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

What 'a spectacle for gods and men' is this General Election, not yet terminated, but now rapidly drawing to a close. The boroughs have 'pronounced. and the counties are in course of doing the same. Another week and the farce will be over; and there will be collected, ready for legislatorial action, the most mindless, soulless, heartless crew of shams, tricksters, counterfeits, and impostors, ever got together since Parliaments had real existence.

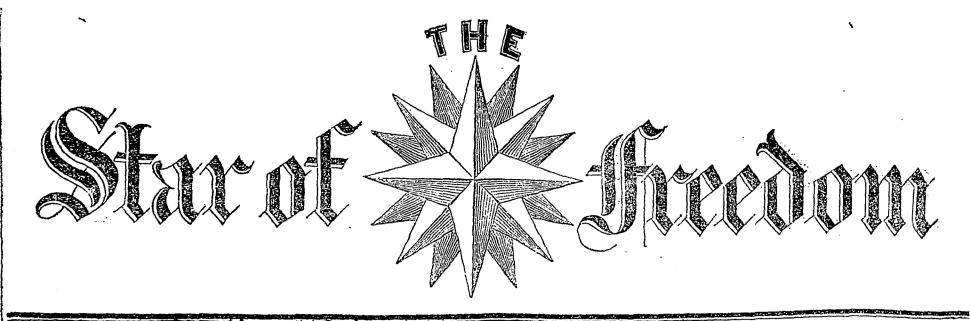
The election here and there of a man of principle, and here and there of a man of talent, devoid of principle, cannot invalidate the charge of unfitnessmoral and mental-chargeable against the House as a whole. Not under the Boroughmongering system, not under the Premiership of WALPOLE the corrupt, not under the sovereignty of CHARLES the dissolute, could be found so base a Parliament. For in those days, amidst the general corruption and debasement, there stood out as in bold relief men of great minds, daring hearts, lofty aspirations, and unpurchaseable patriotism. How many such will be found in the new Parliament? With few and rare exceptions, the constituencies have deliberately set aside patriotism, talent, and consistency, to bestow their suffrages upon the most contemptible of Political Eunuchs: Protectionists who eschew Protection; Free Traders who shrink from going the length of perfect Free Trade; Conservatives ready to sacrifice the nation to conserve their own selfish supremacy; and Reformers, who differ in nothing essential from their rivals, and who will be as ready as they to vote new Coercion Bills and Gagging Bills, if by any accident the now degraded masses should arouse from their apathy and exhibit anything like earnestness in demanding 'Reform.'

Were this new Parliament the result of a Napoleonic 'appeal to the People,' the fruit of an Election conducted under terror of bayonets, a stifled Press, and the threat of transportation to all who might dare to give an independent vote, such a result would be less humiliating. Exercising the Franchise under such circumstances, it is of small moment whether the Suffrage be restricted or 'universal.' But, in this country, the want of the Ballot 'notwithstanding' the electors have no reasonable excuse for such self-abasement as they have exhibited thus far, and will exhibit to the end of this miserable farce. It is but twenty years since the 'Reform Bill' was made law, and already the Representative System it inaugurated exceeds in rottenness the system it superseded. This can be accounted for only by looking to the class character of the men whom the 'Reform Bill' invested with the national sovereignty. Numerous individual exceptions admitted, the fact is not to be gainsayed that the buying-andselling, bartering-and-huxtering, ranks of society, are essentially the meanest portion of the community, and the worst fitted to be trusted with the guardianship of the State. We have progressed from bad to worse, until now we are doomed to witness the appointment of a Parliament that will exhibit the very incarnation of bourgeoise baseness.

But the Electors are not alone to blame. They would not have dared to have rejected such men as NEWTON and CONINGHAM, but that they knew the great mass of the non-electors were indifferent to the issue of the struggle. I grant the active exertions of some ecores, the enthusiasm of some hundreds, and the hands upraised of some few thousands. But these three sections combined constitute but a small minority of the non-electors. The greater number may also be divided into three sections: the 'Well Wishers to the Good Cause,'—wishing well, but quiescent men who leave to others to sow and to reap, supposing they do their part if they simply enjoy. Another section consists of the mere 'mob' of brainless, blatant blockheads, who now shout for 'the big loaf,' as fifty years ago they would have shouted for 'Church and King.' Lastly, there is the countless array of the 'Indifferents,' who 'take no part in Politics,'who are content to work, and eat, and sleep, and die; heedless of the requirements of Dury, caring not, though honour or shame be their country's portion-Freedom or Slavery their children's inheritance.

In not even one place-borough, city, or countyhave the general body of the working men, the nonelectors, performed their duty to themselves, their children, and their country, fully and fearlessly. These are unpopular words, but they must have utterance. The people are not to be saved by flattery. Sycophants are their deadliest foes. East London has been the St. Antoine of December, whereas it should have been the St. Antoine of July or February; and might have been without the effusion of a drop of blood. Heaven forbid I should underrate the enthusiasm and the gallant efforts of those who did their duty. But I cannot shut my eyes to the fact, that despite the numberless meetings of Mr. NEWTON'S friends held within the Hamlets during months past, the masses were not moved, or they would not have permitted the disgrace of CLAY and BUTLER being sent to Parliament as the elect of the borough, imposed by some few thousand electors upon a population numbering nearly 450,000. What does it avail that CLAY and BUTLER are hooted and execrated, unable to obtain a hearing, and compelled to deliver what they have to say to the reporter merely? What does it matter that Newton is hailed with deafening shouts of applause, and declared the elected of the Hustings constituency? The execrated enter the Legislature, the applauded finds himself at the bottom of the poll! 'But the restricted Suffrage?' Of course, I do not forget that; but what I must maintain is, that that restricted Suffrage exists only because the great mass of the people do not adequately WILL its overthrow; also, that despite that restriction, the miserable monopo ists of the Franchise would be compelled, even under the present system, toelect root-and-branch-reformers of that system, were the people, in their multitudinous might to showunmistakeably show—their resolution to have honest

Reformers elected to the Legislature. But all short-comings notwithstanding, the men of the Tower Hamlets hold an honourable position compared with the country at large. Generally where the greatest interest has been taken in the election by the non-electors, they have exhibited themselves in the disgraceful character of blind partisans of men by whom they are looked upon as viler than the vilest dross. When the other day at the North Essex nomination the second Tory candidate, one of the Bereseond gang, a name of sinister significance in Ireland, had the astounding impudence to say to the non-electors, 'I despise you from my heart as the vilest rabble I ever saw,' he but spoke the sentiment of his class in general. He was hissed and groaned, but had he met with his deserts it is not hissing and groaning he would have escaped with. Whether shouting for the 'big loaf' or against "Maynooth," whether howling "No Popery," or Down with the Derbyites,' the non-electors were but doing the dirty work of knaves who, whatever they may disagree about, cordially unite and harmonionsly combine to keep them in political bondage and social slavery. What a wretched spectacle to see a multitude of grown men shouting, swearing, cursing, cuiling, fighting, struggling under a July sun with, apparently, all the frantic fury of demons let loose, some for the 'yellow,' some for the 'blue;' one side for four Protestant Institutions,' the other for half a bellyful of 'cheap bread!' It is true that in some places, in the North of England particularly, the working men-while not doing in all respects as they ought to have done-have nevertheless not degraded themselves by such brutal folly; but the above de-Beription does apply to, although it but very feebly pictures, the insensate conduct of the misled multitude in a vast number of places. In Ireland, the contest being fought chiefly upon religious grounds, the conflict has been all the more brutal. There terror, Wounds, and death testify to the holy zeal and blind bigotry of the combatants. Yet we boast of progress! In the name of common sense - so foully outraged—of what interest to the poor and the unenfranchised are these faction-fights of rival churches and rival oppressors. Will the people never learn that the rich and the privileged, whatever their party and sectarian designations, are really of one mind in politics and religion, and engaged in one conspire cy, in one unholy compact to rob the millions of keep them in terror-stricken bondage by threatening | person was arrested; all the letters, even those of the most



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them with perdition in a world to come? For working men to fight the battles of any of the sects or parties into which their oppressors are seemingly divided, is to be guilty of the most wretched selfabasement. One of two courses: The People should either absolutely and entirely hold aloof from such a contest as this General Election, or taking part therein, they should do so only to fight their own battle and conquer their own emancipation. By taking the first course they would exhibit some show of dignity, some sense of self-respect. By taking the second they would do themselves honour, and gain the glory of achieved regeneration.

The new Parliament will be that which the Electors have made, and the Non-Electors have permitted them to make. And talk as we may about 'nonrepresentation,' that Parliament will too faithfully represent the corruption, the ignorance, the bourgeoise baseness of the Electors; it will also represent (alas! that I should have to pen it!) the inertness, the folly, the criminal anti-patriotism of the great hody of the people.

These are harsh words, but true. The people's cause has been ruined by lying and delusion, and liars and delusionists still seek to perpetuate 'the craft by which they live.' That the people may understand their actual present position, and thereby be prepared to welcome a worthier future, it is necessary that the Truth, unmitigated, undiluted, be thundered in their ears. By falsehood they have been enslaved and degraded, by falsehood they have been misguided; the Truth alone can make them Free!

L'AMI DU PEUPLE.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.

More Calumnies-Escape of Bou Maza-Unprecedented heat-Meditated Partition of Switzerland-Bonaparte in search of "glory."

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, July 14th. Rumours continue to be industriously spread among the working men of an amnesty for the Republicans, to be published on the 15th of the next month. It has been said that the principal of the democratic refugees are not averse to return under the dominion of Moustache. Some even went the length of saying that Louis Blanc had made overtures to Bonaparte. 1 never entertained any doubt of the falsehood of this report; but if I had, it would have been set at rest by the indignant denial which Louis Blanc has published. It is not at all unlikely that such a sop for the workers is meditated, in order to gain their support on the approaching Napoleonic fete day. It is also believed that on that day a presidential decree will be published conferring titles of nobility upon those sneaking parasites of the Elysee, Fialin, Cassabianca, Baroche, &c. Elevation to "nobility," however, is not, in my opinion, quite the sort of elevation they merit.

On Saturday night Bou-Maza, who was detained prisoner in the citagel of Ham, succeeded in effecting his escape. All that is known of the matter is that he took the railway at Montecourt, and that he had with him a miller's man, who used to act as his servant. The only luggage that the fugitives had with them was a trunk and a carpet bag. The news of his escape was immediately transmitted to the various authorities.

The extreme heat, which has caused the madness and death of so many of our canine population within the past week, seems to have somewhat affected the heads of many of the elderly females of the metropolis also, for they positively announce, on the authority of some astronomer, that to-morrow, without fail, we will be blessed with a heat so intense, as to reach at least fifty degrees in the shade. This very gracious prophecy is completed by the pleasant announcement of the death of at least half the population of Paris and suburbs, caused by the fifty degrees aforesaid.

A deplorable accident occurred on Monday at one of the public baths on the Scine. About 100 bathers were crowded together on a small wooden bridge, connecting together two parts of the bath at the Quai d'Orleans, Ile St. Louis. The bridge gave way, and all those upon it were precipitated into the river. Six of them perished, and their bodies were taken to the Morgue. The bath has been closed by the police until after a government inspection of its construction shall be made.

Bonaparte continues to tempt Austria with a plan for the partition of Switzerland; but desirious, as is that rascally power of pouncing upon that Republic, it is held back by the fear of aggrandising Louis Napoleon, who is too slippery to be trusted, and by the thought that he is an unanointed thief; and has, therefore, no "legitimate" right to share in the robbery.

It is reported that soon after the approaching ceremony of the inauguration of the Strasbourg Railway, and after a tour in the southern provinces, the President will, in person, take the command of a military expedition in Algeria, in order to acquire a little glory to adorn the coming Empire. I can scarce credit this rumour, when I consider the evidences of his personal cowardico that have oozed out since December. I cannot but remember too the halfsuppressed indignation of the Republican army of Algeria, and ask, is it likely the traitor will risk setting fire to the mine by his hateful presence? It is certain, however, that he is driven to some such resolve by the jeers of the military chiefs, who scarce conceal their contempt at his ridiculous assumption of military honours without having been in a single engagement.

If he meet not his reward in Algeria, he will ultimately obtain it in France. Neither the spirit nor the faith of the Republicans is dead. A bookseller's clerk, named Marescot, one of the alleged confederates of Gent in the Lyons plot, has been condemned by the court-martial to ten years' imprisonment. When told by the president that he would be allowed two hours to appeal, he cried, "Vive la Republique! that is the only appeal I shall make."

Papal and Austrian tyranny - Austrian atrocities in Lombardy. ROME.—The Austrians who occupy the northern prorinces of the Roman States are continually degrading themselves by acting as executioners and torturers to the papal authorities, taking the slightest hint of ecclesiastical displeasure as an excuse for wreaking their cruelties upon

an unoffending and unresisting people.

ITALY.

On the 20th of last month, some young men in Jesi put on mourning in commemoration of an anniversary allusive to the Italian victims of the Lombard revolution and campaign. On learning this the papal governor denounced fifty-seven persons as anarchists to the Austrian Commander-in-chief, whose head-quarters are at Ancona. The Austrian-general, quite as zealous and violent as the papal governor, determined to carry out his own measures of punishment without any investigation or formality whatever taking the governor's unattested report as fully establishing the dangerous character of the demonstration. Two companies of soldiers were marched to Jesi to carry his orders into execution. Five individuals had to undergo the degradation and suffering of a public flogging in the streets of the town, three others were conducted to Ancona in the humiliating position of criminals, obliged to march on foot for a distance of eighteen miles in a scorching sun, notwithstanding their protestations and offers to pay for carriages, if allowed to make use of them, and finally, the remainder of the so-called culprits were fined in various sums, to be given in charity, which, by the bye, no one

would receive for distribution. Edward Murray is still in confinement at Ancona, and Mr. Consul Moore is still insisting to see him alone, as no written law, or even usage, to prevent everything depending upon the will of the authorities.

Four individuals having been sentenced to death for murder at Forli, the inhabitants of the town, believing that two had been unjustly condemned, either abandoned the town or closed their shops and houses on the 25th ult., the day fixed for their execution. The Apostolical delegate immediately issued a proclamation, ordering the re-opening of the shops, and the Austrian military commander gave notice that the inhabitants who did not comply with the injunction should be fined from three to forty scudi. A list of the delinquents was drawn up, and seventy-two were

obliged to pay the fine. LUMBARDY.-Political arrests are now going on in Lomhardy to an extent which proves at once the universality of the dissatisfaction with the Austrian government, and the consciousness of the government that it is in imminent danger. There have been forty-seven arrests in Mantua and its province, others at Verona, others at Brescia, others at Milan, &c. These wholesale arrests have their rise in the following incident :- A search was made in some house, on suspicion that the inmates were concerned in smuggling.
One of the Mazzini loan notes was unexpectedly discovered in the house. The holder was induced to mention the their rights and their substance in this world, and to name of the person who had given him the note. This

immaterial and inoffensive kind, found in his house were used as indications of new persons to be arrested, the polico hoping that the very multiplicity and promiscuousness of the arrests would lead accidentally to discoveries. Perhaps the most significant fact connected with these arrests is the condition in life of the persons arrested. Among the forty-seven arrested, are the heads of the elergy in their respective communes or municipalities. Professor Henry Tassoli, a priest, was arrested a few months ago, and has been, since then, in prison on bread and water diet, and subjected to all kinds of torturing contrivances, in the hope of obliging him to make revolutions. Attilio Mori, engineer, Louis Castellazzi, archpriest of Bozzetti, and others, were arrested at the same time. At Brescia they arrested Tito Speri; at Verona, Taccioli; at Milan, Giovanni Pezzotti, who was found strangled in his prison the next day. Pezzotti was a man of high intellectual attain-

A letter, dated Milan, July 3, states that it has been ascertained that his body, immediately after his arrest, was instantly cut open, with a view to get possession of some papers which he had swallowed at the moment of his arrest. It is said, too, that the tale of his having strangled himself is a mere invention to conceal the fact that he was assassi-

Arrests continue at Brescia, Pavia, Cremon. At Cremona one Antonio Binda, a landed proprietor, has been arrested along with others. To those arrested at Mantua has to be added the name of Count Arrivabene. At Venice many deplorable arrests have been made-

Scargellina, Canal, Zambelli, Ferracini, and others. Here, as at Mantua, the arrests have been made in succession, this being an old trick of the Austrian police, to induce the imprisoned to believe that they have been denounced by their previously arrested companions, and so to spread abroad though the liberal part of society the suspicion of mutual treachery. Altogether at Mantua the arrests hitherto known exceed one hundred; at Venice there have been in all eighteen; in the other towns the numbers are proportionate. It is impossible to describe what a mistortune to Lombardy is this

fresh razzia of the police among the most intelligent and honourable of her young men. Austria seems determined not to leave one thinking man free in her Italian dominions. Letters from Kossuth had been lately seized in different parts of Italy, and sent to the governor of Lombardy, who, on receipt of them, ordered twelve persons to be arrested at Pavia, fifteen at Milan, and a number of others at Brescia, Mantua, and Verona.

BELGIUM.

The Cabinet has resigned, or rather been dismissed: for there is in the legislature a sufficient liberal majority to have enabled it to carry on the government. The sacrifice of the Rogier ministry, may be looked upon as another concession to Bonaparte and the other despotisms of Europe. SPAIN.

Rumours of coups d'etat are again in circulation. It is well-known that the government have by no means abandoned the project, but only deferred it from timidity. A Ministerial journal, "El Orden," lately concluded a leader with these significant words:—"The President of the Council expects his colleagues at La Grania and the Council expects his colleagues at La Granja, and everything induces a belief that the journey to that Royal residence will be fruitful in incidents, which we will endea-

your to lay before our readers as they occur." Queen Isabella, her daughter, the Princess of Asturias. the King, the Infante Don Francisco de Paulo, and the entire Court, presided on the 4th at a grand bullfight. The nurse of the young Infante was seated by the side of the Queen. All the Ministers were present.

PORTUGAL.

The Oriental Company's steam-packet Iberia, Captain C. F. Burney, arrived at Southampton on Wednesday, bringing the Peninsular Mail. Count Bobadilla came on board the packet from Lisbon,

and was joined by three others at Oporto, who visit England to be present at the birth of Don Miguel's child. The Prince Royal of Portugal, on the 8th inst., accompanied the Queen and King in grand state to the Cortes, where he took the oath of allegiance and swore to maintain the charter; from thence proceeded to the cathedral to hear a "Te Deum," and in the evening a grand ball was given by her Majesty at the Belem Palace. General illuminations took place over the city, and the English squadron in the Tagus saluted and decorated with colours.

UNITED STATES.

OUR AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Death of Henry Clay-The Extradition Case-America and Europe-Engagement between French and Americans in Mexico-Revolution in Mexico-Invasion of Eucador.

(From our own Correspondent.)

New York, June 30th. I have a sad task to fulfil in informing you of the death of Henry Clay, who expired at the National Hotel, in Washington, at half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning. Although his death has been long expected, it seems to-day as if it had fallen suddenly and unexpectedly upon us. Yesterday, every one was animated by that subject of universal interest, the presidency; but to-day the city seems to have lost all the animation of political excitement, which has given place to the gloom caused by the death of the celebrated statesman. The funeral has been fixed to take place to-morrow, but I have not yet heard what arrangements have been made.

In the case of the extradition of Thomas Kaine, an Irishman, charged with attempting to shoot a fellowcountryman before flying to this country, the United States Commissioner has decided in favour of the extradition. The commissioner's decision was given at very great length. Its conclusion was as follows:—

I have considered the objections taken, and not necessary here to be recapitulated, with careful deliberation, and with an anxious desire, on the one side, to do everything required by the interests of justice, and a discharge in good faith of the sacred obligations of our treaty scipulations; and, on the other, to do nothing inconsisour trenty supulations; and, on the other, to do nothing incontis-tent with a proper regard to the security of personal liberty. On the whole I am of opinion that the papers offered in proof in the cause are properly authenticated, and, as the evidence itself, in my view, is sufficient to commit the prisoner had the offence been c-m-mitted here, I feel it my duty to certify the proceedings had before me to the Secretary of State of the United States, in whom is vested the power, by the treaty, to issue a warrant for the extradi-

Of course this decision has produced a mighty ferment among the Irish portion of our citizens, and many of them even talk openly of violence to secure "justice" to their compatriot. I regret to add that it is amongst the Irish portion of our fellow-citizens that are found the most decided advocates for the Fugitive Slave Bill, yet they are now ready to rush to the rescue of a man convicted

of an attempt to murder! The cowardly, sneaking, and contemptible conduct of the two great parties in the state, in the present crisis, is the more disgusting to me the longer I think of it. I could have scarce believed that they would both have thrown aside such a glorious opportunity of placing our country in her natural position as the leader of Republican freedom throughout the world. But totally shirk the question they did, and still continue swinishly to snarl and scramble among the rotten ideas of the past. I do not believe that the following declarations by the two conventions express the opinions of the thinking portion of my countrymen at the present day:-

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Resolved, That, in view of the condition of popular institutions in the old world, a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democracy of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among them constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolits and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of and exclusive legislation for the beatened the let at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it should be, in the full expansion of the energial and analysis are proportions. gies and capacity of this great and progressive people. WHIG HUNKER PLATFORM.

which hunker platform.

3. That while struggling Freedom, everywhere, entits the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the father of our country, as announced in his farewell address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by artifuse or force, but to teach by example and show here ment, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions. Kossuth's remarks on this subject to the Germans, at

their late meeting at the Tabernacle are well worthy atten-Finally, I regard it as my duty to utter a few modest words as to

the mission of the German citizens of America in their position as citizens. I do it, because the naturalised Germans of Newark have expressly asked me to do so. They say that, since the origin of the Union no Presidential election has had a higher or greater signifi cance than the present. That is true. They say that the condition of Europe, the voice of the majority of the people, and particularly the interests of the United States, render it an imperative necessity that the course of political isolation which has formerly prevailed must be relicquished, and the principle of active sympathy in the international relations of Europe be established. Therein they are again right. They say, moreover, that the platforms of the two great parties are deficient, and do not correspond to the spirit of the times—which is also true. And they say, finally, that they against £64,100 in 1851, and £96,259 in 1850.

are resolved to support those politics only, which, while they will emancipate Europe, will lead to the enduring welfare of the United States. Now this is a view which, if I had the honour to be a native American citizen, bound by no special ties to Europe, and only anxious to determine my patriotic duty. I would take as my guide, Even my enemies, who heap me with calumpies and stale jests, which defile them but not me, and who indulge in the most malignant perversion of my language, cannot deny that I have never spoken to the Germans in America was to be Americans, and that they should take the true interests of their adopted land, without regard to their personal feelings, as their guide. I say that, to-day, virtue is the basis of Republican government, and there is no virtue which is not patriotic. But as matters now stand, philanthropy is the only true American patriotism. Selfish isolation is either a short-sighted mistake, or an illusion and treasen of the passions. It is a principle of mine never to mingle with any internal question of this country—and I shall not do it. But no one can regard it as an offence to say that Europe is profoundly concerned in the question, as to what course in regard to the foreign policy of the country the future administration may pursue; for my own country and Germany and all Europe are the objects of that policy. It is proper, therefore, to express my views on that head. And since my views of that question embrace the whole future of America, and it is that question which is to give the main direction to the next administration, I say that the way which American patriots have to choose is clearly indicated by events. They must not be led by party names or party affinities, but by principles. Now, one party has already pronounced itself as openly hostile to that view of foreign policy which the German citizens of New York profess, and which I regard as the only salutary view for America; the other party has passed it over in silence. There is, then, nothing dubions here; t less unfavourable than declared opposition. None the less does it appear to me necessary to let the silent party know that they cannot rest too confidently upon the legical consequences of this dilemma; for there is a third course yet, open—viz., that the German citizens, who agree with the declarations made at Newark, may unite with a third independent parly, or refrain from voting and thereby prevent a direct choice by the parties, and throw the and thereby prevent a direct colors by the parties, and throw the election into Congress, meanwhile exercising such a constitutional influence in the choice of representatives is Congress, that the supporters of your policy there may stand as a solid phalanx, to control the policy of the government. I do not say that these passive tactics are desirable, but that they are possible. It is consequently the task of those who accord with the Newark declaration, to make sure of an authentic interpretation of that silence. The test reates to the principles which the leading organs of that wing of the silent party which was negatively triumphant in the Convention silent party which was negatively triumphant in the Convergion will maintain. Will those organs truly assert these principles and get the support of their candidates for them or not? Let them do that, and the problem is solved as to which side oppressed Europe must wish the victory; but if they do not do it—then nothing remains but to cast the whole influence of the independent party upon the Congressional election, and so keep the balance in its hands.

I would much desire to see acted upon the valuable suggestion contained in the above, to form an independent party, which would set aside both Whigs and "Democrats."

The "San Francisco Herald" has a long account of an attack by a large number of Frenchmen upon a small party of Americans in Sonora, Mexico; the excitement amongst the Americans in California was, in consequence, very considerable, and retaliations on the part of the Americans upon the French were feared.

The animosity which existed towards the Chinese a few weeks ago in California, has, according to the last accounts I have received, almost entirely disappeared.

Accounts from Mexico state that the Congress adjourned on the 21st ult., without making any arrangements for carrying on the government of the country. The Chamber of Deputies received a note from the Cabinet, demanding the creation of extraordinary powers for the Executive, which the Chamber refused. The papers of the capital are filled with rumours of a coup d'etat, by which despotic, power would be assumed by President Christa. The statement that the independence of San Juan de

Nicaragua has been acknowledged by the British government is contradicted by the "National Intelligencor." which says:—

If we are correctly informed, the basis of a Convention lately agreed upon here between our Secretary of State and the Minister of England, and sent out by commissioners for the decision of the government of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, did not embrace the independence of the important port of San Juan; on the contrary, we have understood that basis proposed to concede the city of San Juan to the exclusive possession of Nicaragua, she paying to the Mosquito Indians a stipulated sum for the relinquishment of their

This counter-statement, however, I am inclined to think

Information has been received at Panama conveying the intelligence that the Peruvian steam corvette "Remac," Gen. Derue, had arrived from Callao, at Guayaquil, and that after a consultation with Flores, the General returned to Callao, to make arrangements to come back again immediately with a stronger force, to assist General Flores in his present invasion. It was further stated that Gen. Flores will commence his attack on Guayaquil as soon as the necessary assistance arrives from Peru, and from what we can learn, we shall soon have some very exciting intelligence in reference to this long pending affair. The opinion is that Flores, assisted by Peru, will have little difficulty in making an easy conquest of Eucador.

INDIA.

THE BURMESE WAR.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Our dates from Bombay are to the 5th of June; from Calcutta to the 3rd of June, and from Rangoon to the 26th of May.

Bessein had been taken by assault by General Godwin, with the loss of three men killed, and seven officers and twenty-four men wounded. The general had left a garrison in Bessein, and returned to Rangoon.—Nothing was known as to the intentions of the King of Ava, nor of future operations. The troops were in good health. The monsoon had set in, and commerce had consequently ceased for the season. Sir Colin Campbell had met with some hard fighting, and was not expected to return to Peshawur for some

THUNDER STORMS IN FRANCE.

A letter from Marseilles of the 10th inst states that a dreadful storm, accompanied with thunder, lightning, and torrents of rain, fell on Wednesday last on the town of Auriol and the neighbourhood. An unfortunate pensant, who was sitting in his kitchen smouking his pipe, near his wife, who was rocking her infant in a cradle, was killed by the lightning; the woman and child were not hurt. At the country-house of Notre Dame, belonging to M. de Remusat. two children and their grandmother were severely wounded A letter from Montauban of the 9th states that the tor-

rents of rain which fell on the 7th inst. caused considerable injury in the canton of Lauzerte. The wheat which was out in the fertile valley of the Baignelonne was all swept away by the overflowing of the river. The poor farmers, who had already suffered severely from the hailstorms, are in a state of destitution. The communes of Denfort, Montagudet, Miramont, and St. Nazaire have likewise suffered severeiy.

A letter from Nyons, in the Drome, of the 10th inst. says that the commune of St. Maurice and Vinsobres had been ravaged on the afternoon of the 7th inst. by a terrific hailstorm. The hailstones, which it is said were as large as walnuts, had completely destroyed the wheat and stripped

the vines of their leaves. A letter from Bergerac of the 10th inst. adds, that such heavy rains as followed the storm of the 7th inst. had not been seen within the memory of man. Three houses were demolished in the village of Monleydier and the materials carried into the Dordogne. Accounts from Auch, in the Gers, state that a fresh disaster had befallen that department, already cruelly punished in the course of the present year. A water-spout fell on the canton of Nogaro on the 8th, and caused immense damage in the communes of Manciet, Sorbets, Saint Martin, and others. The rain fell in terrents during two hours and a half. The plains were covered on the following day to the depth of two feet with water which could not find a passage. At Saint Fleur likewise the damage is immense. Fortunately no lives were lost. A letter from Rennes states, that on Wednesday week, a terrific storm burst on Chateaugiron. Three young men took shelter under a chesnut tree from the rain, but they had scarcely placed themselves there when one of them was struck dead. The other two were so severely wounded that no hopes are entertained of saying their

Foreign Watches, Gloves, and Embroidery .- It is shown by Parliamentary returns that the declared valve of all the foreign watches imported into the United Kingdom in the five months ending the 5th of June, 1852, was £63,356, against £48,018 worth imported in the corresponding period of 1851. The quantity of gloves imported in the first five months of the present year was 1,354,189 airs, against 1,645,499 in the corresponding period of last year. In embroidery and needlework there seems to have been a falling off in the course of the present year as compared with 1850 and 1851. The total quantity imported in the first five months of 1852 was of the value of £40,870,

THE FALL OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

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

JUDAS ISCARIOT .- THE ARREST. I have already said that towards nine o'clock in the evening the last musket shot was fired in the Eue Montorgueil; the bloody work of the soldiers was consummated; the policeman had now to pursue his in proportions until then unbeard of. After the massacres, the arrests en masse. On the 3rd and 4th Louis Bonaparte had made of Paris a frightful shambles; on the 5th and following days he con-

verted it into an immense mouse-trap.

