. (A shower of turnip tops and orange peel.) Gentlemen, I am satisfied-Are there no other men than the Manchester School?-(groans for the cheap and nasty)—and Messrs. Cobden and Bright? ("Oh!") No, I am assured it is not yet come to that. You, gentlemen, will not send the Queen to Manchester to bring back a cabinet. (Cheers.) I know you too well for that. You do not mean that. (Here a homoopathic quantity of bread was raised on the top of a pole to signify the "small loaf.") The "noble" candidate continued at some further length to add ress the crowd, and ultimately retired amid groans, cheers, and laughter.

W. Coningham, Esq., who was enthusiastically cheered,

said .- Electors and non-electors of Westminster, the ancient city of Westminster,-I have not come forward to divide, but to conquer. The representation of Westminster has been too long at the beck and nod of a small section of the constituency. It is as a radical and an independent man that I have come forward, not to divide the real liberal interest of the city, but to emancipate it. (Cheers and cries of "Oh.") And how have I been met by my opponents? When all legitimate means failed, they attempted to blast my character—("Shame")—but, thank heaven, I am now sufficiently well known and established in the hearts of a really liberal constituency. On my standard is inscribed the broad and universal principle of religious, civil, and commercial freedom. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) If I maintain at all the principle of Manhood Suffrage, I hold that it should be exercised according to the conscientious opinions of the voters, therefore I laugh to scorn the ridiculous objection made to the Ballot, that it is un-English. (Cheers.) I see that yesterday, at the London election. when the electors wished to put Lord J. Russell to the test to ascertain what extension of the Suffrage he was prepared to support, and asked if he would protect the tenantfarmers in their electoral rights by giving them the security of the ballot, he met the demand by an evasive reply. I say, then, Lord John Russell is not a fit leader for the people. (Cheers.) Manhood Suffrage is the principle that must be laid down, and I pledge myself if you will do me the honour to return me I will make the walls of Parliament wring with the words, "Manhood Suffrage," With regard to the duration of Parliaments my opinion is that Annual Parliaments are the most desirable. On the question of Electoral Districts I have already expressed my opinion. I am for Equal Electoral Districts, and that every man should have one vote and no more. Sir J. Shelley has spoken of Free Trade. I am equally strong in favour of Free Trade as Sir J. Shelley-not a Free Trade in corn merely. I am for the full development of Free Trade in the whole of our financial and commercial policyfor Free trade in money as well as in corn. It is a mistake to suppose that the present state of things in France is the result of Manhood Suffrage. At the Manchester Conference last year, and when the Manchester Reform Bill was brought forward, I protested against it, and I was the only person who did so, and I told Mr. Bright that there was but one clause in it that was good for anything, and that was the Ballot. They were going on the old Whig principle of enfranchising bricks and mortar, instead of Manhood Suffrage, which is what we want. These Manchester reformers fancied they are so far advanced that they could show the Londoners the way to progressive reform. I hope to be able to hoist the popular banner of freedom in the city of Westminster, and that Westminster should show the world the way to reform. (Cheers and "Oh.") The hon. candidate concluded amid the plaudits of the people, enthusiastic, loud, and long-continued.

The show of hands was then taken. For Sir De Lacy Evans not more than a couple of dozens were raised aloft; Sir J. Shelley had a very fair display; Lord Maidstone was less fotunate, and not more than forty or fifty were held up for him, but thousands were flourished aloft in the air for Mr. Coningham, and the high bailiff, amid much cheering, declared the latter gentleman and Sir J. Shelley to be elected.

A poll was demanded for Sir D. L. Evans and Lord Maidstone, and, after a vote of thanks to the high bailiff, the proceedings closed in a very little to be admired dis-The polling took place on Thursday. Shelley and Evans

were returned. At four o'clock the numbers were :-Evans 3,758 Maidstone FINSBURY.

The nomination of candidates for the representation of this borough took place on Wednesday. There was a large crowd, very noisy, but very good humoured withal, assembled in front of the hustings on Clerkenwell-green. Mr. Boykett, the returning officer, having gone through the usual preliminaries,

Mr. J. Armstrong proposed Mr. T. S. Duncombe as a fit and proper person to represent the borough in Parliament. He impressed upon the electors the necessity of returning such men as Mr. Duncombe, for the landlords' pea was under the Derby thimble. Dr. Epps seconded the nomination.

Mr. T. GREEN proposed Mr. James Wyld as a friend of the people, and called on the electors to return Mr. Duncombe at the head of the poll in combination with

Mr. N. LYNDON seconded the nomination. Mr. WILKS proposed Mr. Alderman Challis, and Mr. W. TYLER seconded the nomination:

Mr. Duncombe, who was enthusiastically received, then addressed the electors. He was there that day for the purpose of redeeming the pledge which he gave on the first occasion when they returned him to Parliament, namely, that so long as the borough of Finsbury was prepared to stand by him he should never desert the electors of Finsbury. (Cheers.) They knew Lord Derby had told the country that he wished to have the opinion of the country upon the question of taxing the food of the people—(hear, hear)—and if there were a majority in his favour, or in favour of taxing the food of the people, he would set seriously to work and try to effect that diabolical purpose. But, whether Lord Derby had fifty or a hundred of a majority, he (Mr. Duncombe) cared not. He, on their part, should dare Lord Derby to propose, and defy him to pass any measure for the taxation of the food of the people. Loud cheers.) He (Mr. Duncombe) thought the electors would say the day for his making professions was gone by. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") He stood there to be judged by his votes, and by the opinions he had expressed in his place in Parliament. They know full well what he had done in furthering the cause of reform, whether connected with the Church or with the State. (Applause.) He was prepared to continue those exertions in favour of such reforms. He was what was commonly called anti-Maynooth. (Hear, hear.) He always opposed the grant when it was annual, and opposed at every stage the proposal to make it permanent. He was prepared to oppose that endowment again, if it should come before Parliament, as well as all other religious endowments—(cheers) -proposed to be effected by the State. He was also against what was called the militia, and therefore an anti-militiaman. At the coming of the new year, the compulsory parts of that measure would be put into execution, and the honest and industrious mechanic would find himself drawn away from his home. If it should be proposed to repeal that measure, his vote should be given in favour of its repeal. (Hear, hear.) It was an ill advised, unnecessary measure; it was calculated to create confusion at home and jealousy abroad. (Applause.) He had given the electors a little bilb of fare as to what he was against; perhaps they

would like to know what he was for. He was for justice to

all at home, and against interference in the affairs of their

neighbours abroad. (Hear, hear.) He said justice and equal rights to all at home, not forgetting justice to Ireland.

If any one wished information on other points, he was ready

to give it. He claimed their confidence and asked for their

support in vindication of those principles he ever had adsupport in vindication of those principles he ever had advocated, and in which, if a man knew himself, he should, be it soon or be it late, close his political eareer. (Great

Mr. WYLD next addressed the electors, but the political antipathies which had been suspended during Mr. Duncombe's speech broke forth in clamour, which lasted, with the proceedings terminated. some change of performers, till the proceedings terminated, with some change of performers, till the proceedings terminated. IIe presented himself to the electors under different circumstances from those under which the hon, gentleman who had stances from those under which the hon, gentleman who had had no occasion to come before them for the purpose of stating his political faith; but he (Mr. Wyld) came before the intelligent constituency of Finsbury for the first time. He advocated an Extension of the Suffrage in almost its widest sense. He was there that day to advocate the right of every advocated an Extension of the Sunrage in almost its widest sense. He was there that day to advocate the right of every man to a vote, on a residential qualification of six months, man to a vote, on a residential quantication of Six months, the name of the elector being also placed on a list of voters. In spite of the efforts of landlords and wealthy millionairs. In spile of the efforts of landiorus and weatiny millionaires he ventured to predict that Free Trade would ever by the law of the land. There were two measures he desired to see carried, one for the introduction of Vote by Ballot, the see carried to the duration of parliaments. (Unrechanged to the content of the duration of parliaments.) other for shortening the duration of parliaments. (Uproar.)
They had Free Trade in corn, but had they rea! Free Trade? They had Free Trade in corn, out mad they real Free Trade? While the labouring classes were subjected to an increasing competition they were taxed to an enormous extent on their competition they were taken so at their soap—articles which tea, their sugar, their tobacco, their soap—articles which entered into the use of daily life. He was for religious equa-lity. After some further observations the honourable candidate concluded amid the cheers of his supporters. Mr. Alderman Charlis then addressed the electors amid incessant clamour, and was heard with difficulty even in his immediate vicinity. His address was altogether general in its terms, and therefore unworthy of reproduction.

A show of hands was then taken, and the Returning Offi. cer declared that it was in favour of Mr. Duncombe and Mr. Alderman Challis. The show of hands in favour of Mr. Duncombe appeared to be universal. A poll was then demanded on behalf of Mr. Wyld. The polling took place on Thursday. At the close tha votes stood tous :--

Challis Duncombe Wyld

SOUTHWARK.

The nomination of two burgesses to represent this bo. rough in Parliament took place on Wednesday in front of the Town-hall.

the Town-hall.

Dr. Challice proposed, and Mr. T. Martin seconded, the nomination of Sir W. Molesworth; Mr. J. Thwaites proposed, and Dr. Evans seconded, Mr. Apsley Pellatt; and Mr. Elkington proposed, and Mr. Putley seconded, Mr. G. Scovell as fit and proper persons to represent the borough Sir W. Molesworth, on presenting bimself, was greeted

with unanimous plaudits. He said, he came before them to ask them to choose him to be one of their representatives, He had spoken and voted in favour of all measures which had had for their object the freedom of trade and the removal of all restrictions upon commerce. (Cheers.) He had voted for the abolition of the Navigation laws, and for the reduction and equalisation of the duties on sugar. He was in favour also of direct taxation, and he thought that there should be a gradual reduction of all those taxes which pressed heavily on the industry of the country. He had therefore supported the income-tax, and generally the financial policy of the late Government, which, in many respects, was identical with that of the late Sir R. Peel. (Cheers.) He had always advocated economy in every branch of the public service, and having been a member of the committee which had sat for a long time on that subject, he had endeavoured to give a practical effect to his opinions. National education he regarded as a matter of primary importance. (Cheers.) He had also supported the repeal of all taxes upon knowledge. (Cheers.) He adopted the broad principle that all men, to whatever sect or creed they might belong, were entitled to equal rights and privileges under the law, and in carrying out this principle he had both spoken and voted for the admission of Jews into Parliament. He was an advocate for the extension of the suffrage in boroughs to the extent proposed by Mr. Hume, and in counties to that proposed by Mr. Locke King. He was in favour of the ballot to protect the voter, and of the abolition of the property qualification, in order that his choice might be unfettered and unrestricted. (Applause.) To the foreign policy of the country he had devoted a considerable share of attention; and he had constantly and perseveringly advocated a complete reform in the system of colonial government, in order to strengthen and render permanent the connexion between the colonies and the mother country, and to reduce the expenditure on their account, which at this time amounted to about £4,000,000 per annum. (Loud cheers.) They should bear in mind that in giving their votes they were responsible for their choice to their fellow men, and that they formed no mean item, and were playing no subordinate part, in support of that constitution which had survived every political storm, and which justly continued to be the wonder land admiration of the surrounding nations. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Apsley Pellat next presented himself, and was received with the utmost fervour and enthusiasm. Having enumerated his leading political principles, he observed that he had been most anxious, in the limited sphere to which his exertions had hitnerto been restricted to prove himself a patriot and a philanthropist, and he was now seeking that more extended sphere of usefulness which as their representative and the exponent of their feelings any man must occupy. (Cheers.) The present system of prison discipline he regarded as most defective, and he inclined to the adoption of the plan recommended by Mr. C. Pearson and the Rev. Sydney Turner. (Hear.) He was for the entire abolition of the ecclesiastical and canon law-remnant of a dark and bad age, fit only for the owls and bats of iniquity. He was for separating the church from the state, and for extending the suffrage to the working classes.

Mr. Scovell next addressed the assembly. He was for extension of the frauchise, but not for Manhood Suffrage. He was opposed to the Income Tax, and was in favour of a general revision of taxation. He was also opposed to the separation of church and state, &c., &c. A show of hands was then taken, which was declared to be in favour of Sir W. Molesworth and Mr. Apsley Pollatt,

and a poll having been demanded on behalf of Mr. Scovell, and a vote of thanks passed to the high bailiff, the procedings terminated. The polling came off on Thursday. At four o'clock the numbers were as follows:-

Molesworth Pellatt 3,884

Scovell GREENWICH.

