

Stamp office
J. C. P. Berger
[TOWN 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.—Milton.

Apres moi le deluge! 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 fœtulence of foulest leathensomeness, and is gathered to his fathers. The royal locksmith and locksmith—unhappy victim of Hereditary Monarchy—reigns over France. The waters rise! The insolent barlet, 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 reeking 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 ebbed as rapidly as they had flowed, and the system still stands. METTERNICH, too, still lives, and may 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 delts,
Around them it rages, it foams, and it swells,
And their swords and their sceptres I fling see,
Like wrecks on the waves of Eternity.

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 *alibi* à la mode. '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 Picaresque 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.—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-cavassers, 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 FINCH, regards them as being 'a most riff-raff set of men,' and in truth there are others than 'his Lordship,' 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! Recalled that, Conservator 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 MACBETH'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' DERRY. How long after? Immediately? So rare indeed is there for the speedy advent of that Deluge!

'O but it's long 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 mendacity, 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:

'Come, impalpable, 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 no longer 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 WILLIAM 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. DUNCOMB 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 3,798 recorded for EVANS, the flogging sham. Even BULL-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 the electors.

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 DUNCOMB and GODERICH effect in such an Assembly?—an Angean Stable that might poison HENCOLES—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 precious 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 chess—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 police of Paris are becoming 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, 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 artifice not in their confidence, and under the Argus eyes of the police, they hastened to give the plot the necessary dramatic secrecy, by representing the 'conspirators' preparing several deadly weapons themselves; and in order that no other party should have any hand in their manufacture, or the procurement 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 imaginary, 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 acquiring, 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 begun! 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 second 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, seeming to save himself by revealing the names of the actual perpetrators 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 abominable 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 serenity 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 had 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 composed it.

GERMANY.

HESSIE CASSEL.—The members of the parliament permitted 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-commissioner the Elector was accompanied by several 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 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.

The news from the frontier is to the 25th of May, and is of a very indecisive character. General Cathcart has established his headquarters at Fort Beaufort, and is forming camps all along the frontier.

No casualties of moment have occurred during the preceding month, but there are several indications of the unsubdued position of the Kaffirs.

Early in May, at the Fish River Mouth, the two Glattons, sons of a farmer, and their servant Elliott, were murdered. On the 16th, near Fort Cox, an unarmed private of the 2nd and 42nd regiments was killed, while cutting wood, and on the 20th the Rifes had a brush in the Waterkloof, when three of that corps were wounded and one Fingoes killed.

Andries Botha, a field-cornet (Hottentot), after a trial of eight days at Cape Town, had been convicted of high treason, and was sentenced to be hung.

General Cathcart is seeking to raise a levy by offering the farmers 5s. a day as privates, and 7s. 6d. a day as officers, which is considered very liberal.

UNITED STATES.

OUR AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Scott and Wm. Graham nominated Whig Candidates for President. The President's Election—The Whig Candidates—Independence of San Juan—Territory—Garrison in Canada—Attack upon Guayaquil.

(From our own Correspondent.)

New York, June 22.

I have but little news to communicate this week. The nominations for the Presidency alone occupy public attention at the present time.

The Whig National Convention for the nomination of a candidate for President of the United States convened at Baltimore on Wednesday last, and after fifty-two ineffectual ballots during the week, on Monday morning nominated Gen. Winfield Scott by a vote of 169. The whole number of votes was 292, of which 112 were given for President Fillmore, and twenty-one for Daniel Webster.

The 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 'two-thirds rule,' by which none of the candidates could be nominated 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 a better known candidate); but I have not heard of any section of the Whigs who are in 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 abolitionist opinions. However, he has now formally repudiated them.

You will see that the greatest evil of the day, in America, 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 ballots. On the 2nd and 3rd inst. Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, was nominated.