Since the 2nd the police-agan's had four times presented themselves, for the purpose of arresting me at the Rue Sainte-Anne, and at bureaux of the "Revolution." It was but time lost, as will be seen by my recital. I possed the night of the 5th and the whole of the 4th in making inquiries regarding the fate of one of my brothers, whom I could rowhere find, and whose disappearance caused the greatest inquietude. At eight o'clock on the evening of the 5th I repaired to the divan Lepelirtier, oposite the opera, where I hoped to have some news of him. There I found many of my friends, almost all Journalists, who bewailed the issue of events, and who, no more than myself, could conceal their consternation. None of them had seen my brother. I was about to depart when a man, filling, I cannot doubt it now, an odious police mission, begged me to wait. He told me that Frederick Couract desired to meet me in the Rue des Martyre, and that he had been instructed to conduct me thither. I have since discovered that he did not know Frederick Cournet. He immediately went out by himself, under what pretext I no longer remember, and returned a few minutes after. He had no sooner returned than a police-commissioner, accompanied by six agents and nearly sixty Chasseurs de Vincennes, surrounded the house, and noisily entering the hall where we were, demanded our names and qualities.

Amongst these agents there was one who had acted a principal:part in all these scenes of baseness. This one interrogated the persons present, impudently looked them in the face to recognise them, and decided according to his caprice upon their arrest. This was-but no, I will not stain my pen; I will not write the infamous name of that ancient democratic songster, the Iscariot of February, who, during tea years, while he was admitted to the intimacy of the principal Republicans, seating himself at their tables, installing himself and dwelling by their hearths, and drawing upon their purses, revealed daily to the police their resolutions, their acts, and even their most secret thoughts.

I had not seen him since the 24th of February, in the dureaux of the "Reforme," when he had proclaimed himself general secretary of police, a precaution not soon understood, but which, happily, did not serve him. Since that time he had made some alterations in his physiognomy; so that at first sight I did not recognise him. However, I soon recalled to mind his figure and his name. I knew him by the fixed look of crushing scorn, which Texile Delord, one of the most renowned writers of the Parisian press, fastened upon him, while the commissioner demanded if he knew anything of Delord, and by the trembling of his voice whilst he replied. He hung his head and turned pale; his audacity was disconcerted for a moment, but that was all. When he reached me, he designated me by my name, and his voice recovered its cynical assurance.

To finish that ignoble scene, I hasten to say that the commissioner of police arrested nine persons, among whom were Keller, and myself, another editor of the "Revolution," Charles Emmanuel, an editor of the "Siecle." Edouard Gorge, and Ligniere, one of my friends, a long-tried Republican. Of these the greater part were released at the prefecture of police, and at Bicetze; we only found three in the fortifications of Ivry, and on board the "Duguesclin." We were conducted to the mairie of the 5th arrondissement, in the Fanbourg Saint-Martin, by the Chasseurs de Vincennes, We were made to traverse the troops who bivousced on the Boulevards. Soldiers arrived at the most brutal degree of drunkenness, surrounded by large fires and continually drinking and singing obscene songs. As we passed, a number of them cried: "Stab them! run them through! Some of them even approached us, threatening to break through the ranks of the Chasseurs and assassinate us. We arrived at last at the Faubourg Saint-Martin. My friends and I were here thrown into our first gaol, to wait for those which we had still to traverse, and of which we were destined to experience all, the horrors, from the prefecture of police to the road of Brest. But these, so many and so dreadful persecutions, were no more capable of shaking our strength of heart and of mind, than of our profound and ardent faith in the future.

PRISON HORRORS. The mairie of the 5th arrondissement was guarded by a line of soldiers; a captain conducted us, with a triumphant air, across a narrow corridor, low and damp, into a room more low and damp still. The military chiefs had no longer to command the massacres; they had now given to them another role, one which they played admirably-that of

Our captain had caused us to be shut up in the dark; upon our repeated demands a sergeant took upon himself to procure us a smoky candle, whose sinister light at last enabled us to distinguish surrounding objects. The dingy walls were covered with damp, and the only seat was a plank a few inches broad, upon which it was almost impossible to sit; the brick or earthern foor had almost entirely disappeared under a liquid and footid mud. In one corner was a little straw, horribly damp and covered with blood; it seemed to us that there had been there ahandoned some poor wounded wretch on the preceding evening. It was in this place that we had to romain until the commissioner of police came to conduct us to the Prefecture.

My companions passed almost the entire night in walking about ankle-deep in the mud, and shivering from the intolerable cold, caused by the open window. For my own part, vanquished by excessive fatigue, it was impossible for me to hold out against sleep. I at once laid down upon the narrow plank, from whence, without awaking, I immediately rolled down upon the floor, amidst the mire and blood. When I awoke in the morning I had almost lost the use of my limbs; they were so benumbed with cold, that it required a strong dose of resolution to enable me to walk. This was the best possible initiation to the tortures of the fortifications and the pontons. We were, after that, perfectly prepared for Bicetre and the "Duguesclin."

The police commissioner arrived about ten o'clock in the morning, accompanied by a turnkey, who was no other than the General Canrobert, in a grand uniform, to heighten the eclat of his new functions. General Canrobert himself delivered us to the police-agents, who gathered together all the prisoners in the neighbouring cells and placed them in cellular waggons. But his glorious intervention did not stop there. Followed by an aide-de-camp and some ordi. nance officers, he escorted the conveyance to the quais. Executioner on the Boulevard Montmartre and on the Boulevard Poissonnare in the evening, he was but gaoler in the morning.

We were immediately conducted to the Presecture of police. On the preceding evening, and even that morning a great number of persons arrested had been, in the court of the Prefecture, the objects of the grossest insults on the part of the soldiers, whose brutality sometimes went even as far as assassination. Less cruel than their auxiliaries of the army, the police-agents conducted us, by a private staircase to the room destined for the formality of searching. Here we were searched in the coarsest possible manner, and then delivered to the guardians of the depot, from whom we obtained, in the course of the day, what, in prison language, is called a pistole.

The pistole into which I was introduced already enclosed a merchant's clerk, of the Boulevard du Temple, under the grave implication, as he had been told by the commissioner of not having quitted his warehouse during the 4th, and a wine merchant, under the charge, not less grave, of having quitted his shop during the same day. I could not but admire this ingenious logic, but it was nothing in comparison with the much more extravagant facts which I have now to

The arrests continued, notwithstanding, throughout the whole town, and in the most obscure nooks of the banlien. At six o'clock in the evening they had already reached prodigious proportions. Mazas, the Conciergerie, Saint-Pelagie, the Roquette, the depot of the Prefecture, which had been all converted into prisons, were soon completely encumbered. Our cells, where there hourly arrived constituents, representatives of the Legislative, magistrates, and, amongst them, an old conneillor at the Court of Cassation, old of agents, proprietors, and Journalists, were literally filled

All the others were thrust together pell-mell, without regard for age, educational habits, or morals, into those frightful receptacles of thieves, murderers, and prosticutes. There were confined with the most ignoble and most odious premeditation, the most honourable citizens, negociants, workmen, lawyers, artists, and servants all the mo: pure, the most faithful, and most devoted of the Democracy that had escaped the massacres of the 3rd and 4th, and who had been pounced upon by a second army of bandits.

Our private cells opened out of long narrow passages, in which were heaped together a number of children, arrested in the populous quarters, and particularly recommended to the brutality of the guardians for their precocious crime of Republicanism. Above was the general depot-that first circle of Dante's hell, of which I will speak; beneath was the hall where had been confined the prostitutes and beggare,

and whose cries of debauchery or distress often reached us. And all were submitted to the same regime, to the same diet, to the same treatment, if it he not-and of this I have numerous proofs—that more regard was shown for thieves and burgla's than for Republicans.



Often, when the gate had been again closed the sergentsde ville threw themselves, like tigers, on the prisoners, who had their hands bound behind their backs. They knocked them down, and left them upon the stones, where several of them expired. Doubtless this appears to you monstrously incredible. To believe it you require to call up all the legitimate horror and contempt with which the existing regime inspires you. Well, notwithstanding, this did occur-neither more nor less; we saw it from the windows of our cells, which opened on the court.

It is as true as that Bonaparte has violated the Constimion-as true as that Reybell and Canrobert massacred passers by on the Boulevards. Each prison had its special system of execution and of death. The prisone s were Biot at Mizas, at the Champ de Mars, and in the different parts of the town; at the prefecture of police they were killed by driving in their skulls!

It was during the night especially that these savage executions took place. In the day, the prisoners were grossly insulted, and overwhelmed with cannibal menaces. I will never forget with what an expression of ferocious joy, with what a look of triumphant rage a sergeant of the gendar-merie mobile approached me, and said:—"Twenty-five of your friends have been condemned to death, and will be executed immediately. You will pass them all!"

Although we were constantly locked up in our cells, we could, notwithstanding, converse through the wickets. In the morning, during our five minutes' promenade, we could hastily exchange a few words; we could communicate to each other the news we had learnt-news always exaggerated, greedily gathered, and ardently commented upon. The departments were on fire; they refused to bow beneath the yoke of the gallows-birds of the Elysee; in the South, Mon pellier, Marseilles itself, had token the initia tive of the insurrection. It was principally by the turnkeys and gendarmes, that these rumours were spread amongst the prisoners; the cruel wretches thus making a cynical game of the agonies and hopes of the unfortunates. They never failed to add that, if the insurrection gained ground towards Paris, they would commence, in order to have their hands free by making away with all the prisoners.

NEWS FROM THE "DIGGINGS."

FRYAR'S CREEK.

The following letter appeared in the "Geelong Advertiser," and is stated to be furnished by a very respectable correspondent:-

A month's ojourn on Fryar's Creek has given me a deep insight into the morale of the diggings, and opened up scenes that I could not have anticipated during the rosy days when the wonders of Ballarat first flushed our imaginations with the prospect of vast fields of illimitable wealth. At Ballarat there was peace, unity, and security, but at Fryar's Creek these desirable qualities are reversel, and quarrels, dissentions, bloodshed, and danger of the direct description reigns supreme. The government is palsied, whilst the ill doer runs on a career of unchecked crime and rapide, or at the most is checked by an occasional pistol shot, or similar whilst the in doer runs on a career of uncheeked crime and rapide, or at the most is checked by an occasional pistol shot, or similar act of summary justice, responded to by a groan, and the effect manifested next morning by blood stains, when a few observations are bandied about from ient to tent that a man was shot, and no more is heard of the matter. A surgeon is called in to attend a wounded man, no questions are asked, the fee is paid, and if the man die, he is disposed of. I speak from experience, and fearlessly say that in retiring to rest the same precautions are necessary, and reprove to as though one were in the heart of an enemy's are had recourse to, as though or ewere in the heart of an enemy's country, and feared a midnight onslaught—tuns and pistols are loaded—sentinels appointed for the nightly watch, and intruders at their peril are warned to stand off; and if wild justice be occasionally executed, the evil cannot be imputed to those who stand in desence of selves and their hard-carned treasures, but to the necessity of the time, and the laxity of the ruling powers. Such a state of things cannot endure long. If the ordinary routine o' justice be unequal to the emergency, resort will be had to that which is commensurate to the orcasion—that resort is a terrible one—but it is now coolly asked by many, whether it would not be better to establish a Lynch law than to allow thieves a plenary impunity. So far is the necessity of Lynch law felt, that I am satisfied if it So far is the necessity of Lynch law left, that I am satisfied it it were propounded by any influential man on the diggings, it would be hailed with acclamation. Men have been stopped and rified on the high road at mid-day, and I, standing with three other men, saw a man seized, his arms pinioned, and his pockets emptied, without during to assist him; so numerous were the associates of the thickets robbing him. The yield in this locality is greatly adminished the water is exhausted, the heat coursessive had ever diminished, the water is exhausted, the heat oppressive, bad eyes and sore fiesh prevalent, and numbers of people are daily leaving

FINGAL. The "Cornwall Chronicle" of March 1st says :-

It is a difficult matter to report, with any degree of confidence, on the progress of the Firgal gold discovery. Statements from par-ties engaged in the search are varied and widely different. On ties engaged in the search are varied and widely different. On Wednesday last a letter was received in town from a man named John Jones, dated Fingal, the day before, in which he urges two of his 'mates' to make the utmost haste to join him, and to find their way to him if they had to 'beg their way.' He states in his letter that he had obtained an ounce a lay, on an average, since the Friday week. By the same pest we received a communication from a person prespecting, who assured us, up to that time the quantity of gold obtained by all the 'diggers' then at work did not amount to one out c. An able steady man returned to town yesterday, after a week's hard lakour, who assured us that he had sunk several holes, each of them to the depth of six feet and that helper anter a week's hard lectour, who assured us that he ked sunk several holes, each of them to the depth of six feet, and that below that depth, he found a solid bed of rock, through which he could not penetrate. He spoke of the quantity of gold procured as very insignificant, but felt thoroughly satisfied that the hilly land was rich in the precious metal. Another man returned yesterday from Fingal, who has worked at California, at Ballaret, and at Bathuret, who expresses himself confident in the existence of additional states. who expresses himself confident in the existence of gold in abundance in the tiers, and also on the East Coast. We await, therefore, with patience for further information, in the belief that perseverance on the part of persons engaged in the search will ulti-mately be rewarded by the discovery of the deposit. We ("Tasmanian") are indebted to Dr. Ward for

the following communication, dated Fingal, 4th of March: the following communication, dated ringal, 4th of March: Things remains in state quo as regards the average yield of the diggings at Golden Valley, but every day adds to the number of persons flowing in to visit them. Near Melrose, the residence of Mr. James Grant, jun., six miles away from the present diggings, several pieces of gold have been found within the last day or two, equal in size to the largest yet obtained here, and the data furnished by geology warrant the conclusion that nearly the whole of the north-east angle of the island, from St. Patrick's head to Cape Portland, is likely to turn out a rich autiferous field. Here appearances are in every respect as encouraging as ever. Yesterday Portioned, is there to turn out a rich authorius held. Here appearances are in every respect as encouraging as ever. Yesterday I was 'prospecting' up a creek, on the southern side of the tier, which separates it from 'Golden Valley,' and observed the most promosing indications—though, from the absence of water, we could not ascertain the presence of gold by the process of washing as often as I wished; yet when we had an opportunity of washing, gold was obtained.

THE CASE OF MR. MURRAY.

The following has appeared in the "Daily News." Office of the Society of the Friends of Italy, 10, Southampton-street, Strand, July 14th, 1852.
Sir,—I have this day received, through a channel which I need not indicate, the following appeal to the English people, written by Mr. Murray's own hand in the prison of Ancona, and claudestinely forwarded thence for transmission to England.

Mr. Murray, though an English subject by birth, has resided so long in Italy, and has received so much of his eduoution there, that he writes English, as you will perceive, rather as an acquired than as his native tongue. A few inaccuracies of spelling excepted, the copy herewith sent, and of which I request the publication, is a literal tran-Beript of the original letter now before me. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID MASSON, Secretary.

TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. I knew very well that amongst the persons employed in the administration of the government of the Pope there were men whose hearts could still be opened to mercy towards the unfortunate. New I have a fresh confirmation of this, for it is through one of those very men I succeeded, my nation, in letting the voice of my sorrow IF ive as far as thee.

Three long eternal years have clapsed since I am suffering all the misery of confinement in a l'apal duageon: yet I never begged for mercy. Had I felt myself guilty, I c uld have easily escaped any persecution whatever, being possessor of a regular passport. But my'conscience being pure, I thought nothing but rejoin my family to Ancona. Being guilty, should I have twice renewed the prayer of being judged by an Austrian commission of war? Mr. Moore, the English consul at Ancona, may testify it.

Oh, my sufferings are beyond all understanding. I remained during six months shut up in my dunt con, where I became soon af-

during six months shut up in my dungeon, where I became soon affected by a serious it firmity. My judge, Paoli, would not permit me to be transferred to the infirmary. So that I was condemned to be deveured by fever, in the furthest corner of my dungeon. And all that before being judged.

only when an energetical protestation of my physician, M. Monti, and a remonstrance of the English consul, Mr. Moore, declared my life in imminent danger, upon those extremities only I was allowed to be a cmoved to the infirmary. At length I obtained a more capacitus prisen. Meanwhile grief was digging my father's grave. The poor old man longed to see me once more before shutting his eyes for ever. My mother begged that permission from Prelate Bedini, the Papal commissary, and from my judge, M. Paoli; they had nothing to de but take me, under a good guard, from the prison to my father's house. Juvidical reasons there were none to contrast that act of humanity; my process having long heep fuiched and I that act of humanity; my process having long been finished, and I being no more in strict seclusion. Such a favour was of no consequance for the government to be granted, and could have perhaps p olonged the existence of the old man. It was refused. My father cied without spreading the paternal blessing over my head!

The spech of my judgment now approaching, Mr. Moore advised-

me to go to Rome, in order to go in person before my judges; and he obtained that for me. Fresh sufferings were continually added to the old ones. Often

they refused to give me some wood, under pretence there was no order from the gover; ment. When at policio, the chief of the gen-

dirmeris—a man of the most ferocious t. inper—loaded my hands and my feet with heavy iron chains. When in Rome, I was confined in the horrible calley of Termini. While still uncondemned, had the the right to stamp a mark of infamy on my name, associating my existence to that of 10bbers and murderers? My process had been completed a year ago, since a year I had no more been kept up in a solitary daugeon, but in a common prison. Consequently, according to what laws could they shut me up again in so horrible a prison, or I should rather say, in so horrible a grave? For such it was. A very damp lunking place, seven feet long and four wide, unwholesome and completely dark, no breath of air penetrating into it, for there was no window at all. At length I was runoved to the infirmary, but with very little advantage of my health my illers hims at large of my health

length I was removed to the infirmary, but with very little advantage of my health, my illness being chiefly occasioned by long want of ir. My physician declared half an hour's walking every day to be indispensable to me, but they refused it constantly.

Were I to mention my moral sufferings I should say they were far beyond physical tortures. I was innocent, but unable to prove it to be works. I had no means to remove f.on my face the mark of a noming the vengence of man I have suffered had stamped upon ¿nominy the vengeanse of men I never offended had stamped upon Usin a who, by an extrao dinary refinement of cruelty, granted

me to see my family, but at the presence of ignoble spies, who were there to catch every word, to interpret every sigh of the afflicted

And all those sufferings 1 could have easily spared to myself had 1 but refused to be present to my judgment; all those sufferings were they of any advantage to my cause? I went before the tribunal, but with no guarantee of any kind. I did not know neither my accusers nor my witnesses; even their very names were strange to me. I never heard the voice of the man they entitled my defender. After a constitute much like all those I had sustained in my prison, I was sent back to my dungeon long before any discussion.

Consequently what could I tell about my trial? Ignorant of proofs, scarcely aware of the accusation, I could but venture supposition. Notwithstanding, I shall mention a single fact chance alone made me acquainted with. Two witnesses had been produced by me to confute an accusation. My judge Paoli assured me they had both contradict d themselves. But some time after I could be convinced that it was not true. For hy means of Mr. Moore I could get a declaration from them they had been interested. I produced

charation from them they had never been interrogated. I produced that declaration before the tribunal.

The notion of this single fact is sufficient to me to think as false many others which unfortunately I cannot present in all their evidence for ment to the content of the c dence for want of proofs.

dence for want of proofs.

If some day impartial men would examine my process I have no doubt they would proclaim my innocence immediately. But who can obtain such an act of justice from the Roman prelates? Thou canst, English people, and I entreat it in the name of humanity, in the name of my honour so cutraged. Shou d I be a victim of the sickness that consumes my body, or should I experience all the weight of sacerdotal tyranny, English people remember this the prayer of an unfortunate countryman of thine. I shall die contented if followed into the grave by the hope that one day my process being revised through thy powerful interference, my innocent son will be liable to cry to the face of my base calumniators, 'No, my father was not a murderer!'

From the prison of Ancona, June 26 1852.

GARDENING CALENDAR.

Take advantage of fine weather to gradicate such weeds as have sprung up during the last rains, and which the wet state of the ground has allowed time to grow. The present state of the have atmosphere is likely to bring on various forms of mildew. We seen two or three cases of disease among the potatoes; and garden and field beans are in many places partially destroyed by blight. Directly ground can be got in readiness, the main crop of broccoli, Brussels sprouts, and winter greens of all kinds should be planted, if the weather is dry; only partially fill up the hole in planting, to allow for watering them in dry weather; or plant them with a large trowel-spade; the dibber, or setting stick, we would discard, if possible, from all gardens. The last crop of peas should be sown directly, selecting an early sort for the purpose. The same rule will apply to beans. Frequently hoe between advancing crops. Cauliflowers planted in shallow holes, or trenches, may be slightly filled up, but not sufficiently to prevent their taking good soakings of water in dry weather. Asparagus and seakale, KITCHEN-GARDEN. may be slightly filled up, but not sufficiently to prevent their taking good soakings of water in dry weather. Asparagus and seakale, making rapid growth, will be benefited by a good sprinkling of salt, and frequent soakings of liquid manure. To have fine crowns next spring, attention to these matters should be paid to them now. We generally sprinkle a little salt along the celery trenches before earthing them up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing them up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing them up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing them up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing them up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing them up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing them up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing them up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing them up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing them up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing them up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing them up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing them up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing them up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing them up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing the up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing the up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing the up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing the up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing the up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing the up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing the up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing the up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing the up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing the up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing the up; it both kills slugs and wornternches before earthing the up; it both kills slugs and worn appearance among the growing crops!

HABDY FRUIT GARDEN.
Birds have of late years become so numerous, that it requires netting in abundance to preserve fruit from their ravages. As the feuit is gathered the earlier cherries remove the netting, which may serve for protecting later crops. If there are any traces of fly on the trees, let them be again well washed with the engine. Look over the peaches and nectarines, and in tying in the young wood see that the fruit is not too thick, allowing a few extra for stonics in the neach and nectarines. The railing in the current

Look over the peaches and nectarines, and in tying in the young wood see that the fruit is not too thick, allowing a few extra for stoning in the peach and nectarine: The nailing in the current wood; washing and stopping those shoots not required for fruiting, are the principal things to be attended to in this department.

FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

A complete stirring of the flower garden beds, to break up the hard crusty surface, caused by the late heavy rains, should be made before the plants get much larger. Proceed with pegging down, or tying growing plants as they advance, till they occupy their allotted space, when more freedom may be allowed them, but even then, in well-arranged flower gardens, each bed should be perfectly symmetrical as a whole, although forming only part of the general design; remove weeds as they appear, and pay the greatest attention to neatness and order, without which the richest display of flowers looks unsatisfactory. Advantage should be taken of examining the walks during heavy rains, to see the drains are sufficient to carry off the water, and additional drains and grate; put down where necessary. In addition to the plants named last week for ornamental garden hedges, we strongly recommend Cupressus Goveniana for embellishing architectural gardens; it appears to bear the knife well, while its quick growth, upright habit, and beautiful light green foliage, are strong claims for its adoption on terraces or parterres in the Italian style, where it is ike'y to supersede the upright Cypress and Irish yew, being, as we lhink, hardier than the former, and of quicker growth than the tatter.—Gardener's Chroniele. lhink, hardier than the former, and of quicker growth than the tatter.—Gardener's Chronicle.

A BIRD TWENTY FEET HIGH .- Not many years ago a sailor presented at the British Museum a huge marrowbone, which he desired to sell, and which he had brought from New Zealand. The officers of that institution not usually dealing in that class of marine stores, referred him to the College of Surgeons, where they said he would find a gentleman-one Prof. Owen-who had a remarkable predilection for old bones. Accordingly, the sailor took his treasure to the professor; who, finding it unlike any bone even he had any knowledge of, sent the man away rejoicing with a full pocket—rejoicing himself in the acquisition of a new subject for scientific inquiry. Although the bone had manifestly contained marrow, and was, therefore, unlike the bones of birds in general, Mr. Owen concluded from certain structural evidences, that this bone had belonged to a bird, and a bird of a species hitherto unknown. Those who have ever experienced the flutter which the clue to any discovery of a scientific character occasions, will at once understand the excitement which was felt by the little world of naturalists to whom the professor displayed his new bone. It was immediately figured and lithographed, and copies, with certain instructions for finding other such bones were sent out to New Zealand, to be distributed wherever Europeans had trod among the ferns of that colony. Years passed. By and by a very big hox arrived in Lincoln's inn-fields, London, containing congeners of the sailor's marrowbone, some of them upwards of a yard long. Professor Owen set to work, and built up from these bones, not one, but five (ultimetely eleven) distinct species of an extinct animal hitherto utterly unknown to matural history. It must have been unable to fly (hence the marrow instead of air, in the bones), and must have had uncommon pedestrian powers (hence the necessity for marrow). The structure of the beak and neck indicates that its power of wrenching and grubbing up roots must have been tremendous. Its food was fern roots, which, in New Zealand, are so farinaceous that the natives make bread of them to this day. It has been named the dinornis, because it is the most stupendous of birds (denois, fearfully great, ornis, bird). The disappearance of the dinornis is easily accounted. When the progenitors of the present native tribe first landed from the South Sea, the dinornis must have been their only animal food : for in New Zealand no quadrupeds are indigenous. As it took no longer than a century for the Dutch to extirpate the dode from the Mauritius, a couple of centuries would have quite sufficed to kill and cook the dinornis off the face of New Zealand. When these birds had been all eaten up the Maoris took to killing and cooking one another. The next great zoological excitement to be looked for is a real live dinornis. If one of these gigantic birds be ever found and brought to the Regent's Park, the hippopotamus may accept the Chiltern Hundreds, and retire from the representation of the Nile, disgusted at the lead that will be taken by the hon. member from New Zealand .- Dickens's

NEW METROPOLITAN WATER ACT.—The act to make better provision respecting the supply of water to the metropolis, which received the Royal assent on the 1st inst., contains twenty-nine clauses and a schedule. From the 31st of August, 1855, no companies, except the Chelsea waterworks, to take water from any part of the river Thames below Teddington-lock, or from any part of any of the tributary rivers or streams of the river Thames below the highest point where the tide flows; from the 31st of August, 1855, reservoirs, within a limited distance, are to be covered; from the 31st of December, 1855, every company is to filter all water supplied by them for domestic use; three months before any company shall resort to any new source of water. such company must give notice to any Board of Trade, who may thereupon appoint an inspector. Engines are to consume their own smoke. There are several provisions to enable the Board of Trade to enforce the act. The metropolis includes "all such places lying on the north side or left bank of the river. Thames as are within the exterior boundaries of, and are within the circuit formed by, the parishes of Fulham, Hammersmith, Kensington, Paddington, Hampstead, Hornsey, Tottenham, St. Pancras, Islington, Stoke Newington, Hackney, Stratford-le-Bow, Bromley, Poplar, and Shadweil; such part of the parish of Chelsea as lies north of the said parish of Kensington, and such parts and places lying on the south side or right bank of the said river are within the ambit formed by the parishes of Woolwich, Charlton, Greenwich, Deptford, Lee, Lewisham, Camberwell, Lambeth, Streatham, Tooting,

Wandsworth, and Putney. INQUEST ON THE BODY OF A FEMALE UNKNOWN.-On Tuesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Kiug's Head Tavern, High-street, Poplar, on the body of a female about eighteen years of age, which was found on Monday, apparently a few hours after immersion, is the water near the outer quay of the West India Docks. It had been impossible to identify the body, but a letter was found in the dress of the deceased, purporting to have been written by her, and in which she named herself Hannah Roach, of Killhaven Town. The letter was addressed as to an aunt and was written in the language of one whom betrayal had reduced to the extremest despair. The fixed yet tender melancholy and kind remembrance of friends, mingled with the mildest reproaches and dreadfully minute presentiments of a self-murderer's end, which were contained in the document, made a deep impression on the jury, but failed to throw a satisfactory light on the case. Thompson, the summoning officer, said he had made every inquiry, but had not b en able to learn any clue of the deceased's friends. The coroner said it was a very remarkable letter, and the prohability was the deceased had destroyed herself, but there was no evidence how she came into the water. The jury concurring, returned an open verdict of "Found Drowned." The deceased was enceinte.

THE "Good OLD Times." - In the time of Queen Elizabeth, Freuch wine in quart measures was the common drink of the mechanics of London. This fact is chronicled incidentally in the famous monument of English jurisprudence, called the "Six Carpenters' Case," reported by Lord-

GENERAL CHANGARNIER. - The ministerial "Correspondance" of Paris announces that General Changarnier was still at Berlin on the 8th, and that he had received from the Austrian ambassador such hints as had determined him to give up his intended journey to Vienna. He left Berlin on the 9.h for Dresden, and will proceed thence to Munich and

EXTRAORDINARY FLOCK OF SHEEP .- On Sunday morning last, a flock of 1,100 sheep from the north of Scotland passed through Blackmore gate, Barnstaple, on their way to the forest of Exmoor, for summering,

THE MILITIA.

Quotas of Militia-men to be raised in the several Counties, Ridings, and Places in England and Wales, in accordance with the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, entitled, "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to Militia in England."

				j	Na in	Nu.	De De
_	ENGLAN	rD.					
Bedford		•••			345	210	555
Berks	***	•••	•••		483	294	777
Bucks	***	•••	444		466	283	749
Cambridge	***	•••	•••		520		
Chester	***	•••		•••	1,275	774	
Cornwall, ex	clusive (of the	Stanna	ries	757	460	1,217
The Olympai	ies	•••	•••		220		362
Cumberland	***	•••	•••		545		876
Derby	• • • •	•••	•••	•••	851	516	2,00,
Devon, exclu	isive of	the Sta	innarie	s	1,473	894	2,367
The Star	nnaries (s	see Co	rnwall).	506	900	
Durser	***	***	***	•••			814
Durham	•••	•••	***		1,096		1,762
Essex	***	***	•••	•••	1,049	637	1,686
Gloucester	***	•••	•••		1,240		1,993
Hereford	210		•••		335	203	538
Hertford	*** ,	•••	•••		477	1	766
Huntingdon	***	•••		••••	184	112	296
Kent	***	•••	•••	•••	1,618		2,600
Lancaster	4.44	•••			5,628	3,418	9,046
Leicester		•••	•••	•••	650	395	1,045
Lincoln	•••	•••	•••		1,174	712	1,886
Middlesex,	exolusive	of th	e City	7 01			-
London an	d Tower :	Hamle	ts		3,197	1,942	5,130
City of :	London	***			*600		600
Tower I	Iamlets	•••	•••		1,442	876	2,318
Monmouth	***	•••	•••		467	283	750
Norfolk		***	•••		1,224	744	1,968
Northampton	1		444		606	368	974
Northumberl	and		***		834	506	1,340
Nottingham	***	•••	***		761	462	1,223
Oxford		***	•••		481	292	773
Rutland		•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	***	68	41	109
Salop			***	•••	658	400	1,058
Somerset	•••	***	***	• • • •	1,211	735	1,946
Southamptor	1	***			1,080	656	1,736
Stafford	t	20.25	· •		1,784	1,083	2,867
Suffolk	***	***	***		949	577	1,526
Surrey	•••		•••		1,852	1,125	2,977
Sussex	***	0;0 fr	***		945	573	1,518
Warwick		•••	•••		1,336	812	2,148
Westmorelar	id	***			167	102	269
Wilts	***	***	444		725	441	1,166
Worcester	***		***		789	478	1,267
York, East	Ridino				608	369	977
IUIK. MOPES	e naihist.	ind Ci	ty		733	445	1,178
York, West	Riding	***	.,		3,760	2,284	6,044
	WALES	5 <u>.</u>		***}		' 1	0,022
Anglesey	***	***	•••		159	97	256
Brecon	***	***	***	***	178	108	286
Cardigan	44~	•••			187	114	301
Carmarthen	***	•••	***	~ ***	302	184	486
Carnarvon	***		•••	***	241	147	388
Denbigh	•••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	269	163	
Flint	/	•••	•••	***	197	119	432
Glamorgan	***	•••	•••	. ***	676	410	316
Merioneth	***	•••	•••	•••	110	66	1,086
Montgomery	. ***,	•••	***	•••	194		176
Pembroke	***	***		, •••	239		312
Radnor	***	***	***	•••		145	384
teaunor	•••	•••	***	•••	74	45	119
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Total	***	•••	•••	•••	โอด,ดดด์	30,000	80,000
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STATISTICS OF THE WEEK.