On Tuesday the nomination of the candidates for the representation of the borough of Greenwich took place on the hustings erected in the open space in front of the parish church. The time appointed for the nomination was ten o'clock, but long before that period the partisans of the different candidates were "marshalling their array" in the various outlying districts constituting the borough; and from Woolwich and Deptford cavalcades with partycoloured banners and bands of music were to be seen wending their way to the place of nomination. Foremost on the ground were the friends and supporters of Mr. Chambers with their blue and orange streamers, a numerous and energetic body. Next appeared the partisans of Mr. Peter Rolt, the Conservative or Derbyite candidate, with rouge banners. Amongst his followers were a "rough and ready" body of men, with red caps, and evidently strangers to the town of Greenwich. Mr. Alderman Salomons was third in the field, wearing dark and light blue ribbons. The fourth candidate, Admiral Stewart, and his supporters, were remarkable for the absence of any particular display. The more prominent grounds on which the different candidates appealed for the support of the electors might be gleaned from the inscriptions on their several banners.-Mr. Chambers evidently stood forward as the "independent candidate" and the "friend of industry. Mr. Salomons took his stand as the "poor man's friend, the "friend of civil and religious liberty," and the "friend of education." Admiral Stewart had only a single banner, as far as we were able to observe, inscribed with "the prosperity of the borough." Mr. Rolt's emblems were most numerous, for he appeared a "friend to the constitution," "a friend of protestant principles," and though an avowed supporter of Lord Derby's government, he had several of his, banners inscribed Rolt and cheap bread " Religious freedom and no surrender." At the last moment a Chartist candidate appeared in the person of a Mr. Knight. The conduct of the crowd, which was very numerous, and making due allowance for the occasion was, on the whole, characterised with great good temper and

The usual formalities, such as the reading of the precept and the Bribery Act having been gone through, Mr. Roff, in a few words, proposed Mr. Alderman Salomons as a fit and proper person to represent the borough of Greenwich. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dowson seconded the nomination. M. Jorce proposed Admiral Stewart as a fit and proper candidate to represent the constituency of Greenwich.

Mr. GRISBROOK seconded the nomination. Mr. J. Laing proposed Mr. Chambers. Mr. T. B. KNOTT seconded the nomination. Sir Thomas Wilson proposed Mr. Rolt.

Mr. Coles Child seconded the nomination. Mr. Morgan proposed Mr. Knight on Chartist print ciples.
Ar. Anderson seconded the nomination.

Mr. Salomons then came forward, and was received with loud cheers by his friends. He said that the important duty devolved upon him of being the first to address them, and to ask to be returned as the representative of so large a constituency in the next parliament. It was now five years since he first stood before them on the hustings. Great events had occurred since then. On the continent of Europe peoples had turned upon their rulers, and civil war and bloodshed had raged in its principal cities. In this country, on the contrary, they had seen all attempts at popular violence put down by the good sense and feeling of the people, who had reared for themselves an indelible monument. monument, by standing forward, as they did on the 10th of April, in defence of the monarchy and the constitution (!!!) There could be no doubt that the people of this country and the cond he this country were now enjoying great prosperity, and he believed that prosperity would increase. They were aware that an act had been passed in the last parliament repealing the outlawry and disabilities which attached to his sitting in the house. ("No, no.") He therefore relied upon their returning him to parliament again. Let them trust in Providence and house that their returning him to parliament again. in Providence and keep their powder dry-let them stand on their rights and attend early at the poll to-morrow. (Cheers.)

admiral STEWARE then came forward, and was received with loud cheering by his friends. He was a reformer in every sense of the word. (Cheers.) He need hardly tell them that he was a free-trader, and for an extension of education, for he believed that with the spread of education the power of the people would increase. (Cheers.) Since he had been returned to represent the borough, he was not aware that he had given one unpopular vote. (Hear.) He had been invited to stand for Edinburgh, the capital of his native country, but he told them of the kind reception he had met with at the hands of the electors of Greenwich, and that he would not leave his first love. (Hear.) If returned as their representative, he would never desert them. unless hostilities were commenced, and then it would be to fulfil the darling wish of his heart—to fight for his beloved

creed and country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chambers, Q.C., then addressed the electors, and was received with loud appliance by his numerous friends. He had been invited to stand on the present occasion by a requisition signed by 1,500 electors, and he accepted the invitation. He came before them, and would remain true to the last. (Cheers.) His motto was "Chambers and Independence," and he trusted they would place him to morrow at the head of the poll. (Cheers.)

Mr. Roll then began his address to the electors, amidst the loud cheers of his followers, but his observations were quite inaudible, in consequence of the more vociferous yells of his opponents. He declared himself a supporter of the present government, a friend of the working classes, and an upholder of protestant principles. Mr. Knight then addressed the electors, on the principles

of the Charter. The show of hands was then taken, and declared to be in favour of Mr. Chambers and Mr. Rolt. A poll was then demanded on behalf of Alderman Salo-

mons and Admiral Stewart, and was fixed to commence next day at eight o'clock. The polling took place on Wednesday, and resulted in the election of Chambers (liberal), and Rolt (Derbyite), by a considerable majority over Admiral Stewart, and a large majerity over Salomons.

LIVERPOOL.

The nomination for Liverpool took place on Tuesday. The friends of Mr. Cardwell assembled at an early hour at the house of Mr. Nicholl, a Liverpool merchant, in Abercrombysquare, about a mile from the Town-hall, and forming in procession, accompanied by banners and music, proceeded through the principal streets in the direction of the Townhall. Messrs. Cardwell and Ewart were seated in an open barouche, and were enthusiastically cheered on their way. On arriving in Castle-street they alighted, and entered the Town-hall. The Protectionists appeared soon after, also accompanied by banners and music, and took up their station on the west side of Castle-street. Happily for the preservation of the peace, and to prevent the opposing parties from coming into collision, strong barriers, about six feet apart, placed in the centre of the street, separated the beligerents. Another precaution, which is worthy of notice for its ingenuity, may be mentioned. It has been arround that if ranged that if, in the present excited state of the town, any fighting or rioting occurs in the vicinity of the polling booths, the mob shall be dispersed by pouring immense volumes of spring water upon them, for which purpose the mains are kept full, and a more cooling, and at the same time effectual, method of dispersing it, without much injury to life or limb, cannot be imagined.

The proceedings having been opened by the Mayor, Mr. G. H. Lawrence proposed Mr. Cardwell, as a fit and proper person to represent Liverpool in Parliament. Mr. Hugh Hornby seconded the nomination.

Mr. Thomas Moss proposed Mr. Forbes Mackenzie as a member of a government that the merchants of Liverpool had long desired to see. Mr. Francis Shaw seconded the nomination briefly

amidst great confusion and interruptions.

Mr. Edmund Molyneux proposed Mr. Charles Turner.

Mr. J. A. Tobin seconded the nomination. Mr. HARDMAN EARLE proposed Mr. Joseph C. Ewart. Mr. WM. RATHBONE seconded the nomination.

Mr. CARDWELL then addressed the electors in a long and most eloquent speech, which was frequently interrupted by vociferous cheering on the one hand and the most excruciating yells and uproar on the other. He said the Torics are determined to have protection in some shape or other, and that it is for the electors to decide whether they will have it or not.

Mr. Mackenzie then addressed the electors, in the course of which he advocated the policy of Lord Derby, and showed that the question at issue was not one of Free Trade v. Protection, but one relating to the Protestant institutions of the country.

Mr. EWART then addressed the electors, declaring himself in favour of Free Trade and National Education. The MAYOR called for a show of hands, which was declared to be in favour of Messrs. Cardwell and Ewart, followed by tremendous cheering.

The poiling took place on Wednesday, and terminated in the return of the two Protectionists. They headed the poll at eight o'clock, and kept their position during the whole of the day. Pretectionist ribands and colours were to be seen in all directions; but it was observed that most of those who voted for Mackenzie and Turner were in a state bordering on intoxication.

Shortly before five o'clock the successful candidates appeared on the balcony of the Adelphi Hotel, and addressed an immense multitude, amidst great cheering. Messrs. Cardwellfand Ewart, the defeated candidates, also addressed their supporters. The numbers were stated to be as fol-

Turner	***	***	•••	•••	6,553
Mackenzie	•••	•••	•••	•••	6,263
Cardwell	•••	***	•••	•••	5,213
Ewart	•••	•••	•••	••	4,913
			_		•

NOTTINGHAM.

On Tuesday the electors of this important manufacturing community assembled in their Town Hall to choose representatives for the new parliament. There were no flags, bands of music, processions, or other party manifestations, while the retirement of Mr. Gisborne, one of the Whig candidates, at the last moment, had tended equally to knock down any excitement which the prospect of a severe contest might have excited. Mr. Walter's friends mustered in great force in front of his hotel, the George IV., shortly before ten o'clock, and accompanied him to the hustings. The other candidates-Mr. Strutt and Mr. Sturgeon-were also accompanied by their supporters; and, singular to state, the usual preliminary forms were complied with by the sheriff, amid perfect order and silence. As the proceedings advanced the conduct of the assemblage breame noisy and tumultuous, but all the candidates were listened to very patiently, with hardly a single angry inter-Mr. HEMMING proposed Mr. Walter as a fit and proper

person to represent Notiingham in parliament. Mr. G. NEWMAN seconded the nomination. Mr. Pager commended Mr. Strutt to their votes. (Cheers

and groans.) Alderman Birkin, amid considerable interruption, seconded the nomination of Mr. Strutt.

Mr. HEMMIN proposed Mr. Sturgeon as a representative. Mr. Bullock seconded the nomination of Mr. Sturgeon. Mr. Hurst proposed, and Mr. James seconded, the nomination of Sir G. Larpent.

Mr. Walter then rose, and was received with cheering. He said,-Gentlemen, it is scarcely five years ago when you returned me to have the honour of representing you in parliament-(hear, hear)-in conjunction with a Chartist colleague. I owe it to the position of my late colleague, and I owe it still more to his misfortunes, to tell you that, whatever difference of opinion may have prevailed between us, I have always maintained, and do still maintain, the opinion that the presence of that gentleman in the House of Commons was a matter of great public advantage— (Cheers, and a shout of "Bravo!")—and I further tell you, as one who happens to have among his acquaintance more than one gentleman professedly attached to Chartist principles, that I could not, if I wished, to convince such an one of his errors, hope to do it in a more effectual way than by returning him to parliament. (Laughter.) [A Voice.—" What about the Suffrage?"] I will give no pledges. (Hear, hear.) If you return me—(cheers)—1 can only say that no exertion shall be wanting on my part to justify the confidence which you have reposed in me. (Re-

newed cheers.) Mr. STRUTT, who had some difficulty for a considerable time in obtaining a hearing, when the mingled cheers and groans with which he was saluted had somewhat subsided, he addressed the assemblage at some length, alluding to the circumstances which caused the dissolution of parliament, and claimed the suffrages of the electors on the ground that he was a tried man.

Mr. STURGEON, amid the loud applause of the people then proceeded to address the electors. He said he had been denounced as being the hired advocate of another party. [A Voice .- "It's true!" and confusion.] He denied it. (Cheers.) Then he was assailed because he had not come sooner. If there was any ground for this complaint, with what grace did Sir George Larpent now appear as a candidate. (Cheers.) He had been called a Red Republican, "hair, teeth, and dagger." He was not called a Chartist, for that was not opprobrious enough, but, as he had said, a Red Republican. (Hear.) They had been told the fate of one of the Whig representatives whom they had rejected on a former occasion, namely, that he had been taken out of the House of Commons, and elevated to the House of Peers. He had nothing to say of his hon. opponent (Mr. Strutt) further than that he wished him well elsewhere-(laughter)-and he hoped they would give him such a beating on the morrow as would entitle him to a dukedom. (Great laughter and cheering.) Mr. Sturgeon then recapitulated his political opinions, declaring himself in favour of Manhood Suffrage, the Payment of Members, the Ballot, free toleration in religious matters, and the reformation of all abuses in church and state. He was loudly cheered upon retiring.

A Voice, "Three cheers for Strutt!" "Three groans!" responded a Chartist leader. They were given with much zest, and amid the greatest good humour.

The Sheriff then took the show of hands for each candidate successively, and declared it to be in favour of Mr. Walter and Mr. Sturgeon. Scarcely any hands were shown for Sir George Larpent, and this induced much laughter, which was increased by a man in the body of the hall exclaiming, "Oh! Whiggery's dead here.'

The Sheriff's announcement was followed by great cheering.

A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Strutt. Sir George Larpent's name being withdrawn from the contest.

The poll took place on Wednesday, and the result of it is that Mr. Strutt and Mr. Walter are the successful The final close of the poll was as follows:-Strutt 1,963 Walter... Walter 1,863 Sturgeon 531

SHEFFIELD. The nomination took place on Tuesday in presence of at least 14,000 electors and non-electors. The candidates were Mr. Parker, (Whig); Mr. Roebuck, (Radical); Mr. G. Hadfield, (Radical); and Mr. Overend, (Conservative).
Mr. PARKER addressed the electors, as did also the other candidates.

In the course of his speech Mr. Roebuck said :- You have a right to ask what my opinions are. I will tell you. For the government at home the widest liberty, civil and religious. (Cheers.) I want to see the people trusted, because in them I have faith. (Cheers.) I want our col nies to be trusted, because in them I have faith. In our foreign relations I desire peace—peace by showing that we are not afraid of anybody. (Cheers.) I would not crawl to any human being, or to any nation. (Cheers.) These are my principles. I want you to have power, and I want you to be educated.

The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Roebuck and Mr. The polling took place on Wednesday with the following result:

i-	prace (n Me	unesua	y witi	n the folio
Rocbuck	•••	***	•••		2,263
Hadfield	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,948
Parker	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,700
Overend	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,280
	$\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{z}}$	LIFA	X.		`

The nomination of candidates took place in the Piece Hall on Tuesday. There was a large attendance. The candidates nominated were Mr. Henry Edwards, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Frank Cropley, and Mr. Ernest C.