A shocking suicide was perpetrated at Dunkirk a few days ago. Mr. Smith had some charge brought against him which has since been proven to be false. He was much affected by the stain upon his reputation, and determined to commit suicide. Having arisen 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, where the report of a pistol was soon heard; his wife and children were taken to the stairs, and he was found hanging from the neck of a chair, and throwing a rapid glance upon each of the distressed group, he was 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 succession.

Accounts from San Juan del Norte state that on the 2nd inst. 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 of the Republic of the purpose of his visit. The United States had agreed to guarantee the independence of San Juan. Commodore Parker, of the Saratoga, 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.

A terrible tragedy was enacted at San Juan last month. A Frenchman from California was robbed at the American 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 the 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 31st, and the other two reprieved on the scaffold.

Senator Schuyler 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 introduction of responsible government in Newfoundland. In this case, also, the advice of the parties was taken in opposition to that offered by the legitimate organ of the public—the local Legislature. In the event of collision between the two branches, the Executive is promised imperial support in the Legislature—a system that would make 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 others have given the best sources of information, places it at only 3,000.

By the last accounts Florida was still at Puna. He had nine vessels, plenty of funds, and only waited for the steamer Quaker to attack Guayaquil. He had some twenty Guayaquil prisoners, and when two of his men were taken, he sent word that he would murder all the men at Guayaquil had most of them taken quarters under the protection of the French consul.

The United States steam ship, Baltic, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday.

The nomination of General Scott, by the Whig Convention, had been received in many parts of the Union with coldness, but in others it was enthusiastically received. At Washington, on the evening of the 22nd, a procession was formed, which proceeded to call upon the leading Whig; it addressed it to the residence of General Scott, where a candle was placed on each side of the general, so might be the better seen. The procession then delivered short speeches (the latter only).

ADVANTAGE OF A RETRO-VOYAGE, and elevated railway.

One of these gentlemen, who was a clergyman, his phraseology, and t. said, 'I fear, young man, devil.' 'Well, it don't, I have got a return ticket.'

The first step towards liberty is a 'freedom from all, young people of this relation. Into affection as buds into fruit, this world, do you know what a man of his church? 'Yes, sir,' said 'two cousins and a grandmother; sustain them much longer.'

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss journals announce that the Council of State of the Canton of Vaud has decided on applying to Mr. 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 dispatch from Frankfurt, of the 2nd inst., in the 'Prussian Gazette' of Berlin, states that Mr. Thiers has refused to submit to the internment, and will, in preference, leave Switzerland.

Accounts from the canton of Neuchâtel state that the Royalist party, who desire the return of the canton to Prussia, intend to make a grand demonstration of their adherents at an annual meeting of the bourgeoisie, 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 the other side of the Republic, have made 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 seven 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 Republic on this special question.

A young man was killed at Neuchâtel last week, in a quarrel arising out of the late political meeting at Posieux.

The journal, the 'Suisse,' asserts in the most positive manner that the protocol relative to Neuchâtel, 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.

THE FALL OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

By XAVIER DURRIEU.
(Translated expressly for the 'STAR OF FREEDOM')
THE STRUGGLE, AND THE DEFEAT.

The meeting separated towards one o'clock on the morning; and six hours afterwards I departed with four of my friends for the Salle Roin, 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 unencumbered with police-agents. On the Boulevards and Place de la Bastille it had to pass amid groups of officers and soldiers under arms. It is not unintentionally I recall these circumstances; their significance 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 Lo) and Frederick Courmet especially. On leaving the house of Courmet 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 *soldats de ville*. In appropriate terms, that compact blood alone could seal and ratify. The intoxication of gold and ambition, the drunkenness of wine had already begun the work of shame; in the drunkenness of blood consisted its pursuit 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 it in the extravagant rejoicing of their success.

Carnier de Cassagnac, in a pamphlet which in every page testifies to the fact that L. Bonaparte equipt only on the army—on an army dattered, depraved, and perverted. Granger de Cassagnac declared that 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 useful, I say again, that honest and honourable men should offer their lives to the bayonets and the muskets of the soldiers!