Consumption of Eggs.-In the month ended the 5th of June there were 12,472,006 eggs imported and entered for home consumption. In the five months ending the same day, the number was 52,338,716.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, -It apears from returns just printed, that in the month ended the 5th of June there were 2,362 vessels, the tonnage of which was 500,056, entered inwards, and 3,028, the tonnage of which was 631,392 cleared outwards, engaged in the foreign trade of the United Kingdom. In that month 1,539 ships belonging to the United Kingdom and its dependencies entered inwards, and 1,739 cleared outwards.

Consumption of Tea. - The trade and navigation returns just issued, show an increase in tea entered for home consumption in the month ended the 5th of June. In the month ended the 5th of June, 1850, there were 4,568,9991bs. of tea entered for home consumption. In the like period of 1851 the quantity was 4,698,543 lbs., and in the month ended the 5th ult. 4,797,535lbs.

IRISH EMIGRATION.—From official returns just published it appears that the Irish emigration in 10 years (1841 to 1851)) numbered 1,289,133 persons. The decrease in the population of Ireland between 1841 and 1851 was 1,659,330. CORN FROM IRELAND.—By a return printed on Monday it is shown that in 1847 the aggregate of all sorts imported into Great Britain from Ireland was 969,537 quarters; in 1848, 1,952,784 quarters; in 1849, 1,436,706 quarters; in 1850, 1,328,939 quarters; and in 1851, 1,324,688 quarters. PILOTAGE.—It is shown by a return printed on Monday that the income of the Pilot's Fund of Trinity-house for

the year ending the 31st of December last, was £5,577 2s. 11d. The expenditure was £5,480 2s. 3d. The total

surplus on the 31st of December was £795 7s. 51d. STATISTICS OF DRUNKEN AND DISORDERLY PERSONS,-It appears from a return obtained by Mr. Hume that in the course of last year there were 6,318 disorderly persons and 10,668 drunken persons taken into custody by the metropolitan police force, and 12,504 persons for drunkenness and disorderly conduct." Of the first class (disorderly conduct) 2,556 were men and 3,762 women. The number convicted was 3,544, and the number discharged 2,774. For drunkenness there were 6,207 men and 4.461 women. The number convicted was 1,914, and the number discharged 8,754. Of the third class (drunkenness and disorderly conduct) 6,972 were men and 5 532 women. The number convicted was 6,113, and the number discharged 6.391.

THE TEA TRADE, July 12 .- The deliveries of tea in the THE TEA TRADE, July 12.— 10 metropolis last week were 616,477lb., being a decided in metropolis last week Post-Office Returns.—On Tuesday a return was issued.

showing that last year the number of letters delivered by the Post office in the united Kingdom was 306,647,187 In the year preceding, the first general reduction, the number was only 75,907,572.

Money Orders.—On Tuesday a return to parliament was printed, from which it appears that last year there were 4,661,025 money orders issued, amounting to £8,880,420 16s. Id. The expenses were £69,992, and the amount of commission received was £77,429.

STATISTICS OF HOT SUMMERS.—The excessive heat which prevails at present gives some interest to the following account of remarkably hot summers :- In 1132 the earth opened, and the rivers and springs disappeared in Alsace. The Rhine was dried up. In 1152, the heat was so great that eggs were cooked in the sand. In 1160, at the battle of Bela, a great number of soldiers died from the heat. In 1276 and 1277, in France, an absolute failure of the crops of grass and oats. In 1303 and 1304, the Seine, the Loire, the Rhine, and the Danube, were passed over dry-footed. In 1393 and 1394, great numbers of animals fell dead, and the crops were scorched up. In 1440 the heat was excessive. In 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, the rivers were almost entirely dried up. In 1556 there was a great drought over all Europe. In 1615 and 1616, the heat was overwhelming in France, Italy, and the Netherlands. In 1646 there were fifty-eight consecutive days of excessive heat. In 1678 excessive heat. The same was the case in the first three years of the 18th century. In 1718 it did not rain once from the month of April to the month of October. The crops were burnt up; the rivers were dried up, and the theatres were closed by decree of the Lieutenant of Police. The thermometer marked 36 degrees Reaumur (113 of Fahrenheit). In gardens which were watered, fruit trees flowered twice. In 1723 and 1724, the heat was extreme. In 1746, summer very hot and very dry, which absolutely calcined the crops. During several months no rain fell. In 1748, 1754, 1760, 1767, 1778, and 1788, the heat was excessive. In 1811, the year of the celebra ed comet, the summer was very warm and the wine delicious, even at Suresnes. In 1818, the theatres remained closed for nearly a month, owing to the heat. The maximum heat was 35 degrees (110 75 Fahrenheit.) In 1830, whilst fighting was going on on the 27th, 28th, and 29th July, the thermometer marked 36 degrees centigrade (97 75 Fahrenheit.) In 1832, in the insurrection of the 5th and 6th of June, the thermometer marked 35 degrees centigrade. In 1835 the Seine was almost dried up. In 1850, in the month of June, on the second appearance of the cholera, the thermometer marked 34 degrees centigrade. The highest temperature which man can support for a certain time varies from 40 to 45 degrees (104 to 113 of Fahrenheit.) Frequent

accidents, however, occur at a less elevated temperature.' EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—There has been printed a parliamentary paper respecting emigration to New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. For seven months, ending the 30th of April, the number of vessels that sailed to New South Wales (both unassisted and ungovernment ships) was 27, the aggregate tonnage of which was 18,605, and the number of emigrants 4,583. In the like period of the preceding year the number of vessels was only 5, the tonnage of which was 3,425, and the number of emigrants 852. The available balance in the hands of the Emigration Commissioners for New South Wales on the 30th of May was about £61,000. For Victoria 27 vessels sailed in the seven months ending the 30th of April last. The tonnage was 18,840, and the number of emigrants 7,634. In the like period of the preceding year the number of vessels was 11, of 10,541 tonnage, and the number of emigrants 1,941. The available balance for emigration was £127,200. For South Australia 19 vessels sailed in the seven months ending the 30th of April last, of 11,127 tonnage, and the num-

ber of emigrants was 3,822. In the like period of the preceding year the number was 17, of 12,310 tonnage, and the number of emigrants 2,833. PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX .- From a return issued on Monday an account is given in a tabular form of the property and income tax from 1842 to 1851 inclusive. Last year, ending the 5th of April, the amount of profits re-

turned under schedule D was £65,717,046, the amount of

assessment was £1 593,728, and the net amount of tax re-

ceived was £1,553,615.

Public Amusements.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS. The operatic performances at this theatre at present are exceed. ingly good, and deservedly successful. The 'Freischutz' was produce for the first time on Saturday evening, in a manner which would have done no discredit to a regular musical theatre. The duce for the first time on Saturday evening, in a manner which would have done no discredit to a regular musical theatre. The orangements, of course, are on a scale corresponding to the small size of the house; but they are, as might be expected from the able and experienced musical director, Mr. German Reed, judicious and satisfactory. The orchestra consists of good performers on their respective instruments; they play in good tune, go well together, and show careful discipline. The principal characters were well sustained by Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Harrison, Miss Isaacs, and Mr. Whitworth. The minor parts were fairly supported, and the opera, as a whole, was an extremely pleasing entertainment. It was followed by a one act piece, called 'The Chameleon,' an adaptation, by Mr. Brough, of a French piece produced this season at the St. James's Theatre, and in which the principal character was performed by Mademoiselle Dejazet. That versatile actress played the part of a young nobleman, a l'arisian roue, who, having a lawsuit pending at Vienna, visits in succession three Aulic Councillors, who are to be his judges, and gains their favour by adopting their foibles. One is a pedantic bookworm, another is a sporting squire, and the third is hen pecked by his wife, who is a dragon of virtue. The young spark gains the pedant's heart by pedantry more extravagant than his own; beats the sportsman in hunting, slang, joviality, and drinking; and charms the virtuous lady by a semblance of innocence and simplicity. All this, in the performance of Mr. Brough's adaptation, was done by Miss P. Horton, whose assumption of the various characters was remarkably clever, but in a totally different style from that of Dejazet—being bold, whose assumption of the various characters was remarkably clever, but in a totally different style from that of Dejazet—being bold, broad, and without those nice strokes of heart for which the French actress is so distinguished. It was very amusing nevertheless, and kept the audience in roars of laughter. DRURY LANE.

On Monday night this theatre was crowded to the roof by an audience congregated for the 'benefit' of Mr. Allcroft, whose musical, and other services, in various shapes, have secured a special 'public' of his own, and annually ready to recognise his merits. There were, no doubt, more than the friends of Mr. Allmerits. There were, no doubt, more than the friends of Mr. Anteroft present that night; for the bill for the evening contested favourably with the programmes of the olher theatres, and so varied an attraction had a proper effect. There were two disappointments. Mr. Sims Reeves and Mölle. Favanti, operatically, and Mr. C. Mathews and Madame Vestria, dramatically, were to have been the stars of the heterogeneous and exceptional company; but it so happened that both the ladies fell sick and were unable to appear. The audience, however, was good natured and bore both catastrophes with patience: all the greater, that in addition to singing 'Elvino,' through the 'Sonnambula,' Mr. Sims Reeves gave his favourite scena from 'Lucia di Lammermoor;' and that Mr. Q. Mathews substituted for the good farce of 'Delicate Ground' (in which Madame Vestris was to have played Pauline) the better farce of 'Taken by Storm,' in which all the business is done by himself. In the 'Sonnambula' Madame Clara Novello was the Amina, her representation of that character being evidently a novelty to the miscellaneous audience, and producing most irregular plaudits and unbounded satisfaction. Mr. Reeves, as if excited by treading the boards on which he made his first English representation; sang better than we ever before heard him sing; and, notwithstanding all the disadvantages of introducing between two comic dramas a scena like that from t'e 'Lucia,' his magnificent croft present that night; for the bill for the evening contested notwithstanding all the disadvantages of introducing between two comic dramas a scena like that from t e 'Lucia,' his magnificent singing of wailing music of Edgardo resulted in as great an effect as could be witnessed on the more proper occasions, when the opera has been given as a whole, and when the previous acts have prepared an audience sympathetically for the sad finale. The lengthy bill concluded with 'The Ringdoves,' a Lyceum play, suited to an evening on which the cream of the Lyceum company, in honour of Mr. Allcroft, was collected. The Mooney of Mr. Basil Baker was a piece of acting well worthy of notice.

THE LATE THUNDERSTORM. - Accounts from the West of England state that considerable damage was done by the thunderstorm of Monday last, which it seems, for the time it lasted, was almost unexampled in violence. A large quantity of hay has been spoilt and the corn crops are laid in many places, and potatoes have been actually worked out of the soil. Three cottages at Bishop's Hull were struck by the electric fluid, and totally consumed in a short space of time. The property, which belonged to Mr. Browne, of Stepswater, was insured for £400, which will nearly cover the loss. The standard destroyed a fine cow in Cairn's-field, belonging to Mr. Robert England, which was killed by the electric fluid. An aerolite during the storm of thunder, lightning, and rain struck the house occupied by Mr. Graham, near Fairwater, doing considerable damage to the interior of the premises. The electric fluid passed through the apartment, and took a direction close by the chair in which a minute before Mr. Graham had been sitting. It shattered a handsome eight day bracket clock, decomposing the brass ornaments outside, and considerably damaging the inside works, the minute and hour hands stopping at half-past nine. The marble chimney piece was shattered, and the electric current passing through the house took a direction downwards, and penetrated the adjoining field, where it is supposed the aerolite is lodged. A fine tree was riven by the lightning at Eastbrok Trull. A horse was killed and another much injured at Pondisford. A boy riding on horseback at Bishop's Hull was thrown off and had his arm broken.

LEGAL THIEVES .- A few days ago, J. T. Russell, a solicitor, was committed to Horsemonger-lane Gaol, on a charge of obtaining money on false pretences. It appeared that some time ago Russell obtained a sum of money from the proprietor of one of the stands at Epsom races, by representing himself as the agent of a gentleman who had been injured by the falling of the stand about two years ago.

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

A. A. VANSITTART, Esq. LORD GODERICH,

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

no better value can be given for money than that which we offerand we desire success through that support, not solely that we may rescue ourselves from the wretchedness and slavery of the slop system—but more particularly that our fellow-workers of all trades, encouraged by our example, may, through the profitable results of self-management, place themselves and their children beyond the

reach of poverty or crime.

Relying on the good faith of the people, we await patiently the result of this appeal.

WALTER COOPER, Manager.

LIST	F PB	ICES.							
5, 4	,		£		d.		£		d.
Black Dress Coat	• 2		1	5.	0	to	2	5	0
Ditto Frock Coat		••	1	7	в	11	2	10	0
Paletots	• •			4	0		2	2	0
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Plaid Doe Shooting Coats	•		0 3	18.	0	"	1	10	0
Strong Pilot, prime quality,	fron	a		,	•	:	1	3	0
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Black Cloth, double-breaste			0	7	6	"	0	12	0
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LITERATURE.

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HENRY CLAY.

Henry Clay has breathed his last. His political many long years of unrewarded patriotic labels bours are ended, and he sleeps with the many great ppatpatriots of the American Republic. To every pub-lic nic man, to every citizen, there is an important lesson prespresented in the life of the departed American statesmauman. Throughout his whole life Henry Clay has bowbowed to the evil-genius of modern politicians-expoedbediency—compromise. He was warmly attached to the he cause of Freedom and of Progress; but he was walwanting in that stern and unbending determination tto ato accept nothing less than the truth, that undeviatiinging attachment to principle which characterised the gregreat men of antiquity.

Without doubt, he was warmly attached to the

ccaveause of Truth, Justice, and Liberty; his refusal to lbosbow before the prejudices of any party of his counttrytrymen, and his enthusiasm in favour of South Americrican and Grecian Independence sufficiently prove it; bubut he has ever descended to the little excuse, the perpeddling expediency of the weak-minded and unprincircipled, attempting to serve the cause of right, by plaplaying wrong against wrong, and bargaining with injustice, to procure toleration for truth. Born and ededucated in a slave state, it is the more honourable to to his head, and to his heart, that he was capable of bebursting the fetters of the iniquitous ideas by which hi his mind had been warped in childhood, and that he w was generous enough to protest against slavery—that sh shameless sin against Humanity—and to labour for th the destruction of the atrocious and degrading syste tem. But it would seem that he was too generous to to be just. In his case excessive generosity was not m merely a failing, but it was a crime; for it prompted h him to make terms with injustice, instead of aiming a at its immediate and complete overthrow and exter-

Henry Clay was born on the 12th of April, 1777, i in Hanover county, Virginia, consequently only three years after the Declaration of Independence, and in the State which was to produce some of the first champions a and governors of the American Confederation. His I life includes the whole era of his country's history, f from the doubtful contest of a revolted colony and t the formation of the Union to the present exalted condition of its prosperity and power. For upwards of fifty years he had taken an active part in public affairs. At the early age of twenty he began to practise the law with success at the bar of Lexington, in the State of Kentucky, which he theuceforth

adopted as his own. Even then, though but a youth, he became a Counsellor of the People by addressing his fellow citizens from place to place in favour of providing, in their State Constitution then about to be formed, for the Gradual Extinction of Human Slavery throughont their State-a suggestion which was over-ruled by short-sighted egotism, but which, had it prevailed, would have rendered Kentucky ere this as wealthy, populous and powerful as Ohio now is. Fifty years later, the Revision of that Constitution afforded him an opportunity of reiterating his convictions on this vital theme, which slave holding selfishness again over-ruled. While this decision is deeply to be regretted, the cause which enlists and retains such an advocate can never be justly deemed hopeless. Kentucky will heed more profoundly the voice of her most illustrious statesman, now that it is hushed for

But it may have been that in thus advocating the gradual extinction of slavery, he failed to awaken any sympathy in the minds even of the unselfish, for if slavery was an injustice-a crime-to speak of its gradual extinction was unjust and criminal. With crime and injustice no honourable-minded man can possibly make any compromise. And if it was merely in matter of expediency to be abolished—if such a course was preferable—it was only natural that the slave holders should find it most expedient to oppose abolition, and to uphold the 'domestic institu-

The next great topic which enlisted Mr. Clay's youthful energies was the foolishly arbitary Alien and

Sedition Laws. Guided by his strong instinct of sympathy for Freedom and hatred of despotism, Mr. Clay enlisted in the support of Jefferson, and contributed by his popular eloquence to the zeal and almost unanimity wherewith the West supported his election and administration. The War of 1812 also found in Mr. Clay one of its earliest, heartiest, and most efficient champions.

Having served with distinction in the Legislature of Kentucky, Mr. Clay was chosen in 1806 to the U. S. Senate to fill a short vacancy, and was soon after re-elected for a longer vacancy. Retiring from that body he was chosen to the House, whereof he was immediately made Speaker, a compliment never paid to any other new member. Thence until 1825, when he accepted the first place in the Cabinet of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, with scarcely an interruption, was the master-spirit of the House, in which he wielded an influence entirely without parallel. Whether as presiding officer, as a debater, or as a practical legislator, that House has known no other member who could be fairly pronounced the equal of Henry Clay.

His conduct of the State Department was able, dignified, and efficient, and several of his State Papers drawn up in that capacity, are models for just sentiment and concise energy of expression.

Retiring to private life at the close of Mr. Adams's term, he was thence called to the U.S. Senate in 1831.2, remaining a member of that body, except during a brief period of voluntary retirement, to the day of his death. That he exercised therein an influence rarely conceded to any legislator, and still more rarely to a minority member, is undoubted.

But his speeches in the Legislature, though such as gained for him great influence with his brother legislators and the people of the time, are not such as to acquire for him fame or honour for posterity, in consequence of their being grounded upon expediency and compromise, and not upon principle; their influence extended no farther than to the hour when they were spoken, and to the circumstances which called them forth. Hence the great body of his speeches, which have rarely been surpassed in cogency and fertility of illustration, in fitness to the occasion and force of argument, will be rarely consulted by future

generations. Whatever may have been his faults, Henry Clay never wavered from his faith in the principle of e sovereignty of the people, and in his hatred for despotism. History had taught him, that the greatest danger for a free people was that of their becoming dazzled with a brilliant tyrant. Hence he ever raised his voice against the popular folly whenever they showed a disposition to bestow admiring praise upon a citizen conspicuous for qualities other than virtue and patriotic abnegation. Witness his noble speech wherein, 1818-19, he arraigned at the bar of Congress and the country, the outrageous usurpation of power by Andrew Jackson, in the unauthorised invasion and conquest of Florida, then the undisputed colony of a nation with which America was then at peace. That speech by a civilian in exposure and reprehension of the tyrannies and crimes of a victorious and idolised military chieftain was worthy of the noblest age of any republic, ancient or modern. We have never ceased to love and honour him for his fearless patriotism in exposing and resisting that great danger of republics, a blind admiration of military achievement, and a disposition to varnish over the crimes of conquerors. When such exposures fall upon the public ear unheeded, then is the commonwealth ready to become the prey of some mad Alexander, all-grasping Cæsar, or assassin Bona-Parte. That Mr. Clay changed his politics or party associations in 1824-5, is among the most successful falsehoods of the last generation. Five candidates for the Presidency were in the field—all belonging to the Democratic party of that time—three of them members of the existing Democratic administration— Mr. Adams, Secretary of State; Mr. Crawford, Secretary of War; Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of the Navy. Of the other two, Mr. Clay was Speaker of the House; General Jackson was a U. S. Senator. Before the popular vote was cast, Mr. Calhoun retired from the canvass and threw his strength into the

scale of General Jackson, whose friends thenceforth

supported him for Vice-President; yet no one ever

charged these two with having formed a corrupt coa-

lition. Mr. Crawford was prostrated by a severe and lingering illness, whereof he died a year or so afterwards; Mr. Clay received not quite votes enough to carry him into the House, and was virtually constrained to support either Mr. Adams or General Jackson, with both of whom he had been at variance, but far more with the latter. He supported Mr. Adams, as La Fayette testifies he had told him in confidence, months before, that he would do if compelled to choose between him and Jackson; and this has been persistently represented by his enemies as a desertion of Democracy! Hereupon he has been stigmatized as a Federalist, and hundreds of thousands who would otherwise have supported him, have therefore united in hunting him down through the last twenty-five years.

Henry Clay in the National Councils was from first to last instinctively an advocate of all those measures whereby a nation is strengthened by inward growth rather than external accreation. He sought national greatness and glory through the facilitation and cheapening of internal intercourse, the creation of new branches of industry, the improvement of national resources, rather than through the devastation of foreign territories and the dismemberment of neighouring countries. Of that system of policy justly known as 'the American System,' he was one of the founders and has been foremost among its untiring and efficient champions.

Although calumny and misunderstanding of his real character has prevented his elevation to the Presidential chair, it is not for a moment to be doubted that he was at least as much worthy of that honour as many of those not better intentioned, or possessed of a better policy, who obtained it.

Yet he would not, perhaps, have been disappointed, for disappointed he undoubtedly was by his want of success, if he had cast aside his fatal tendency to compromise, and appealed to the people on the broad ground of principle and universal justice.

Henry Clay's illness has been long and painful. Although his death had been almost momentarily expected for some time past, yet those in attendance did not even on the morning of his decease anticipate that that sad event was so near.

During the preceding day and night, he seemed to breathe only with the greatest difficulty, and evidently endeavoured to communicate some wish to those about him, but from his utter prostration, scarcely anything that he said was satisfactorily un-

It was on the 29th of June that his death took place. On the preceding afternoon there appeared to be a giving way in Mr. Clay's system. Imagination attributed it, in some degree, to excitement produced by the enthusiasm of the Ratification Meeting. At night he was calm, but his mind wandered, and in a low, distinct voice, he named his wife, son, and other relatives. Rev. Dr. Butler offered his services to watch during the night, but they were deemed un-

On the morning of the 29th, Mr. Clay was perfectly tranquil and exceedingly feeble, and showed a disposition to slumber. About half past ten o'clock he asked for cool water, which he was accustomed to take through a silver tube. On removing the tube from his mouth, he seemed to have more difficulty than previously. He turned to his son and said, 'Don't leave me.' Soon after he made a motion to have his shirt-collar opened' and added, 'I am going soon,' and serenely breathed his last.

Although hourly expected, the news of his death produced the most intense sorrow in New York, which city has always been prominent in its attachment to the Great Commoner. All public business was suspended: flags of all nations and in number innumerable were half-masted, many public places were festooned with crape, and a sudden silence fell upon all the City like a pall. .

In other towns the melancholy intelligence produced the same universal sorrow and gloom, and similar manifestations of regret at the death of the great statesman were displayed.

Immediately his death was made known, the Senate and House of Representatives adjourned from respect for his

Messrs. W. Raymond and Co., of New York, received an order to forward to Washington a sarcophagus, or what is styled "Fisk's Metallic Burial Case," for the inclosure of his remains.

In addition to the adaptation of these cases for the preservation and transportation of bodies, the one provided on this occasion surpasses, in richness of style and finish, anything of the kind ever produce: in America.

The material of which the case is composed consists of a composition of metals of the most indestructible character -the shape resembling the outlines of the human body, and so joined together as to be impervious to air or water; envoloping this is rich folding drapery of black cloth, conforming in shape with the case; the handles, the faceplate, the plate for inscribing the name, with the other plates, are of massive silver, beautifully wrought and chased, having appropriate emblems, among which appear wreaths of laurel and oak, with a full-blown rose and sprig of oak, with its acorns detached from their parent stems. showing the work of the fell destroyer. The inside is lined with rich white satin, tastefully cushioned, quilted and bound with silver cord. The whole appearance, although rich and beautiful, still plain and appropriate. Con the day that intelligence of Mr. Clay's death reached New York, a meeting of prominent citizens was held, and steps taken to send a very large Delegation to Washington to attend the funeral. A national subscription has been opened for the purpose of raising a monument to his

Faulty as was Henry Clay, America could ill afford to lose him now, for amongst her present statesmen there is not one who is a whit less tainted with expediency; and she has certainly had not one who had a greater love for justice and truth, had not the natural sentiments of his mind been dwarfed and obscured by the degrading policy of Compromise.

THE COUNTESS OF RUDOLSTADT.

[Sequel to "Consucto."] BY GEORGE SAND.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE INVISIBLES. The two costumes which the neophyte found displayed in her chamber, were a brilliant bride's dress and a mourning garment, with all the distinctive signs of widowhood. She hesitated some moments. Her resolution as to choice of husband was taken, but which of these two costumes would externally testify her intention? After a little reflection she put on the white robe, the veil, the flowers, and the pearls of a bride. This attire was pure in taste and extremely elegant. Consuelo was soon ready; but on looking at herself in the mirror framed with the threatening sentences, she had 'no longer an inclination to smile as on the first occasion. A mortal paleness was on her features, and terror in her heart. Whichever course she had resolved to take, she felt that there would remain to her a regret, or a remorse; that a soul would be broken by her desertion; and her own experienced a horrible anguish in anticipation. On seeing her cheeks and her lips as white as her veil and her orange howers, she feared for Albert and for Liverani equally, the effect of so violent emotion, and she was tempted to put on rouge, but she renounced the thoughts at once. "If my face lies," thought she, "can my heart lie?" She knelt by the side of her bed, and hiding her face in the drapery, she remained absorbed in sorrowful meditation until the moment when the clock struck midnight. She rose immediately, and saw an invisible, with a black mask, standing behind her. I know not what instinct made her presume this to be Marcus. She was not deceived, and yet he did not make himself known, but only said to her, in a gentle and sad voice: "Madame, all is ready. Please to cover yourself with this cloak and to follow me." "Ah!" said Consuelo, as she wrapped berself in the black

cloak that was presented to her, "this Cagliostro's hood!"
"There is no Cagliostro here," replied Marcus, "and our mysteries are neither treacheries nor impostures; do

not bind the hood over your head, it is not yet time." Consuelo followed the invisible to the extremity of the garden, to the place where the stream lost itself under the verdant arcade of the park. There she found an uncovered gondola, entirely black, similar in every respect to the gondolas of Venice, and in the gigantic rower at the prow, she recognised Karl, who crossed himself on seeing her. "Am I permitted to speak to him?" asked Consuelo of

"You may say a few words aloud," he replied. "Well, then, dear Karl, my deliverer and my friend," said Consuelo, who felt a thrill of delight at seeing a wellknown face once more, after so long a seclusion among

mysterious beings, "May I hope that nothing serves to lessen the pleasure you feel at finding me again?" "Nothing, signora," replied Karl, in a cheerful voice: "nothing, if it be not the remembrance of that which is no longer of this world, and which I fancy I always see by your side. Courage and contentment, my good mistress, my We are here as on the night when we fled good sister! from Spandau!"

This also is a day of deliverance, brother," said Marous. "Come, row with that vigour and address with which you are gifted, and let the prudence of your tongue equal the strength of your arm. This does indeed resemble a flight." added he, addressing Consuelo; "but the principal de-

liverer is no longer the same." As he pronounced these words, Marcus offered Consuelo his hand to assist her to the cushioned bench. He felt her tremble slightly at the allusion to Liverani, and begged her to cover her face for a few momentsonly. Consuelo obeyed, and the gondola, urged by the robust arm of the deserter, glided rapidly over the gloomy and silent waters. After a short interval, the exact length of which Consuelo's disturbed state of mind did not permit her to ascertain, she

heard a noise of voices and instruments at some distance, and received, without altogether stopping, the slight shock as of the boat touching the land. The hood which had covered her face fell back gently, and the neophyte fancied she was passing from one dream to another, as she contemplated the fairy spectacle before her eyes. The bark was gliding along a sloping bank, covered thickly with flowers and fresh herbage, while the wide expanse of the river was as it were on fire, and reflected long colonnades of light on its glassy surface.

When Consuelo's eyes had become accustomed to this sudden light, she was able to fix them upon the illuminated fagade of the palace, which rose at a little distance, and mirrored in the lake with magical splendour. This elegant edifice, the outline of which was relieved against the star-lit sky, these harmonious voices, this concert of instruments. these open windows, through which, between the curtains of purple glowing in the light, Consuelo saw a glittering throng of men and women richly dressed, sparkling with embroidery, diamonds, gold, and pearls. She stood up in the boat, which was drawing nearer and nearer to the chateau, and, suddenly excited by the chorus of Handel—

Chantons la gloire De Juda vainqueur-

she forgot all else, and mingled her voice in the general tide of harmony. But a fresh shock of the gondola, which, gliding close to the bank, sometimes struck against a branch or a tuft of grass, caused her to fall. Obliged to cling to the first hand which offered itself to support her, she then for the first time perceived that there was a fourth person in the skiff, a masked Invisible, who certainly was not there when she had entered. A large dark grey cloak, falling in long folds, a broad-brimmed hat worn in a certain fashion, an indiscribable something in the features of this mask, through which the human physiognomy seemed to speak; but, above all, the pressure of the trembling hand which would not release her own, told Consuelo that the man she loved, the Chevalier Liverani, such as he had appeared to her for the first time on the lake at Spandau, was beside her. Then the music, the illumination, the enchanted palace, the intoxicating fete, and even the approach of the solemn moment which was to decide her destiny, all was effaced from Consuelo's memory. Agitated, and, as it were, conquered by a superhuman power, she fell back breathless upon the cushions of the gondola by the side of Liverani. The other unknown was standing at the prow, his back turned towards them. Her long fast, the varrative of the Countess Wanda, the dread of some terrible denoucment, the surprise of this fete, all overwhelmed Consuelo's strength. She was no longer conscious of anything but the hand of Liverani pressing her own, his arm around her waist in readiness to prevent her leaving him, and that heavenly charm which the presence of the beloved object sheds even upon the very air we breathe. Consuelo remained thus some moments, as unconscious of the glittering scene as if it had withdrawn into the deepest night; no longer hearing anything but the warm breathing of her lover, and the beatings of her own heart. " Madame," said Marcus, suddenly turning towards her,

"do you not know the air they are now singing, and would you not like to stop and listen to that magnificent "I know not what the air and voice may be," replied Consuelo, absently; "let us stop or go on as you please."
"Do you not know that fine voice which is singing a

Venetian air?" asked Marcus again, surprised at the immobility and apparent indifference of Consuelo. "Pardon me, monsieur!" she replied, somewhat impatiently; "he is called Anzoleto: Ah! that false re! He has lost the note!"