Mr. EDWARDS was called upon to address the electors, and he was received with cheers and some slight indications of dissatisfaction. It was well known, by those who sat on the same benches with him in the House of Commons, that foa many years he had been opposed to a duty on corn; and more than 130 members would speak to his having said that if Lord Derby's administration should propose a duty on corn, he would oppose it. (Hear, hear.) He was quite alive to the benefits resulting from Free Trade; and he knew that the people of this country wished Free Trade to be continued. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he said he had been their member, and would be so again to-morrow. (" Hear,

hear." and cheers.)
The Right Hon. Sir C. Wood next came forward, and was received with a volley of groans and hisses, which were repeated at intervals during his address. He said it was as his friend on the left had told them, twenty years since he first appeared as a candidate for the honour of representing them in parliament; and six different times during that period had they placed their confidence in him. After some further observations, the honourable baronet made

Mr. CROSSLEY, who said he would support an Extension of the Suffrage to all rate-payers, with the protection of the ballot. Mr. Jones then addressed the electors at great length,

offering, if elected, to advocate the rights of labour, and concluded by charging Sir Charles Wood and the Whigs with having imprisoned him some years ago, denouncing Sir Charles as a Whig, and calling upon the electors to throw him out.

The Mayor then took the show of hands f. r each candidate. The show for Sir Charles Wood was by far the smallest, and that for Mr. Jones the largest. The show between Mr. Edwards and Mr. Crossley was so nearly equal that the Mayor called for a second show of hands. Ultimately, the Mayor declared Mr. Edwards and Mr. Jones elected by a show of hands. A poll was demanded on behalf of Sir Charles Wood and

Mr. Crossley. The polling took place on Wednesday, and resulted in the election of the Free trade candidates, to the exclusion of Edwards, who sat in the last paaliament. At the close

of the pollthe number	es we	re as fol	low	S:		
Wood	•••	•••	•••	•••	596	
	•••	•••	•••	•••	573	
Edwards	•••	•••	•••	•••	520	
Jones	•••	•••	•••	•••	38	
On the occasion of	the	election	of	1847, at	the	close ef
the poll the votes for	the	various	can	didates s	tood	thus:-
Edwards	•••	***	•••	***	511	
Wood	•••	•••		•••	507	
	•••	•••	•••	•••	348	
Jones	•••	•••	•••	•••	282	

The nomination of two citizens to represent this ancient city in Parliament took place on Tuesday.

M. J. Swann, banker, proposed Mr. J. G. Smyth, as a fit and proper person to represent the city in the next Parliament.

YORK (CITY).

Mr. J. CHADWICK, currier, seconded the nomination, of Mr. Smyth, the late Conservative member. Mr. Ald. LEYNAN then came forward and proposed W. M. E. Milner, Esq., one of the late members, as a fit and pro-

per person to represent this city in Parliament. Mr. J. MEEK, jun., currier, seconded the nomination. Mr. T. WATKINSON. merchant, proposed Henry Vincent, Esq.; and Mr. Henry Crevan, builder, seconded the no-

mination. Mr. SMYTH then came forward to address the electors, and was received with mingled cheers and expressions of disapprobation. He could not deny that the farmer had suffered considerably in consequence of the operation of Free Trade measures; but he believed that redress might be afforded to the agricultural classes without recourse to a tax upon bread. He expressed himself in favour of the greatest possible economy in every department of the State consistent with the public safety, and relieve as far as practicable the trading and working classes of the community from the burden of taxation. On the subject of education, he expressed himself in favour of a more effective system than at present prevailed. In conclusion, he declared his determination to maintain the honour of the country, and to preserve the rights, liberties, and advancement of every class

of the community. Mr. MILNER said his opiniors were in favour of an extension of the franchise to all rate-payers, and a liberal system of education, together with his disapproval of the Militia Bill, and concluded by some remarks in favour of Free Trade principles.

H. VINCENT, Esq., then rose amidst much cheering. Ho declared his firm adherence to the constitution and the country, and expressed his desire to see that constitution improved and perfected, remarking that, from whatever party such measures and improvements came, they should have his support. He stated his adherence to the principles of Free Trade, also said he was in favour of full civil and religious liberty, and sat down with the expression of a confident hope that the electors would return him at the head of the poll.

The show of hands was then taken, and declared to be in favour of Mr. Vincent and Mr Milner, upon which a poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Smyth. The polling took place on Wednesday with the following result:-

-					
Smyth	•••	***	•••		1,871
Milner	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,841
Vincent	***	***	•••	•••	887

CHESTER. On Wednesday Lord Grosvenor and the Honourable S. Stanley were elected without opposition.

NORTHAMPTON. The nomination took place on Tuesday. The candidates were Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Raikes

Currie, Mr. Lockhart (the Chartist candidate), Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham. Speeches having been delivered by Messrs. Smith and Currie, Mr. LOCKHART then addressed the electors, and said, that

so long as they had a state church they could never have any real liberty in that country. Mr. Currie, their late member, had not given them any satisfactory answer with regard to the property of the church. The introduction of the Militia Bill on the ground of an apprehended invasion was all a pretence. There was no fear whatever of an invasion from the tyrant of France, who was himself a prisoner surrounded by thousands of armed men. The object of that bill was to put down the free opinion of the people which was now manifesting itself all over the world, and which would ere long put down tyranny and injustice wherever it displayed itself. He denounced the system of primogeniture, and also the system of quartering younger sons upon the church. It was a most immoral and unjustifiable system, and he trusted he should yet be able to put an end to it. (Applause.)

Mr. Hunt then presented himself. He believed in his conscience that the Derby government had done more for the country in six months than the Whigs had done in six years—(cheers)—and he would give it his support.

The Mayor then called for a show of hands, and nearly

half the meeting was held up in favour of the late members. Messrs. V. Smith and Currie; two-thirds of the meeting held up their hands in favour of Mr. Lockhart : and more than half in favour of Mr. Hunt. There were only a few in favour of Mr. Sturge. The announcement that the show of hands was in favour of Messrs. Lockbart and Hunt was received with vociferous cheering, which lasted for several minutes. A poll was then demanded on behalf of Messrs. Smith and Currie.

The polling took place on Wednesday with the following

Smith		-				
	•••	•••	***	•••		855
Currie	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	825
Hunt	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	745
Lockhar	:t	•••	•••	•••	•••	106
		_				

SALFORD. Probably the first member elected to serve in the new parliament was Mr. Joseph Brotherton, who being unopposed was declared elected the representative of the borough of Salford by five minutes past ten o'clock on Tuesday morning. Mr. Brotherton addressed the electors at some length.

After a vote of thanks to the Mayor, the proceedings terminated with three cheers for Mr. Brotherton.

COVENTRY.

On Tuesday the election took place at Coventry, and for the first time for more than forty years, it passed off without opposition. Mr. Hubbard, the deputy governor of the Bank of England, who had been brought forward by the Conservative party, finding his chance hopeless, issued his retiring address on Saturday evening, he having quitted Coventry some days previously. The city, which had been in a state of ferment for the last week or two, at

once lapsed into comparative quiet, and at eight o'clock on the morning of the nomination scarcely any signs of the election were to be seen.

Mr. T. Banbury proposed, and Mr. Goode, bookseller, seconded, the nomination of the Right Honourable Edward Mr. Joseph Cash, a member of the Society of Friends, proposed, and Mr. HENRY GARDNER seconded, the nomination of Mr. Geach.

No other candidate having been proposed, the Mayor (W Sargent, Esq.) declared the Right Hon. Edward Ellice and Charles Geach, Esq., duly elected to represent that city in parliament. The announcement was received with vociferous cheering.

TAMWORTH.

The election for this borough passed off very quietly on Wednesday, there being no opposition to Sir Robert Peel and Captain Townshend. The town, beyond the display of some flags and banners, gave no indications of any popular demonstration.

E. B. HAMEL, Esq., proposed Captain Townshend. Mr. INGLE, of Wigginton, seconded the nomination. Mr. BRAMALL, proposed Sir Robert Peel. Mr. W. Robinson seconded the nomination, and expressed

a hope that the commercial policy of the late Sir R. Peel might long be continued. The Mayor-If any gentleman has another candidate to propose, now is his time. ("We'll have no other.") No other candidate being proposed, Captain Townshend

and Sir Robert Peel were declared duly elected. (Cheers.) Addresses from the elected were then given. In the course of his speech Sir Robert Peel proceeded to give a sketch of the last parliament, and of the "revolutionary mania" which during that period overswept the Continent of Europe, and defended the usurpation of Louis Napoleon in France, who, he contended, was elected by the voice of the people, and which he (Sir R. Peel) considered to be the

voice of God.

A vote of thanks to the Mayor was then carried, and the crowd dispersed.

LINCOLN:

The nomination took place in a small and most inconvenient building, the Guildhall, on Tuesday. Col. Sibthorpe, Mr. Charles Seely, and Mr. Heneage were nominated.

A show of hands was then taken, which was declared by the sheriff to be in favour of Colonel Sibthorpe and Charles Seely, Esq.

A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Heneage. The polling on Wednesday gave the following result :-Sibthorp Seeley Hencage

PRESTON. The nomination took place on Tuesday in the spacious open area of the Corn Exchange; many thousands of people Mr. HAWKINS (manufacturer) nominated Sir George Strickland, recommending the hon, baronet as a tried

and faithful servant, always steadfast in the cause of re-Mr. J. LIVESEY (editor of the "Preston Guardian") seconded Sir George's nomination. Mr. S. MILLER (manufacturer) proposed the re-election of Mr. Grenfell.

Mr. Goodwin (manufacturer) seconded the nomination. C. R. JACKSON (manufacturer) nominated Mr. Robert T. Parker. Mr. John Paley (manufacturer) briefly seconded Mr. Parker's nomination. Mr. John Catterall (manufacturer) proposed Mr.

Mr. G. CARTWRIGHT (optician) seconded the nomination of Mr. German. The show of hands then taken was declared to be in favour of Sir George Strickland and Mr. German (the latter having the great majority, and Mr. Greenfell fewest of all.) A poll was demanded on behalf of the other can-

didates. The polling on Wednesday resulted in the return of R. T. Parker (Free Trade Conservative) and Sir G. Strickland

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

The nomination took place on Tuesday, in front of the Town-hall. A crowd of a few hundred people only were present. John Metcalfe, Esq , mayor, presided, as return-Mr. ABEL BUCKLEY nominated Charles Hindley, Esq., the late member; Mr. George Heginbotham seconded the

There being no opposing candidate nominated, the mayor declared Mr. Hindley elected amidst great cheering. Three cheers were given for the hon, member, and the proceedings terminated.

BEVERLEY. The nomination of two members for the borough of Beverley took place on Tuesday.

Dr. Sandwith proposed, amid loud cheers, the nomination of the Hon. F. C. Lawley.

Mr. Alderman Brereron seconded the nomination. Mr. W. CROSSKILL proposed, and Mr. Hodgson seconded. the nomination of William Wells, Esq., of Holmewood, near Stilton, Huntingdonshire. Colonel Hutton proposed Edward Auchmuty Glover, Esq., whose nomination was seconded by Mr. W. BAINTON.

Mr. Lawley then addressed the electors in favour of Free Trade and a "just" Extension of the Franchise. Mr. W. Wells, in addressing the assemblage, expressed his concurrence with the sentiments uttered by his colleague, Mr. Lawlev.

Mr. GLOVER announced himself as a manly and independent supporter of Lord Derby's government, and declared that it was a matter of propriety that, after the repeal of the corn laws, Lord Derby and his party abandoned protection, on the principle that the commercial interests of Great Britain could not be made the shuttlecock of parties. The proceedings wound up with a dispute among the mob in front of the hustings, and which ended in a fight. The irritamentum belli appeared to have been an attempt made by the supporters of Mr. Lawley and Mr. Wells to occupy the ground appropriated to the Protectionists, who however manfully defended their position with ultimate victory, not unattended, however, with a few of the usual casualties incidental to an indiscriminate bout of fisticuffs.

HORSHAM.

The election to return one burgess to parliament to represent the borough of Horsham, took place on Tuesday. There was no opposition. Mr. W. R. S. Fitzgerald, of Holbrook, being the only candidate was declared to be duly

HERTFORD.

The nomination for this borough took place on Tuesday. There were four candidates; Lord Mahon and Mr. Dimsdale, supporters of the government; and the Hon. W. Cowper, and Mr. T. Chambers, the barrister, on the liberal interest. The Mayor declared the show of hands to be in favour of Messrs. Dimsdale and Chambers. A poll was

The polling took place on Wednesday, and resulted as follows:-Cowper Chambers 237 210 Mahon

Mahon 210
Dimsdale 182 STROUD. The nomination took place on Tuesday. The several can-

didates-Mr. Poulett Scrope, Mr. Samuel Baker, Lord Morton, and Mr. John Norton-were attended to the hustings by a host of supporters, and the town was quite alive. On the show of hands being taken, the majority of those held up was decidedly in favour of Mr. Norton ; the second caudidate in the public favour being Mr. Scrope. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Baker and of Lord Morton.

BEAUMARIS. On Tuesday Lord George Paget was nominated for this borough, by Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, Baronet, and seconded by Mr. Richard Jones, Holyhead. He was unani-

DEVONPORT.