In the Faubourg Saint Antoine, before the Marche Leuore, we found very few representatives. If my eyes erred not, if my memory be faithful, there were there only Schœcher, Baudin, Aubry (du Nord), Dulac, Chaix, Malardier and de Flotte. Frederick Courmet directed the construction of the barricade. There were at his side Kessler, Alphonse Reuilly, Amable Lemaitre, Leon Watrillon, editor of the 'Revolutions,' Lejeune (de la Sarthe), three other journalists, and myself. A few cartridges and stones scarce made a barricade, but, feeble as it was, that barricade 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 usurpation, and appeal to the patriotism of the army, or, in default of that patriotism, to the national justice.

The army of Paris responded not, or rather, it added assassination to perjury. Little matters! National justice 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 omnibuses 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 Courmet and some other citizens attempted to deliver them, in order that they might put themselves between the troops and the people; but, Marc Dufrasse excepted, there were there only Royalists, or men with such a slight tincture 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 who could hear them listened with contempt, and the miserable elects of the people tranquilly contemplated 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 I express that heavy feeling of regret, which, however, never arises in my mind without also awakening the firmest and holiest of hopes.

The barricade was formed at the corner of the Rue Saint Marguerite, within sight of the Bastille. 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 Courmet, the muskets were lowered and concealed; they still hoped 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 indelible emotion, but a noble and holy emotion. Before those carabines which, at a word, at a sign, would vomit forth death and destruction, not one of these 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 impetuosity 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 condemn perjury, when the chief of the battalion, dreading the action of his troop—a hesitation that was visible, as it does it require to commit a parricide!—made a sign, and a sign of anger. The muskets were thirty rapids resounded at once, and Châ's head pierced by two balls. Behind him, and some other citizens, wetting in their blood. The pretorians already drilled, side was consummated.

The chief of the battalion commenced the firing.

The chief of the battalion commenced the firing.

1862.

DIRECTOR

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE
FOR THE
PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT OF LABOUR
IN
AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES.**

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 sible result of her case. She had been troubled for years with a
 disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however,
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1861.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

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

THE ELECTIONS.

WESTMINSTER.

THE OFFICIAL DECLARATION.
The official declaration of the poll took place yesterday at half-past one o'clock. The numbers were—
Shelly ... 4,199
Evans ... 3,756
Maidstone ... 3,373
Conington ... 1,171
Sir J. Shelly, Sir D. L. Evans, and Lord Maidstone addressed the assembly, as did also Mr. Conington. The hon. gentleman complained of the unfair electioneering tricks which had been played him, and pledged himself to institute an action for the libels which had been circulated 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 Russell Governments in passing a 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 by "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:—

Thomas Slingby Duncombe 6,678 (loud cheers)
James Wyld ... 2,010 (cheers)
Thomas Challis, Alderman 7,503 (cheers and hisses)
I have therefore to declare that Mr. Thomas Challis, and Mr. Thomas Slingby 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, said: Electors 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 Finsbury, 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 triumphant. (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 assembly; but was met with much interruption, in allusion to what 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 bombast, 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.

FINDAY.—The government candidates, Hawkins and Manners, have 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 (dreaded from the 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 hopeless.

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 yesterday made by Mr. Fritchard, the high bailiff, on the hustings in the front of the Town Hall. The numbers announced were, for—
Sir W. Molesworth ... 3,941
Aspley Pellatt ... 3,857
G. Scovell ... 2,969
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.

CLOSE OF THE POLL.
Biggs ... 302
Massey ... 301
Plover ... 252
Martin ... 252

RIOTING AT WAKEFIELD.
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 detachment of the East Yorkshire Dragoons, which had been invoked 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 caroling their horses backwards and forwards at length succeeded in breaking up the mass of people.