"Do you not wish to see his face? You are perhaps mistaken. From this you can distinguish him perfectly, for I can see him clearly. He is a very handsome young

"What is the use of looking at him?" returned Con-Consuelo, rather warmly. "I am quite sure that he is

Marcus took Consuelo's hand gently, and Liverani offering his, they assisted her to rise and look through the open window. Consuelo, who might perhaps have resisted the one, yielded to the other, and threw a glance upon the handsome Venetian, who was at that moment the centre of attraction for more than a hundred women, who gazed at him with admiring looks.

"He has grown very stout!" said Consuelo, scating herself again, and gently resisting the efforts of Liverani, who attempted to take back the little cross, which he succeeded in effecting.
"Would you not feel some pleasure in talking to him? If

we should enter this palace, and they should ask you to sing with him?" "If it be a trial," said Consuelo, with some sharpness, for she began to observe Marcus's perseverance. "and as I

must obey you in all things, I will yield myself willingly to this. But if it be for my pleasure you make this offer, I should prefer to decline it." "Am I to stop here, my brother?" said Karl, giving a

military signal with his oar. "Pass on, brother!" replied Marcus. Karl obeyed; and in a few moments, the gondola, having crossed the lake,

shot beneath a thick bower. "Listen, Madame!" said Marcus. "Do you not hear the applause of the audience? Yes, that is indeed the clapping of hands and acclamations! They are enchanted with what they have just heard. This Anzoleto has had great success

at the palace." "They do not know him!" said Consuelo, brusquely, seizing the flower of a magnolia which Liverani had just gathered, and thrown furtively into her lap. She pressed the flower convulsively in her hands, and hid it in her bosom, as the last relic of undying love which a fatal trial was about to sanctify or break for ever.

The bark at last touched the shore at the junction of the gardens and the woods, in a picturesque spot, where the river flowed among rocks and ceased to be navigable. Consuelo had but little time to examine the wild landscape which was lighted up by the moon. They were still within the wide domains of the palace; but art was only applied here to preserve nature in her primitive beauty; the old trees planted by chance amidst the glossy turf, the gentle undulations of the ground, the surrounding hills, the dashing cascades, the troops of bounding and timid deer.

Here a new personage arrested the attention of Consuelo: this was Gottlieb, who was seated carelessly upon the handle of a sedan chair, in an attitude of calm and thoughtful musing. He trembled as he recognised his friend of the prison, but at a sign from Marcus he abstained from speaking to her.

"You forbid this poor fellow, then, to press my hand?" said Consuelo, in a low tone to her guide "After your initiation you will be at liberty in all your actions," he replied in the same tone. "May I not know at least," replied the neophyte,

whether he suffered persecution for my sake after my

flight from Spandau? Forgive my impatience." "He did suffer," replied Marcus, "but not long. As soon as he learned of your escape, he boasted with artless enthusiasm of having contributed towards it, and his involuntary disclosures during his sleep had almost proved fatal to some of us. They attempted to shut him up in a madhouse, as much to punish him as to prevent him from assisting other prisoners. It was then he fled; and as we had our eye upon him, we caused him to be conducted hither, where we have since lavished every care upon his mind and body. We shall restore him to his family and his country, when we have given him the strength and prudence-necessary to labour usefully in our work, which has become his own, for he is one of the purest and most

will you enter it? I will not leave you, though I intrust you to the sure and faithful arms of Karl and Gottlieb." Consuelo immediately seated herself in the chair, which was closed on all sides, and only admitted the air through a few chinks in the roof. She then ceased to see what was passing around her. At times she perceived the stars shining, and thus judged that she was still in the open air; at others she saw their light interrupted without being able to distinguish whether it were by buildings or by the thick shadow of the trees. The porters walked rapidly on in the most profound silence, while she endea-voured for some time to distinguish by the sound of their footsteps whether there were four or three persons accompanying her. Several times she thought she recognised the footsteps of Liverani on the right of her chair; but this might be only an illusion, and, moreover, she felt that she

fervent of our adepts. But the chair is ready, madame

ought to try not to think of him. When the chair stopped and was opened, Consuelo could not avoid a feeling of terror, as she saw herself beneath the portcullis of an old feudal tower. The moon was pouring a flood of light on the court-yard, which was covered with buildings in ruins, and filled with persons dressed in white, who came and went, some alone, others in groups, like spectres. The black and massive archway of the entrance lent a more fantastic and transparent blue to the distance. These restless shadows, some silent. others speaking in a low voice, their noiseless movement over the long grass of the court, the appearance of these ruins, which Consuelo recognised as those into which she had once penetrated, and in which she had seen Albert, made such an impression upon her, that she was seized with a species of superstitious terror. She instinctively looked around for Liverani. He was indeed with Marcus. but the obscurity of the vault did not allow her to distinguish which of the two offered her his hand; and this time, her heart paralysed by a sudden sadness, an indefinable

They throw her cloak over her dress, and drew the hood around her head, so that she could see all without herself being scen by any one. Some one then told her, in a low voice, not to allow a single word, a single exclumation. to escape her, whatever she might see; and she was thus conducted to the extremity of the court-yard, where a strange spectacle did indeed offer itself to her eyes.

A bell, of a faint and gloomy tone, was summoning the shadows towards the ruined chapel where Consuelo had formerly sought refuge against the storm. This chapel was now illuminated by wax tapers, disposed in systematic order. The altar appeared to have been recently erected; it was covered with a pall and decorated with singular designs, in which the emblems of Christianity were mingled with those of Judaism, as well as with Egyptian hieroglyphics, and various cabalistic signs. In the middle of the choir, which was enclosed with symbolic columns and balustrades, was a bier surrounded by tapers, covered with cross-bars, and surmounted by a death's head, in which burned a blood-coloured flame. Towards this cenotaph was led a young man, whose features Consuelo could not see; a large bandage covered the half of his face: he was a candidate, and appeared overcome by fatigue or emotion. He had one arm and one leg naked, his hands were tied behind his back, and his white robe was spotted with blood. A ligature round the arm seemed to indicate that he had been just bled. Two shadows waved torches of lighted resin around his head, and scattered clouds of smoke and lighted sparks over his

face and breast. Then there commenced a singular dialogue between him and those who presided over the cercmony, and who wore distinguished marks of their various dignities, which recalled to Consuelo that which Cagliostro had caused her to overhear at Berlin between Albert and some unknown personages. Then several spectres, who were armed with swords, and whom she heard called the Terrible Brothers, stretched the candidate upon the flags, pressing the point of their weapons against his heart, while several others began, with a great clashing of swords, a desperate combat, some pretending to prevent the admission of the new brother, treating him as perverse, unworthy, and a traitor, while the rest declared that they fought for him in the name of truth and acquired right. This strange scene produced the effect of a painful dream upon Consuelo. This struggle, these threats, this magic faith, the groans which the young adolescents uttered around the bier, were so well simulated, that a spectator not previously initiated, would have been really terrified When the godfathers of the candidate had conquered in the dispute and in the combat against their opponents, they raised him up, placed a poignard in his hand, and ordered him to walk straight before him, and to strike whoever should oppose his entrance to the temple. Consuelo saw no more. At the moment when the newly initiated, with arm uplifted, and in a sort of delirium, approached a low door to which he was directed, the two guides, who had not quitted their hold of Consuelo's arm, led her rapidly away. as though to conceal from her the sight of some horrible spectacle; then, drrwing the haod over her face, they conducted her by numerous turnings, and among ruins over which she stumbled more than once, into a place where the most profound silence reigned. There they uncovered her face, and she found herself in the large octagon apartment where she had formerly witnessed the interview between Albert and Trenck. All the openings were this time carefully closed and veiled; the walls and the ceilings were hung with black; wax tapers were burning in a particular order, differing from that of the chapel. An altar in the form of Mount Calvary, surmounted with three crosses, concealed the large chimney. A tomb, upon which were dispose a hammer, nails, a spear, and a crown of thorns, was creeted in the middle of the room. Personages, dressed in black, and masked, were kneeling or sitting around upon a carpet sprinkled with silver tears. They neither wept nor sighed; their attitude was that of austere meditation, or of deep and silent sorrow. Consuelo's guides made her approach almost close to the bier; and the men who narded it having risen and arranged themselves at the other extremity, one of the two thus spoke :-"Consuelo, you have just seen the ceremony of a maso-

nic reception. You have seen there, as here, an unknown faith. mysterious signs, funeral images, initiatory pontiffs. a bier. What have you understood by this feigned scene. by these trials, so terrible to the candidate, by the words which have been addressed to him, and by these manifestations of respect, love, and grief around an illustrious tomb?

"I know not if I have understood aright," replied Consuelo. "This scene agitates me; this ceremony seems to me barbarous. 1 pity this candidate, whose courage and virtue have been submitted to material trials only, as if physical courage were sufficient for initiation into a work requiring moral courage. I blame what I have seen, and deplore these cruel forms of a gloomy fanaticism, or these childish experiences of an outward and idolatrous faith. I have heard obscure enigmas proposed, and the explanations which have been given to the candidate appeared to me dictated by an unbelieving or a brutal catechist. Nevertheless, this bloody tomb, this immolated victim, this ancient myth of Hiram, the divine architect, assassinated by jealous and avaricious workmen, this sacred word lost for so many centuries, and promised to the initiated as the magic key which is to open to him the gate of the temple all this appears to me a symbol not without grandeur and interest, but why is the fable so badly woven, or why does it admit of so false an interpretation?

this narrative, which you treat as a fable?" "This is what I understood, and what I have previously learned in the books which I: was desired to study during my retirement :- Hiram, the conductor of the works in the temple of Solomon, divided the workmen into classes. which received different salaries and possessed unequal rights. Three ambitious members of the lowest class resolved to participate in the salary reserved for the rival from the master at the solema hour of distribution. They alone after this ceremony, and posted themselves at each of the three outlets from the holy place, they prevented his departure, threatened him, beat him cruelly, and finally assassinated him, without being able to wrest from him his himself and his privileged fellows. Then they carried away day the faithful adepts of the temple, the friends of Hiram. have mourned his fatal end, have sought for the sacred

"I meditated upon it before I came here, and this is how I understand it. Hiram is the cold intellect and governing science of ancient societies, which are founded upon inequality of condition: upon the regime of caste. This Egyptian fable corresponded with the mysterious despotism of the hierophants. The three ambitious members are Indignation, Rebellion, and Vengeance; those who attempted to seize their right by violence are, perhaps, the three classes inferior to the sacerdotal class. Hiram assassinated is Despotism, which has lost its power and prestige, and which has gone down to the tomb, carrying with it the secret of governing men by blindness and superstition. "Is it thus, indeed, you interpret this myth?"

"I have read in your books that it was brought from the initiations. They must, therefore, have interpreted it species of monastic despotism, mourned their impotence, which was personified by the destruction of Hiram. The of Osiris. This is why I am surprised to see this fable still courage."

will throw open the sanctuary to you,'

It is not that which will open the gates of the temple to me, for this word is tyranny or falsehood. But I know the true words, the names of the three doors of the divine edifice by which the destroyers of Hiram entered, to force their chief to bury himself beneath the ruins of his work

the only true God."

suelo, with firmness; "but you have deigned to open my eyes to lofty truths, in teaching me to read your secret books. Christ is a divine man, whom we revere as the greatest philosopher and the greatest saint of ancient times. We adore him as much as it is permitted to us to adore the greatest of masters and martyrs. We may well call him the Saviour of men, in this sense: that he taught to those of his own time truths of which before they had only glimpses, and which were to bring to humanity a new era of light and holiness. We may well kneel before his image, to thank God for having created such a prophet, such an example, such a friend; but we adore God in him, and we do not commit the crime of idelatry. We distinguish the divinity of the revelation from that of the revealer. I consent, then, to render to these emblems of an eternally illustrious and sublime sacrifice, the homage of pious gratitude and filial enthusiasm; but I do not believe that the final word of revelation was understood and proclaimed by the men of Jesus's time, for it has not yet been officially announced upon earth. I expect, from the wisdom and faith of his disciples, from the continuation of his work through seventeen ages, a more practical truth, a more complete application of the holy word and its fraternal doctrine. I await the development of the Gospel: I expect something more than equality before God; I expect and I invoke it among men.'

"Your words are audacious, and your doctrines are full of danger. Have you well reflected upon them in solitude? Have you calculated the misfortunes which your new faith will heap beforehand on your head? Do you know the world and your own strength? Do you know that we are as one against a hundred thousand in the most civilised countries of the globe? Do you know that at the period in which we are living, between those who render to the sublime revealer Jesus a gross and injurious worship, and those, henceforth almost as numerous, who deny his mission, and even his existence-between idolators and atheists, there is no room for us to breathe the air of Heaven, save in the midst of the persecutions, the mockeries, the hate, and the contempt of the human species? Do you know that in France, at this very time, Rossoau and Vol aire are almost equally proscribed: the religious and the unbelieving philosopher? Do you know-yet more fearful and unparalleled fact !—that from the depths of their exile they proscribe each other? Do you know that you are about to return to a world where all things will conspire to shake your faith and to corrupt your mind? Do you know, in

short, that of perils. jectedly.

"I refuse neither his sympathy nor his interest; but I "What do you mean? Have you listened attentively to shall go alone.'

class, and to force from Hiram the word of command, the secret formula which served to distinguish the companions laid in wait for him in the temple, in which he had remained secret, the fatal word which was to render them equal to his body, and buried it beneath the rubbish; and from that word, and rendered almost divine honours to his memory. "And now, how do you explain this myth?"

East by the templars, and that they made use of it in their somewhat in this manner; but in baptising Hiram, the Theocracy, and the assassins, Implety, Anarchy, and Ferocity, the templars, who desired to subject society to a watchword of their empire, lost and found again, was that of association or craft, like the ancient cite, or the temple adopted in your initiations to the work of universal deliverance. I am anxious to believe that it is only proposed to your adepts as a trial of their intelligence and

"Well, we, who did not invent these masonic forms, and who, indeed, use them but as moral trials-we, who are now the companions and masters in this symbolic science, since, having passed through all the masonic grades, we have reached a point at which we are no longer masons, at least as the word is understood in the common ranks of the order-we conjure you to explain to us the myth of Hiram, as you understand it, that we may pronounce upon your zeal, your intelligence and faith, the judgment which will stop you here at the door of the true temple, or which

"You ask me to tell you the word of Hiram-the lost word. they are Liberty, Fraternity, Equality."

· " Consuelo, your interpretation, whether correct or not. reveals to us the nobleness of your heart. You are therefore excused from ever kneeling upon the tomb of Hiram, neither shall you pass through the grade in which the neonhyte prostrates himself before the image of the remains of Jacques Molay, the grand master and the grand victim of the temple, of the soldier-monks and prelate-knights of the middle ages. You issue victorious from this second trial as from the first. You can discern the lying traces of a fanatic barbarism, still necessary as formulas of trial to minds imbued with the principle of inequality. Remember, then, that the freemasons of the highest grades aspire only, for the most part, to construct a profane temple : a mysterious shelter for an association elevated to the highest rank. You understand their purpose otherwise, and you would march directly to the universal temple which receives all men to one faith, to one law. Nevertheless, you must here take a last stand, and prostrate yourself before this tomb. You must adore Christ, and recognise in him "You say that to try me yet once more." replied Con-

"lam r cast eyes, support r Consuelo', us to some i nidst the pleasures of the which we can in the caim or

world, but in tears, that faith grows and strengthens. Do you .. el sufficient courage to brave painful emotions, and, it may be, to combat terrors?" "If it must be so, and if my soul will profit by it, I submit myself to your will," replied Consuelo, somewhat de-

Immediately the Invisibles began to remove the carnet and the torches which surrounded the bier. The bier itself was rolled into one of the deep recesses of the window, and several adepts, having armed themselves with crowbars, hastened to raise a round stone which occupied the centre of the apartment. Consucto then saw a circular opening, sufficiently large to admit one person, the granite edges of which, blackened and worn by time, were manifestly as ancient as the rest of the architecture of the tower. A long ladder was brought and lowered into the gloomy opening. Then Marous, leading Consuelo to the brink, asked her three times, in a solemn tone, if she felt strength sufficient to descend alone into the subterranean vaults of the great feudal tower. Listen, fathers or brothers, for I know not which to

call you." replied Consuelo. "Call them brothers," returned Marcus. " You are here among the Invisibles, your equals in rank if you persevere an hour longer. You are about to bid them adien here, to meet them again in an hour in the presence of the council of supreme chiefs-of those whose voices they never hear, whose faces they never see. Those you will call your fathers. They are the sovereign pontiffs-the spiritual and temporal chiefs of our temple. We shall appear before them and before you with uncovered faces, if you are firmly determined to rejoin us at the coor of the sanctuary by this gloomy and terror-strewed path which here yawns beneath your feet, in which you must walk alone, and with no other shield than your own courage and perseverance."

"I will talk in it, if it must be so," replied the neophyte, trembling; "but this trial, which you announce as so severe, is it then inevitable? Oh, my brethren! you would not, doubtless, trifle with the already over-taxed reason of a simple and unpretending woman? You have condemned me to-day to a long fast; and, though emotion has stilled the pangs of hunger for several hours, I feel myself physically weak. I know not if I shall not sink beneath the task you impose upon me. I care but little, I swear to you, that my body should suffer and fail; but do not you consider that as a moral cowardice which is after all but a failing of nature! Tell me that you will forgive me if I display, the weakness of a woman, provided that when re-

stored to consciousness I have still the heart of a man." "Poor child!" replied Marcus; "I would ra her that you should confess your weakness than seek to mislead us by a foolish boldness. We will consent, if you wish it, to give you a guide, one only, to assist and succour you at need in your privilege. My brother," he added, addressing the Chevalier Liverani, who had remained during this conversation near the door, with his eyes fixed upon Consuelo. 'take the hand of your sister, and conduct her by the subterranean passages to the general rendezvous." "And you, my brother," said Consuelo, bewildered, will you not also accompany me?"

"It is impossible. You can have but one guide, and he whom I appoint is the only one I am permitted to give

"I will have courage," replied Consuelo, folding her cloak around her: "I will go alone." "You refuse the arm of a brother and friend?"

"Go then, noble daughter, and fear nothing. She who descended alone into the Fountain of Tears at Riesenberg, she who braved so many dangers to find the concealed grotto of the Schreckenstein, will without difficulty penetrate the recesses of our pyramid. Go then, like the young heroes of antiquity, and seek your initiation through the trials of sacred mysteries. Brothers, present her the cup, that precious relie which a descendant of Ziska brought among us, and with which we consecrate the august sacrament of fraternal communion." Liverani took from the itar a roughly worked chalice in

it, presented Consuelo with bread. "My sister," said Marcus, "our fathers, the martyrs of the Saborite church, thought that the intervention of impious and sacrilegious priests was not of equal value in the consecration of the august sacrament with the pure hands of a woman or a child. Communicate then with us here, while waiting to take your seat at the banquet of the temple, where the grand mystery of the supper will be more fully revealed to you. Take this cup, and drink the first. If you have faith in the act, a few drops of the beverage will be of sovereign strength to your loly, and your fervent soul will bear your whole being onwards upon wings of flame."

Consuelo, having first drunk, handed the cup to Liverani, who had presented her with it; and when he in his turn had drunk, he passed it to the rest of the brothers. Marcus, having drained the last drops, blessed Consuelo. and invited the assembly to pray for her; he then presented the neophyte with a small silver lamp, and assisted her to place her feet upon the upmost rounds of the ladder.

"I need not tell you," he added, "that no danger threatens your life; but tramble for your soul; tremble less you may never arrive at the door of the temple, if you have the misfortune to look behind you but once. You will halt several times in various places; you must then examine everything which presents itself to your eyes; but as soon as the door is opened before you, pass though it and do not turn back. This, as you know, is the rigid conditions of the initiations of old. You must, also, according to the ancient rites carefully preserve the flame of your lamp, the emblem of your faith and zeal. Go, my daughter, and let this thought inspire you with superhuman courage; what you are now condemned to suffer is necessary to the development of your mind and heart in virtue and the true faith."

Consuelo cautiously descended the ladder, and as soon as she had reached the bottom it was withdrawn. and she heard the heavy stone fall with a loud noise and close the subterranean entrance above her head.

(To be Continued)

Whalfs and Strays.

Authors are like asparagus—there is nothing good about them but their heads. A notice of a recent steamboat explosion closes as follows:—"The captain swam ashore. So did the chamber-maid. She was insured for 16,000 dollars, and loaded with

iron.' Women are like fruit: those that fall of their own accord are generally tainted and good for nothing; but those that will not fall without a good deal of shaking, are sound, and worth having.

GROWING POTATOES BY STEAM.—The steward on board a United States steamer has produced a veral crops of excellent potatoes by the following mode of cultivation:-He procured a common crockery crate, a bundel of straw. "How came that oven in such a greasy mess?" said a tired fidgety spinster to her maid of all work. "Why look you missus," said the poor confounded Cambrian, "the candle fell into the water and I put it into the oven to

WOMAN EXECUTED BY BURNING AT DURLIN .- A gentleman is still alive, or was so very recently, who saw the last woman who was burned in Dublin at the place of public execution, which was where the handsome and fashionable street called Fitzwilliam-street now is; and I am acquainted with a gentleman whose kitchen fireplace was as nearly as possible on the spot .- Ginieta in "Notes and Queries." Something worth Knowing.—The "yard" is drived from the Saxon word gyrd, or girth, theing originally the oircumference of the body, until Henry I. decreed that it should be the length of his arm. Inch from uncia, or

twelfth. In 1066, when William the Conqueror began to reign, the penny, or sterling, was cast with a deep cross, so that it might be broken in half as a half-perny, or in quarters for fourthings or farthings.—Kelly and a few eyes of the potatoe, and went to work farming it on board ship! The process of cultivating is this: -Fill your crate with alternate layers of straw and the eyes of

the potatoes, commencing at the bottom with a layer of about six inches in depth of straw, and then a layer of the eyes, the eyes being placed about two inches apart over the surface of the straw, then another layer of straw on the top. Keep the straw always damp, and in about two months you will have about fourteen dollars' worth of sound good potatoes, of the 'first water.'"-American RANK AT ITS VALUE, - Many were the recontres between

Will Speir and the Earl of Eglinton, who condescended to familiarity with him, and in return allowed the same latis tude of expression to the wayward Will. The vagrant one day made a demand on his lordship for a bettle of ale. "Doed, Will, gin ye ken it ?' replied the earl, "I have not a farthing in my pocket just now; but just gang in there, to Leelie Paterson's, and I'll tell her to gi'e ye't, and I'll return in a few minutes and help you to drink." The earl, faithful to his promise, returned in a short time, and taking a seat opposite to Will, "Ye may be a proud man this day, Will," said his lordship. "An' for what?" queried the wit. "Sitting drinking with an earl." "Heoh, hech, man, great cause to be proud, sitting beside an earl that hasna a bodle in his pouch to bless himsel' wi. THE BISHOP AND THE FOXHUNTING PARSON. - Bishop

Blomfield was a very young man when he first came into the diocese of Chester, and some of the older clergy rather presumed upon this. There were at that time many among them who would cross the coun ry, and take a five-barred gate, as if it were that forti th article of which Theodore Hooke spoke to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford. The bishop one day met a number of these black-coated Nimrods. The scene was not far from Manchester. After dinner some of the old incorrigibles persevered for a long time, with marvellously bad taste, to talk of their dogs and horses, and nothing else. His lordship looked grave, but was silent, At last one of them, directing his conversation immediately to him, began to tell him a long story about a famous horse which he owned, and "which he had lately ridden sixty miles on the North-road without drawing bit." It was the bishop's turn now, and down came his sledge hammer with all the force of a steam-engine. "Ah," he said, with the most cutting indifference, "I recollect hearing of the same feat being once accomplished before, and, by a strange coincidence, on the North-road too; it was by Turpin the highwayman."

MEN. TIVES.

EEDOM.

t this time. ar acutic 3 this? And ir last Parliament w electoral body, which chooses such a Parliament as its 'fit and proper' representative? What shall we say of the qualifications of constituencies which anequivocally reject such men as Ewart, Cardwell, Fox, Horsman, and George Thompson; which put the people's candidates, Newton and Coningham, in minorities of one to seven and one to three; which throw out the true-t of the true-hearted, brave old Colonel Thompson; which place an approved friend like Duncombe only second best; which, even in Manchester, can poll, on some special ground of bigotry, four votes for five, against the very fittest of nt men for Manchester-their own John Bright; and which pride themselves on a stroke of clever policy in Carlisle by identification of pious peacemen with the bloodstained letter-opener-the man who would not vote against flogging in the militia, and subserviency of Chartists to the man who is opposed to Universal Suffrage? The electors have shown themselves—28 I said last week, quite fit to be wretchedly represented; have shown themselves incapable of patriotism, ignorant of principle-not very knowing even in most commo i place matters of policy—fickle, tricky, poor-spirited, mean, and slavish. And the non-electors? Have not they done their duty? Did they not hold up 'perfect forests of hands in favour of the men of their choice? Certainly, and in lots of places; and generally, the higger the non-electoral forest for, the greater the electoral majority against. But how big is a 'forest?' Seven thousand men sssembled, it is said, on Steply-green, on the day of nomination for the Tower Hamlets. 'Every hand in the densely-packed assembly was hald up for Newton.' What then? A poor Whig idel- with front of brass, and feet of clay'-comes in with 7,728 votes, at the head of the poll. Add all Newton's voters to the assembly on Stepney-green-supposing that there were no electors in that-and you hardly can be sure that Newton was the people's man. There is so little difference in the numbers, that, even with Universal Suffrage, on this showing, Clay might have come in. I am not speaking here of my own opinion of what lay underneath, but referring to what comes out upon the surface; and I say there is little to show that Clay might not have beaten Newton, even with Universal Suffrage. And for this I blams the working classes. There was, perhaps, some use in putting up Newton, in the face of the certainty of his rejection, if the object was only to ascertain how many of the electors would stand by him; but there would have been infinitely more use had there been any showing of the real numbers of the people for him. Near eight thousand for Clay, and, adding non-electors, about eight thousand for Newton-is no argument for Universal Suffrage. But if you had held a people's election at the same time, and polling places for non-electors, and polled your eighteen thousand for Newton, that would have been some argument for Universal Suffrage. It is not too late, even now. Let it now be clearly shown -let it be clear, not only to friends, but to opponents-that the majority, and not a mere majority, but an overwhelming majority of the adult male inhabitants of the Tower Hamlets, elect William Newton, and refuse either Clay or Butler, and one step at least will be taken towards the enfranchisement of the people. The same thing might be dono in Westminster, making the question clear-Coningham and Manhood Suffrage, against either Shelley or Evans, and a restricted Suffrage, no matter where the restriction. 'Thousands of hands,' says the 'Leader,' 'were "flourished aloft in the air" for Mr. Coningham.' Is it too much trouble for these flourishing hands to sign a petition, against the 'representatives' who do not represent them-a petition showing who and what the petitioners are; and let Sir J. Shelley or Sir D. L. Evans deny the right of these petitioners, all or some, to be consulted in a matter of their own Government. Give names and addresses in proof of the misrepresentation now imposed upon you. Even that once setting your hands to paper will be of moreuse than fifty times 'flourishing aloft'-a process of which honest men, with any little amount of earnestness in them, may well get ashamed and tired. And now, will any one consider what the people have gained by this election, whether by the acts of the electors or of the non-electors. They have gained the disgrace, the damning dishonour of Carlisle, the proof that working-men can be Whiggish, can aliy themselves with rascality for the sake of some poor promise of advantage; they have gained the opportunity of a few election speeches on the hustings; they have gained the almost needless proof that privileged electors no where care to any great extent for the wishes of the non-electors; they have gained such credit as is due to men whose highest sense of public duty seems to consist in yelling at their opponents and flourishing their hands in the air for their friends. As all this is experience, of however unhappy a sort, we will hope that there is some gain in it. But however necessary the lesson of this election, it is a necessity most disheartening and deplorable. You ask for rights, and you show no understanding of duty; you declaim against your governors and your inactivity and careless apathy prove you to be just fit for such Government. If Universal Suffrage means anything, it means the opportunity for every one to serve his country; it is the soil of patriotism. If you have no patriotism to plant in that soil, your clamour for the right is little better than an impertinence, and your incapacity almost justifies the usurpation of the privileged. Again I say to you, working-men! (and I am not forgetting that there are some patriots among you) if the mass of you will be Whiggish or selfish in your conduct, Whig representatives and Whig Ministers are the fittest for you. If you cannot distinguish between brave principle and the shirking aptitudes of an unprincipled cowardice, Lord John Russell and his gang, or D-rby, or Cobden, by way of change, are your proper masters. The politic tyrant Peel, who filled your bellies when you were growing too clamorous, shall be your God. Build statues to his memory; and worship the knave who hated liberty, but was wise in his generation: wise for himself. Be content to be as a dirty shuttlecock knocked to pieces between the two factionsfeudalism and capital; get thoroughly demoralised by service in their ranks, working alternately for each according to the size of the sugar-plum either may give or promise you; and when the chains eat into your coward hearts, lie cown and perish miserably amid the ruins of your nation,while the few brave men who are yet worthy of the name of Englishmen pass sorrowfully into other lands, rather to die in exile than witness the last shame of England. Do I write too barshly? Not too harshly if I may but awaken some manhood within you. Do I exaggerate the beastly apathy of the masses? In God's name let your acts give the lie to my reproaches. Show by some honest daring that the faith of our heroic fathers yet lives, however latently, within you. Show by some steadiness in some sensible course of action, that stout English workmen have not ceased to be sound thinkers and practical performers. Cease to make yourselves worthy only of the contempt of

is no coup de main; your infamy no matter of surprise.

* Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen! SPARTACUS.

THE CHINESE AND THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR. The last days of the year are ordinarily, with the Chinese days of anger and of mutual annoyance; for, having at this period made up their accounts, they are vehemently engaged in getting them in; and every Chinese being at once creditor and debtor, every Chinese is just now hunting his debtors and hunted by his creditors. He returns from his neighbour's house, which he has been throwing into utter confusion by his clamorous demands for what that a neighbour owes him, finds his own house turned inside out by an uprearious creditor, and so the thing goes round. The whole town is a scene of vociferation, disputation, and fighting. In the last day of the year disorder attains its height per p'e rush in all directions with anything they can scratch together, to raise mency upon, at the broker's or pawnbroker's, the shops of which tradesmen are absolutely beseiged throughout the day with proffers of clothes, bedding, furniture, cooking utensils, and moveables of every description. Those who have already cleared their houses in this way, and yet have not satisfied the demands upon them, post eff to their relations and friends to borrow so nething or other, which they vow shall be returned immediately, but which immediately takes its way to the Tang-pou, or pawnbroker's. This species of anarchy con tinues till midnight, then calm resumes its sway. No one after the twelfth hour has struck, can claim a debt, or even make the slightest allusion to it. You now only hear the words of peace and good-will; everybody fraternises with everybody. Those who were just on the point of twisting their neighbour's neck, now twine their friendly arms about it .- Hue's T-arels in Tartary, Thibet, and China.

even the subjects of Napoicon the Mean. For your slavery

In Chancery,

In the Matter of an Act to dissolve the National Land Company, and to dispose of the Lands and Property belonging to the Company, and to Wind-up the undertaking, and of the Joint Stock Companies' Winding-up Acts of 1848 and 1819.

WILLIAM GOODCHAP, of No. 67, Cheapside, in the City of London, the Official Manager, appointed to Wind-up the affairs of this Company, do hereby give notice, that under and by virtue of the power and authority for that purpose delegated to me by Richard Richards, Esq., the Master of the lligh Court of Chancey, charged with the Windung up of this Company. I shall, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of August next, and such following days respectively as I shall find necessary or expedient, at ten of the cock in the forenoon on the said days respectively, hold sittings at the Swan Hotel, situate at Rickmansworth, in the county of Hertford, in the cases in which I have received notice, according to the provisions of the first above mentioned Act from any person or persons to whom any part of the land, and hereditaments of the O'Connorville Estates, situate at, or near, Rickmansworth aforcsaid, in the said last mentioned Act referred to, has been allotted in manner in the said Act mentioned, relinquishing all title to such alloment or allotments, and claiming compensation for his, her, or their expenditure and loss in respect thereof, to proceed to ascertain by the best and most conomical means in my power whether and to what amount the value of the capital and labour expended by such allottee or allottees on his, her, or their allotment or allotments, and other, the loss incurred by him, her, or them by reason of his, her, or their occupation of such allotment or allotteents have exceeded the related such allottee or allottees of his, WILLIAM GOODCHAP, of No. 67, Cheapby reason of his, her, or their occupation of such allotment or allot-ments, have exceeded the volus to such allottee or allottees of his, her, or their occupation thereof, and the advances of Aid money seed, seek, or goods, made to him, her or them, out of the funds of the Company, and to a certain the amount of such excess. And also to investigate and adjudicate upon the title of every person who shall come before me at such time or times, and in such manner as I shall direct, claiming title trany allotment of any part of the said lands and benedite to the said lands are the said lands and benedite to the said lands are the sa lands and hereditaments at Rickingusworth aforeside, as having at lands and hereditaments at Rickmansworth aforesice, as having at any time been made in accordance, or in presumed accordance, with the rules of the Company, for the time being supposed to be in force, and to whom no conveyance or demise thereof has been made in manner in the said last Act mentioned. And further, to determine the sum (if any), by way of rent for his past occupation, to be paid by each and every such claimant who shall so prove his title after making all just allowances (including an allowance for the subscriptions paid by such claimant). And I further give notice, that any of the contributories, or alleged contributories of the said Company, will be at liberty to attend such sittings respectively, and that all o reson or persons claiming any such right or title, as afore-Lompany, will be at liberty to attend such sittings respectively, and Liat all person or persons claiming any such right or title, as aforesaid, must come in before me at the time and place afores id, and establish such claim, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said Act to dissolve the National Land Company.

Dated this fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifth two.

and fifty-two.
William Goodchap, Official Manager, 67, Cheapside. Tucker and Son, Sun Chambers, Threadneedle street, Solicitors for the Official Manager.

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

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

no may invour them with a trial.		
•	CHARLES BOWEN,	Manager.
LIST OF PRICES FOR	CASH ONLY.	
Dress Coat	£1	10 0
Superfine ditto	2	10 0
Best Superfine ditto	3	0 0
Frock Coat	1	15 0
Superfine ditto		10 0
Best Superfine	3	5 0
Black Doeskin Trousers	irom 0	18 0
Fancy ditto ditto	,, 0	14 0
Black Vests	,, 0	10 0
Fancy ditto		9 0
Oxonians	,, 1	1 0
Paletots	,, 1	10 0
Alpaca and other V sts		66
Working Men's Clothing on the	lowest possible	terms,

The friends of Labour are requested to make known the existence

of this Association among their friends as extensively as possible, as well as the following:

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

Branch, 68, Westminster-bridge-road.

-Printers, 4a, Johnson s-court, Fleet-street. Pimico Builders, Bridge-row Wharf, Pimico. North London Builders, 4, All Saint's place, Caledonian-road. Piano Forte Makers, 5, Charles-street, Brury-lane. Boot and Shoemakers, 11b, Tottenham-court-road. North London Needlewomen, 31, Red Lion-square. East End Needlewomen, 51, Wellclose-square. Ladies' Guild (Decorative Art), 4, Russell-place, Fitzroy-square. West London Working Smith's Association, 13a, St. Albans Terrace, Vauxhall Bridge Road.

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

Office, 13, Tottenham court (thirteen doors from Tottenham-court-road), New-road, St. Pancras, London. The late gold discoveries in Australia, and the great want of labour experienced in both the arricultural and commercial districts consequent on that fact, calling loudly for an extension of the means of emigration to that country, it is proposed that a num-ber of working men should associate together, and by the gifts of

ONE SHILLING EACH, A certain number should be enabled without expense to themselves to receive a

FREE PASSAGE

AUSTRALIA! It is proposed the Society shall be divided into sections, and immediately on the completion of a Section of 6,000 at 1s. each, a Free Passage shall be given to a certain number of the members, to be decided by a Public Ballot at some public place of Meeting, the holders of the numbers declared gifts to be entitled to a Free Passage as above stated.

holders of the numbers declared gifts to be entitled to a Free Passage as above stated.

TRANSFERABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE RECEIVER.

In no case will the Receiver be allowed money in lieu of a passage.

The whole of the money received will be expended in procuring passages at the current charge, with the exception of a deduction of £15 per cent. on the gross amount received, for the payment of expenses of Management, Advertising, &c.

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

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

HOLBORN.

All communications, enclosing fourteen postage stamps for Re-

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

im court, St. Pancras, London.

Money Orders to be made payable at Tottenham court road.

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

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

Persons in any part of the country are eligible.

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

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

THE RED REPUBLICAN PRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

(First Series.)

A very few sets of the Red Republican and Friend of the People, 1851, nextly bound in cloth, one vol., price 6s. 6d., may be had of the publisher. London: James Watson, 3, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-

To Correspondents.

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

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

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

THE LATE WESTMINSTER ELECTION.—We have received the following

The late Westminster Election.—We have received the following from a correspondent:—

"It is a curious fact, but so it is, all large constituencies are managed by a clique; and this arises from the simple cause, that the representation is every one's busines; and hence no one interferes with those who choose to make it theirs.

"In the City of London, Sydney Smith and Mr. Ledger, under the title of the Registration Society, manage Mr. Travers, who, through them, manages the City Constituency.

"In Westminster the representation is now managed by Coppock Brumagem Parkes, whose antecedents could so well be explained by Mr. Muntz; and Patent Pills, the last joint in the tail of the old defunct rump. It is true in 1816, these worthies did pretend to consult an association, then in existence, but rapidly decomposing; and through them the aged Mr. Lushington was fastened upon Westminster to prevent the success of a popular candidate, who, however, did succeed at another place. This object being attained, things have been allowed to sleep until, from some cause unexplained, he (Mr. Lushington) desired to withdraw from Parliament; but he, unlike Mr. Leader, did not openly and honourably announce his intention to withdraw, but, true to the instinct of his class, communicated his secret intention to his clique, who never breathed the subject, but covertly negociated with I'erpal Osdorne to supply the vacancy; he, however, declined to leave the county, but recommended an Irish friend. Somehow or other this escaped, but not before the astute Patent Pills had spend up a private communication with Mr. Shelley, and thus cutwitted the cunning attorney, now Master in Chancery. This brought out Charley Napier, who was disposed of by being informed that Mr. Shelley was adopted by that 'large and influential body,' the cuming attorney, now Master in Chancery. This brought out Charley Napier, who was disposed of by being informed that Mr. Shelley was adopted by that 'large and influential body,' the Westminster Reform Society, and Charley instantly withdrew, not being aware of the fact, that the said society has not been able to hold a meeting for the past three years, owing to the pancity of numbers and that, in truth, the said society is like Maris, not to be found executing in the powerful of fits source.

Mrs. Harris, not to be found, excepting in the portfolio (f its secretary.

"These circumstances not having been accertained until after Lord Maids one had been decided upon at the Carlton, and the unpopularity of General Evans rendering it possible that a Tory might popularity of General Evans rendering it possible that a Tory might succee? Mr. Coningham, without preparation, determined to try whether Westmin ster had left her principles, or whether the electors were, as Sir Francis Burdett said—'pismires.' The conclusion drawn is, that Sir Francis was right. But perhaps this is individually fair, for Mr. Coningham had not time to fairly try the issue, and this difficulty was accompanied with a religious bigoty cry, instigated by secret Atheists and liberty professors. The purfose was answered, and most successfully. But, notwithstanding fail these disadvantages, Sir De Lacy Evans's popularity won for him the third place on the poli, the Derby candidate being above him at two o'clock, according to one statement, thirty votes, but both agree that the Whig candidate was lowest. Then came into operation the previously concocted movement, of as many as could operation the previously concocted movement, of as many as could

be got, to go separately, and tender their disinterested advice to fish. Coningham to withdraw; and this was crowned with a special deputation to advise Mr. Coningham, for his own reputation's sake, to withdraw, or the Derby man must come in. During this

local committee rooms, 'not to spare expense for cabs, and to repay voters any sum that cabs might cost them for going to the poll;' or was it the cry of 'awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead;' which caused voters, who for years had been sleeping in their graves, to present themselves and record their votes for Evans and Shelley, and then evaporate into thin air.' If dead men tell no tales they may vote at elections!

"It should be recollected that the Whigs and Tories wasted no money in printing to defame each other, but directed all their slander to prevent the success of magness represented in the Re-

slander to prevent the success of progress represented in the Reform candidate. 'We have no case,' said the attorney, 'abuse the

plantiff."
"Solumon advises, 'In all your getting, get understanding, for knowledge is better than riches." This is all very well. But in election matters money will obtain votes, and morality will not. It was well remarked by one of Evans's committee, after the election—'I now see, after all, that Evans and Shelley only represent the state of the see, after all, that Evans and Shelley only represent the second state of the see, after all, that Evans and Shelley only represent the second the bricks and morter; it was the house in which I live speaking; my manhood had nothing to do with it."

"The conclusion, then, is, disguise it how we may, that cunning is, for the purposes of this life, better, far, than integrity and understanding."

derstanding."

Ionies Received for the Refugees and handed to the Committee:

MONIES MECEIVED FOR THE REFUGEES and handed to the Committee:

—J. Livesey, Preston, £1; Cheltenham Republican Committee, per J. Glover, 63; Wm. Whitehead, Braco, 28.

337 Demogratic Refugee Committee.—The members are hereby respectfully informed that the committee will henceforth meet every Monday evening, instead of Wednesday. Members are requested to attend on Monday evening next, July 19th, at the Committee's regular place of meeting, the Institution, Johnstreet, Tottenham.compt.road. street. Tottenham-court-road. onn Mores - We will write.

G. MARCH, Brightlingsea.—Received. Thanks.
FAMILY COLONISATION SOCIETY.—In answer to several correspon-Family Colonisation Society.—In answer to several correspondents, we have to say that, any information respecting this society may be obtained by applying, personally, or by letter, to Mrs. Chisholm, 3, Charlton erescent, Islington, London; or at 29, Bucklersbury, City. If application be made by letter, two stamps must be enclosed for a reply.

Emigration by Government Aid.—Applications for governmental emigration assistance should be addressed S. Walcot, Esq., Government Emigration Office, Park street, Westminster.

The Subscription for European Freedom.—Sib.—In one of the last Nos. of the "Friend of the People" you kindly published

FIRE SUBSCRIPTION FOR EUROPEAN FREEDOM.—Sie.—In one of the last Nos. of the "Friend of the People" you kindly published the address of the Committee, calling the people of this country for a "Subscription for European Freedom." The terms of the Subscription are;—'One Shilling each from every earnest friend of Freedom; one shilling yearly, if the continuance of the struggle shall require it and the sum so collected shall be paid into the London and Westminster Bank to the joint credit of Joseph Mazzini and Louis Kossuth for the use of the European Demostrate Committee.' Other good agreements of this excellent cratic Committee. Other good arrangements of this excellent plan is, that the money so subscribed shall not be used for any particular nation, 'nor for any local preparation, or for any par-tial attempt but for the European war whenever and wherever that shall again break out.' The subscription is wisely 'limited to a shilling from each person, in order to obtain the greatest possible number of subscribers. 'To see how many of us really care for the freedom of nations.' I had hoped, after such publicity had been given to this nobleundertaking, and after you had devoted an article calling upon all democrate to subscribe, and expressed your willingness to receive subscriptions, an immediate and energetic response would have been the result. I thought the sacredness of the object would have come home to the minds of thousands, and a high sense of duty would have prompted to immediate action. But sadly have I been disappointed, a cold indifferentism and apathy appears to pervade on this all-important
undertaking. I have anxiously sought to discover whether the
project itself contained any reasonable obstacle to its success,
but in vain. I can find nothing but what should command the
sympathies and co-operation of the most lukewarm worker in the
storious cause of operation proposition and proposition. It is giorious cause of numan emancipation and progression. It is not yet too late for its triumphant success, if all those who believe in the Equality, L'berty, and Fraternity of nations will but bestir themselves in this matter. Let us prove our devotion to those holy principles by obtaining material means for those brothers who will yet ere long have to renew the combat against brothers who will yet ere long have to renew the combat against the leagued iniquity of despotism and crime—for us, and for humanity. While they are engaged in battle the least we can do is to sympathise—before the fight let us prepare. Let it not be said, brother democrats, we would not protest practically against our 'government' for the dishonourable part it took in silently permitting, and secretely conniving at, the subjugation of heroic Hungary, martyred Poland, and the glorious homan Republic. Let it not, above all, be said we are negligent of our duty to God and to the truth.—James Gloves, Cheltenham, July 14th.

THE STAR OF FREEDOM SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1852.

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR PRECIOUS

PARLIAMENT.

We have been twitted with our indefensible opposition to the Middle Classes, and assured, upon the most 'respectable' authority, that the Middle Classes were with us in spirit, and willing to use their political privilege in assisting us to attain our Rights. What think you now of your friends, the independent voters, most sagacious informants? Is our opposition any longer inexplicable to you? Were our fears and warnings justified? Are not our predictions too fatally verified? We never believed that the Middle Classes were any other than the sworn enemies of the unenfranchised. We had no faith in their honesty and sincerity, when we were asked to join them, and go for the suffrage in part, not because the vote was an universal right, but because expediency was the wiser course, and a movement in the right direction. We know that if the Middle Classes were with us, and willed that we should have political freedom, they would not have enabled the treacherous Whigs to pass their infamous Gagging and Alien Acts in 1848, in support of which they could muster one hundred thousand special Constables in the streets of London. If they had willed us to be free in 1848, when the heart of all Society was yearning for change, and the spirit of Revolution was stirring on the face of the deeps, they would have assisted us to sweep away a miserable mockery of a Government which was bolstered by bullying Wrong, and have built up one which should have been based on the hearts and suffrages of the whole people. But, nothing of the kind was ever meant; all that their Reformers ever sought, was to extend the vote to the few, and strengthen their party, so as to hasten the establishment of the Middle Class Regime, and render the slavery of the toilers all the more effectual. It is not possible, in the present state of things, for the Middle Classes to give us Universal Suffrage without swamping themselves; therefore, it is not likely that once they were in power they would open the floodgates of their own political destruction. This we have iterated and reiterated, and if there was any doubt as to the accuracy of our assertions, the present Election will have solved the question. The Middle Classes have pronounced: if there had existed any earnest desire to aid us in the realisation of our Rights and liberties, if they had possessed any honest conviction of the justice of our claims, or had any wish to grapple with the problem of Labour, and of reconciling the antagonistic interests of Employers and Employed, this Election, which was essentially their own, would have afforded them a proud and glorious opportunity of proving this to us, and to the world. We had but two or three men before the country in whom we especially trusted; and surely they might have aided in returning those men to Parliament, so that one or two voices should have been heard to plead the Rights and wrongs of the Workers from workingmen themselves, in St. Stephen's. But, they had no such desire, conviction or wish, and they have returned one of the most rotten, ignorant, and incapable Parliaments that has ever sat since the one which was ousted by CROMWELL. The miserable farce of appealing to the people has been enacted, the mass have been permitted to assist at the Election in the capacity of scene shifters, and in almost every instance the choice of the veritable people has been scouted for some Sham, or nonentity, and their election has been reversed by their FRIENDS of the Middle Class.

Never was the voice and interests of a people treated with more utter disregard, and with greater insult, than in the present election, not even by the CZAR, or LOUIS NAPOLEON! And never was it done with more impunity. They would not have dared to treat us with such neglect and scorn, if the unenfranchised had been at the hustings with a pulse of the old English fire in their hearts; had such been, it would not have been quite so safe to have spurned the elect of the people. They would have listened to our arguments; but, like cowards, who always select the weakiest opponents before they commit themselves to fight, they know that the masses of the people are thoroughly emasculated, and have not the heart to resent insult, or wrong, and oppression. They are right; they may do as they please--spit upon us, kick, cuff, scourge, and torture us, we shall not turn upon them, we have too much deference for our superiors, and too much respect for the Laws which it hath pleased them in their infinite graciousness to make for us.

Smitten stones will talk with fiery tongues, And the worm when trodden will turn-But, Cowards! we cringe to the cruelest wrongs, And answer with never a spurn! Our Fathers are praying for pauper-pay, Our Mothers with Death's kiss are white! Cur Sons are the rich man's serfs by day, And our Daughters his slaves by night!

We are a people without spirit, and if we had the spirit we have no time to show it; and then, such are the beautiful arrangements of society which surround us! You can afford to disregard us. O, Tyrants, you may whip us, and work us, and wear us to death, we shall only grin and bear it; there is no danger of an explosion, nor of retribution! Good God! what will not Englishmen submit to and suffer? poor, miserable, servile slaves, as they are. sake, to withdraw, or the Derby man must come in. During this process a poster was being got ready to post on the boards— 'Hasten to the poil, Mr. Covingham has not a chance. Vote for Evans and Shelley, or the Tory must succeed.'
"The question now occurs—How did it happen that, after two o'clock in the day, General Erans wins by 383 votes over the Derby candidate? Was it accomplished by peremptory orders being sent from Charing Cross to a confidential person in each of the

in order that they may live! They are content to is rife with them. We remember a most painful and mournful one which occurred at Uxbridge fice to purchase them provisions for a life-time; they are content to pass by preserves of game, and look upon nature's feast of plenty, which they must not touch, even while their wives and children do not taste meat from month to month. From the time of infancy to untimely age, their lives are one heart. sickening round of toil; they wear the harness of Life until it cuts into the very heart strings, and what they sow in tears their children will reap in misery; they are used up, bought, sold, and destroyed, even before birth, for they are pawned before they are born, to an inheritance of the old serfdom. They are the veriest slaves on GoD's earth-ignorant slaves, and cowardly because they are ignorant. Truly, there is a mighty work for the chosen few to accomplish, in arousing this people to a sense of their degradation and misery, and in preparing them for the journey up out of the Egypt of their slavery, and they will need a zeal that is unwearing, and a faith which never tires. In our New Parliament the Middle Classes will have made one more tremendous stride toward their throne of power, and we have no means to arrest or frustrate them. It is necessary that they should exhibit the darkest side of their tyranny in the clearest, broadest light. We have only had a glimpse of it yet! The consecration of civilised cannibalism, and the terriblest tug of illimitable Competition's warfare have yet to come. This Parliament will not give us an identity of interests; it will do nothing towards abolishing the proletarial slavery of speculation in man by man; it will not legislate to better human misery by freeing human nature and giving it a fair vantage ground for its fight, with the tyranny of circumstances. That is our work-that is our combat-and our turn will come. They cannot grapple with the iron and inexorable logic of the nineteenth century. They have nothing but nostrums and expediencies, where the crying miseries of the injured masses demand remedies and principles. Our turn comes next, and though it may be a sorry consolation, it is a certain one, that though we can do no better than they will, it is impossible we should do worse. For the present, we have to work and wait, to sow the seed in certain faith that the harvest will come.

THE AUSTRIANS IN ITALY.

The atrocities of Austrian tyranny in Italy, as revealed during the past week, are such as to awaken feelings of horror and indignation in the breast of every man not altogether devoid of natural sympathy with his fellow creatures, or degraded to the lowest depths of the most brutish selfishness. The cruelties perpetrated by these merciless monsters would make us blush for humanity, were it not that we cannot look upon such brutal assassins as members of the human family; their crimes exclude them from the pale of humanity, and they can only be considered as demons in human guise, inveterate enemies of man-

Had it been that Italians had bathed their hands in the blood of some of their oppressors, though assassination is never to beapproved, there would have been some excuse for the commission of the crime. Italians are daily treated with insult and contempt, they are driven about like dogs, they are cut down, imprisoned, or shot, by a brutal soldiery, and that soldiery composed of foreigners. In such a state it would be very natural that they should seek by all and every means to revenge themselves upon their dastardly oppressors. But the Austrians have for their assassinations no such excuse. They are not oppressed and trampled on. They are not seized in their own houses, and torn from the arms of their families, to be cast into dungeons, while innocent of any crime. The Italians are all that ; parents are torn from their children, children from their parents, husbands from their wives. No matter how guiltless they may be, they are seized and cast into prison for a word, a look. It is enough that it be discovered that they have ever been inspired by a patriotic thought, to have heaved a sigh for the triumph of justice, and the freedom of their native land, to be pounced upon, and hurried away, bound in chains, and loaded with the insults and violence of their cowardly con-

We have heard how the Austrian terrorism was supported not only by the most abominable and most savage cruelty, and by a whole host of spies. We have heard, too, how they endeavour to work upon the fears and hopes of prisoners, and their relations, and of persons suspected. They will put the prisoner to the torture, in order to make him reveal what he knows, and wishes to conceal, or what he never knew. They will promise him life and liberty on condition of revealing to them the conspiracy in which he took a part; or under physical tortures extort an accusation against those whom, perhaps, he never saw, so that they may have a further opportunity of gratifying their thirst for blood, and exercising their monstrous cruelty. By threats or bribes they endeavour to make the wife or the betrothed divulge the secrets of her husband or lover, or bid her save him from the executioner, by disclosing all she knows of his thoughts, his actions, and accomplices, and then inform her that her husband has ceased to exist! For such wretches the only, and the best, remedy is the dagger and the cord; to speak of mercy in their regard is

nothing better than a crime. Some may wonder that such a state of things continucs to exist. They may say, that if the men of Italy are cowardly enough to bow their necks to the yoke of such an abominable despotism, they are worthy of all they receive, and that the whips from which they suffer should be turned into ecorpions.

But the Italians are not content to be so, the Italians will to be free if they had but the power. Their numerous martyrs attest the truth of what we The whole nation conspires; everywhere throughout Italy, have there been combats-the beginning of the great combat which shall result in a final triumph of Freedom. Overwhelmed by brute force, they have never willingly rested in their slavery. Every Italian plain has been watered with the blood of Italian patriots—as also have been the streets of Naples, Milan, and Venice, and the battlements of old

She has need of more martyrs now; drunken with success, the delirious despotism is goading Italy on to a new resistance, to a struggle more deadly than before. We doubt not but that that struggle will speedily commence, and end in the triumph of the Italian Republic, one and indivisible, and the bravery and devotion of the Italian people be repaid at last with freedom and with happiness.

No, the people of Italy are not cowards. If there be cowards, they are we, they are the British people, who are sunk in the mire of degradation and apathy, their grovelling minds conceiving no higher object for which to live than mere material welfare. If they would rouse themselves, and taking possession of that power which is theirs when they will it, they could to-morrow drive the Austrian murderers from Italy, and establish there the right of Justice, by inaugurating the Italian Democratic Republic.

OUR MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS, AND PAROCHIAL 'JACKS' IN OFFICE.

It must have been very apparent to our country friends especially, that when the Hungarian hero, Kossuth, trumpeted the virtues of our Municipal Institutions with such praises and laudations, he knew very little about the working of them. They are, doubtless, very admirable machinery to counteract the centralisation of power in the hands of a tyrant, supposing they are held by a virtuous, enlightened, and liberty-loving people. But the People-the masses who are unenfranchised—have no more representation in the Municipal Government than they have in the House of Commons; and their Local Governments are far more oppressive than the national one. For instance, the tyranny of the National Legislation works blindly, and crushes the People in the gross mass; but the Local one crushes them in detail, and can single out any obnoxious individual for special punishment. In most parishes almost everybody is known to everybody-his business, his opinion, and everything respecting himmuch better than he knows himself. And let it only become known that a man will not go cheek-by-jowl with things as they are, and that he is a free thinker in Politics or Religion, and he is at once a marked man, a black-sheep, to be persecuted thenceforth, even to the third generation, in all kinds of petty and miserable ways. We could addice innumerable illustrative instances of the working of this parochial oppression, and there is not a parish in the land but

is rife with them. conscientious tradesman, who dared to proclaim his political convictions, was ruined in business by the parochial powers taking the initiative in canvassing the 'higher orders' to sign an agreement not to deal with that man. Poor Fellow! he was driven to seek a home where the free dare to be—in the Land of the West—and where the insults and oppression of Parochial 'Jacks' in Office could no longer reach him, We should like all those who glorify these institutions to get a taste of their working. In this wise let them stand in the condition of a poor man, or weeping trembling woman, soliciting aid of a set of bullying Poor Law Guardians, and writh beneath their observations and contumely, which will make the blood rush hot to the heart, and crimson to the brow; or let them stand before a bloated, pigheaded, hard-hearted specimen of our Great Unpaid, the Magistracy, charged with the commission of some trivial crime, and guilty of the far more fatal and punishable crime of Poverty—and if they think highly of the working of our Municipal System after that, we will forgive them. They do just as they please with the poor—rob them, gibe them, imprison them, transport them, just as suits their choler, or them, transport them, just their eagerness to satiate their gluttonous lust. They never administer Justice with the bandage over her eyes—not they; they like to see what they are about though its a desperate struggle for them to do so; for the belchings of wine, or the fumes of fatness, will continually rise from their stomach and blind their eyes, as well as their mental vision. There is no public opinion to bear upon them, and question their wisdom; no newspapers to assail their unfitness and injustice, as there are in the Metropolis, and so they have their full swing. Would to God they had ours. it should often be a hempen one! And we are quite sure that it would be impossible to empannel a jury of the poor, in any one of the counties, who would not return a verdict of 'Justifiable Homicide,' Then look at the way in which our Bastilles are managed. A contract is entered into to keep the paupers for 3s. 6d. per week a head, and they are starved on about eighteen pence, the contractors pocketing the profits. And to hear the revelations which the poor have to make respecting the treatment of their rela. tives in those devilish dens, is horrible—most horrible. We have listened to the recital of horrors which the dying and the dead have been subjected to, and which have made our flesh crawl, and caused us to invoke any vengeance, even were it that of Captain Swing, who should again make the midnight skies blaze with the consuming property of these Parochial 'Jacks' in Office, and Municipal tyrants. Once ht the poor get power, and we shall have a long and fearful reckoning with these country magnates and local oppressors. We know them. Their tyranny is personal, and not a vague shadowy system, which murders us in the dark, and with which we cannot grapple, because it is invisible. Theirs is a personal tyranny, and we shall have to deal with it personally And what a tyranny it is! Feudalism never sub. jected humanity to so much degradation. It was left to our enlightened civilisation to crush human beings out of existence in the Workhouse, or frighten them from going there by means of their ferocious bull-dog bullies, called 'Relieving Officers.' We have just met with a sample of these fellows in the person of the 'Relieving Officer' of Tring. in Hertfordshire. A rare mixture of the Fox and Bloodhound, most admirably fitted to do the villanous work of the gang called the 'Board of Guardians,' who sit at Berkhampstead, in the same coun a most wooden board they are, too. This Jack, in Office is a professing Christian withal. A devout man, one of Calvin's lost and miserable sinners. He does the work of the parish at a lower cost, and starves the poor at a lower minimum of expense, than any of his predecessors, and there were some cruel scamps among them! And so the despicable poor devil keeps his place. He betrays the poor like a Judas with a kiss; when will he, like Judas, have the virtue to hang himself? He worms into their confidence, learns what relations they may have in the world, and then informs the 'honourable board,' that so and so has no need of relief, for they have such and such a relative doing pretty well in London or elsewhere, and generally succeeds in getting them cut off from the scanty pittance which might have been allotted to them. But he is only one among many such . Jacks' in Office. In nine parishes out of ten, you will find the same evils at work, and all because the people, the poor, are not represented, and have no share in either national or municipal government. We can also assert for a fact, that at this same town of Tring, the Church Parson prevailed on the proprietor of the silk manufactory not to close his works on the day of the recent election, so that the workmen might not vote against the candidate supported by the parochial authorities. And the people, blind slaves of their ignorance as they are! submit to he ridden by priests and parsons, and parochial 'Jacks' in Office, almost without a murmur. They are taught to believe that it is God's will that they should suffer, and that poverty is a kind of purgatory necessary to them for the glory and happiness which awaits them in the world to come; and they believe it as devoutly, and fight for their faith as heroically and as blindly as the followers of MAHOMET, sacrificing themselves in battle to win the promised paradise of Houris, or the infatuated Hindoos, who lay down their devoted bodies beneath the bloody wheels of the car of Juggernaur, to gain the heaven of

their aspirations. DR. P. M. M'DOUALL.