On Tuesday C. Tripe, Esq., proposed, and Admiral Thomas seconded, the nomination of the Right Hon. H. Tuffnell. W. Jeffrey, Esq., proposed, and Mr. B. Smell, seconded, Sir John Romilly (Liberal.) G. Glencross proposed, and J. Beer, Esq., jun., seconded, Lieut. General Sir George Frederick Berkeley. Admiral Maurice proposed, and Capt. Sanders R. N. seconded Sir John Haron Maywell (Constant) Sanders, R. N., seconded, Sir John Heron Maxwell (Conservative). Show of hands declared for Berkeley and Maxwell, and poll demanded.

LEOMINSTER.

The nomination took place in the School-house on Tuesday. Three candidates were proposed, namely, Mr. George Arkwright, one of the late members; Mr. J. G. Phillimore, Q. C., of the Oxford Circuit, Liberal, Whig, and Freetrader; Mr. J. P. Willoughby, of Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, late a member of council of Bombay, a general and independent supporter of Lord Derby's government .. Show of hands was in favour of Mr. Phillimore and Mr. Willoughby.

CALNE.

The election of a member for this borough took place on Tuesday at the Town-hall, when the Right Hon. Henry, Earl of Shelburne, being unopposed was declared a fit and proper person to represent the borough in Parliament. DEVIZES.

The election for the borough of Devizes took place on Tuesday at the Town-hall, before Mr. Henry Butcher, jun.,

duly elected. ASHBURTON. The nomination took place on Tuesday; Mr. James Chalker, portreeve, in the chair. Mr. R. CAUNTER proposed, and Mr. L. Evans seconded, the nomination of Mr. George Moffatt. There being no other candidate, the portreeve de-

the mayor, when Mr. George Walker Heneage and Captain

John Nellson Gladstone being unopposed were declared

clared Mr. Moffat duly elected. LEWES.

The nomination was fixed for Tuesday. There were not 300 persons in the election crowd. The Hon. H. Fitzroy and the Hon, Henry Brand were declared to be duly elected. (Continued in the Sth page).

Central Criminal Court.

James Pope, 30, a respectable looking young man, was indicted for stealing a number of clocks, the property of Otto Alexander Berens, his master, and Adolph Herschfield, who surrendered to take his trial, with feloniously receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen .- The prisoner Pope pleaded guilty.—The prosecutor carries on business in St. Paul's Church-yard, as a dealer in foreign clocks, and the prisoner Pope had been in his service for some time prior to the month of April last. At that time it would appear that some suspicion was entertained of his honesty, and the inquiries that were made resulted in his being taken into custody, and he then made a statement which induced the prosecutor to send one of his clerks to the shop of the other prisoner, Herschfield, in Bishopsgatestreet, and where he sold clocks, watches, and various articles of jewellery. Some of the clocks that were missed from the stock of the prosecutor, were exposed for sale in the window, and the prisoner at once admitted that he had purchased them of Pope. He was then, it appeared, summoned as a witness against the other prisoner, and on his examination upon oath, he stated that the other man had sold a clock to his wife during his absence in Ireland. and that he subsequently called upon him and represented that he lived in Dalston, and that he was in the clock trade, and being in difficulties he wished to sell some of the stock, and upon this representation he was induced to purchase several clocks of him, and that he also gave him a shilling a piece for a number of duplicates of other clocks, all of which it appeared had been stolen by Pope from the prosecutor. It was suggested on the part of the prosecution, that the price given by Herschfield for the clocks he purchased of the prisoner was very much under their actual value, and after he had given his evidence the Alderman ordered the present charge to be preferred against him. allowing him, however, to go at large upon bail, and he now surrendered to take his trial in discharge of his recognisances. A number of very respectable witnesses were in attendance to speak to the character of Herschfield, but after two or three of them had been examined, the jury interposed and said they were quite satisfied, and did not require any further evidence.—The jury then returned a verdict of Not Guilty as regarded the prisoner Herschfield, and he was ordered to be immediately discharged.—The judgment upon the other prisoner was postponed. ROBBERY BY A POSTMAN.—On Wednesday, George Tunney,

27, postman, pleaded Guilty to stealing a post letter containing half-a-sovereign, it being the property of the Postmaster-General.—He was transported for seven years. RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Matthew Jacobson, 25, watchmaker, and Thomas Lawrence, 23, dealer, were indicted for receiving stolen property.—It appeared that Lawrence kept the Oak beer-shop, Chenies-mews, Tottenham-court-road, and Jacobson was a watchmaker in the same road.—Smith, the sergeant of the E division, having some suspicion, went to the beer-shop to make a search. where he found nearly £100 worth of base coin, sovereigns, crowns, half-crowns, and shillings; he also found an immense deal of other property, consisting of silks, watches, and other things, stowed away between the floors, and at the other prisoner's place silks and other property was found, and all identified as the result of railway and other robberies.—The evidence, which was very lengthy, was most conclusive, and the jury, having found the prisoners Guilty, they were sentenced to ten years' transporta-

tion. PREJURY.—Thomas Weston, 44, chaser, pleaded Guilty to an indictment for perjury, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

The remaining portion of the day was occupied in trying some charges of felony of no great importance; and several prisoners having, by application, been permitted to traverse until next session, the business was brought to an end, and the court stands adjourned until Monday, August 16th.

NEW COURT.

Joseph King and Henry Simpson were indicted for stealing a quantity of nails, the property of Thomas Moses Green. There was also another indictment against Simpson. who had been out on bail, for receiving the property in question. It appeared that the prosecutor is an ironmonger in Broad-street, Lambeth, and King had been porter in his service about seven years. Cocking was a marine store dealer in the New Cut. On the 30th of March last from information that was given by the police to prosecutor, he went to the Lambeth-street Court, and having obtained a search warrant, went with constables Goff and Hayes to Simpson's place, and they there saw a man named Cocking, who acted as shopman. They searched the place and found in two casks about thirteen cwt. of fine nails mixed; amongst them were some packages in brown paper, corresponding with prosecutor's stock. The defence was, that the charge had been trumped up by Cocking, and there was no identity of the property. Several witnesses gave the prisoners a good character, and they were Ac-

ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES.

SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning last, about eleven o'clock, a scaffold, on which five men were at work on some buildings in course of erection, in Maiden-lane, King's-cross, gave way, and the entire party were precipitated from a height of thirty feet to the ground: two have escaped with trifling hurts, the rest were removed to the

hospital, one without hopes of recovery.

Fire on Board the Indus Steamship.—Sunday morning. about two o'clock, a fire broke out on board that magnificent steamship the Indus, the property of the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, lying in the dry dock of Messrs. Wigram and Sons, the shipbuilders of Blackwall. The fire was discovered by the boatswain of one of the vessels in the river, who lost no time in arousing the captain and several men employed in the yard. Assistance having been promptly obtained the first thing sought to be accomplished was to open the dock gates and let the tide in, it being apparent, that unless that was done, other vessels would be destroyed. Fortunately the tide soon flowed into the dock, but, notwithstanding that, another ship received considerable damage. Messengers having been despatched to the various fire stations for assistance several engines of the London Brigade attended, as well as one of the parish, the dockyard float, and the floating engine of the brigade from Rotherhithe. Some hours elapsed before the fire could be entirely extinguished.

STATISTICS OF THE WEEK.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—The sum of the combined receipts of six of these establishments in the metropolis, from which reports are received, was, during the past quarter, £3,509 3s. 11d. The receipts during the preceding quarter (Lady Day) were only £2,065 16s. 1d. This is an encouraging fact, showing the increasing desire for cleanliness amongst the great mass of the people, as well as the capability of these institutions when in active operation. THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS.—It appears hy a return just issued that according to the late census there are in the Tower Hamlets 75,710 inhabited houses, and the population is 539,111; in Marylebone, 40,513 inhabited houses, and the population 370,957; in Finsbury there are 37,427 inhabited houses, and the population 323,772; in Lambeth, 39,154 inhabited houses, and the population 251,345; in Westminster, 24,755 inhabited houses, and the population 241,611; and in Southwark, 23,751 inhabited houses, and the population 172,863. In the City of London there are 14,580 inhabited houses, and the population 127,869. South Wales Railway .- An account of business for the week ending June 27, 1852: Passengers, £1,383 16s. 10d.; parcels (estimated) £40; goods, including traffic on Forest Dean, £331 7s. 1d. Total exclusive of mails,

£1,755 3s. 11d. GARDENING CALENDAR.

HARDY FRUIT GARDEN.

Our previous directions should be looked over; the nailing and tying in of the current years' wood should be continued. Many fine trees are in a deplorable state, from the uncongenial state of the weather during last month; piach out the point of the present year's wood of the fig before nailing them in. Stop and nail in vines, and still continue to watch the progress of the green-fly. Where new strawberry plantations are intended, prepare the ground by deep trenching and well manuring with rotten dung; lay into three-inch pots a sufficient number of the desired kinds of plants for the purpose; this little trouble will be amply repaid by the quantity and quality of the first year's crop. the quantity and quality of the first year's crop.

FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

The recently planted beds will still require watching, to get the plants in them fairly on the start. The heavy rains of the last month have chilled the ground, and some of the more tender, or badly rooted things, look sickly. As the grounds and shrubberies badly rooted things, look sickly. As the grounds and shrubberies are much frequented by company at this season, pay the more attention in keeping the greatest neatness and order in every part, where there are hands to admit of it; flowering shrubs, as they go out of bloom, should have the dead flowers, &c., removed, and be slightly cut back. For the same reasons remove the seed pods from rhododendrons, tree pæonies, &c.; these little attentions (where they can be given without infringing on more important matters), will be followed by an increased growth of the plant, and with the greater certainty of their blooming every season. The propagati m of carnations, picotees, cloves, &c., should not be longer delayed. As cuttings of the young grass will succeed at this season, a slight hotbed should be made, on which place a few inches of very sandy compost. Select the weakest grass for cuttings season, a single notice should be made, on which place a few inches of very sandy compost. Select the weakest grass for cuttings and place an air-tight hand-glass over them. The stronger shoots left will answer for layering. The present is a favourable time for putting in cuttings of all the more showy herbaceous plants, selecting for the purpose the small shoots not furnished with bloom. A north border is a suitable place to strike them, and a hand glass will facilitate their recting gridtly. facilitate their rooting quickly. Pansies for autumn blooming may be treated in the same way. Hedges should be well cut in with the shears, unless when formed of large leaved plants, as laurel, turkey oak, &c., when the knife only should be employed, as the leaves look bad when clipped with the shears. As a deciduous plant for hedges, nothing is better than the Turkey or hybrid lucombe oak, and taxodium sempervirens will be found a most eligible plant for making evergreen hedges, as it grows quickly, bears the knife well, and has an agreeable appearance.

Tulips may now be taken up; allow the skin and roots, after carefully removing the soil, to remain; these can be better taken off when the bulb is dry. Store them away either in cabinets with the drawers properly numbered, or put them in thin paper, allowing them to dry gradually in an airy shady place. Continue to put in cuttings or piplus of pinks; these root freely on a gentle hotbed, under hand-glasses, or they will succeed in the open border if kept duly shaded. Any one who is desirous to improve the race of this beautiful and fragrant flower should attempt to do something in beautiful and fragrant flower should attempt to do something in beautiful and fragrant flower should attempt to do something in the way of cross breeding, after becoming acquainted with the organs of fructification; a little perseverance will ensure success. Push dahlias on, by watering freely when the weather is dry; also as is them by mulching the ground with decayed stable manure; take care that the plants do not chafe where attached to he blooming sticks. Take up seedling ranunculuses, these are often very small and scarcely distinguishable. We have found it the safest and most expeditious plan to put the soil to the depth of two inches, in which they have upong in a few sites give the remaining through in which they have grown, in a fine wire seive; by pumping through them and stirring the soil it passes through with the water, leaving the roots; these are afterwards spread on sheets of paper, and gradually dried in the shade.

Police Intelligence.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

At the Worship-street Police Court Richard Reid, a dissolute-looking man, described as a blindmaker at Shacklewell, was charged with a brutal assault upon his wife.—The prisoner's wife, a pale, careworn-looking wo man, whose face and eyes were shockingly contused and swollen, had gone out between twelve and one o'clock on the preceding night to hunt after her husband, whom she met disgracefully drunk, and returned home with him. She had scarcely got him in doors, however, when he became surly and savage for being interfered with, apparently, and after applying to his wife the most disgusting epithets, dealt her such a furious blow between the eyes as to send her staggering across the room, then swore, with a horrible imprecation, that he would kill her before the night was out, and tried to get at her again to renew the attack. In fear of the consequences if he did so, she rushed out of the room screaming "Murder" and "Police," and ran into the room screaming the thin the terms of the room. into the yard to fasten him into the house, but the prisoner instantly pursued her, and, notwithstanding her imploring him not to hit her again, grasped her round the neck and heat her so brutally with his fists about the head, face, and body, that, as she stated, she was sure she must have been murdered but for the fortunate interposition of one of the lodgers, who hastened to her assistance, and rescued her from further violence; as it was, the poor woman declared that she was severely bruised all over, and that even while giving her evidence she was suffering the most acute pain from illusage inflicted upon her .-Edward Joyce, the lodger referred to, deposed to the state in which he found the wife while the prisoner was beating her in the yard, and that, though he was thoroughly drunk. she was perfectly sober.-Butson, a constable of the N division, also stated, that upon hearing fearful screams in a woman's voice he hastened up to the house, and on reaching it found the complainant standing at the door, her hair hanging dishevelled about her neck, her eyes dreadfully beaten, blood streaming profusely down h r face, and one of her children crying in terror and nakedness at her legs. She charged her husband with inflicting the injuries, and the words were scarcely out of her mouth when the prisoner rushed at her again, declaring that he was determined to kill her, and there was no doubt that she would have been subjected to still further cruelty if the witness had not grasped him by the neck and lodged him in the station house.—The prisoner made the usual excuse in such cases, of aggravation and drunkenness; but Mr. Hammill considered it a most scandalous outrage, and having fined him in the highest penalty-£5, or in default to be committed for two months to the House of Correction, ordered him, moreover, to put in responsible sureties in the further sum of £20 for his peaceable conduct towards his wife for the six succeeding months, and, as he could not comply with either condition, he was carried away in th

ASSAULTING THE POLICE. At the Clerkenwell Police Court Thomas Burns and Michael Denny, stout-looking Irishmen, were charged with having been concerned in the following violent outrage on the police, &c .- On Sunday night last, at about eleven o'clock, the prisoner Burns and another man quarrelled and fought together, in Middlesex-place, S mers-town, a locality generally inhabited by Irish. A great crowd assembled and the neighbourhood was involved in uproar and confusion when the officers arrived on the spot and interfered, on which they were brutally maltreated by the prisoners and others in the mob. Burns rushed into a house and locked himself in a room from which he was taken. On the road to the station house the officers were hooted, pelted, and pulled down by men, women, and lads, who kicked and beat them, especially Cook, who probably would have been murdered, had he not been a very powerful man. The prisoners were at length secured in the station-house after a desperate resistance.-They denied the charge, saying they were not there at the time.—Mr. Corrie committed both prisoners for a month to the House of Correction with hard labour.