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 poll commenced here on Friday morning at eight

o'clock, and from first to last the contest lay entirely between Danbury (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. Eyward) declared the result as follows:—

Jermyn ... 403
Stuart ... 338
Danbury ... 319

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:—

Milner Gibson ... 5,762
Bright ... 5,475
Loch ... 5,364
Deeman ... 3,969

His worship therefore declared that the Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson and Mr. John Bright were duly elected as members to represent the borough in the ensuing parliament. (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. Vylian has been elected.

LISKEARD.
Mr. Crowder has been returned without opposition.

WAREHAM.
Drax returned; no opposition.

RADNOR BOROUGH.
Sir F. Lewis returned without opposition.

PEMBROKE.
Sir John Owen returned.

RYE.
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. McGregor, have been returned.

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

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

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT.
Ferguson returned.

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

PERTH.
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.
The nomination of this district of burgis took place on Thursday.

The three candidates in the field were—Mr. Moncrieff 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. Moncrieff 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 hustings.

After the nomination of Mr. Moncrieff and Mr. Henderson, 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 cry out that it was "a' dickle with him."

CLOSE OF THE POLL.
Moncrieff ... 640
Henderson ... 406

GATSFHEAD.
CLOSE OF THE POLL.
Hutt ... 270
Liddell ... 190
Walters ... 136

GLASGOW.
CLOSE OF THE POLL.
Hastie (Liberal) ... 3,205
McGregor (Liberal) ... 3,142
Blackburn (Conservative) ... 1,683

COCKERMOUTH.
CLOSE OF THE POLL.
Aglinby ... 154
Wyndham ... 160
Horsman ... 147

PLYMOUTH.
CLOSE OF THE POLL.
Mare (Derbyite) ... 1,036
Collier (Liberal) ... 1,004
Brain ... 908
Escott ... 372

First two returned.

ROCHDALE.
CLOSE OF THE POLL.
Miall ... 520
Ramsay ... 375

LEEDS.
CLOSE OF THE POLL.
Goodman ... 2,344
Baines ... 2,311
Hall ... 1,132
Sidney ... 1,069

ABERDEEN.
CLOSE OF THE POLL.
Thompson ... 603
Sir A. L. Hay ... 435

BURY.
CLOSE OF THE POLL.
Peel ... 472
Duncan ... 410

WESTBURY.
CLOSE OF THE POLL.
Wilson ... 145
Lopes ... 138

CHELtenham.
CLOSE OF THE POLL.
Berkeley ... 999
Jones ... 889

OLDHAM.
CLOSE OF THE POLL.
Cobbett ... 957
Duncuft ... 865
Fox ... 777

STOCKPORT.
CLOSE OF THE POLL.
Cershaw ... 725
Smith ... 622
Hend ... 549

RIOTS AT WIGAN.
On Thursday night a riot took place between the Orangemen and 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 following is the final result:—

Peto ... 2,180
Warner ... 2,138
Douro ... 1,588
Dickson ... 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.
Cobbett 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 German 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 as an out-of-the-way place, in a part of Bradford not calculated 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 'Charity candidate.'

I was nominated by Mr. Hudson, Town Councillor, and Mr. C. C. bookseller.

It was evident that two-thirds of the assemblage had had no previous knowledge of my candidature, and were altogether taken by surprise.

I spoke at length; and was respectfully listened to by both parties—Liberal and Tory—on the hustings. I acted neither on the 'smashing' nor the 'compromise' policy, but on that of democratic independence of both parties.

It is not true that that which I said 'respecting Free Trade, machinery, and unregulated competition, was 'at once and spontaneously contradicted 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 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. My 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 claims."

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. Johnson 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 endeavoring 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 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 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 Primrose-hill. 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 enter 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 rifled 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.

Liverpool Advertiser.

Trades' Intelligence.

The Secretaries of Trades' Unions and other bodies associated to protect and advance the interests of Labour, will obligingly forward reports of Trades' Meetings, Strikes, and other information affecting the social position of the Working Classes.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM MINERS' DELEGATE MEETING.