There was a time, and that too during many years, when the name of Dr. M'DOUALL was never absent from the columns of this journal (the 'Northern Star,') in connexion with addresses, written and spoken, as able and eloquent as anything in the way, of writing or oratory to be found in the annals of Chartism. Of late his name has been unheard of in connexion with what remains of the Movement, owing, we believe, to the two fold fact: 1st. That there has been little in the way of 'Movement' to serve; 2nd. That his time has been occupied in the laudable work of struggling to obtain for his family the means of honourable subsistence. We sincerely

regret to learn that his efforts have been in vain. Included in the multitude of Britons forced by misgovernment and the cheerless prospect of the future, to quit their native land; for the most part men of good heads and skilled hands, men of health, energy, and enterprise—the very bone and sinew of the stake-linked with the names of these voyagers to the Southern El Dorado will be that of Dr. M'Douall. Writing to us the Dootor says :-

DEAR HARNEY,
I have, for a noble cause, sacrificed fortune and liberty; for my
children's sake I must now forsake my country.
I cannot struggle on any longer against the fierce prejudices of

Society.

I see no future place for my family on even the same level with myself. They would have to sink lower instead of rising higher.

I must bid you farewell, perhaps for ever.

All little differences I trust will be forgotten and forgiven, for it is like descending to the grave to emigrate to the antipodes.

We beg to say that, if at any time we have had political differences with our old colleague of the first Convention, we have already forgotten them. Though we tax our memory ever so severely, we cannot remember any circumstance that should induce us to part with him with other feelings than those of regret, tempered by the hope that for him there is a better,

brigher, future in store. We reciprocate his Farewell; and most carnestly wish him GOOD SPEED in the land of his adoption. It will be seen from a circular published in this number of the 'Star of Freedom,' that Dr. M'DOUALL

is about to leave England for Australia. A few friends in Manchester propose, with the help of friends generally, to raise the means to provide Dr. M'Douall with a surgeon's outfit, and otherwise to furnish him with the assistance necessary to make

a fair start from the old country to the new. They solicit subscriptions.* They suggest that towards the end proposed, the Doctor should be invited to deliver lectures on emigration, &c., in a few places previous to his departure.

We request attention to the circular, and immediate action in accordance therewith. We beg to suggest the formation of a few local

committees to carry out the wishes of Dr. M'Douall's Manchester friends. Further words would be superfluous. It is unne

cessary for us to comment on the sacrifices, services and sufferings of Dr. M.Douall. The two severe

Subscriptions for Dr. P. M. M'Doualt to be forwarded to the care of William Prouting Roberts, 5, Princess-street, Manchester.

DR. P. M. M'DOUALL.

[CIRCULAR.] It is the intention of a number of the friends of Dr. Peter Murray M'Douall to raise a sum of money for the purpose of enabling him, and his family, to emigrate to Australia at an early period, where we are confident there are sure prospects of success before him. Some of his friends likewise intend going out with him

in the same ship at their own expense. We are not only anxious that his outfit should be re-Epeciable, but also that more of his friends may be induced to accompany him to the land of promise.

There are many extras connected with a surgeon's outfit entirely unknown to ordinary emigrants; we think it is unnecessary for us to make a single remark as to the duty which belongs to the Working Classes in particular, to see that Peter Murray M'Denall does not leave his native land empty banded.

The Dr. will deliver farewell lectures, if invited to do so, the chief subjects being Emigration and Australia. These places desiring a visit from the Dr. should inperiod. Your obedient Servants,

R. J. Richardson, Hon. Sec. stantly commenicate with us, as he will rail at an early

Emigration Office, 5, Princes-street Manchester, Ju'3, 5, 1852.

Democratic Movements.

2 Our Friends will oblige by forwarding reports of Chartist meetings, and other Democratic preceedings.

WEST RIDING SECULAR ASSOCIATION. At a district meeting of the Freethinkers of the West Ricing of Yorkshire, held at Mitchell's Temperance Hotel, Union-street, Bradford, on Sunday, July 4th, 1852, it was agreed to form an association, and for its government, the following rules, drawn up by a sub-committee, were

adopted:—
1.—"The association shall be denominated the West Riding Secular Association. 2.—"The object of the association shall be the physical, znoral, and intellectual improvement of mankind. 3.-" That for this purpose schools shall be established,

and traots and publications issued. 4.— Each branch may use its own discretion with respect to admitting members; but no individual shall be accredited lecturer until recommended by a majority of the members of his own locality.

5.—"Each branch shall contribute an equal proportion

towards the district expenses, according to the number of good members on the books, such amount to be paid at the district meetings. 6.—"The affairs of the ascociation shall be conducted by

an Executive Committee of four per tsons, consisting of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary. 7 .- "The duties of the President ar id the Vice-President shall be to preside over all general a nd special meetings. The Vice-President shall only officiate when the President cannot attend. The Secretary to co prespond and keep a correct account of all monies and m inutes of the association. The Treasurer shall be responsible for all monies

entrusted to his care, and pay all de mands upon the asso-8.—"Should it be the opinion of any branch that a special district meeting is necess ary, the case shall be brought before the members of sucl 1 branch. And if they decide by a majority in favour of su ch a meeting, they shall send their proposition to the Executive Committee. If the Executive Committee be of the san 10 opinion, it shall send a copy to each branch eight clear days previous to such special meeting being held. But should the Executive Committee refuse to call any special meeting, the branch

a majority of the branches, the br anch from which it originated shall proceed to call the s aid meeting. 9.-" The district meetings shall be held quarterly; on the first Sanday in July, October, January, and April; and each delegate meeting shall decide where the next meeting shall be held.

from which the proposal originates I must lay their proposition before each branch. Should, it meet the approval of

10.—"The officers shall be elected annually, and shall not be eligible for re-election until they have been out of office twelve months. The annua I meeting to be held on the first Sunday in July for the ele ection of officers, auditing of accounts, and the transaction of other business in connexion with the association.

11_-" Each branch numbering: fifty or less, on the books of the association, shall be entitled I to send one delegate to the district meetings. With fifty, and under one hundred, two delegates, and so in proportio o.

12.—"All delegates attending : iny quarterly or special meeting of the district chall produce their credentials proving that they have been duly cleeted, signed by the secretary of the branch they claim to represent, or not be allowed to take their seate, unless by a contrary vote of the

majority of the delegates.

13.—"Any locality desirous of making any alterations in the above rules shall give one month's notice to the secretary previous to any quarterly meeting, with a copy of such alterations; and the excretary shall send a copy of the same fifteen days previous to the said meeting to the other localities in the district for their consideration."

Officers for the ensuing year :-John Surn, Leeds, President. JAMES ELAM, Heckmondwike, Vice-President. Joseph Firth, Keighley, Treasurer. THOMAS WILCOCE, Bradford, Secretary.

All communications to be addressed to the Eccretary, 32. Adelaide-street, Manchester-road, Bradford, York-

THE WEST LORDON DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION held their weekly meeting on Sunday evening last, at the Working Blen's Literary Institution, corner of Stafford-street, Hereford-street, New-road-Mr. Lucas in the chair-when Mr. Hunniball proposed, and Mr. W. J. Highley seconded, the following subject for discussion next Sunday evening, July 18th at eight o'clock: "Is it possible by any extensive scheme of emigration to improve the condition of the people

of this country?"—W. J. Highert, Secretary.
BERMINGHAM HALL OF PROGRESS.—Mr. Broom has delivered his last two discourses, prior to closing the ball for alterations. They were on "Living Heroes," containing an examination of the lives of Robert Owen, Mitchel, Meagher, Louis Blanc, Kossuth, &c. Several persons who were present requested their publication, which will be done in the winter. Till the hall is re-opened, friends can communicate with the committee, at 2. Suffolk-street. Mr. Broom will, as speedily as possible, take a lecturing tour ; particulars of which will be announced in the "Star of

GUIDE TO THE LECTURE-ROOM.

Literary Institution, John-street, Pitzroy-square.—July 18th (5), Tea-party. (12), Soires.
Hall of Science, City-read.—July 18th (72), Themas Cooper, 'Bernard Gilpin, Oberlin and Hugh Latimer.'
National Hall, 212, High Holborn.—July 18th (8), P. W. Perfitt,

Sir W. Waller. South London Hall, Webber-street, Blackfriars-road.—July 18th South London Hall, Webber-street, Blacktriars-read.—July 18th [71], Charles Southwell, Balaam.

Sadler's Wellf Discussion, Society, three doors from the Hugh Myddleton.—July 15th (81), discussion.

Social Institution, Charles street, Old Garratt, Manchester.—July 18th (11 a.m.), Discusseon, (7 p.m.) a Lecture.

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

Discussion.

Gity Forum Coffee House, 60, Regeross-street.—Every Sunday, Monday, and Thursday; (81), a Lecture.

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

Progressionist Hall, Cheapside, Leeds, July 18th (61), a Lecture.

Temperance Star Hotel, Swan-street, Briggate, Leeds.—Every Wednesday (8), a Discussion.

Westling Monif. Academy. Edwar street, Proston. Lecture and the street of the s

Working Men's Academy, Edgar-street, Preston.—Lecture every Sunday at 10½ a.m.—Discussion every Sunday evening.
East London Literary Institution, Bethnal green.—July 18th (11 a.m.), a Lecture.

THE LATE BRADFORD ELECTION.

Great and wide spread dissatisfaction exists in this town at the result of the late election. The speech of Julian Harney has given entire satisfaction to the democrats of this town, but hundreds complain that they did not understand the Mayor, from the low tone and mumbling manner in which he called for a show of hands for Mr. Harney. In addition to which, thousands of working men knew nothing of his candidature until it was over, owing to the shortness of the notice. It should also be remarked, that the front of the court-house is far too circumscribed to contain the adult male population, and that hundreds of demo-crats througed the streets leading thereto without the means of seeing or hearing the proceedings. The conduct of the Mayer has given much offence to the inhabitants, as Mr. Harney would most decidedly have had as large a show as Col. Thompson if he had had fair play. The Radical electors are furious at the result of the poll. From eleven o'clock it was seen that the Whigs were voting against Thompson, and, although the Chartists generally held aloof from supporting him, on account of his votes for the Irish gagging bill, and for a letter which he wrote in 1848, advising the middle classes to arm (which conduct Mr. Harney, in the course of his speech, severely and properly condemned), still a number, considering him by far the best of the three candidates, set to work after the dinner hour to bring him up, and at three o'clock he was placed thirty-two shead of Wickham; then came the finishing stroke. The Catholic Voters, over thirty in number, went in a body and plumped for Wickham. These votes, together with a number of Tory butchers returning from Wakefield cattle market, turned the tables on the Colonel, and he lost by six rotes. The Colonel might say with Napoleon, after the battle of Waterloo, "The spirit of democracy has departed from me," The best of the people stood in sullen, silent gr ups, and when his defeat was announced, their general remark was, Serve him right. He'should have kept his word with us, who sat up nights to secure his last election." It is understood that numbers of bad votes were given for Wickham, and an inquiry is now going on with the view of unseating him.—Correspondent.

Co-operative Chronicle.

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

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

BANQUET OF WORKING TAILORS AT BRUSSELS.

The annual banquet of the foundation of the Working Tailors' Association has been this year a veritable fete, to which the different associations of Brussels and the provinces were invited, and were represented by delegates. There were also present several representatives of the Democratic Press, and some students.

The sentiment of justice brightens in times of anarchy and suffering; the intelligence of right, which has need to arouse itself and to express itself loudly after those terrible catastrophes; the plain, intellectual, practical ideas of Emancipation, as well as the industrial enfranchisement of the worker, occupied those few hours of fraternal commu-

The object of these re-unions is not alone the moral advantages they produce, by the elevation of the mind and of the heart, but there is sought a real and practical progress. Last year the idea of the union of all the associations of the country, for the regulation of their common interests, had germinated, and had been immediately followed by a fulfilment which had been checked by the re-action of the

This year the instruction of the people, and their intellectual enfranchisement, have pre-occupied the workmen, and, without having concerted, it might have been said that each had been the spokesman appointed to express the

This idea has begun to bear fruits, as will be seen. The proceedings were commenced by a speech from Citizen Revels, President of the Tailors' Association. He saw in association the best means of emancipating the workers. He gave the following toast:—
"Liberty—the solidarity of the peoples."
The Citizen Delegate of the Mecanicians' Association,

'La Fraternite," responded in an eloquent speech, in which he felicitated his associated brothers of various trades upon their courage and perseverance against the attacks of the enemies of Association. He gave—
"The Enfranchisement of the Proletariat."

Citizen Bierset, delegate of the Typographic Alliance of

Brussels, delivered an address, and proposed:—
"The propagation of Working Associations."
The Citizen Delegate of the Association of Cigar-makers then addressed the meeting. After having traced the history of the proleterians in ancient and modern times, and recommending the workmen to adopt the motte, European fait la ferce, he concluded by proposing a toast:-

"The union and perseverance of all the associations."
"Citizen Marin, delegate of the Association of the United Workmen of Namur, then delivered an address, in which ho said the thing most of all needful for the regeneration of the people, was the regeneration of morals.

Citizen Vaudries, delegate of the Typographical Alliarce, spoke of the attacks since the 2nd of December upon the Central Committee, pursued by the most ridicu-lous calumnies, and dissolved. He thought they should put themselves above such attacks, to continue the work of the union of the associations of the country. He would drink, therefore, to "Conciliation." He then pro-posed the health of Citizen L. Labarra, C. Potvin, and H. Samuel, representatives of the Democratic press.

Citizen Coulon said, before proposing the toast he meditated, he would say a few words relative to what Citizen Vaudries had mentioned respecting the sufferings of the Central Committee. He detailed the facts, and protested in 'the name of the duty of the toiler against its being thwarted. He then spoke of the necessity of instruction. Retracing the history of 1793, 1830, 1848, and 1851, he saw great lessons for the people, who ought never to confide their destinies to any one but themselves; to their courage, which will bring the triumph of the revolution; and to their intelligence, which will organise it; but enlightenment is needed to give birth to that intelligence. Citizen Rans then sung a song upon Rome, the refrain of

Non. 12 n'est pas du Christ le vrai representant.*
Citizen Potvin afterwards delivered a lengthy and eloquent address, which was much applauded.

Citizen Verbist made a warm appeal in favour of union amongst the toilers. Citizen Kivits, associated tailor, sung a song composed

for the occasion. Citizen-Schmit proposed :-"Association of the workers." Citizen Gallet gave :-

"The union of the toilers. The prosperity of Associations. The triumph of truth." Citizen J. Lebon proposed :-"The frank and sincere union of all the workers."

Citizen Forret proposed the following toast:-"The resurrection of the Associations, destroyed since last December, and whose members have been persouted, robbed, imprisoned, deported, exiled, and shot. The speedy fall of their oppressors, these assassins of humanity! The Universal Republic, that adored mother, who will render to us our rights, and prescribe our duties. The Fraternal Association of Working Tailors."

Citizen Brismee sung a song of his own composition, entitled "A Dangerous Neighbour." ·Citizen: Visele, typographie, reminded the meeting of the words of Beranger:

Aimer, c'est etre utile à soi ; Se faire aimer, c'est etre utile aux autres.

He concluded with the following toast:—
"The encouragement of the working tailors in association. The independence and the maintainance of all the working associations, and their union, in case of an attempt against their rights."
Citizen Belat, delegate of the Working Tailors' Association of Anvers, delivered a speech in Flemish.

Citizen Robert gave a toast :-" Social Harmony." Citizen Henri Samuel said he was commissioned to express the regret of Citizen L. Labarre, that he was unable to attend; but that he (Citizen Samuel) had to propose a toast in his stead:-

"THE JURY OF BRABANT," (Loud applause.) Citizen Samuel would give for his own toast:-

"The Women; the mothers, wires, and daughters of He then proceeded to state that himself and his friends -Potvin and Labarre, had conceived a plan for the enlightenment of the working classes. This plan was to issue small pamphiets, to be called "Workmen's Tablets," to be published weekly, each number to contain-1.—Essays on Philosophy; the History of Practical Right;

Industrial Science, or Politics. 2.-A Review of the Events of the week. 3.-Miscellaneous News, particularly such as concern the Working Classes, their interests, their labours, and their progress in intellectual and social emancipation. For ten centimes each subscriber would receive (post

free) two copies of each number. A Citizen hoped that in this work the abolition of Prostitution would not be forgotten. Citizen Verbist warmly supported the project of a weekly review.

The assembly decided that lists of subscriptions be addressed, as soon as possible, to the presidents of the Associations of Brussels and of the Provinces, in order that the work of Propagandism might be realised and generalised immediately.
Citizen Gortebecke, Manager of the Tailors' Association,

then proposed the following toast:—
"The practice of solidarity amongst us all." Citizen Schmit proposed that it be decided that at the next banquet the wives of the associates should be desired to b) pres nt. (Loud and continued applause,)
A little before eleven the meeting broke up.

* No. thou art not the true representative of Christ,

CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE.

A meeting was held on July the 13th-E. Nash, Esq., in Mr. Robert Owen read a paper on the "Science of Society." The author contended that man's feelings, thoughts, will, and action, were formed for and not by him, otherwise none would have unpleasant feelings or unwise thoughts. and that, consequently, none could reasonably be praised or blamed, punished or rewarded, for their conduct. No science of society could be created till this error was removed, and it be admitted that each man is formed by the Creating Power of the universe, and the conditions with which society surrounds him. The object of this science is to produce the cordial union of the human race. But this cannot be effected while men suppose that each man forms his own character. So long as this error shall continue there can be no genuine love, none of that spirit which suffereth long and is kind. The true principle being now ascertained, progress may be made to the permanent happiness of all by forming a superior character for all, and surrounding all with ample wealth. The object is now to make man, from his birth, good, wise, and happy. This has not been done hitherto, because all societies have been formed on the supposition that each one forms his own character, and should be responsible to society for it, and therefore failed. Look at the conditions now existing in the two most advanced nations, England and the United States of America. Do they succeed in making men good, wise, and happy? No, the conditions with which these and other societies surround men are bad.

Mr. Joseph Smith, Mr. Vansittart Neale, Dr. Travis. Mr. Lechevalier, and Mr. Robert Cooper, took part in the discussion which followed the reading of this paper. The next meeting of the League will be held, on July the 20th, when Mr. Lloyd Jones will read a paper On Co-operative Stores and Co-operative Workshops—Their Value in the Social Movement.

FLAG-FACERS STRIKE.

The Flag-facers at all the stone quarries in the neighbourhood of Queenshead, Yorkshire, have struck for an advance of wages.

IRELAND.

BLECTION RIOT IN DUBLIN.

Up to a late hour on Saturday night the streets of Dublin were the scene of disgraceful rioting. A mob of boys and some grown persons, from the purlieus of the city, proceeded through the streets, shouting for Reynolds, and attacking the houses of some of the Roman Catholics who were known to have so shamefully deserted their principles as to have voted the Orange candidates, Grogan and Vance. The exultation of the Orangemen also helped to exasperate Mr. Reynold's mob so far that they proceeded to attack the windows of St. Peter's Church in Aungierstreet, some of which they completely demolished. It is well known that great numbers of the freemen, by whom the election was turned in favour of Messrs. Grogan and Vance, had been taken out of the workhouses, and shaved and cleaned in such a way as to make them presentable at the polling booths; and several of them who reside altogether away from Dublin came from a considerable distance, some even from Scotland, for the purpose of voting.

THE MURDER OF MR. BATESON. The two Kellies were again put upon their trial at Monaghan assizes. The jury acquitted Owen Kelly, but found no verdict as regarded Francis Kelly, who was again remanded. The Attorney-General prosecuted.

DUBLIN, JULY 15. The Irish elections decided yesterday were the most remarkable that have yet been determined. Mr. Charles Gavin Duffy, of the "Nation," and Mr. John Francis Maguire of the "Cork Examiner," both enter Parliament, the former having defeated Sir T. N. Redington, the late Irish Under-Secretary, and Mr. Lambert, the Conservative candidate in New Ross; and the latter, after three former defeats, having at length succeeded in obtaining possession of Dungarvon, his opponent being a candidate of his own principles, the brother of Mr. Flaherty, the mem-

A letter received from Cork informs us that the violence of the mob has been directed with most destructive effect against Protestant places of worship, and the residences of Protestant electors who voted for Colonel Chatterton. The Scotch church did not escape, great mischief having been done to that edifice. Orders have been issued for the despatch of a regiment from this garrison for the south of Irelandite-morrow morning. One person has been killed, and two others badly wounded.

The "Belfast Mercury" has the following :-"Tuesday Morning, Three o'Clock .- Our reporter has just been informed at the police-office that three persons had been shot in Cullentree-road; two men and a young woman. The men are both named M'Kenna, and the young woman is named M'Laughlin; they were standing, it is alteged, at their own doors about two o'clock this morning, when they were shot, without being mixed up with any riot or quarrel at the time, and, as there is some mystery in the matter, the parties who fired the shots have not been arrested, nor, in fact, are their names known. The young woman received a ball in the back part of the neck; and Dr. Wheeler, who was called on to attend her, succeeded in extracting it. She is lying at her own house, in Cullentreeroad. One of the men received a ball in the leg, and the part where the other man was hit we have not been able to learn. None of the wounds, we understand, are of a dangerous description."

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

The government have despatched military reinforcements to the south. Riots continue at Cork. A dreadful conflict between Orangemen and Roman Catholics in Belfast; one man killed and several wounded. The riot act read. The military under arms at two this morning. Duffy is returned for New Ross, Sadleir for Carlow, and Bowyer for Dundalk.

GREAT FIRE IN THE MINORIES AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Thursday evening, shortly before seven o'clock, a fire of a most alarming and destructive character, broke out on the extensive premises of Messrs. Conbro and Potter, ship chandlers and general importers, situated at No. 2, Haydon square, Minories, which unfortunately resulted in the sacrifice of the lives of two firemen belonging to the Whitecross street station, City.

LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER

HARPY. The Tay, just arrived with the Brazilian mails, brings word of the supposed loss of her Majesty's steamer Harpy on the 24th June. The Harpy was out fifty days from Pernambuco, in great distress. Her machinery was out of order, and there was no water or fuel on board. The news of this disaster was brought to Lisbon on the 10th inst. by a Portuguese ship, the master of which had supplied the Harpy with some necessaries to reach Fayal, but it was feared she would not be able to do so, as he observed her going fast to leeward. Up to the 2nd inst. she had not reached Faval.

Voluntary Imprisonment.—A young girl of Isque, in Belgium, after being very irregular in her conduct, and having more than once left her parents' house, disappeared four years ago, and all attempts to discover her were unavailing. A carpenter of the place, a widower, was suspected of having had something to do with her disappearance, and is was noticed as a singular circumstance that the always kept his house closed. A short time house it he he always kept his house closed. A short time back it be-came rumoured that she had been murdered. The authorities deemed it right to make a search in the carpenter's house, but nothing was discovered. The rumour, however, continued, and in consequence of it the carpenter was arrested on Tuesday last, and a new search was made in his residence. This time the girl was discovered in a sort of hole covered with boards; but she was alive and well, and stated that it was with her own free consent that she had remained in the house, without leaving it either night or day, for four years. The carpenter was immediately released, and it is supposed that he will marry

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE. — A correpondent of the "St. Louis (US.) Intelligencer" who recently visited the Cincinnati Asylum for the Insane, gives this brief sketch of one of the inmates: — "Here is now confined the young lady who has so often been seen within the past few years promenading Fourth street, in this city, dressed up in insane finery, intended for bridal habiliments, fantastically decorated: and inquiring occasionally of passers-by for the sane finery, intended for bridal habiliments, fantastically decorated; and inquiring occasionally of passers-by for the faithless cause of her too fatal sorrow. She had completed a lonely pilgrimage from Europe, to unite her fortunes with those of her betrothed, who had preceded her about a twelvemonth or so. After a weary search, she found him doing business, and—married. The shock deprived her of her reason. Every passing day is since indicated by her disordered fancy as the one upon which her "Henry" is coming to fulfil his yows, and she arrays herself to meet coming to fulfil his vows, and she arrays herself to meet him accordingly. Her nightly disappointment yields easily to a brighter hope for the morrow, and thus her be-clouded is wearing away. When I called at her room she was not dressed in her usual paraphernalia. Upon being informed that a gentleman wished to see her, no earthly inducements could prevail on her to appear until after she had elaborately arrayed herself with every single device and adornment of her fanciful costume. She evidently imagined that the object of her long expectatation had arrived; and when, at last she met me, manifested her disappointment in a way that was anything but flattering to

A Long Swim.—The "Industriel Calaisien" says:—
"A Germen has laid a wager that he will swim across the Channel from Calais to Dover! We have not heard on what day the wager is to come off, but we can state that the German was on Thursday practising his strength in the sea in front of this place."

It is anticipated that a larger number of election petitions will be presented in the forthcoming session than for many years, and doubtless many seats will be exchanged. It is rumoured that an eminent Queen's counsel has already received twenty-five retainers.

Chase of a Mad Dog .- On Wednesday afternoon the vicinity of Tavistock-square was a scene of alarm and commotion, which arose from a chase set up by the people in the streets after a large shaggy dog of the cur species, which was first discovered foaming at the mouth and evidently in a rabid state making its way along Tavistock-place. It was seen to snap at several children, who fied in fright; and it could not be ascertained whether any one was and it could not be ascertained whether any one was actually bitten by the animal. The mad dog was finally killed or stunued in Tavistock-square by a heavy blow dealt by a butcher with his tray. Although the usual notices have been put forth by the different parishes, cautioning the owners of dogs to have them muzzled at this season, yet one of the scarcest things to be seen at present is a dog that has been muzzled.

THE CITY OF LONDON POLICE FORCE. On Monday a return obtained by Mr. Rich, M.P., was printed, showing that the charge of the City of London police for the year 1851 was £38,582 14s. 7d., of which £25,077 10s. was received as police-rate collected in the several wards, £10,322 5s. 10d. from the corporation, £1,865 as a grant for extra men employed during the Great Exhibition, £382 4s. received for watching London-bridge, £291 10s. for watching Blackfriars-bridge, and £644 4s. 9d. arising from fines, penalties, and sundry sources.

THE POST OFFICE REVENUE. In the year ended the 5th January last (as appears from a return issued on Tuesday) the gross Post-office revenue was £2,422,168 4s. 14d. The cost of management, including pensions, was £1,304,163 12s. 8\frac{3}{2}d. The net revenue was £1,118,004 11s. 4\frac{3}{2}d. The postage charged on the Government departments was £167.129 3s. 7d.; and the net revenue, exclusive of charges on the Government departments, was £950,875 7s. 91d.