A BEAST. At the Marylebone Court Edward Bridell, solicitor, No. 33, Cloudesley-square, Islington, was charged with having indecently assaulted a girl name Caroline Bolton. - There was no evidence in support of the allegation gone into, the father of the girl (thirteen years old), not having prought his daughter forward to be sworn. The proceed ings, which did not occupy many minutes, were brought to a close by defendant expressing, through his counsel, his regret for any misconduct of which he might have been guilty, and giving £5 for the poor-box of the court. CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

Henry Mortimer, a rough-looking fellow, was charged with assaulting and wounding Margaret Stanton, the wife of an eating-house keeper, at 69, Orchard-street, Westminster.-The accused entered the shop on Sunday afternoon, and after taking some refreshment prepared himself for a nap at full length. Prosecutrix told him he could not be permitted to sleep there, upon which he abused her in the vilest terms, and having rushed round the counter, seized a carving-knife, and, advancing towards her, swore he would cut her throat, and finding him about to carry his threat into execution, she put her hands up to protect her throat, when he cut her hand so severely that one of her fingers was nearly amputated. A servant came to prosecutrix's assistance, and wrenched the knife from his hand. The accused then left the shop, but was captured in the course of the evening.—Prisoner said he had no recollection of what had occurred, but he had no doubt all he did was in his own protection .- My. Broderip said it was a very aggravated assault, and committed the accused

THE "GENTLEMEN" OF THE EXCHANGE. At the Mansion House, the undermentioned charges were brought by a detective officer against several young men employed in the Stock Exchange.—The first person accused was Mr. E. Soileaux .- The police officer stated, that on Saturday, the 5th of June, he was in pursuit of a person who had obtained money under false pretences, and he followed that person up Hercules-passage, and believed he had gone into the Stock Exchange. In consequence of this, he went to the door of the Exchange, and stated upen what business he had come, at the same time informing the porter that he was an officer. Upon this, a number of persons in the Stock Exchange came forward, and raised various cries, such as "Turn him out!" "Kick him out!" "Bonnet him!" "He's a spy!" and so on. They then hustled him, and pushed him about from side to side, but refused to let him go in for the purpose of discovering the man for whom he was in search. He then went round to the secretary of the Stock Exchange, and by him he was also refused any assistance, and he was told to get out of the office.—This evidence was confirmed by a publican who had been with the last witness .- The answer to the charge was, that what had happened was a more Stock Exchange lark among the young men, and had been construed by the officer into an assault. It was also submitted that the officer had entered the building unceremoniously, and had not declared upon what authority he did so, and had used very greas and insulting language. The number of the property of the proper gross and insulting language. The pushing which was complained of was not confined to any one individual, but was general.—Other charges were then brought against four other persons, who were alleged to have been engaged in the assault upon the officer.—Mr. Lewis, who appeared to prosecute, then said that, to show there was no vindictive feeling on the part of the prosecution, he was instructed to say that if the accused apologized for their conduct, the judgment of the magistrate should not be applied for.—Mr. Ballantine considered that the offer was one which, under the circumstances, ought not to be rejected; and Alderman Wire said he was glad that the learned counsel had exercised such a sound judgment on the occasion. He trusted that the investigation which had taken place would have the effect of for ever putting an end to a practice which was at variance with the character of the gentlemen who constituted the great body of the members. It might have been his duty, had not the compromise been effected, to have dealt very seriously with the matter, either with a heavy sentence or by sending it to a higher tribunal. He, at the same time, must express his strongest disapproval of the filthy language used by the officer, who, he was convinced, never would utter such words again, and whom he had long known as a most active

and deserving member of the city police-force.

DARING ROBBERY. At the Southwark Police Court, Michael Ryan and John Ryan, two powerful-looking young men, were brought before Mr. A' Beckett, charged with being concerned in mal-treating Mr. John Whelan, and robbing him of a purse con-taining two sovereigns and a half, under the following very daring circumstances.—Prosecutor deposed, that on Wednesday morning, a little before three o'clock, he was proceeding along the Blackfriars road from the city, with two women, who asked him to treat them with something to drink. He consented to do so, providing they could find a house open, and while they were walking along the pavement the prisoner and five or six other men came towards them, and, as he was attempting to avoid them, Michael Ryan rushed upon him head foremost, and nearly deprived him of his senses; at the same time he was surrounded by the other men, and one of them gave him a severe blow on the side of the head, when Michael Ryan put his hand into his waistcoat pocket and stole his purse containing two sovereigns and a half. He saw the latter taken int tody immediately afterwards, but the others made their escape. This evidence was corroborated by the two women above alluded to, and by the officers who took the prisoners into custody .- Both prisoners were fully committed for

MORE "BATTLES OF THE CHURCHES." Timothy Connor was charged with committing a violent and unprovoked assault upon Charles M'Gowan. The prisoner, it is material to state, had been a Protestant and is now a Roman Catholic; the prosecutor had been a Catholic and is now a Protestant.—Complainant said he was a scripture reader, under the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of St. Paul's, Bermondsey. On Wednesday afternoon last he was at home, and the house he lived in as well as the two adjoining were inhabited by persons who had like himself renounced Popery and become members of the Church of England. He was standing at the street door of the house he lived in, when he saw the defendant, whom he knew before, approach. He, therefore, went in, and was about to close the door when the defendant rushed into the passage, collared him, and pushed him up against the wall, and began to strike him with his clenched fists about the head and face, while a man, named Hearn, held him in such a position that he could not defend himself, and after beating him in the way described, the latter person exclaimed, "Connor, you have given him enough." The defendant and the man named then ran out of the house and escaped. Complainant added that he gave the defendant no provocation, and that he was convinced that he had attacked him on account of his differing with him on points of religion .-T. Hearn was called, and he stated that he accompanied defendant on the afternoon in question, and that their only

chject in going there was to inquire for Tracy. That they did not go there to be revenged on the complainant for turning from Catholic to Protestant, but to see Tracy. But the complainant, however, instead of giving them a civil answer, struck the defendant a blow on the breast, and tried to shut them out. That a scuille did then take place between the parties, and he (witness) interfered to put a stop to it, and that it was untrue that he attempted to hold the complainant while the defendant was beating him.—Mr. Combe said that as the evidence was so conflicting, instead of deciding the case himself, he would leave it open for the complaining parties to go before the grand jury, who were then sitting, and prefer a bill of indictment against the defendant -vr. Binns intimated that he should proceed at once to the Session-house for that purpose.

MARKETS.

CORN. MARK-LANE, July 2.—The weather continues boisterous for the seafavourable for the growing crops. There was no alteration in the value of either English or foreign wheat this morning. The trade valed dull at Monday's quotations. Flour slowly sold at former prices. Fine fresh horse corn commanded quite as much money as in the -arlier part of the week; tut ill conditioned corn was very difficult of disposal. Barley, beans, and peas, were unaltered in

MARK LANE, Monday .- The principal supplies of wheat, barley, and cats, since this day se'unight have been from abroad, the arrivals of all English grain being only moderate. The weather for the last few days having been very favourable for the growing crops, our market for wheat was extremely dull to-day, and fully is lower for both English and foreign. We had rather more demand for barley. With further arrivals of American, French, and Spanish flour, the trade was very slow, even at reduced prices. Beans and peas went off heavily. Good fresh oats sold fully as dear.

In linseed cakes very little doing.

WEDNESDAY.—We have very little doing on our market to-day;
the weather extremely fine for the growing crops.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 61d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs loaf.

CATTLE.

SMITHFIE: D -The arrivals of Beasts from our own grazing dis-SMITHEED—Ine arrivals of beams from our own grazing districts were large for the time of year, and of average quality. The primest breeds were in moderate request, at prices about equal to those obtained on Monday last, the top figure for the best Scots being 3s 10d per Slbs.; otherwise, the beef trade was heavy, and being 35 10d per Sibs.; otherwise, the beef trade was heavy, and the currencies gave way 2d. per Sibs., without a clearance being effected. Nowithstanding that the supply of sheep was seasonably extensive, the demand for that description of stock was seasonably extensive, and, in some instances, the quotations had an upward tendency—the primest old Downs being worth 4s per Sibs. The supply of lambs was g. od; nevertheless, the lamb trade ruled steady, and prices were well supported. Prime small Calves were quite as dear as last week, but other qualities of veal were dull. In pigs very as last week, but other quanties of year were dult. In pigs very little business was transacted. Prices, however, were supported. Head of Cattle at Smithfield. — Friday. — Beasts, 1,840; Sheep 9,400; Calves, 464; Pigs, 420. Monday. — Beasts, 3,868; Sheep 28,470; Calves, 501; Pigs, 560.

Beef 2s 6d to 3s 10d; Mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 0d; Veal, 2s 8d to 4s 0d; Perk, 2s 8d to 3s 8d. Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL.—Considering the prevailing warm weather, these markets continue to be well supplied with each kind of Meat, in which a moderate business is doing at our quota-

ion3:—
Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 2d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 10d, small pork, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; lambs, 3s 10d to 4s 10d. Per 8lbs, by the

PROVISIONS.

Dulness has been for the most part the prevailing feature in our market since our last report. Of butter there was scarcely anything doing in Irish until near y the close of last week, when a mo derate extent of business was transacted at a decline of 1s to 2s per cwt. on board and landed. The price of the best Dutch opened at 72s, declined to 68s, advanced to 70s, and met a slow sale. Of bacon there was no activity in demand, but prices were steady. Holders firm, looking with confidence to an improvement in demand and value in consequence of the change to fine weather. Hams as last noticed. Lard a shade dearer. POULTRY, &c.

Newgate 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 2s 6d; pigeons 5d to 8d each; fresh butter 8d to 1s 0d per Id.; English eggs 6s 9d to 7s 6d; French divto 5s 0d to 6s 6d; Irish ditto 4a 9d to 5s 3d per 120.

BILLINGSGATE.—Salmon 8d to 1s 1d per lb.; turbots 3s to 10s 23 per pair; cels 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 1s per dozen; dorys 1s to 5s each; skate, 4d to 6d; prawns 1s 6d to 2s 0d per lb.; shrimps 1s 6d to 2s per gallen; smelts, 9d to 1s per dozen;

ERUIT AND VEGETABLES.

COVENT GARDEN. Vegetables and fruit are plentiful. The supply of English pineapples is remarkably good, but the prices are getting lower. The same may be said of hothouse grapes. Strawberries are improving in their quality. A few dessert apples may still be obtained. Oranges are plentifully supplied, and very good. Nuts are nearly the same as last quoted. A large quantity of French cherries still continue to be supplied, some of them bringing only 3d per lbs Young carrots, neans, lettuces, and artichokes, continue to be supplied prom France. New potatoes are coming in very plentifully 240 tens were sold in the market last week. Peas are improving in ouality. Mushrooms are dearer. Cut flowers consist of heaths. quality. Mushrooms are dearer. Cut flowers consist of heaths, epacrises, cinerarias, mignonette, camellias, roses, azaleas, pri mulas, lily of the valley, and other forced bulbs,

HOPS.

Weald of Kents 126s to 145s Mid and East Kents 140s to 250s TALLOW.

Since our last report, the demand has ruled exceedingly heavy; and the quotations have given way 3d per cwt.

P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 38s 6d. For forward delivery during the last three months, next to nothing is doing. Town Tallow, 37s per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s 1d per 8lbs. COALS.

(Prices of Coals per ton at the close of the market.)
Stewart's, 16s; Hetton's 16s; Braddyll's, 15s 6d; Kelloe, 15s 6d;
Richmond's, 15s; South Durham, 14s 9d; Wylam's, 13s 9d; Eden, 15s; Hartley's, 14: 6d. Fresh arrivals, 313.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.