The Miners of Northumberland and Durham held their usual Delegate meeting at the house of M. Jude, Durrow-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, 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 practical measures for preventing such disasters, and extensive loss of life, notably the communications of Mr. J. Mather, of South Shields, and Mr. William Cooper, of London.

The delegates then took up the case of Benjamin Embleton, 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 Hawell Colliery delegate then called attention to the infamous conduct of J. Asour, who had been attempting to sow discord among the men of that colliery. The Secretary was instructed to write to Asour and apprise him of the unfounded nature of the statements he had made.

The case of the workmen, charged with rioting at the Borlington Colliery, was then entered into, and the Secretary having given a detailed account of the great and important question raised by the defendant's 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 repay the 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 (fanned) Bill, on Saturday, July 31st, be laid before the collieries, and that the votes for and against the same be sent to the Secretary on 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 been transacted, the Chairman dissolved the meeting; and the delegates pledged themselves to use their best endeavours to defend the rights of labour against the encroachments of capital.

M. Jude, Secretary.

NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM.

SIR,—In all ages of the world the weak have, to 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 generous 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 these 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 scandalized. 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 sense 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 endeavor 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 over the result of protection, is being destroyed among 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 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 more favourable position to pay higher prices. In fact, the farmers will become financial Reformers, which is important, as all our policies are based on the principle of finance, both in relation to governors and governed. There is another element of prosperity which may produce great changes in the civilized world, viz., 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.

JOHN CULPAN, Jun.

Union Street, Halifax,

June 29th, 1852.

SLEEP.—Men sleep during periods of excessive excitement—fellow sleep quietly before they suffer—Indians, in 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, under the light of Quatre Bras; or, when harassed and hungry, at the retreat of Mont St. Jean, I crouched in my cloak on a sward of wet turf the night before the battle of Waterloo.—A Soldier's Life

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Admiral Sturtz 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 had been with the people 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 it were 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 country. (Cheers.)

Mr. CHAMBERS, Q.C., then addressed the electors, and was received with loud applause 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. HUNT then began his address to the electors, amidst the loud cheers of his followers, but his observations were quite inaudible, in consequence of the shouting of his supporters. He declared himself a supporter of the present government, a friend of the working classes, and an upholder of protestant principles.

Mr. KENT 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.

A poll was then demanded on behalf of Alderman Salomons 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 Holt (derbyite), by a considerable majority over Admiral Stewart, and a large majority 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. Nichol, a Liverpool merchant, in Abernethy-square, about a mile from the Town-hall, and forming in process, accompanied by banners and music, proceeded through the principal streets to the Town-hall.

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 in the middle of Castle-street.

The friends of the Protectionists then proceeded to 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 belligerents. Another precaution, which is worthy of notice for its ingenuity, may be mentioned. It has been arranged that if, in the present excited state of the town, any fighting or rioting should break out, the police should be kept full, and a more cooling, and at the same time effectual, method of dispersing it, without much injury to life or limb, could 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 HOBBS 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 SAMP seconded the nomination briefly amidst great confusion and interruptions.

Mr. EDWARD MOULTON proposed Mr. Charles Turner.

Mr. J. A. TOBIN seconded the nomination.

Mr. HARMAN EARLE proposed Mr. Joseph C. Ewart.

Mr. W. W. RAYBON 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 execratory yells and uproar on the other. He said the Tories 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. CARDWELL 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 of Liverpool, which was declared to be in favour of Messrs. Cardwell and Ewart, followed by tremendous cheering.

The polling 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. The Protectionists were to be seen in all directions; it was observed that most of those who voted for Mackenzie and Turner were at 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. Cardwell and Ewart, the defeated candidates, also addressed their supporters. The numbers were stated to be as follows:—

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 party manifestations, while the retirement of Mr. Gisborne, one of the Whig candidates, and his subsequent withdrawal, had added to the excitement, which was not without its effect on the 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 preliminary forces were accompanied by the sheriff, amid perfect order and silence.