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

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS. MEMBERS RETURNED

TO SERVE IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT. Arundel, Lord E Howard (1) Ashburton, G Moffat (1)
Ashton-under-Lyne, C Hindley (1)
Aylesbury, Dr Layard (1) R Bethell (1) Ashton-under-Lyard (1) R Bethell (1)
Abingdon, General Gaulfield (1)
Aberdeen, G Thompson (1)
Aberdeen, G Thompson (1)
Aberdeenshire, Hn Adm Gordon (m)
Andover, H B Coles (m) Sir W Cubitt (m)
Armagh (borough) Ross S Moore (m)
Athlone, W Keogh (1)
Beaumaris, Lord G Paget (1)
Berwick, M Forster (1) J Stapleton (1)
Beverley, The Hon F Lawley (1) W Wells (i)
Bewdley, Sir T Winnington (1)
Birmingham, W Scholefield (1) G F Muntz (1)
Bradford, R Milligan (1) H Wickham (m)
Bridgewater, Col Tynte (1) B S Follett (m)
Brighton, Sir G Pechell (1) Lord A Hervey (1),
Bedford, S Whitbread jun (1) H Stuart (m)
Blackdurn, W Eccles (1) J Pilkington (1)
Bolton, T Barns (1) J Crook (1)
Brecon, J L V Watkins (1)
Banbury, H W Tancred (1) Banbury, H W Tancred (1) Bandon, Lord Bernard (m) Bandon, Lord Bernard (m)
Barnstaple, Sir W Frazer (m) R Bremirdge (m)
Bath, Captain Scobell (1) T Phinn (1)
Belfast, J Davison (m) H M'Cairns (m)
Bodmin, C G Sawle (1) Dr Mitchell (m)
Boston, G H Heathcote (1) B B Cabbell (m) Boston, GH Heathcote (1) BB Cauden (m)
Breconshire, Sir J Bailey (m)
Bridgnorth, H2 Whitmore (m) Sir R Pigot (m)
Bridgort, TA Mitrhell (1) — Murrogh (1)
Bristol, FH Berkeley (1) WH GLangton (1)
Buckingham, Marq of Chandos (m) Col Hall (m)
Bury, F Peel (1)
Bury St Edmonds, Karl Jermyn (1) J Stuart Q C (m)
Buteshire, Right Hon J S Wortley (m)
Colpe Earl of Shelkourne (1) Calne, Earl of Shelbourne (1) Cardiff, Walter Coffin (1)
Chester, Earl Grosvenor (1) W O Stanley (1)

Chester, Earl Grosvenor (1) W U Stanley (1)
Chippenham, J Noeld (m) Captain Koldero (m)
Christchurch, Captain Walcott R N (m)
Cirencester, Hon A G J Ponsonby (1) J R Mullings (m)
Coventry, Rt Hoa E Ellice (1) C Geach (1)
Cambridge (borc.), K Macaulay (m) J H Astell (m)
Canterbury, H P Gipps (m) Hon B Johnstone (m)
Challelo, Sin J Graham (1) T Ferruson (1) Oarlisle . Sir J Graham (1) J Ferguson (1) Carmarthen, D Morris (1) Chatham, Sir F Smith (m) Chichester, J Smith (1) Lord H Lennox (m) Clitheroe, M Wilson (1)
Cambridge Univers, II Goulbourn (m) L T Wigram (m) Cardigan, P Loveden (1) Carlow (borough), J Sadleir (1) Carnarvon, W B Hughes (m)
Carrickfergus, Hon W H S Cotton (m) Cheltenham, Hon Craven Berkeley (1)
Cheshire, North, W T Egerton (m) G C Legh (m)
Cheshire, South, Sir P de M. G Egerton (m) J Tolle-

Cockermouth, H. Aglionby (1) Gen Wyndham (m)
Colchester, W H Hawkins (m) Lord J Manners (m)
Coleraine, Lord Naas (m) Colerance, Lord Mass (m)
Cork (city), Sergeant Murphy (l) W Fagan (l)
Cricklade, J Neeld (m) A Goddard (m)
Cumberland West, Capt Lowther (m) S srton (m)
Devizes, G W Heneage (m) Captain Gladstone (m)
Devonport, Rt Hon H Tufnell (l) Sir J Romilly (l) Dundee, G Duncan (1)
Derby, M T Bass (1) T B Horsfall (m)

Derby, M T Bass (1) T B Horstall (m)
Dorchester, R B Sheridan (1) H G Sturt (m)
Dover, E R Rice (1) Vist Chelsea (m)
Durham (city) T C Granger (1) W Atherton (1)
Dartmouth, Sir T Herbert (m)
Denbigh, F R West (m)
Derbyshire, South C R Colville (m) W Mundy (m)
Doronshire, North Sir T D Asland (m) T W Bush (m) Devonshire, North Sir T D Acland (m) L W Buck (m) Downpatrick, Hon C S Hardinge (m) Drogheda, J M'Cann (m)
Droitwich, Sir J Pakington (m)
Dublin, (city) E Grogan (m) J Vance (m)
Dublin University, G A Hamilton (m) J Napier (m)

Dumfries, W Ewart (1) Dundalk W Bowyer (1) Dungannon, Hon W S Knok (m) Eversham, Hon Grenville Berkeley (1) Sir H Willoughby (m)
Exeter, E Divett (l) Sir J B Duckworth (m)
Edinburgh, T B Macaulay (l) C Cowan (l)
Elgin, Banff, &c G S Duff (l) Ennis, J D Fitzgerald (1) Enniskillen, J Whiteside (m)

Eye, E C Kerrison (m) Frome, Colonel Boyle (1)
Finsbury, Alderman Challis (1) T S Duncombe (1) Falkirk, J Baird (m) Fifeshire, J Fergus (l) Flint, Sir J Hanmer (1) Greenwich, M Chambers (1) P Rolt (m) Guildford, R D Mangles (1) J Bell (1)
Gloucester, (city) Admiral Berkeley (1) W P Price (1)
Grantham, F J Tollemache (1) G E Welby (m) Grantham, r J Tollemagne (1) G E Weldy (m)
Gract Grimsby, Earl of Annesley (m)
Galway, (City) M J Blake (l) A O'Flaherty (I)
Gateshead, W Hunt (l)
Glamorganshire, C R M Talbot (l) Sir G Taylor (m)
Glasgow, A Hastie (l) J M'Gregor (l)
Gloucestershire, E Mar of Worcester (m) Sir E Codrigton (m)

rigton (m)
Greenock, A Duulop (l)
Halifax, Sir C Wood (l) F Crossley (l)
Harwich, M Peacock (m) D Waddington (m)
Hertford, Hon W F Cowper (l) T Chambers (l)
Honiton, J Locke (l) Sir J Weir Hogg (m)
Hersham W S Fitzgand (m) Horsham, W S Fitzgerald (m)
Huntingdon, Colonel Peel (m) T Baring (m) Hull, — Clay (1) Lord Goderich (1)

Haverfordwest, J H Phillips (m)

Hererord, Col Clifford (1) Sir R Price (!)

Huddersfield, W R Stansfield (!)

Huther F D Prockman (!) Hythe, E D Brockman (1)
Hythe, E D Brockman (1)
Haddington, &c., Sir H R F Davie (1)
Haddingtonshire, Hon F Charteris (m)
Hants, North, Right Hon C. S M Portal Lefevre (1)
Hants, South, Lord Cholmondeley (m) H C Compton (m)
Hastings, P. Bebertson (m) M. Britan (m) Hastings, P. Robertson (m) M Brisco (m) Helstone, Sir R R Vyvyan (m)

High Wycombe, Sir G Dashwood (l) M T Smith (l)

Huntingdonshire, E Fellows (m) Visct. Mandeville (m)

Ipswinger A Helberg (l) J C Cobbold (m) Inverness A Matheson (1)
Kidderminster, R Lowe (1)
Kincardineshire, Hon H Arbuthnot (m) King's Lynn, Lord Joselyn (m) Lord Stanley (m) Kendal, C G Glyn (l) Kilkenny (City) M Sullivan (l) Kilmarnoak, &c., Hon E Bouverie (1) Kinsale, J I Heard (1)

Kirkaldy, Colonel Ferguson (1)

Kirkeudbrightshire, Mackie (1)

Knaresborugh, J P Westhead (1) B T Wood (m) J D Knaresborough, 5 1 Hespania, 7
Dent (1)
[These three gentlemen polled each the same number.
There are two seats for the borough.]
Lambeth, W A Wilkinson (1) W Williams (1)
Launceston, Hon J W Percy (m)
Leominster, J G Phillimore (1) G Arkwright (m)
Loom Hon H Fitzgay (1) Hon H Brand (1) Lincoln, C Sealey (1) Col Sibthorp (m) Liverpool, F M'Keuzie (m) C. Turner (m) London, Lord J Russell (1) J Masterman (m) Sir J Duke Baron Rothschild (1) Lymington, J Hutchins (1) Sir J R Carnae (m) Leicester, Walmsley (i) Gardener (l)
Lichfield, Vist Anson (l) Lord A H Paget (l)
Liskeard, R B Crowder (l)
Ludlow, H B Clive (m)

Lanarkshire, W Lockhart (m)
Lancashirs, North, J Heywood (l) J W Patten (m)
Lancashire, South, W Brown (l) J Cheetham (l) Lancaster, S Gregson (1) R B Armstrong (1) Leeds, Sir Geo Goodman (1) Right Hon M T Baines (1) Leicestershire, North, Marquis of Granby (m) E B Farn-

ham (m)
Leith, Rt Hon J Moncrieff (1)
Linlithgowshive, G Dundas (m)
Lisburn, Sir J E Tennent (m)
Londonderry, City, Sir R Ferguson (1)
Lyme Regis. W Pinney (1)
Maidstone, J Whatman 1) G Dodd (m)
Monlborough Lord F. Brown (n) Millstoney (m) Marlborough, Lord E. Bruce (m) H B Baring (m) Marylebone, Lord D Stuart (1) Sir B Hall (1) Monmouth Boros', C Bailey (m)
Macclesfield, J Brocklehurst (l) C E Egerton (m)
Malmesbury, T Luce (l)
Malton, J E Denison (l) C W Fitzwilliam (l)
Marchaeter T M Citymen (l) I Bright (l) Manchester, T M Gibson (1) J Bright (1) Merthyr Tydvil, Sir J J Guest (1) Morpeth, Hon Capt Howard (1)
Maldon, T J Miller (m) - Du Cane (m) Marlow, Great, T P Williams (m) Col Knox (m) Midhurst, Right H S H Walpole (m) Monmouthshire, O Morgan (m) Major Somerset (m)
Montgomery, — Pugh (m)
Montrose, &c., J Hume (l)
Newcastle-on-Tyne, J B Blackett (l) T E Headlam (l)
Northampton, Right Hon V Smith (l) R Currie (l)
Nottingham, Right Hon E Strutt (l) J Walter (l)
Norwich, Pcto (l) Warner (l)
Newcastle-under-Lyne, W Jackson (l) S Chistie (l)
Northallerton, W B Wrightson (l)
Newark-on-Trent, G E H Vernon (l) J H M Sutton (l)
Newport, W Biggs (l) W N Massey (l)
Norfolk, East, E Wodehouse (m) H N Burroughes (m)
Notts, South, W H Barrow (m) Viscount Newark (m)
Oxford (City), J H Langston (l) Sir W P Wood (l)
Oldham, J M Cobbett (l) J Duncuft (m)
Oxford University, Right Hon. W E Gladstone (l) Sir R
H Inglis (m) Monmouthshire, O Morgan (m) Major Somerset (m) H Inglis (m)
Peterborough, Hon G W Fitzwilliam (l) Hon R Watson (l)
Portsmouth, Sir F Baring (l) Viscount Monck (l)
Preston, Sir G Strickland (l) R T Parker (m) Peterfield, Sir W H Joliffe (m)
Pontefract, M Milnes (l) B Oliveria (l) Poole, II D Seymour (1) G W Franklin (m) Paisley, A Hastie (1)
Pembroke, Sir John Owen (1)
Pembrokeshire, Viscount Emlyn (m)

Penryn and Falmor ith, H Gwyn (m) J W Freshfield (m) Perth, Hon A Kin aaird (1)
ollier (1) C Mare (m) Plymouth, R P C Portarlington, Co. lonel Dunne (m)
Pigott (l) H P Keating (l) Reading, Francis Retford, East, I Ion W E Duncombe (m) Vis Galway (m) Richmond, H I
Reigate, W Be
Ripon, Hon E
Radnor, Rig'
Radnorshire
Radnorshire
Radnorshire
Radnorshire Richmond, H J. Radnorshire
Radnorshire
Rochdale, J.
Rochester,
Rutland,
Rutland,
Sir G Heathcote (1) Hon G J Noel (m) lackinnon (1) Salford, J Brotherton (1)
ough, Earl of Mulgrave (1) Sir J V B Johnstone (m)
d, J A Roebuck (i) G Hadfield (1) Scarbor Shrew new sbury, — Tomline (1) E 11 Baldock (11)
1 Shields, R Ingham (1)
tro ad, J P Scrope (1) Lord Morton (1)
ou thwark, W Molesworth (1) A Pellatt (1)
io thampton, Wilcox (1) A Cockbura (1)
t. Audrews and Cupar, E Ellice jun (1)
Aoreham, New, Lord A G Lennox (1) Sir C M Burrell (m
Stafford, A Otway (1) J A Wise (1)
Stoke-on-Trent, J L Ricardo (1) Hon F L Gower (1)
Sunderland, W D Seymour (1) G Hudson (11)
Swansea, J H Vivian (1) sbury, - Tomline (1) E II Baldock (m) South Stro Sou Sunderland, W D Seymour (:) G Hudson (m)
Swansea, J H Vivian (!)
St. Ives, Capt Laffin (m)
Salisbury, W J Chaplin (!) C B Wall (!)
Sandwich, Lord C Clinton (m) J M'Gregor (m)
Selkshire, A E Lockhart (m)
Shaftesbury, Won W H B Portman (!)
Shropshire, North, W O Gore (m) J W Dod (m)
Shropshire, South, Viscount Newport (m) R H Clive (m)
Somersetshire, W, C A Moody (m) W H G Langton (m)
Stafford-hire, North, C B Adderley (m) S Child (m)
Stafford-hire, North, C B Adderley (m) S Child (m)
Stafford-hire, South, Hon G Angon (!) Visct Lewislam (m) Staffordshire, South, Hon G Anson (1) Visct Lewisham (m) Stamford, Rt Hon J C Herries (m) Sir F Thesiger (m) Stamford, Rt Hon J C Herries (m) Sir F Thesiger (m)
Stirling, &c., Sir J Anderson (l)
Stockport, J Kershaw (l) J B Smith (l)
Suffolk, East, Sir E S Gooch (m) Sir F Kelly (m)
Suffolk, West, P Bennet, jun (m) H S Waddington (m)
Sussex, West, Earl of March (m) R Prime (m)
Tamworth, Sir R Pee! (l) Capt Townshend (l)
Thirsk, Sir W P Gallwey (m)
Tiverton, Visct Palmerston (l) J Heathcoat (l)
Tower Hamlets, S Butler (l) Sir W Clay (l)
Taunton, H Labouchere (l) A Mills (m)
Tewksbury, H Brown (l) J Martin (l)
Totness, Lord Leymour (l) T Miles (l)
Tynemouth, H Taylor (m)
Tavistock, Hon G, Byng (l) S Carter (l)
Thetford, Earl of Euston (l) Hon F Baring (m) Tavistock, Hon G. Byng (1) S Carter (1)
Thetford, Earl of Euston (1) Hon F Baring (m)
Trelee, M J O'Connell (1)
Truro, H Vivian (1) J E Vivian (m)
Wallingford, R Malins (m)
Warrington, G Greenall (m)
Warwick, G Repton (m) E Greaves (m)
Wenlock, J M Gaskell (m) Hon Col Forester (m)
Westminster, J Shelley (1) De L Evans (1)
Wigan, R A Thicknesse (1) Col Lindsay (m)
Windsor, P Greenfell (1) Lord C Wellesley (m)
Wakefield, G Sandars (m)
Walsall, C Foster (1) Wakefield, G Sandars (m)
Walsall, C Foster (1)
Wareham, J S W S E Drax (1)
Wells, W G Hayter (!) R C Tudway (m)
Westbury, J Wilson (!)
Westbury, J Wilson (!)
Westmoreland, Hon Col Lowther (m) Ald Thompson (m)
Wexford, Town, J T Devereux (!)
Weymouth, Col Freestun (!) G Butt (m)
Whitby, R Stephenson (m)
Whitehaven, R C Hildyard (m)
Wilton, H a' Court (!) Wilton, II a' Court (1) Winchester, J B Carter (l) Sir J B East (m)
Wolverhampton, Hon C P Villiers (i) T Thornley (l)
Woodstock, Marquis of Blandford (m) Worcester, O. Ricardo (1) A. Laslett (1)

Worcestershire, East, J. H. Folcy (1) H. Capt Rusho (m)

Worcestershire, West, Gen Lygon (m) F. W. Knight (m)

York, W. M. E. Milner (1) J. G. Smith (m)

Yarmouth, Rumbold (1) E. Lacon (m)

Variables, North Riding, O. Dangamba (m), E. S. Cayley Yorkshire, North Riding, O Duncombe (m) E S Cayley (m) REPUBLICAN MOVEMENTS IN SWIT-ZERLAND.

The great assembly at Valengin enthusiastically declared in favour of the Republic. The 'New Zurich Gazette' gives the following account of the proceedings :-

'Last evening the greatest agitation was observed in the city. This morning the inhabitants were awoke by the beat of drums. The Republicans assembled out of the town, and shortly afterwards the deputations of the districts bordering on the lake arrived with their white, red, and green banners. All the inns of Valengin were closed. The procession of Neufchatel consisted of 4,000 persons, and that of Lachaux de Fonds of 3,000, independently of the deputations of the other districts. The procession of Valengin advanced under the orders of Colonel Courvoisier. The column of the Republicans of Neufchatel went out of their way to avoid a recontre with their opponents. They repaired to the chief town of the Val de Ruz. where they were joined by the Republicans of the valley, and thence advanced to Boderilliers, where the columns of Lachaux de Fonds, Loete Brenesz, and of all the Val of Travers, were already assembled. They thus formed a compact mass, which marched under the orders of Colonel Courvoisier on Valengin. The Royalists had drawn upon the meadow of the Burgesses, situated to the north-west, opposite the castle. A tribune had been erected for the Communal Council in the centre of that mass of people There were no bands, no songs, no flags. The object of the meeting was to verify the accounts and elect a new administrative council. At eight o'clock the meadow was covered with people: but, as a commissary of the government was to be present, the operations only commenced at nine. At eleven o'clock all was terminated. On a rising ground, opposite the meadow, and separated only by a narrow valley, the Republicans had taken up a position.

As the road leading to the hill is sufficiently steep they were obliged to march in an irregular manner. The royalists looked with amazement at their movements. Each Communal column was preceded by drums, bands, federal and control banks, and on reaching the supposition the supposition. cantonal banners, and on reaching the summit of the hill, it was with great difficulty that Colonel Courvoissier sucit was with great difficulty that Colonel Courvoissier succeeded in drawing up his men on the sloping ground. The march lasted three-quarters of an hour. There were between 8,000 and 9,000 men. After halting, they began to eat and drink. Finally, the drums beat round the tribune, which was adorned with fifty or sixty flags. M. Amedee Humbart opened the sitting, and invited the first orator inscribed, M. Auguste Lambley, to address the meeting. M. Lambley proposed to declare solemnly that the great majority of the people of Neufchatel, wished to remain attached to the Swiss Confederation, and to be ruled by a Republican Constitution. This declaration was immediately signed by all the assistants. A second resolution ately signed by all the assistants. A second resolution adopted in like manner was thus framed :- "The people of Neufchatel demand of the government the adoption of necessary measures for suppressing the agitation against the republic and for punishing the agitators; for this purpose it also demands the immediate convocation of the Grand Council." M. Philippin next delivered a Republican speech, interrupted now and then by the murmurs of the Royalists, to which the Republicans responded by

"The Royalists of Lasagne having attempted to cross the Republican camp were hooted as they advanced. They replied by cries of 'Vive le Roi!' which roused the indignation of the Republicans, and a momentary collision ensued. Everybndy ran to the spot, and the tumult was such that the orator ceased to be heard. M. Courvoisier and the prefect of Lachaux de Fonds succeeded, with the assistance of the guides and some moderate Bourgeolse, in separating the combatants. Everybody then retired, and the Royali?ts returned home. M. Courvoisier received a kick from a horse, but was not severely wounded. Had the King witnessed the display of enthusiasm on that day, it is to be presumed that he would have abandoned all idea of recovering his principality."

FRAUDS AND ADULTERATIONS IN TRADE .- In none of the investigations of the "Lancet" commissioners have the disclosures made been more startling than those now brought before the public respecting Cayenne pepper. Of twenty-eight samples examined, it was found that twentyfour were adulterated, and four only were genuine; that out of the twenty-four adulterated samples, twenty-two contained mineral colouring matter; that red lead, often in large and poisonous quantities, was present in thirteen samples; that Venetian red, red ochre, brick dust, or some other analogous ferruginous earths, were contained in seven samples; that cinnabar, vermillion, or sulphuret of mercury was detected in one sample; that six of the samples consisted of a mixture of ground rice, turmeric, and Cayenne, coloured with either red lead or a red ferruginous earth; that six samples contained large quantities of salt, sometimes alone, but more frequently combined with rice, and a red ferruginous earth or with red lead; that one of the samples was adulterated with a large quantity of the husk of white mustard seed; and that two contained rice only, coloured with red lead or a ferruginous earth. As is well known, red lead and vermillion, or sulphuret of mercury, are highly deleterious substances, and are not, like the majority of other compaunds, when received into the system at once eliminated therefrom, but remain in the body for a considerable time gradually accumulating, until at length they occasion the peculiar symptoms which distinguish their presence in large amount. Thus, however small the dose taken from day to day, the constitution is liable, by the repetition of the dose, to be at length brought under the influence of the poison, and to become seriously affected. But the quantity of red lead and mercury introduced into the BYBtem in adulterated Cayenne pepper is by no means inconsiderable, since it commonly forms a large portion of the article. Some idea of the amount of these substances frequenently present may be formed from the fact that in a pinch of Cayenne, moistened and diffused over a white plate or a piece of glass, they may be distinctly seen by the

THE ELECTIONS.

STAMFORD. The nomination took place on Saturday.

The candidates were the Right Hon. J. Herries, and Sir

The Mayor then asked if there was any other voter present who wished to propose a candidate?

After a pause of a few minutes, and no one being named,
The Mayor declared the Right Hon. J. C. Herries and

Sir Frederick Thesiger as duly elected members for the borough of Stamford.

The members then addressed the electors, praising Derby and "our glorious institutions," and abusing Free

Trade, Radicalism, and Democracy.
Sir F. Thesiges was received with continued clamour and hooting. To one noisy fellow he angrily said—"I suppose that man wants a big loaf; I wish he had one in his throat;" that remark increased the noise. In the course of his speech he said:—"I consider the late administration guilty of the greatest inconsistency, when they proposed bringing in a bill to give the right of voting to all renting a dwelling in boroughs at the annual charge of £5, ("And right it should be so. If it was, you would soon have to cut your sticks from Stamford," was cried out from the crowd.) They said that nearly all boroughs with the voters were bribed. If so, what would be the case if it was fixed at £5? I do not believe in the assertion made in the house by the late cabinet-in the general bribery in boroughs. The Whigs only proposed this to preserve themselves from inevitable ruin. Then as to the Militia Bill proposed by them, it was rejected with scorn after being framed and altered to please various sections of their supporters, till at length the last "straw broke the camel's back." That and the government both fell together, and I sincerely hope they may never rise again. ("No doubt you do.") After their resignation a meeting was called of democrats and other members of determined conduct to discuss the destructive views of Messrs. Cobden and Bright -jumping from bad to worse-advocating the most extreme views and politics, destructive to the constitution. (No, no.) It now remains to be shown whether Free Trade as propounded by the Radical school, or progressive reform as we profess, shall be triumphant. The fatal issue awaiis you—whether Concervatism, which advocates all that's really useful—or Radicalism, which is for upholding destructive errors-shall prevail; whether we shall be suffered to carry out measures adequate to new wants and new necessities—or whether another party shall succeed us, who will rush on heedlessly to destruction and democracy? A code of laws was formed and reconsummated in 1688, which remains the guide and foundation of our present government. with such alterations from time to time as has made this country great and powerful. Let those be in power who will guard that sacred edifice. ("Not Derby!") Will you give it to those men who will well support it, or to those who follow wicked devices—to those who will be not avour to adapt it to the various wants of the people, or to others who would see the atructure crumble into dust, without the least attempt to preserve the same? [Here an attempt was made to pull down the hustings, which drove all from the balcony, and the reporters from the box below, the learned speaker just having time to say, " Evermore thanks to you for the honour you have done me this day by electing me as one of your representatives."]

The two members and their friends hastily retreated to

the George Hotel, in the borough, where a vote of thanks to the Mayor was proposed and carried. A dinner given at the above hotel in the afternoon terminated the day's business. BRISTOL.

The official declaration of the poll took place on Saturday in the Exchange, when the numbers declared were :--The Hon, F. H. F. Berkeley ... 4,681
Mr. Wm. H. Gore Langton ... 4,531
Mr. T. A. M'Geachy, ... 3,632
Everything passed off quietly.

SHAFTESBURY. The election took place on the 9th inst., when the Hon. W. H. B. Portman was returned without opposition.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. At a congregation holden on Saturday Messrs. Goulburn and Wigram were returned without opposition. The proceedings were altogether of a formal character, and occu-

DARTMOUTH. At the nomination on Friday, Mr. Lindsay, the Liberal candidate, had twice as many hands held up for him as Sir T. Herbert (Ministerialist.) At the close of the poll of Saturday the numbers were :— Sir T. Herbert 146 Mr. Lindsay 135

ST. IVES. The following candidates were nominated: - Captain Laffan (Conservative), Mr. Paull (Derbyite), Mr. Barnes (Liberal).

On a show of hands being taken, they were declared to be in favour of Mr. Paull. A poll was demanded on behalf of Captain Laffan, which took place on the following day (Saturday). At the close of the poll the numbers were as

Pauli 218
Barnes 18
Captain Laffan was consequently elected.

At the close of the poll on Friday, the numbers were:-

J. E. Vivian 183 H. Vivian 178 A. Smith... 172 M. Smith SALISBURY. The poll closed at four o'clock on Saturday, when the numbers stood as follows:-Wall 331 Slade 173

Burr ... 131

The first-named gentlemen were then declared duly elected; after which a speech from each successful candidate closed the proceedings.

	GRAN	THAI	IF.						
Massey	****	•••	444	•••	483				
Graham	•••	•••	4.4	•••	375				
Tollemache	***	•••	•••	•••	329				
-	T 4370	•	_						
Crawson	LANC	- , -	ĸ.		200				
Gregson Armstrong	***	•••	•••	•••	699				
~	***	***	•••	•••	690 509				
Ellis	•••	***	•••	•••	432				
	***		***	***	TU 2				
	MA	LDON.							
Du Cane	•••	•••	***	***	371				
Miller Lennard	•••	•••	•••	•••	357				
Dick	•••	•••	•••	•••	35 I 330				
2002	•••	•••	•••	***	oov				
	NEV	VARK.							
Vernon	***	•••	A	ž	545				
Sutton	***	•••	•••	.	479				
Turner	***	•••	••• }	Z.L.	_382				
	ROCE	ESTE	R.	•					
Villiers	•••	•••	•••	•••	599				
Maddock	***	•••	•••	***	594				
Bernal	***	•••	***	. ***	514				
Hodges	**	•••	***	•••	505				
TAVISTOCK.									
Byng	***		/A.,	•••	220				
Carter	***	• •••	•••	•••	169				
Phillimore	***	•••	***	•••	104				
6 / 1	W.	IITBY	•						
Stephenson	444	***	***	•••	218				
Phipps	***	444		•••	109				
* *	BR	ECON							
Morgan	2		•		159				
		•••	***	***	100				
Watkins	•••	•••	•••	***	122				
Watkins	•••	•••		•••	122				
Watkins CARNAR		IRE I		ugh:	122 S.				
Watkins CARNAR' Hughes	 Vonse	•••		ngh 	122 S. 369				
Watkins CARNAR		IRE I	BORO		122 S.				
CARNAR Hughes Davies	•••	IRE I	BORO:	•••	122 S. 369				
Watkins CARNAR Hughes Davies FALM Glyn		IRE I	BORO:	•••	122 S. 369				
Watkins CARNAR Hughes Davies FALM Glyn Freshfield	 HTUO	IRE I	BORO PENR	YN.	122 S. 369 276				
Watkins CARNAR Hughes Davies FALM Glyn	 OUTH	IRE I	BORO	YN.	122 S. 369 276				
Watkins CARNAR Hughes Davies FALM Glyn Freshfield	OUTH	AND	BORO PENR	YN.	122 S. 369 276 464 435				
CARNAR Hughes Davies FALM Glyn Freshfield Baring	OUTH	AND	PENR	YN.	122 S. 369 276 464 435 389				
CARNAR Hughes Davies FALM Glyn Freshfield Baring West	OUTH DEN	AND	PENR	YN.	122 S. 369 276 464 435 389				
CARNAR Hughes Davies FALM Glyn Freshfield Baring	OUTH	AND	PENR	YN.	122 S. 369 276 464 435 389				

SOMERSET (WEST). The nomination of two knights to serve in Parliament for the western division of the county of Somerset took place on Tuesday, under the Presidency of the High Sheriff of the

county.

The High Sheriff declared Messrs. C. A. Moody and W. H. P. Gore Langton duly elected to represent the eastern division of the county of Somerset in Parliament. Both candidates returned thanks.

SHROPSHIRE (NORTH). On Tuesday Mr. W. O'Gore and Mr. T. W. Dodd were elected without opposition.

HAMPSHIRE (NORTH).

The re-election of the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre. the late speaker of the House of Commons, and Mr. Mel-ville Portal, took place at the County-hall, Winchester, on Tuesday, at ten o'clock. There were few electors present, beyond those residing in the city of Winchester, there not being certainly a score of tenant-farmers in the hall.

CUMBERLAND (WEST): The two Conservatives were returned without opposition.

All passed off quietly.

RUTLAND. The election of two knights of the shire to represent this county in Parliament took place at the Castle of Oakham on Tuesday at eleven o'clock. Rumours of opposition to one of the late members were rife, and it was confidently

reported on Monday that Mr. John Talbot Clifton, of Catmore ledge, near Cakham, would be put in nomination, but no grounds for these rumours seem to have existed, and the late members (Sir Gilbert Heathcote and the Hon. Gerard J. Noel) were re-elected without opposition.

WEST KENT. The nomination of candidates took place at Maidstone on the 12th inst. The candidates were Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., Mr. Hodges, and William Maston Smith. The show of hands being in favour of Sir Edmund Filmer and Mr. Smith, a poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Hodges.

KENT (EAST).
The nomination of two candidates for the representation of the eastern division of the county of Kent took place on Tuesday on Barham Downs, about four miles from Canter-

bury.

The Candidates were Mr. Deeds, Sir B. Bridges, and Sir hear nominated, a E. Dering. The Candidates having been nominated, a show of hands was taken, and declared to be in favour of

Mr. Deeds and Sir E. Dering. A poll was demanded in favour of Sir B. Bridges, and, after a vote of thanks to the High Sheriff, the proceedings terminated.

CHESHIRE (NORTH). The election of two knights for this division of the county of Chester took place on Tuesday morning at the Courthouse, Knutsford. Mr. C. Leth and Mr. T. Eggerton were elected without

opposition.

SUFFOLK (WEST).

The election of two members to serve in Parliament for the western division of the county of Suffolk took place on Tuesday on the Angel-hill, Bury St. Edmund's. Mr. Waddington and Mr. Bennett were elected without

STAFFORDSHIRE (SOUTH). The election for the southern division of this county took place on Tuesday at Lichfield, the re-election of the Hon. Gen. Anson and Lord Lewisham being unopposed.

STAFFORDSHIRE (NORTH.) The nomination for the northern division of this county took place on Monday at Stafford, and terminated in the unopposed election of the old members, Mr. Adderly and

HUNTINGDONSHIRE. The election for this county came off on Tuesday, when Mr. E. Sallowes and Viscount Mandeville were returned without opposition.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (SOUTH).

The nomination of knights of the shire to represent the southern division of the county of Nottingham in the ensuing parliament took place at Newark, The Candidates were Lord Newark and Mr. Burrow. There being no other candidate, the High Sheriff declared Mr. Barrow and Lord Newark to be duly elected.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (EAST.) This election came off on Tuesday at Glocester, when the former members were elected without opposition.

EAST NORFOLK. The nomination and election was on Monday. The old members having been nominated, the High Sheriff (Mr. F. W. Troy) then put the question, whether any elector had any other candidate to propose, and no answer being returned, he declared Mr. E. Wodehouse and Mr. N. Burroughes duly elected roughes, duly elected.

WORCESTERSHIRE (WEST.) The election for the western division of the county of Worcester took place at Worcester. The candidates were the Hon, H. B. Lygon, and M. T. W. Knight.

No other candidate being proposed, General Lygon and
Mr. Knight were declared elected.

SHROPSHIRE (SOUTH.)
The election for the southern division of the county of Salop took place on Monday at Church Stretton: The candidates were the Hon. R. H. Clive and Viscount Newport, son of the Earl of Bradford, the late members. No other candidate having been proposed, Clive and Newport were declared duly elected.

BUCKINGHAM (BOROUGH). The election took place on Monday.

The Marquis of Chandos and Colonel Hall being the only candidates, were declared duly elected.