Sugar.—The market has been dull, and prices have been a shade in favour of the buyers. 420 hhds of West India only sold. Barbadoes sold in public sale, 33s 6d to 37s 6d. 8,000 bags of Mauritius were offered in public sale; above 3,000 were bought in; the remainder sold without spirit, chiefly from 20s to 28s. 6,500 bags of Bargary were public backets. remainder sold without spirit, chiefly from 20s to 28s. 6,500 bags of Bengal were also bought in; about two-thirds sold. Benares, 32s to 39s 6d; grainy, 39s to 42s. 6d. 900 bags Madras offered, and about 560 sold, 20s to 26s 6d. The refined market same as last week: grocery lumps, 47s 6d to 49s 6d.

Coffee.—There has not been a public sale, neither has there been any sale of importance reported by private contract, and prices remain nominally the same as last week.

Tea.—The market is steady; but there is a great want of activity in the market.

vity in the market.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS. From Tuesday's Gazette.

James Richard Baskett. Cardiff, Glamorganshire—James Bluck, Bucklesbury. City, wine merchant—Archibald Corken, Oswestry, Shropshire, watchmaker—Benjamin Fisher, Gloucester, currier—Samuel Knight, Fore-street, Cripplegate. City, cheesemonger—Edward Palmer, Ware, Hertfordshire, malster—John Robinson, Nassau place, Commercial road East and Cannon-steeet-road, wholesale clothier.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

James Grieve, Lieth, manufacturer of soda—James Fyffe King-Glasgow, stockbroker—Joseph Phelps, Edinburgh, floor-cloth ware, houseman—James Wilson, Glasgow, tobacconist.

Friday, July 9.—The weather during the week has continued extremely hot, but favourable for the growing crops of wheat, barley, and oats, which are still reported from all parts of the country as being very promising. The fresh supply of English grain since Monday has been small, but from abroad the imports have been considerable, particularly of wheat and oats. The trade both on Wednesday and to day, ruled very languid for wheat, and little progress could be made in sales of any kind, even at a reduction in price. Flour was scarcely at all inquired for. Barley met a fair sale at about Monday's prices. The sale for oats was very slow, and the value of th isarticle was barely maintained. Beans slow, and the value of th isarticle was barely maintained. Beans and peas unaltered in value.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS—HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.

(From the Registrar-General's Return.)

The official report says :- Last week the births of 789 boys and 724 girls, in all 1,513 children, were registered in London. The average number in seven corresponding weeks of 1845-51 was 1,313. The deaths registered in the metropolitan districts in the week that ended last Saturday amounted to 987, a number nearly the same as in the previous week. The returns of both weeks represent rather more than the actual mortality in the two periods, being augmented, as usually occurs at the end of a quarter, by coroner's cases that properly belong to antegedent dates.

THE RIOTS AT STOCKPURT. On Monday the investigation into the recent riots at this place was resumed by the magistrates. The evidence of W. Hewitt showed that about twenty minutes past eight o'clock on Tuesday night last, he saw a great multitude of boys, principally Irish, assembled, and also that he saw a young man break the windows of Mr. Graham's house, and the windows of the warehouse of Mr. White. A shower of stones was thrown at the witness by the Irish, who afterwards attacked Mr. Graham's servant man. A body of English then came down Lords street, one of whom seized an Irishman and took him into custody, and another Englishman seized another Irishman. Witness took a boy into custody. The mob then commenced breaking the Irishmen's windows, and a little boy was knocked down and otherwise injured. The court adich aed.

FATAL RAILWAY Accident.-An excursion train, which arrived in Edinburgh on Thursday last by the Caledonian line from Glasgow and other places on the route, and intended chiefly for the servants and officials of the company, was, on its return, attended with an accident which resulted in loss of life. While passing the Currie station, one of the passengers, a servant of the company, belonging to Greenock, who, it was suspected, had been outside, was observed lying dead upon the line after the train had passed. It is supposed that, expecting they would stop at this station; and preparing to land, he had fallen under the

FRIGHTFUL SUICIDE.—A very painful sensation was caused on Thursday morning among the occupants of the Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden. A gentleman be onging to a highly respectable American family who had been lodging in the Hotel, was found lying on his back on the floor; a pillow was under his head and the throat was severed almost from ear to ear.

THE ELECTIONS. (Continued from the Seventh Page.)

OLDHAM. The nomination took place Wednesday. The partisans of the several candidates mustered from all parts of the scattered borough in large numbers at an early hour. The

number of squibs and addresses on the walls showed the activity of the partisans in detracting from the merits of their respective opponents. To preserve order, 400 special constables were sworn in, and took up their position in front of the hustings. The muster of people was very great after the proceedings had commenced. Mr. Fox and his friends eutered the hustings first, and was loudly cheered. Mr. Cobbett and Mr. Duncuft, the other candidates, came together upon the hustings, and were each cheered by their friends.

Previous to the commencement of the proceedings, some excitement was created by the Cobbett party hoisting a stuffed fox with a placard printed "No go" attached

The several candidates having been duly nominated pro-

ceeded to address the assembly.

Mr. Fox was received with applause by his own supporters, and by loud groans from the Cobbett party, whose supporters occupied the entire area of the main thoroughfare blose by the left of the hustings. He made an eloquent speech, claim ng to belong to the consistent party of decided Parliamentary and Financial Re ormers, and anti-Derbyite Free Traders. He had not sought the constituency of Oldham, but that constituency had sought him, and now he was opposed not because he abandoned his principles—they could not say that—but because some of his supporters in the borough had done certain things for which he was not at all responsible. He asked if it was right that a man should be revised not for his corn for the latest that a man should be punished not for his own faults, but those of other people? He had stood true to his principles, and there was nothing which he had professed in 1847 which he had not adhered to. He had been a friend and champion of the Ten Hours Act. He detailed some of she means by which that measure was altered in various ways. He was still opposed to all grants for religious endowments of any description, wishing to put all religionists on the same footing; and advocated the principle that the duty of the state in regard to religion was that all religionists should keep the peace to each other. He had taken an active part, along with Mr. Slaney, in regard to the formation of industrial and productive partnerships, commonly called partnerships en commandite, and in promoting the bill to sanction them. Alluding to the government of Lord Derby he said it was strong in Aristocratic support, and in the support of small boroughs, but stronger still in the divisiou which existed amongst Liberals. He was a friend to the most unlimited extension of the Suffrage, which, under Joshph Hume's bill would give Oldham 13,650 vaters instead of 1,000 and odd. He termed the Administration of Lord Derby a Janus-faced government. After some eloquent observations, Mr. Fox retired amidst loud cheers from his supporters.

Mr. DUNCUFT was received with tremendous shouts from united Duncuft and Cobbeit party. He said he stood be-fore them with perfect confidence, because he knew them and they knew him. There was a cry from the crowd, "Why should not the working man have a vote?" He would not answer that. (Loud cries of "Ah, ah," and cheers.) He concluded by an emphatic denunciation of the Anti-Corn Law League, which was interfering everywhere, and domineering over the electors in the different towns. which was received with loud laughter by the Fox party. Mr. Condert then came forward, and spoke at great length, avowing himself a friend to the repeal of the Corn Laws, but contending that it should not have been carried until a very great reduction of taxation had taken place to make up the fall in the price of grain. He was a friend to the established church, and no friend to the voluntary system. In regard to education, he entirely agreed with Mr. Duncust, and was opposed to the views of Mr. Fox. The party who supported the "secular" scheme did not understand the meaning of the word, as their discussions showed. It was a wrong thing to attempt to give the poor education without also taking into account the moral elements of education as connected with the teaching of the Bible. He then referred to the factory and Anti Corn Law Questions, insisting that on the former Mr. was insincere, and that all his party were insincere in that matter, because the millowners and the large capitaltists had seized most occasion to oppress the poor and to overwork them. He said if the Factory Bill again came before the House of Commons, he would support the ori-

ginal ten hours proposition, and take away the half hour. A few questions were then put to the candidates, the principal ones being whether they would support Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, and Universal Suffrage. Mr. Fox and Mr. Cobbett answered in the affirmative. Mr. Duncuft said-I will make no promises whatever. (Loud groans on the part of the reformers.)

A show of hands was then taken, which was decidedly in favour of Messrs. Duncuft and Cobbett, whose supporters

The Mayor accordingly declared Mr. Duncuft and Mr. Cobbett had the election by show of hands, by a very large majority. Mr. J. CHEETHAM, on behalf of Mr. Fox, demanded a poll.

Mr. Fox's supporters were much hustled on leaving the hustings, and were groaned at by the united Cobbett and Duncuft party.

MANCHESTER.

The nominations took place on Wednesday morning, when four gentlemen were proposed. Mr. Bright and Mr. Gibson, the late members; and Mr. George Loch and Captain Denman, the "Protestant" candidates. The reception of the two former gentlemen, on their arrival at the hustings, in St. Ann's square, was most enthusiastic, while their opponents were greeted chiefly with hisses and

The Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, on presenting himself, was received with loud cheers, mingled with groans, whistling, &c., from the opposition side. He said,—Gentlemen, electors of Manchester,—We shall save time if you will give every gentleman a fair hearing. (Confusion.) I will not occupy you long; but I am here as a matter of duty. I think it would be a good plan that the candidate should present himself at a nomination with a bill hung before him, upon which should be written all the questions for which he will vote. (Cheers and laughter.) If I had a placard hung round my neck, and before me, you would see written upon it, Extension of the Suffrage-(cheers)-Vote by Ballot-(cheers)-equalisation of the representation, and a claim for the industrious and commercial classes of an equal share in the government of England with the territorial aristorcacy. (Cheers.) What is written upon the placard on the other side? There is something about another world, but very little about this. I want to know what those gentlemen will vote for? They say they will vote against the Ballot. They will support church rates. (A Voice—"And guzzling.") I am obliged to touch upon these subjects, because these gentlemen, under the name of Whigs, have come here in alliance with the Tories to turn us out of our seats. Are they Derbyites? (Cheers.) Now, I ask is Free Trade safe? I doubt it. If you-(Continued interruption from the supporters of Messrs. Loch and Denman prevented the conclusion of the sentence.) There seem to be a great many boys here, brought here to make a noise: I suppose that is paid for. They are not electors of Manchester; but a very few boys can make a disturbance that will prevent anybody from being heard. After some further observations, the candi-

date concluded amid much cheering. Mr. Bright was received with loud and enthusiastic cheers, as he assumed a position in the front part of the hustings. Owing to a severe cold and hoarseness, and the noises of the crowd, he was not well able to make himself heard. He said, we are in favour of reform, in favour of the progress which the people of Manchester have so long supported; and if returned, as I believe we shall be-(loud cheers)-you will find us in the coming Parliament just as manful, just as consistent, just as faithful, just as resolved to maintain your interests and your principles, as we have been in past times. (Cheers and cries.) I ask you, for the sake of all your past battles, and of all your past victories, that you will come forward to-morrow and give those men who support your principles, the same triumphant success you have always given them before. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Loch then proceeded to speak at great length, and was met with cheering and countercheering. (His speech was delivered to the reporters, as the friends of the opposite candidates prevented it from being heard a yard from the hustings.)

Captain Denman then came forward to address the assemblage. He was received with tremendous cheering. He delivered a very lengthy speech, criticising the Liberal can-

After a number of questions had been put to Mr. Loch, and answered, the Mayor took the show of hands, which was in favour of Messrs. Gibson and Bright, who had a majority of nearly two-thirds. The result having been de-

Mr. T. P. Bunting demanded a poll on behalf of Messrs Loch and Denman. After a vote of thanks to the Mayor, the proceedings terminated.

... 5,792 Bright ... 5,494 Loch 4,363 3,955 Denman TIVERTON.

The nomination took place on Wednesday. For some days an expectation prevailed that Lord Palmerston and Mr. Heathcoat would be opposed by Captain Stirling, but as that gentleman never made his appearance the old members, it will be seen, were returned with out opposition. Mr. W. H. GAMLIN nominated Mr. Heathcoat, and stated that that gentleman, who was just recovering from a serious illness, had been prohibited by his medical advisess from entering into the excitement consequent upon a contest of this nature.

The nomination was seconded by Mr. PARKHOUSE. Mr. W. Hole nominated Lord Palmerston, and was seconded by Mr. Jervis.

No other candidate having been proposed, the Mayor declared Mr. Heathcoat and Lord Palmerston to be duly Mr. Heathcoat Augry, the grandson of Mr. Heathcoat, returned thanks for his return.

Lord PALMERSTON delivered a lengthy speech chiefly laudatory of Free Trade and explanatory of his conduct in relation to the Militia question. In answer to some queries put by Mr. Rowcroft, Lord Palmerston said-He was not a Chartist, and twas not ready to become a Chartist. He was quite satisfied with the constitution of the country

under which he was born, under which he had lived, and under which he hoped to die. He was for a monarchy—for a limited and constitutional monarchy. He was not for a Republic. He had seen what Republics were in other countries. He had seen that they could not maintain their ground, and invariably led the way to a military despotism. (Cheers.) Now, he did not wish to have a military despo-tism, and he would not go the road which he knew must, sooner or later, lead to it. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, he was for Septennial Parliaments. Believing the right of voting to be a trust reposed in the electors for the public good, he was not for the Ballot.

A vote of thanks to the Mayor closed the proceedings.

MACCLESFIELD. On Wednesday the late members, John Brocklehurst and J. Williams were, with the addition of a Derbyite, nominated. All the candidates delivered lengthy speeches. The Mayor called for a show of hands, which was in favour of Mr. Brocklehurst and Mr. Williams by a great majority. Mr. Wardle, however, demanded a poll for Mr.