As the proceedings advanced the conduct of the assembly became noisy and tumultuous, but all the candidates were listened to very patiently, with hardly a single angry interruption.

Mr. HEMMING proposed Mr. Walter as a fit and proper person to represent Nottingham in parliament.

Mr. G. NEWMAN seconded the nomination.

Mr. PAOKER commended Mr. Strutt to their votes. (Cheers and groans.)

Alderman BIRLEY, amid considerable interruption, seconded the nomination of Mr. Strutt.

Mr. HEMMING 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 Charistist 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 national calamity.

(Cheers, and a shout of "Beaumont.") I further tell you, as one who happens to have among his friends more than one gentleman professedly attached to Charist 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 to the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) [A Voice—"What about the suffrage?"] I will give you pledges. (Hear, hear.) If you return me—(Cheers)—I can only say that no exertion shall be wanting on my part to justify the confidence which you have reposed in me. (Renewed cheers.)

Mr. STURGEON, who had some difficulty for a considerable time in obtaining a hearing, when he at length rose, gave him some graces with which he was saluted had somewhat subdued, he addressed the assembly 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 that, 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 to give him elsewhere—(Hear, hear)—the same good night as he gave 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 Charistist leader. They were given with much zeal, and amid the greatest good humour.

The electors 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 candidates.

The final close of the poll was as follows:—

Strutt 1,963
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 opinion is. I will tell you. For the government at home the widest liberty for religious. (Cheers.) I want to see the people trusted, because in them I have faith. (Cheers.) I want our colonies 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 any body. (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. Hadfield.

The polling took place on Wednesday with the following result:—

Roebuck 2,293
Hadfield 1,848
Parker 1,700
Overend 1,280

HALIFAX.

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. Jones.

Mr. EDWARDS was called upon to address the electors, and he 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 for many years he had been opposed to a duty on corn; and more than 100 members would speak to his having said that if Lord Derby's administration should propose a duty on corn he would resign his seat. He was quite alive to the benefits resulting from Free Trade; and he knew that the people of this country valued 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 G. Wood next came forward, and was received with a volley of cheers and hisses, which were repeated at intervals during his address. He said it was his friend on the left had told him, twenty years since he first appeared as a candidate for the honour of representing them in parliament; and six different times during that period he placed their confidence in him. After some further observations, the honourable baronet made way for

Mr. CROPLEY, 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 vacate 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 for 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. Cropley 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. Cropley.

The polling took place on Wednesday, and resulted in the election of the Free Trade candidate to the exclusion of Edwards, who sat in the last parliament. At the close of the poll the numbers were as follows:—

Wood 596
Cropley 573
Edwards 520
Jones 38

On the occasion of the election of 1847, at the close of the poll the votes for the various candidates stood thus:—

Edwards 511
Wood 507
Miall 348
Jones 282

YORK (CITY).

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

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

Mr. J. CHADWICK, currier, seconded the nomination, of Mr. Smyth, the late Conservative member.

Mr. ALD. LAYMAN then came forward and proposed W. M. E. Milner, Esq., one of the late members, as a fit and proper person to represent this city in Parliament.

Mr. J. MERTON, jun., currier, seconded the nomination.

Mr. T. WATKINSON, merchant, proposed Henry Vincent, Esq.; and Mr. HENRY CREVIER, builder, seconded the nomination.

Mr. SMYTH then came forward to address the electors, and was received with mingled cheers and expressions of disapprobation. He said that the former 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 relief as far as practicable to the trading and working classes of the poor 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 opinion was 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. He 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, and 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 Stanley were elected without opposition.

NORTHAMPTON.