Egerton.

BOLTON.
The nomination took place on Wednesday, at a hustings erected at the market place, commencing shortly after ten clock, and continuing about two and a half hours. There were from 15,000 to 20,000 persons present on the occasion. The proceedings formed an almost uninterrupted scene of tumult, from the supporters of the different candidates giving expression to strong feelings of applause and opposition; jostling and pushing each other about the Market-place, and, in several instances, actual violence, though we did not hear of any material personal injury being sustained. The candidates were Stephen Blair (Conservative) and three Free Traders; Mr. Peter Ainsworth, Mr. Thomas Barnes, and Mr. Joseph Crook.

All the candidates having addressed the meeting, a show of hands was taken. There was a great majority in favour of Messrs Barnes and Crook.

BIRMINGHAM.

The election at this borough took place on Wednesday, and, as anticipated, it passed off without any opposition being offered to the return of the old members, Messre. Muntz and Scholefield, who were declared to be duly elected.

BRIGHTON.

There were four candidates for the representation of this borough, namely, the two old members, Sir George Brooke Pechell (Liberal), and Lord Alfred Hervey (Conservative Free-trader), and two new candidates, Mr. Trelawny (formerly Liberal member for Tavistock), and Mr. Ffooks, a Liberal and an opponent of the Maynooth grant. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Trelawny and

Sir G. B. Pechell, whereupon a poll was demanded. WINCHESTER.

The nomination took place on Wednesday. The candidates were Sir J. B. East (Tory), and Mr. B. Carter (Whig), with the addition of Mr. Bulpett (Liberal.) The show of hands were declared to be in favour of Messrs. Bulpett and Carter. A poll was demanded.

CANTERBURY.

The nomination took place in the Market-place on Wednesday. There was considerable excitement. Mr. Smythe issued a handbill early in the morning, intimating his intention of retiring from the contest. The candidates were Col. Romilly, Sir W. Somerville, the Hon. Butler Johnston, and Mr. G. C. Gipps.

The show of hands was in favour of the latter. A poll

READING.

was demanded.

At the nomination on Tuesday, the following candidates were nominated: Mr. F. Pigott, Mr. Keating, Q.C., and Great confusion and fighting took place throughout the

day, so that the proceedings were prolonged from eleven to four o'clock. A show of hands was then taken, which was pronounced in favour of Messrs. Pigot and Keating, and a poll was demanded on behalf of Captain Dickson.

The excitement which began on Tuesday with the nomination of the candidates, reached a climax the next day, when the polling took place, which resulted in the election

of Pigott and Reating. Several persons were injured during the affrays, and but for the timely interference of the local police, serious, if not fatal, consequences must have ensued.

WINDSOR.

The nomination took place on Tuesday. The candidates were Mr. P. Grenfell, Lord C. Wellesley, Mr. Ricardo and Captain Bulkley. A show of hands was taken, and the choice declared to have fallen upon Mr. Grenfell and Lord Wellesley.

WAKEFIELD.

The Mayor, Mr. B. Walker, fixed the nomination for Wednesday morning at the Corn Exchange. There was an immense assemblage, and in consequence of serious anticipations of outrage a detachment of the 6th Dragoons were sent for and kept under arms during the proceedings. The candidates were the late member, Mr. Sanders (Conservative Free Trader), and Mr. Letham (Liberal). The show of hands was greatly in favour of Letham. A poll was demanded.

CARLISLE.

The nomination of candidates took place on Wednesday. After The nomination of candidates took place on Wednesday. After some demur about the order of proceedings, Sir James Graham was proposed by Mr. Hough and Mr. Pirring, supporters of Mr. Hodgeon, Mr. Hodgson was proposed by Mr. Head and Mr. Nanson. Sir James was again proposed by his own friends, Mr. Dixon and Mr. Irvine: Mr. Ferguson was proposed by Mr. Mounsey and Mr. Cardwell. In the course of his speech Sir James Graham declared him self to be in favour of an extension of the suffrage based upon the cld Ruelish principles of rating and residence. The show of hands self to be in favour of an excession of the sunrage based upon the old English principles of rating and residence. The show of hands was declared by the Mayor to be in favour of Sir James Graham and Mr. Ferguson, on which a poll was demanded.

On Thursday the polling took place with the following result:—

NORWICH.

On Wednesday the nomination of the candidates for the representation of this city took place at the Guildhall. The usual formalities were gone through amid all kinds of exclamations from the crowd. The four candidates, viz., the Marquis of Douro, S. M. Peto, Esq., Colonel Dickson, and E. Warner, Esq., having been duly proposed and seconded, severally addressed the electors in explanation of their views. The sheriff then put the questions, those who are for Lord Douro and Colonel Dickson—those who are in favour of Mr. Peto and Mr. Warner; to the first not more than thirty or forty answered the appeal; for Mr. Peto and Mr. Warner hundreds arose with one loud and long acclamation. A poll was demanded arose with one loud and long acclamation. A poll was demanded on behalf of the other candidates.

HULL.

The nomination of candidates for the representation of Hull took place on Wednesday. Hustings were erected, as usual, before the place on Yednesday. Austings were erected, as usual, before the Town Hall, and upwards of twelve thousand persons were present. The Sheriff, J. C. M. Harrison, Esq., entertained the candidates, with a very large number of their friends, at breakfast at the pub-

The candidates were Sir James Clay, late member for the borough, Mr. Bramley Moore, Viscount Goderich, and the Hon. C. L. Butler.

C. L. Butler.

Mr. CLAY, who was greeted with loud cheers and countercheers, said the two old factions of Whigs and Tories, who had so long governed, or rather misgoverned, this country, were nearly worn out; and had no strength for the commission of further mischief. Another party was rising up to perform those duties which the old factions were no longer capable of performing. The time had arrived when the people should return to parliament men pledged to support the people's rights, to replace in the House of Commous those two old worn-out factions, and to form a people's party. (Cheers.)

ple's party. (Cheera.)

Mr. J. B. Bramley Moore next addressed the electors, amidst Mr. J. B. BRAMLEY Moore next addressed the electors, amidst great confusion. He found fault with Mr. Clay for not having brought forward a motion against the repeal of the navigation laws, and also for having taken part in what he called the suicidal Free Trade measures. He attacked Lord Goderich, as being unfit, from his youth and inexperience, to represent so great and important a town as Hull, and advised him to go home to the nursery again and get on the rocking-horse. (This advice was greeted by those who heard it with most unequivocal disapprobation.)

Lord Viscound Goderich was received with the most enthusiastic appliance. He reblied to the attack when him by Manual Company.

Lord Viscound Goderich was received with the most enthusiastic applause. He replied to the attack upon him by Mr. Bramley Moore, describing it as altogether uncalled for and ungentlemanly. He entered into an exposition of his political principles, and concluded a speech of considerable length amid vociferous cheering. The Hon C. L. Butler then addressed the meeting. His speech, which was inaudible to any one but the reporters, was a tirade of abuse to his opponents. He ascribed all gorts of ill conduct to them, and spoke very extravagantly. He claimed the votes of the electors on the ground that he was a Conservative, and of such one of the real friends of the people.

The Sheriff then called for a show of hands, when those held up for Mr. Clay and Lord Goderich were vastly more than those for their opponents, probably fifty to one. The sheriff declared the show to be in favour of Mr. Clay and Lord Goderich, whereupon the proposers of the other two candidates demanded a poll.

The polling took place on Thursday, and resulted in the triumphant return of the Liberals. At the close of the

triumphant return of the Liberals. At the close of the poil the number stood thus:—

Clay Goderich ... 2,258 1,831 Moore *** *** ***

CHIPPENHAM. The election of two members for the borough took place at the Old-hall on Tuesday. The Mayor (Mr. William Colborne) presided. Mr. Joseph Neeld and Captain Boldero were nominated, no other candidate being proposed. The Mayor declared that Mr. Joseph Neeld and Captain Boldero were duly elected.

GLOUCESTER (CITY.) On Wednesday the nomination of candidates took place at the

Shire Hall, and, on the whole, went off quietly.

The candidates were Captain Fitzhardinge, Berkeley, Mr. Hope, and Mr. Price. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Price and Admiral Berkeley. A poll was demanded. DUDLEY.

The nomination of candidates to represent this borough took place on Wednesday morning. It was understood that Mr. Benbow. the nominee of Lord Ward, would be unopposed, but yesterday morning Alderman Baldwin, of Birmingham, a "true, honest, and the world be also be a superstant of the control of the contr thorough-paced Radical," made his appearance. This most un-expected event set the whole borough alive. The vote by show of hands was decidedly against Mr. Bentow, and in favour of Alder-man Baldwin. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Bentow.

LEICESTER.

The nomination took place on Wednesday. The candidates were Sir J. Walmsley, Mr. Gardner, Mr. J. B. Wilde, and Mr. G. Sir J. Walmelby, amid repeated cheering, addressed the electors, and declared that the principles he advocated were those of civil and religious equality. The removal of all State grants for religious ecclesiastical purposes of every kind, the maintenance and advanced to the company of the vancement of commercial freedom, and political enfranchisement—which he defined to be that the political franchise should be conferred upon every man who in any way contributed to the taxation

of the country—in short, that he would strive to confer on others the same rights and privileges he enjoyed himself, taking care to protect him in the exercise of those rights by the ballot.

The show of hands was largely in favour of Sir J. Walinsley and Mr. Gardner. A poll was demanded.

DERBY.

The nomination took place in the Guildhall on Wednesday. The candidates were Mr. Bess and Hayworth (Liberals), and Mr. Horsfall (Ministerialist.) Mr. Horsfall advocated the Repeal of the Tea Dutles, Reform in the Customs, &c.

The show of hands was in favour of Messrs. Bess and Heyworth, A poll was demanded,

BEDFORD,

The nomination took place on Wednesday. The candidates were the late members, Mr. H. Stuart, Mr. S. Whitbread, jun., and Mr. Chisholm Anstey.

The show of hands was decided to be in favour of Mr. Henry Stuart and Mr. Chisholm Anstey. The friends of Mr. Whitbread then demanded a poll.

EAST RETFORD. Viscount Galway and the Hon. W. G. Duncombe were on Wednesday elected without opposition.

ARUNDEL.

The election to return a member to the ensuing parliament for Arundel took place on Wednesday, Lord Edward Howard (son of the Duke of Norfolk) walking over the course.

On Wednesday the show of hands was in favour of Mr. Pachley and Lord Stanley (son of the Premier.) A poll was demanded for Lord Jocelynn. LEICESTFR. The polling took place on Thursday, and has resulted in

the return of Walmsley and Gardner. The numbers at the close of the poll, at four o'clock,

 Sir James Walmsley
 ...
 1,650

 Gardner
 ...
 ...
 1,650

 Wilde
 ...
 ...
 1,090

 Palmer
 ...
 ...
 1,090

 Majority
 ...
 ...
 560

BRISTOL. The nomination of candidates to represent this city took place on Thursday. The candidates were—Messrs. H. F. Berkeley, H. G. Langton (Liberals), and Mr. F. A. M'Geachy, Conservative Free Trader. A show of hands having been called for, the Sheriff declared it to be in fa-

vour of Messrs. Berkeley and Langton. A poll was demanded on the part of Mr. M'Geachy, and it was fixed to take place on this day (Friday.) GLASGOW.

The nomination of two members for the city of Glasgow took place in the front of the Court-house on Wednesday, the 7th. Bailie M'Dowall proposed Mr. Macgregor, which was seconded by Mr. Callender, leather merchant. Mr. A. Orr proposed Mr. Alexander Hastie, which was seconded by Mr. C. Grey, distiller. Mr. Murray proposed Lorc Melgund, which was seconded by Baillie Sourlay. Sir J. Campbe proposed Mr. Peter Blackburn, which was seconded by Mr. L. Wilson. The three first-named candidates are Liberals, and the fourth, Mr. Blackburn, a Free Trade Conservative. Mr. Alison, the fifth candidate, was not nominated, having retired. Messrs Macgregor, Hastie, Blackburn, and Lord Melgund having addressed the meeting, Sir A. Alison, the sheriff, took the show oi hands, and declared the result to be in favour of Mr. Macgregor and Mr. Hastie. A poll was demanded on behalf of the other two candidates, and was fixed to take place on Friday.

TOWER HAMLETS. At the official declaration of the poll on Thursday, the various candidates delivered addresses to their supporters. Not only was this the closest contested election known in Bath, but more votes were polled than on any previous Mr. NEWTON met with a cordial greeting from the bulk of those present. He said as he had vituperated no one during the election, so he did not mean to flatter any one after it. He did not hesitate to say that the principles of the gentlemen who had been elected were not those of the Tower Hamlets. (Great cheering.) That borough was neither majestic nor glorious in the garb of its present representa-tion. (Hear, hear.) The defeat which had just occurred must have the effect of cementing a unic middle and the working classes, and then the borough would not remain in the position which it then occupied. Though bent, they were not broken. They could rise again, and they would do so at the next election. He did not believe that the election had been conducted in the fairest manner possible. ("No, no," and "True.") Publicans who had gone to Gosport were personated; and, though he did not charge either of the members with the responsibility of such acts, the lesson was important. He would never rest

the feelings of the Tower Hamlets. (Cheers.) ROCHDALE. The nomination for the borough of Rochdale took place on

Mr. George Ashworth proposed, and Mr. John Petrie seconded, the nomination of Mr. Edward Miall, of Sydenham-park, editor of the "Nonconformist." Mr. A. II. ROYDS proposed, and Mr. JAMES SCHOFIELD seconded, that of Sir Alexander Ramsey, Bart. The show of hands were three to one in favour of Miall. A poll was demanded.

LUDLOW. On Thursday, at a quarter-past two o'clock, the contest was virtually over, though the poll had not finally closed.

The numbers were :--Clive Powlett 195
Salway 122
From the limited nature of the constituency, is is impossible for Col. Sawley to retrieve the ground he lost.

STOCKPORT. The nomination took place on Thursday in the Marketplace, Stockport. There were three candidates proposed: Mr. Heald and Mr. Kershaw, the late members, and Mr T. B. Smith, late M.P. for the Stirling burghs.

The Mayor then took a show of hands, which declared in favour of Messrs. Kershaw and Smith by an overwhelming majority. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Heald; and, after thanks had been voted to the mayor, the proceedings terminated.

BURY.

The nomination took place on Thursday: The candidates were Lord Duncan and Mr. Frederick Peel. On a show of hands being called for there was an immense majority for Lord Duncan, and the Returning Officer having so stated, Mr. Rushton demanded a poll for Mr.

CHELTENHAM. The Hon. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley, and Sir Willoughby Jones were nominated; a Mr. Robert G. Gammage (Chartist) was also proposed.

The show of hands was declared in favour of Sir Willoughly Jones, upon which a poll was demanded. SOUTHAMPTON.

On Wednesday the candidates to represent the borough of

Southampton in Parliament were nominated in the Town-The proceedings commenced at ten o'clock, and were occasionally of a disorderly character, being diversified by a few rows among the crowd in the body of the hall, which, however, occasioned no further harm than a considerable waste of time, and tended so as to retard the business of the day, that it was not concluded before four o'clock. The candidates proposed were Sir A. Cockburn and Mr. Willcox on the Liberal interest, and Mr. Baillie Cochrane and Mr. A. Vansittart as general supporters of Lord Derby's Admi-

Sir A. Cockburn delivered a lengthy and eloquent address, and was followed by Mr. Wilcox. Mr. B. Cochrane then had his say amid continued interruption and confusion.

Mr. VANSITTART next addressed the assembly, amid mingled applause and disapprobation. He professed himself in favour of every practicable extension of the suffrage. The show of hands was in favour of Sir A Cockburn and Mr. Wilcox. A poll was demanded. The final state of the poll was as follows:-

Wilcox 1,062 Cookburn 1,017 Cochrane Vansittart GREENWICH.

The official declaration of the poll took place on Thursday at twelve o'clock, upon the hustings erected in Church-street. Mr. Rolt's adherents mustered very strong in front of the temmorare erection some time before the hour fixed pon for commencing the proceedings, and a conspicuous figure was cut by about fifty of his workmen, who displayed the hon. gentldman's colours in the form of a red cap, very much resembling the bonnet rouge, and which gove to its weavers a very ferocious, anti-Conservative, and Red Republican apyearance. During the speeches which followed the official announcement of the numbers a skirmish took place between this group of partisans and some of Mr. Montague Chamber's bannerbearers, which somebody upon the custings said was a revival of a feud between the Montagues and the Cap-upets, but it turned out to be one of no very serious nature, and was soon put down, three or four bands were stationed among the crowd, and while the poll books were being cast up-a work of some time-they never left off seeing imaginary "conquering heroes" coming, and offering their humble tribute of praise to the ex-members, members elect, and prominent committee-men, in the chorus, "For he's a hearty good fellow."

Silence having been called for by the town crier, The Returning Officer (Mr. Chapman) announced the state of the poll to be as follows:-

Rolt ... 2,415 Chambers 2,360 Stewart ... 2,026 Salomons

arrival of Mr. Wilkinson, as he was engaged in a long tour

of the borough in a kind of triumphal procession, comprising

a number of carriages and four, and a numerous other

LAMBETH. OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE POLL. On Thursday, at twelve o'clock, the hour appointed for the declaration of the numbers polled for the different candidates, the returning officer appeared on the hustings. Mr. Williams arrived first, and was immediately followed by Mr. D'Eyncourt. Some little delay took place before the

JULY 10, 1852. vehicles, which were filled by his supporters, carrying banners and decorated with scarves and banners. Several ladies were in the carriages.

On reaching the hustings, the honourable gentleman was loudly cheered. Mr. Onslow, the returning officer, then

Wilkinson ... 4,732 Wilkinson
Williams

D'Eyncourt

Milkinson over Mr. D'Eyncourt

Wilkinson over Mr. D'Eyncourt

The nomination for the borough of Bradford took place at the Town-hall on Tuesday last. Eleven BRADFORD. o'clock having been the hour appointed by the mayor, by that time the large enclosure in front of the half ball

and the street beyond was crowded by a dense body of people, who conducted themselves with the utmost the whole proceedings throughout decorum throughout the whole proceedings, there even being but little of that badinage and still less of the boisterous uproar common to such occasions. Mr. W. E. FOSTER proposed Colonel Thompson. Mr. W. E. Poster proposed Coloner Thompson, dwelling chiefly on the consistency of the gallant colonel's support of the principles of Free Trade and

Mr. E. Kenion seconded the nomination. Mr. S. LISTER nominated Mr. Milligan. Seconded by Mr. T. SALT. Mr. Wickham was then proposed by Mr. J. RAND,

and seconded by Mr. C. RAMSDEN. Mr. Julian Harney, the Chartist, was also proposed, Mr. Junan mariney, and opportunity of making a

peech.
The different candidates then addressed the electors, each The different candidates then addressed the electors, each of of them declaring themselves unequivocally in favour of Free Trade. Colonal Thompson and Mr. Milligan expressed themselves in favour of a great extension of the pressed themselves in layour of a great extension of the suffrage, the former declaring himself prepared to go the length of "manhood" qualification; while the latter limited himself to the municipal franchise. Julian Harney limited himself to the municipal transfer. Julian Harney then made a long speech, arguing that Free Trade was a wore given to the many were given to the many then made a long speech, arguing that Free Trade was a fallacy except the means were given to the people to purchase the cheap loaf, which he maintained they were unable to do, as assertion which was at once and spontage was of neonlaw and spontage. eusly contradicted by the great mass of people present who must have numbered 8,000 at the least. who must have numbered \$,000 at the least.

On a show of hands being called for, it seemed as if the hands of everyone present were held up for Colonel of Mr. Milligan: About a third supported M. Wickham, and nearly the same number in favour of Harney. The Mayor then declared that the election had fallen upon Colonel Thompson and Mr. Milligan, when a poll was decreased on the part of Mr. Wickham,—Daily Paper.

manded on the part of Mr. Wickham,—Daily Paper, CLOSE OF THE POLL-WEDNESDAY, JULY 7th. Milligan 1,552

Wickham 1,173

Thompson 1,153 BATH. CLOSE OF THE POLL. Liberal. Conservative Scobell (Liberal)

... 1,331

... 1,327 ... 1,287

SIR JAMES GRAHAM PUT TO THE QUESTION

Phinn (Liberal) ... 1,289 Whateley (Conservative) ... 1,242

Phinn (Liberal)

In another column we have reported the issue of the Carlisle election, by which it will be seen that Sir James Graham has been elected one of the rep city. In the course of his speech he observed :- "Ih been said—Lord Derby himself has said—that danger is be apprehended from the increase of democracy in the country. His lordship had declared that, dreading the in roads of democracy, he is prepared to make a stand againg its further incursions and to raise barriers to stay its production. gress. My experience leads me to this conclusionthe utmost wisdom of policy is to know not only what concessions to make, but when to make them. (Applause Timely concessions are amicable arrangements with satisfied till he saw put on the register a sufficient number friends, while tardy and reluctant concessions are a dangerous triumph extorted by fear from an unwilling adversary of voters to return two members who would fairly represent (Cheers.) Speaking only in a Conservative sense, time concession is the greatest proof of Conservative wisdoms any statesman. (Applause.) I believe that further popular concessions may be made without danger." Research newed cheering:)

Dr. Lonsdale thought that, as Sir J. Graham was sure

hold the highest place in the next administration, its desirable to ascertain his opinion on certain points to wh he had not alluded in his address to the meeting. Fort purpose he had drawn up certain questions to which her quired answers from the right hon, baronet. Sir J. GRAHAM said that Dr. Lonsdale had put into hand four questions, to which he would reply seriatim. In first question was—"Would you in any future case, is that of Hungary, where the liberties of one State news terfered with by another and despotic State (Russia), your best to put an end to that interference and to resist as a violation of right?" It was impossible for any loof freedom not to partici, ate in the aspirations after his dom in all foreign countries, and he knew no limit to pa tically aiding foreign countries in their endeavours to large themselves from the yoke of tyranny, except paramount obligation of not involving this country in on account of interference in affairs not our own. second question was-" Would you, in the case of a page now despotically governed, throwing off the yoke by own energies, and setting up a new government a revolution of their own making, urge the diate and full recognition of that government by ours?" To this question he could give a property of the state of the stat tical answer. The great motto of Lord Grey's got ment, in addition to reform and retrenchment, was a interference in the affairs of foreign countries. Active accordance with this motto, Lord Grey's Government, following the example of their predecessors, as nized the Government of Louis Philippe, whom a resold had raised to the throne of France. Again, another res tion separated Belgium from Holland, and raised into an independent kingdom and in that case also leave the case also leave th Grey's Government recognised the newly created and rity. Thirdly, when Louis Philippe was expelled if in that country, the British Government acknowled the new order of things—a course of which he end approved. The third question was-" Would you en any measures -an extradition bill, recourse to letter mg, or the like—which could have for its object the retion of the rights of refugees to find an asylum in land of the rights of refugees to find an asylum of the result o land, safe from all espionage on the part of our Get ment?" He would make England a secure asylum to foreigners seeking an asylum from the oppression of governments in any part of the world; but, in return would require that these foreigners should not abust hospitality by conduct which would endanger the of Europe. As to extradition he approved of the ament into which we had entered with France and America ament and surrender of three classes of ciminals—namely. The fourth of the classes of comments and the classes of comments and the control of the classes of ciminals—namely. mutual surrender of three classes of climinals—nanely, derers, forgerers, and fraudulent bankrupts. The fourth gas was, "Would you maintain the duty of this country to take for the efficient protection of her subjects abroad?" His country in the affirmative. Let our fellow subjects be obey the laws of the country in which their residence is first should they, unoffer ting, be assailed by tyranny, he would at the risk of war, from which his feelings were abhorrent, it them by the high hand of the power of this country. them by the high hand of the power of this country.

Dr. Lonsdale wished to have the right hon, gentleman's on the extension of the franchise. He would tell them he's satisfied with the new Reform Bill introduced by the law something the satisfied with the new Reform Bill introduced by the law satisfied with th government. It sinned in one particular—it did not recommended to the principles of the same principles of the sam principles of the act of 1832, which was the distranchise small rotten boroughs, and the extension of the franchise containing large numbers of intelligent citizens. If we are the Reform Act I think we must begin where we left off. The look to see whether there are any decayed boroughs to be a look to see whether the franchise cannot be heneficially enterprise communities not at present enjoying it; and with reflares communities not at present enjoying it; and with reflares communities not at present enjoying it; and with reflares cities and boroughs, he had no hostiation in saying it plants that the old English basis of residence and rating with the legitimate foundation of any future extension of the substitute. principles of the act of 1832, which was the distrant

Nominations of Candidates took piace on in at Clitheroe, Honiton, Cardiff, Angleses, Harwich, Warwick, Beudley, Kidderminster, Eversham, Pe Lymington, Bridgewater, Cirencester, Aylesbury, stone, Berwick, Portsmouth, Guildford, and Thanket On Wednesday, at Reigate, Thirsk, Frome, Tenker Great Grimsbury, Dorchester, Ludlow, Wallingford, field, Petersfield, Newport (Isle of Wight), Exeter, John Pontefract, Blockly Pontefract, Blackburn, Liskard, Malmesbury, Haverford West, Chatham, Christchurch, Walling Ta Wycombe, Marlborough, Grantham, Wenlocke, Monmouth boroughs, Ripon, Ipswich, Huddersheld, bridge, Stafford, Honford (City), Yarmouth, and Calland.

(Cheers.)
Dr. Lonsdale's question was then put to the other candidate.

obtained from them answers substantially the same as thest

On Thursday. - Colchester, Droitwitch, Rock Boston, Carnarvonshire, Boroughs, Great Marlos, But staple, Lancaster, Pembrokeshire horought, Demonth, Edmunds, Rye, Knaresborough, Leith, Plymouth, for (city), Penryn, Helstone, Bath, Rochdale, Newark, Wells.

Nominations took place on Thursday at Whith nouth Towns Wells. mouth, Truro, Gateshead, Lancaster, &c. Cirilistat Salishorough at Salisborough, Maldon, Dartmouth, Paisley, Sindicated A tremendous thunderstorm visited Newcastle and its points. and its neighbourhood on Monday last, and caust to able destruction to property, as well as a sacrifice of life. The storm raged for several hours. Gateshead, two at Walker, and two at Alawick, fel

on the occasion. Printed by JOHN BEZER at the Printing office.
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