The nomination took place on Tuesday. The candidates were Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Raikes Currie, Mr. Lockhart (the Charistist 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 this country. Mr. Currie, their late member, had given them some satisfactory answers 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 over the world, and which would be long put down by tyranny and injustice wherever it displayed itself. He denounced the system of primogeniture, and also the system of quartering young sons upon the country. 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 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. Lockhart 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 result:—

Smith 855
Currie 825
Hunt 825
Lockhart 108

SALFORD.

Probably the first member elected to serve in the new parliament was Mr. Joseph Brotherton, who being unopposed, was declared elected 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 years previously. The city, which had been in a state of ferment for the last week or two, at last

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. BARNETT proposed, and Mr. GOODE, bookseller, seconded, the nomination of the Right Honourable Edward Ellice.

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.

TANWORTH.

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. ISLACK, of Wigston, seconded the nomination.

Mr. BAXALL, proposed Sir Robert Peel.

Mr. W. ROBERTS 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 overspread 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. Sibthorp, Mr. Charles Seely, and Mr. Henage were nominated.

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

A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Henage.

The polling on Wednesday gave the following result:—

Sibthorp 840
Seely 601
Henage 478

PRESTON.

The nomination took place on Tuesday in the spacious open area of the Corn Exchange; many thousands of people were present.

Mr. HAWKINS (manufacturer) nominated Sir George Strickland, recommending the hon. baronet as a tried and faithful servant, always steadfast in the cause of reform.

Mr. J. LAYNOR (editor of the "Preston Guardian") seconded Sir George's nomination.

Mr. S. MILLER (manufacturer) proposed the re-election of Mr. Strickland.

Mr. GOODEY (manufacturer) seconded the nomination.

C. B. JACKSON (manufacturer) seconded the nomination.

Mr. JOHN LAYLEY (manufacturer) briefly seconded Mr. Parker's nomination.

Mr. JOHN CATERALL (manufacturer) proposed Mr. George Strickland.

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. Greenleaf fewest still).

A poll was demanded on behalf of the other candidates.

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

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 returning officer.

Mr. ABEL BUCKLEY nominated Charles Hindley, Esq., the late member; Mr. George Heginbotham seconded the nomination.

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.

Mr. SANDWICH proposed, amid loud cheers, the nomination of the Hon. F. C. Lawley.

Mr. ALDERMAN BARNETON seconded the nomination.

Mr. W. GROSSKILL proposed, and Mr. HOBSON seconded, the nomination of William Wells, Esq., of Holmwood, near Siltton, Huntingdonshire.

Colonel HURTON proposed Edward Anselm Glover, Esq., whose nomination was seconded by Mr. W. BAINOR.

Mr. LAWLEY then addressed the electors in favour of Free Trade and a "just" Extension of the Franchise.

Mr. W. WATTS, in addressing the assembly, expressed his concurrence with the sentiments uttered by his colleague, Mr. Lawley.

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 *trinitamentum* bell 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 hotly and ever manfully defended their position with ultimate victory, notwithstanding, however, with a few of the usual casualties incidental to an indiscriminate bout of fistfists.

HORSHAM.

The election to return one member 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 elected.

HERTFORD.

The nomination for this borough took place on Tuesday. There were four candidates; Lord Mahon and Mr. Dinsdale, 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. Dinsdale and Chambers. A poll was demanded.

The polling took place on Wednesday, and resulted as follows:—

Cowper 302
Chambers 287
Mahon 210
Dinsdale 182

STROUD.

The nomination took place on Tuesday. The several candidates—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 present was decidedly in favour of Mr. Norton; the second candidate in the public favour being Mr. Scrope. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Baker and 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 unanimously elected.

DEVONPORT.

On Tuesday C. Tripe, Esq., proposed, and Admiral Thomas seconded, the nomination of the Right Hon. H. Trevelyan, of Weymouth, Esq., proposed, and Mr. S. M. seconded, Sir John Romilly (Liberal). G. Glenos proposed, and J. Beer, Esq., jun., seconded, Lieut. General Sir George Frederick Berkeley. Admiral Laurie proposed, and Capt. 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 Free-trader; 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.