SUFFOLK (EAST). The nomination and election of two knights of the shire, to serve in parliament for the eastern division of the county of Suffolk, took place on Wednesday. There was no contest on the occasion, the only candidates being Sir Fitzroy Kelley and Sir E. S. Gooch, both Min-

isterialists, who represented the division at the close of the When these had been nominated, the High Sheriff asked if any other elector had a candidate to nominate, and no reply being made, he declared Sir E. B Gooch and Sir Fitzroy Kelly to have been duly elected.

> BERKSHIRE. RETIREMENT OF MR. PUSEY.

Mr. Pusey having determined upon resigning, has issued an address to the electors, in which he says that Protection has fallen ridiculously and irretrievably; and that chemistry and mechanism have beaten politics and Protection.

EAST SUSSEX.

The nomination took place at Lewes on Monday. The old Protectionist members, Mr. Fuller and Mr. Frewin, were nominated, as was also Mr. Dodson, a Free Trader. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Dodson and Mr. Fuller. A poll was thereupon demanded on behalf of Mr. Frewin, and the high sheriff adjourned the further proceedings till Thursday.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (SOUTH). The election of two members to serve in Parliament for the southern division of Northamptonshire took place on Tuesday, in the county court of Northampton. The candidates were Capt. Vyse, Mr. Houghton, and Mr.

R. Knightly.

The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Capt.

Vyse and Mr. Knightly, and a poll was then demanded on behalf of Mr. Houghton by Mr. Smart. The polling was fixed to commence on Friday morning, at nine o'clock.

NORTHUMBERLAND (SOUTH). The nominationtook place on Tuesday in a field near Hexham, in the presence of several thousand persons. The candidates were Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Ridley, and Mr.

The show of hands was in favour of the two Liberals, Mesers. Beaumont and Ridley. A poll was demanded for

ESSEX (NORTH.) The nomination of Candidates for the representation of the northern division of the county of Essex took place at Braintree.
The Candidates were Sir J. Tyrell, the Right Hon. W. Beresford, and Mr. T. B. Lennard.
When the candidates had been nominated,

When the candidates had been nominated,
Sir John Tyrell, then presented himself and was received with groans, hisses, and a few cheers. He said that
he could not compliment gentlemen on the other side on
their faithful adherence to their principle of civil liberty,
unless, indeed, that principle consisted in hearing only one
side of the question. (Groans and great uproar.) He could
assure contemps onesite who had so lesses are excited. assure gentlemen opposite, who had so large an appetite for the big loaf, that he wished from the bottom of his heart that they had a cheap loaf at that moment in every one of their mouths. (Hisses, groans, and uproar, in the course of which a lad in the crowd bestrode a placard representing a donkey, which was raised above the heads of the assemblage and vehemently gesticulated his disappro-bation of the hon, baronet amid convulsive shouts of

bation of the hon, baronet amid convulsive shouts of laughter from all sides.) No doubt the man riding the donkey was the most enlightened member of his party.

The Sheriff interposed to order the offensive board to be removed, but his mandate was unheeded for some time.

Sir J. Tirril.—In conclusion, if they returned him to Parliament, he would do his best for the agricultural interposed to the same time that he would remove the contract the same time that he would remove the contract the same time that he would remove the contract the same time that he would remove the contract the same time that he would remove the contract the same time that he would remove the contract the same time that he would remove the contract the same time that he would remove the contract the contract that he would remove the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract that he would remove the contract the contract that he contract the contract the contract that the contract the contract the contract that the contract thas the contract the contract the contract the contract the contra rest, at the same time that he would resist those dangerous innovations by which Lord John Russell and his new allies, Messrs. Cobden and Bright, threatened to overthrow the existing institutions of the country. (Groans and faint applause.)

Mr. Berestord then stood forward to address the as-Mr. Berestond their stood forward to address the assemblage, when the aprox and clamour reached its climax. The hooting and yelling was so terrific and incessant as to keep the proceedings at a standstill for about ten minutes. Mr. Bereaford then proceeded, with frequent interruptions, which rendered his observations very indistinct to those who stood closest to him, to speak nearly as follows:
—Freeholders of North Essex, I address myself to you, and
I do not solicit "the sweet voices" of those who are not electors, but who are causing all this disturbance to-day. It electors, but who are causing all this disturbance to-day. It devolves upon you to elect two members to serve you in Parliament. You have a right to elect whom the freeholders choose and not whom the rabble choose. (Tremendous excitement and uproar.) I appeal to the freeholders, to the land owners, and to the clergy of North Essex, who I am sure will return me in spite of your brawls. (Great confusion of despice you from my heart as the vilest rebale.) sion.) I despise you from my heart as the vilest rabble I ever saw. (Groans, yells, and hisses.)

Mr. HARDCASTLE next addressed the meeting in behalf of Mr. Lennard, who was absent, and received a very patient hearing from the multitude. The High Sheriff, before taking the sense of the meet-

ing, intimated that it would be better that there should be a show of hats instead of a show of hands. Mr. COPELARD, as an electer, protested against that course as illegal. A show of hats would exclude those who

might wear caps, and who might yet be as honest and upright as the hon. candidate, who had always been a leach sucking the vitals of the country.

Sr. J. Tyrell, in behalf of himself and his right hon. friend Mr. Beresford, requested that the High Sheriff would not deviate from the usual practice of taking a show of hands. The High Sheriff at length complied with this request and the show of hands was taken accordingly. The result was declared to be in favour of Mr. Lennard and Sir John

Tyrell.

Mr. Round then demanded a poll on the part of Mr.

SOUTH ESSEX. The nomination of three candidates, Mr. Bramston, Sir W. B. Smijth, and Sir E. N. Buxton, took place at Chelmsford on Monday.

A show of hands was taken, which the High Sheriff declared to be in favour of Sir E. N. Buxton (for whom the great majority were held up) and Mr. Bramston. A poll was demanded by Sir John Tyrell on behalf of Sir Sir W.

OXFORD (COUNTY). The nomination took place on Monday. The candidates were Mr. G. Harcourt, Lord Norreys, Mr. Henley, and Coionel North.

The names of the candidates were put, and the Sheriff declared that the election had fallen upon Mr. Harcourt, Lord Norreys, and Mr. Henley.

A poll was demanded for Colonel North, and the Sheriff

appointed it to take place on Thursday and Friday. OXFORD UNIVERSITY. The election of the members to represent this University commenced on Saturday, at twelve o'clock, in the Sheldo-

nian Theatre, where the nomination took place. The Dean of Christ Church nominated in Latin, and without any remarks, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. The Provost of Oriel College proposed in a similar manner Mr. Gladstone,

And the President of St. John's College nominated Dr. The polling commenced about half past twelve, closed about seven o'clock, and was resumed on Monday.

CLOSE OF THE POLL (SECOND DAY.) Inglis 920
Gladstone 710
Marsham 491

EAST SURREY.

The nomination of the candidates to represent the eastern division of the county of Surrey in parliament took

place on Monday at Croydon.

At ten o'clock, G. R. Smith, Esq., of Selsdon, the high sheriff of the county, and Mr. Abbott, the under sheriff, proceeded to the Town Hall, accompanied by the candidates, Mr. Locke, King, Mr. Alcock, Mr. Antrobus, and Cleasby, and a number of their friends and supporters, and the writ was read and the other preliminary formalities. the writ was read and the other preliminary formalities

The candidates having been nominated, each of them delivered an address to the electors.

A show of hands was then taken, which was declared to be in favour of Mr. King and Mr. Alcock. A poll was demanded.

SOUTH HANTS. The nomination for the Southern Division of Hants took place in the Guildhall, Southampton.

On Wednesday no candidates presented themselves besides the late sitting members, R. C. Compton, Esq., and Lord Cholmondeley (as successor to Lord Charles Wellesley), both Conservatives, who were accordingly declared to be duly

NORTH LEICESTERSHIRE. On Wednesday the nomination of county members for northern Leiestershire took place at Loughborough, within hustings temporarily erected in front of the Plough Inn, in the Market-place. The Marquis of Granby, who succeeds his uncle (Lord John Manners) in the representation, and Mr. E. B. Farnham, one of the late members, were returned without opposition.

NORTH YORKSHIRE. The election for the North Riding of Yorkshire took place on Wedneseay, in the Castle-yard, York, where a hustings had been erected. The late members. Edward Stillingfleet Cayley Esq., and the Hon. Octavius Duncombe, were re-elected without op-

SOUTH LANCASHIRE. The nomination for the southern division of Lancashire took place on Wednesday, at Newton-le-Willows. The Candidates were Mr. William Brown, and Mr. John Cheetham.

No other candidates having been offered, the Sheriff declared Mr. Brown and Mr. Cheetham elected, amidst loud NORTH LANCASHIRE.

The nomination for the northern division of Lancashire took place in the Shire-hall, at the Castle of Laneaster. The Candidates were Mr. T. W. Patten and Mr. T. Heywood, there being no other Candidates.

The High Sheriff declared the two gentlemen duly

WARWICKSHIRE (NORTH).

The nomination of candidates for the northern division of this county took place at Coles-hill, a village about a dozen miles from Birmingham, on Monday. The candidates were Messrs. Newdegate and Spooner, the late members, and Mr. Craven and Sir. T. G. Skipwith.

The candidates having been nominated, the High Sheriff then call for a show of hands—the names of the candidates being printed on boards-when the Sheriff declared it to be in favour of Mr. Craven and Sir T. G. Skipwith. We should think the proportion was five or six to one; the majority was immensely in favour of the Liberal candidate. A poll was demanded on behalf of Messrs. Newdegate and Spooner, to take place on Thursday and Friday.

WORCESTERSHIRE (EAST). On Tuesday the election of the eastern division of the county of Worcester took place at Droitwich. The candidates were the Hon. Capt. Rushout, Ministerialist, and Mr. J. H. H. Foley, Liberal.

No other candidate having been proposed they were de-

clared duly elected.

CARDIGAN Pryse Loveden 367 Jones 350 MONTGOMERY DISTRICT. Pugh 435 Whalley 300

.MONMOUTHSHIRE. MONMOUTH, WEDNESDAY .- The election for this county took place to-day. The candidates put in nomination were the Hon. Captain Somerset and Mr. Octavious Morgan, both Ministerialists, and both had the influential support of "the duke." The two candidates having been put in nomination, were

declared duly elected. BRECONSHIRE. Sir Joseph Bailey was returned on Wednesday, without

opposition.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.

On Monday the nomination took place, when Bailie Brown Douglas proposed Mr. Cowan, who was seconded by Dr. Greville. Mr. M'Crie next nominated the Lord Provost, seconded by ex-Bailie Law. Mr. Adam Black, amidst great noise and confusion, nominated the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, who was seconded by Bailie Morison. Mr. Pringle then introduced the Hon. Thos. Bruce, as a candidate for Ediphyrah seconded by Mr. Alax Hill

as a candidate for Edinburgh, seconded by Mr. Alex. Hill. Bailie Boyd nominated Mr. Campbell, of Monzie; Mr. Montelth seconded the nomination. Dr. Renton then proposed Mr. Dick, professor of veterinary surgery, as a candidate, who was seconded by Mr. Lindsay. Mr. Cowan then came forward amid mingled cheers and

hisses. He had stated at his meeting a few days ago that five years before Mr. Hume's motion was introduced he had mentioned to that gentleman that he looked upon the Ballot as of less consequence than any of the rest of his propositions. At the same time, no one was more anxious than himself that every freedom should be given to all who were intrusted with the Franchise; but he thought there would, nevertheless, be serious disadvantages connected with the use of the Ballot for this purpose. (Hisses and

Lord-Provost M'Laren then addressed the assemblage. The Hon. Mr. BRUOR was the next speaker, ; and he was very well heard. He was entirely favourable to those measures which had passed into the statute book establishing Free Trade, and which had produced so much advantage

to the community.

Mr. CAMPBELL, who was cordially received, then addressed the assemblage, declaring that he came forward free and independent of every party. He opposed Lord John Russell because he found him side by side with Popery, and endowing Popery with funds. (Cheers.) Mr. Campbell then ran over a number of topics in his political conditions of the politic creed, and concluded by applying to Scotchmen the words of Nelson, altered thus, "Scotland expects every true blue-every Protestant Scotchman-to do his duty." (Cheers.)

Professor Dick was the last to speak, and said, he had come forward to enable the inhabitants to express their sentiments in reference to the "auld kirk," and the obnoxious tax by which it was upheld. A great deal had been said about Maynooth getting £30,000 a-year, while it seemed entirely to be forgotten that the inhabitants of Edinburgh were paying £10,000 a-year to support eighteen ministers for doing little or nothing.

A show of hands was then taken by the Sheriff, when a

small number was held up for Mr. Cowan; about three times that number for Lord Provost M'Laren; about the same number for Mr. Macaulay as for Mr. Cowan; thirty or forty for Mr. Bruce; more for Mr. Campbell than the Lord Provost, and about Mr. Cowan's number for Profes-The Sheriff declared the show of hands to be in favour of

Mr. Campbell and the Lord Provost.

A poll was then demanded, which was fixed for Tuesday, and the declaration for Wednesday. FINAL CLOSE OF THE POLL.

Macaulay (Liberal) 1,872
Cowan (Liberal) 1,754
M'Laren (Liberal) 1,540
Bruce (Conservative) ... 1,066
Campbell (Liberal Conservative) ... 626 A correspondent writes as follows :-

Macaulay's elevation to the top of the poll has been owing to many causes, principally the division of the Liberal votes, and by the Catholics plumping for him, a reso-

lution which they came to at a private meeting on Sunday evening last: He had also the whole support of the publicans, besides many of the second votes of the other candi-

"Cowan is the pet of the Free Church, and generally well thought of; but M'Laren was decidedly the popular "The candidates, to show, I suppose, that there was no biting, though there was plenty of barking, dined together

on Saturday, with the exception of Mr. Cowan, who was in "If the Whigs return to office, and Macaulay again accepts a place, the chances are that he will again be rejected.—W. H. D.

ABERDEEN.

The citizens of Aberdeen considering the return of Mr. Thompson a triumph of Free Trade on reciprocity principles, mustered in great numbers to escort the hon, gentleman to the official declaration of the poll. The procession. with music and banners, extended about a third of a mile in length, and it was estimated that in Union-street and Castle-street, in front of the hustings, there were about 20,000 persons present.

Sheriff Davidson declared the state of the poll to be as follows :-

Mr. Thompson 682 Sir A. L. Hay 478

ABERDEENSHIRE. The nomination and election for the county of Aberdeen took place at Aberdeen on Wednesday, when Admiral Gordon, the old member, was returned without opposition.

DUMFRIES DISTRICT OF BURGHS. Mr. William Ewart, the former member, was elected on the 10th inst., without opposition, his opponent, Colonel Graham, having retired.

SELKIRKSHIRE. WEDNESDAY, -Mr. Eiliot Lockhart was returned without opposition-

COUNTY OF BUTE. WEDNESDAY .- The Right Hon. J. Stuart Wortley was proposed, and unanimously elected.

LINL!THGOWSHIRE.

WEDNESDAY .- Mr. Dundas was elected to-day. STIRLING DISTRICT. Anderson 259 Millar 150

PAISLEY.

Hastie 460

Haly 374 After the close of the poll the populace made an attack upon the Saracen's Head Hotel, Mr. Hastic's committee rooms, and smashed the windows. The police attempt ted to suppress the riot, but were driven back by the mob. Several persons were injured. The Riot Act was read, and immediately thereafter a detachment of the 33rd Infantry was called out. The troops with loaded muskets and fixed

bayonets charged the rioters, who fled before them. The

streets leading to the Cross were then barricaded by the

soldiers, and no further outrage was anticipated.

KILMARNOCK BURGUS. Bouverie (Liberal) 548 Campbell (Conservative) 302 Majority for Bouverie... ... 246 FALKIRK BURGHS. Baird (Conservativo) 579 Anderson (Liberal) 529 Majority for Baird 50 GREENOCK.

Dunlop (Liberal) 466
Elphinstone (Conservative) ... 251
Poll closed at 1.30, Elphinstone protesting that his voters were intimidated. THE HADDINGTON BURGHS. The nomination of a representative for these burghs took place at Haddington on Monday. There were two candidates in the field—Sir H. F. Davie and Mr. Swinton. Both gentlemen having addressed the meeting, a show of

H. Davie. A poll was then demanded, which the sheriff fixed for Wednesday, and the declaration on the following Sir H. Davie (Liberal) 312 Mr. Swinton (Derbyite) 185 Majority against Mr. Swinton 127

hands was taken, and was declared to be in favour of Sir

HADDINGTONSHIRE. The nomination and election for this county took place at Haddington on Wednesday, when the Hon. F. Charteris, the late member, was returned without opposition.

LANARKSHIRE. The nomination and election for the county of Lanark has taken place. No opposition, Mr. Lockhart was declared duly elected.

THE ELGIN BURGHS.
The nomination of candidates for the Elgin district of burghs took place on the 9th inst. at Elgin. Mr. Duff was proposed by Dr. Stephen, and seconded by Mr. Baillie Walker, and, there being no other candidate, Mr. Duff was declared duly elected.

KIRCUDBRIGHTSHIRE. Mr. John Mackie, of Bargalay, was elected for the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, on Tuesday, witnout opposition.

Mr. Elliot Lookhart was returned on Wednesday without

IRELAND.

opposition.

CITY OF DUBLIN. The polling commenced at the various booths at eight o'clock on Saturday morning; but, long before that hour, the streets were kept alive with the noise of cars and vehicles of every description laden with electors, and flying with hot haste to the various points selected for the great and final struggle between the two powerful factions. The Court-house in Green-street was set apart for the use of the freemen, being in themselves a host, and, if united, almost sufficient to turn the scale in favour of whatever party might be fortunate enough to win their good graces. From the commencement they mustered in considerable force, and for the first hour they showed themselves true to their old colours, four-fifths or more having, before nine o'clock, recorded their votes for Messrs. Vance and Grogan. Great delay was occasioned by the agents indiscriminately administering to every freeman the bribery and personation of oaths; and, but for the precaution of the sheriff in providing no less than eighteen booths for this class of electors, ding no less than eighteen booths for this class of electors, it would have been utterly impossible to poll half their mumber within the time prescribed by law. At eleven o'clock the coal-porters (the old body-guard of the Corn Exchange) paraded on Burgh quay, and, after being inspected by their apppointed leaders, trooped off in detachments to the several polling-places. All these men had struck work for the day, nor would they permit others to work in their stead; and all carts attempting to pass down the Coal-quay were, with their drivers, unceremoniously turned back, with threats of rough handling in the event of con-compliance. Every available policeman was on duty of con-compliance. Every available policeman was on duty during the day; and the authorities took every possible

means to preserve order. The return at the close of the poll (five o'clock) was :-Reynolds. Grogan. Vance. Household voters... 2,808 2,092 2,019 Freemen 217 2,444 2,416 DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

Messrs. Napier and Hamilton were returned on Tuesdey without opposition. On Tuesday morning the Provest of Trinity College held court in the Examination Hall for the election of two members to represent te University of Dublin in parliament The hall was densely crowded with students, who, as usual The half was densely crowded with students, who, as usual on these occasions, kept up the noisy Orange demonstrations of the Kentish Fire. The two former members, Mr. George Alexander Hamilton and Mr. Napier, Attorney-

General, were severally proposed and seconded, and

there being no opposition, they were declared duly elec-

CORK (CITY). This contest has terminated in the defeat of the Derbyites by a very decisive majority, and in the gain of one member to the opposition ranks. The polling commenced at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, and from that hour up to the close electors continued to flock to the booths. Crowds of women and boys, headed by a band of music, paraded the city, bearing aloft huge branches of trees, green banners, and placards, on which were inscribed in large capital letters, "Civil and religious liberty," "The outrages and sacrileges of Stockport," "Protection for our nuns," and cheering enthusiastically for the popular candidates. Considerable excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood of the booths, and several persons have been severely injured. The windows of Colonel Chatterton's committee-rooms in George-street have also been completely shattered, and it was seriously feared that a riot would take place before the close of the proceedings. For the preservation of peace, however, several troops of soldiers, calvalry and infantry, and police were drawn up in the vicinity of the polling place. Some of the cavalry (7th Dragoon Guards), who were continually moving through the city, had their swords drawn, others had their

carbines unslung, and everything betrayed a readiness on their part to act at a moment's warning.

At the close of the poli the final numbers were declared as follows :-William Fagan ... 2,184
Sergeant Murphy ... 1,205
Colouel James Chatterton ... 1,005

.William L. Perrier ...

LIMERICK (CITY).

this borough: Desperate riots occurred there on Saturday eyening, when some priests and others, who were addressing tacked by a mob of Mr. Russell's adherents, and a violent melce ensued. A Conservative paper, describing the affair, men in Mr. Russell's interest made their appearance in and civil and religious liberty.' It is said they were under ensued; stones were thrown and missiles used. In the from the platform into the crowd for the purpose of queling the disturbance, and did all in his power to save the LIMERICK (CITY). from the platform into the crowd for the purpose of quelling the disturbance, and did all in his power to save the Russell party from the violence of the infuriated mob. In the struggle the Rev. Mr. Darrac's interference was misunderstood, and in consequence he was struck at and knocked down three times. The Rev. Mr. Halpin and Rev. Mr. Bourke were also treated with indignity, and the aid of a strong body of police (over 200) had to be called in to quell Bourke were also treated with indignity, and the aid of a strong body of police (over 200) had to be called in to quell the disturbance. Several respectable electors were grossly injured. The congregated trades, as well as the leading Roman Catholic electors, are divided. The trades have passed resolutions that twelve guilds, with their banners, the other guilds assert that, if such be done, the colours will be torn to fritters. On Sunday the insult offered to will be torn to fritters. On Sunday the insult offered to the Catholic clergy on the previous night was a theme of exhortation and denunciation at all the chapels in the city. The cry is, 'Cheer up, and let this be another Arundel election.'

LIMERICK, Monday night, I have only to state that the occurrences of this day will never be forgotten. Anything to equal the awful results are never be forgotten. Anything to equal the actual results are not upon record, and, as time presses, I will merely mention that the 3rd Dragoons and Infantry were pelted with stones, that the female portion of the that the 3rd Dragoons and Infantry were pelted with stones, and severely injured by the female portion of the moby which amounted at least to 20,000 persons, favourable to the Roman Catholic candidates, Sergeaut O'Brien and Mr. Potter. Five of the Dragoons were unhorsed, and two officers wounded in the face by missiles hurled at them.

There are thirteen persons under treatment at Baraington's Hospital. consequent upon the conflict. rington's Hospital, consequent upon the conflict. The court was opened at half-past ten o'clock, when the candidates and their friends were admitted to the galleries.

To depict the scene at this moment would be impossible.

To depict the scene at this moment would be impossible. Benches, bars, and seats were torn up by the mob in the Liberal interest, and hurled with tremendous violence at Mr. Russell and his friends, several of whom were cut and wounded. A man was flung from the gallery, and spiked on Mr. Russell was proposed by Mr. W. Howley, and seconded by Mr. R. Rodger. Sergeant O'Brien was proposed by Mr. Monsell, late M.P. for this county, and seconded by the Rev. J. Beahan.

parish priest, St. Mary's. Mr. Potter was proposed by Counsellor Devitt, and seconded by Mr. R. Raleign, tobacconist. Not one word could be heard from either proposers or seconders, and the candidates at either side were not

allowed to speak a word. allowed to speak a word.

In the evening the windows of every Roman Catholic in Limerick, promised to support Mr. Bussell, were shivered to atoms by the mob, and military and police are in requisition in all quarters. Potter 537

The Ministerial loss in the city of Cork has been covered by a victory in the Irish Manchester, the Liberal having been routed from the field and two Derbyites triumphantly returned. The final state of the poll stood thus:-Richard Davison 1,259
Hugh M'Calmont Cairns 1,202
Sir Robert James Tennant ... 904

DUNDALK. The nomination for the borough of Dundalk took place on Monday at ten o'clock, in the Court-house of that town, Mr. J. Turner proposed Mr. Peter Gartlan, and Mr.

Lennon seconded the nomination.

The Rev. Dr. Kiran (one of the Pope's rejected candidates for the Irish Primacy), in proposing Mr. George Bowyer, dwelt at great length on the introduction and passing of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill by Lord John Russell, and said that he for one never would wish to see that man and said that he for one never would wish to see that man back in power again; but, bad, as he was, he would not do what Lord Derby was doing; for into every wound that Lord John Russell made Lord Derby was planting the sting of the scorpion. (Yells and groans.) The restorative that Lord Derby would give them, after their wounds, was a dose of Prussic acid. (Cheers.) He then alluded to the anomalous condition of the churches of this country—the Protectant Preserves and Catholic and contended that Protestant, Presbyterian, and Catholic, and contended that one of the bishops of the former was paid as much as the whole of the Catholic clergy put together. The latter go nothing from the State; they educated the poor; and the reward that was proposed for their benevolent exertions to be given by Lord Derby was to put their establishments on the footing of a lunatic asylum. (Groans for Lord Derby.) He then alluded to the proclamations against processions, and said that crime, drunkenness, and immorality might stalk abroad through the land without let or hindrance, but their clergy could not even attend the consecration of a church in their religious habits without subjecting themselves to a prosecution and a fine, and if the fine was not

paid they would be dragged to prison like felons.

Mr. R. Haig then proposed Captain Jocelyn as a fit and proper person to represent them in Parliament. (Great uproar, which continued for some minutes.) Mr. J. CARAHER. a Roman Catholic gentleman, seconded

the nomination of Captain Jocelyn.

The candidates having addresse! the electors,
The Sheriff called for a show of hands, which he declared to be in favour of Mr. Bowyer.

A poll was then demanded on behalf of Captain Jocelyn.

Mr. Gartlan has retired, so there is scarcely a doubt of

Mr. Bowyer's return. GALWAY (BOROUGH):
Whiggery has sustained a repulse in the rejection by the "City of the Tribes" of the claims of Lord Dunkellin, backed though they were by all the influence of the house of Clanricarde. The two late members have carried the day, and the Cullenites keep their ground in Galway. The

numbers at the close were—
Anthony O'Flaherty 640 Martin J. Blake 462 Lord Dunkellin 284 ATHLONE.

The numbers polled on Tuesday were as follows:-Keogh 87 Lawes 10
At half-past nine o'clock Mr. Lawes refused to poll any more until Mr. Keogh should produce his qualification. Mr. Keogh refusing to do so, a protest was formally made by Mr. Lawes's agent, and the polling on the part of Mr. Lawes was discontinued.

CARRICKFERGUS. The attempt of Colonel Frith to open the borough has proved a failure. The Hon. Mr. Cotton has been re-elected. Hon. W. S. Cotton 288

Warren H. L. Frith 268 Sir W. Somerville having withdrawn, Mr. James M'Cann was returned without opposition. Nevertheless, the polling went on, and 256 votes were recorded for the new mem-

DUNG ANNON. The Ministerialist has triumphed. The numbers were-Knox ... 100 Holmes 22

The Papal brigade have gained an able recruit in the person of Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, the eminent Queen's Counsel. The final state of the poll was as follows: Fitzgerald 59
The O'Gorman Mahon 46 ENNISKILLEN. Mr. Whiteside, the Solicitor-General, was elected on

Monday, without opposition. GALWAY (BOROUGH).
Within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant there has not been so much turbulent clamour and so many tattered garments, bloody noses, and out heads amongst the gards mobile of the "Ancient City of the Tribes" on a nomination day as appeared on this occasion. Even Father Daly himself, the proposer of Anthony O'Flaherty, could not obtain a hearing, although he occasionally vociferated, "Brutes, will ye not listen to your priests?" Lord Dunkellin was not only hissed and heared but also nelted with kellin was not only hissed and hooted, but also pelted with caps and caubeens, as they were the only available missiles. Mr. Blake, with his clerical brigade at his elbow, was not allowed to articulate a sentence. The show of

hands was in favour of O'Flaherty and Blake. PORTARLINGTON.

Colonel Dunne was returned on Monday. ARMAGH BOROUGH. This election took place on Friday, when Mr. Ross S. Moore, the Tory candidate, was returned without opposition, Colonel Rawdon, the late member, having withdrawn from the contest on the preceding day. This was the first gain which Lord Derby's government has yet had in Iroland, Dublin being the second.

DOWNPATRICK. The Hon. Charles Stuart Hardinge, Conservative, was re-elected on Friday without a contest.

WEXFORD BOROUGH. J. T. Devereux, Esq., Liberal, was also-re-elected on Fri day without opposition.

WATERFORD (CITY).

Meagher... 463
Keating 444
Christmas 308
Barron 308

[Continued in the Eighth Page.]

ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES. LOSS OF LIFE AT BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

On Sunday evening, a little before nine o'clock, an accident occurred on the river close to Blackfriars-bridge, by which three persons lost their lives under the eyes of several hundred of their fellow-creatures, who could render them no effectual assistance.

It has been ascertained that in the morning of the day a party of nine persons, consisting of Thomas Gwynne, James Gwynne, George Williams, Francis Williams, Alfred Williams, Mrs. S. Williams, and three females whose names at present could not be ascertained, hired a shallop at Hungerford Market for the purpose of enjoying an excursion on the river. They proceeded in the first instance with the tide as far as Greenwich, and after spending a few hours they took advantage of the flow for the purpose of reaching the original point of embarkation. They proceeded upwards as far as Blackfriars-bridge without harm, but just as the shallop had got about midway through the fourth arch of that bridge on the Middlesex side of the river, the Dahlia London-bridge and Westminster steam-boat appeared in view, going down the river, and against the tide, which was running very strong. The occupants of the shallop on seeing the steamer making way upon them, called out most lustily to the captain to port his helm, which he gave orders to have done; but unfortunately the females in the smaller vessel became so much alarmed as to jump up, and so caused the shallop to cant towards the starboard paddle box of the steamer. This, with the heavy swell produced by the steamer, and the tide running in contrary direction, completely swamped the smaller craft. The men and women were immediately thrown into the river, and for two or three seconds the whole party could be seen plunging and clinging to each other in the water, whilst the screams of those in the Temple-gardens, the travellers by the different steam-boats, and he vast number of people on Blackfriars and Waterloo-bridges, who saw the terrible catastrophe, were pitiable in the extreme.

Mr. Robert Ware, the pier-master of Blackfriars-bridge, hearing the screams, and learning the cause, directed two men, named Bull and Neary, to put off with the life-boat and the Royal Humane Society's drags, to render assistance. At the same instant, he despatched parties to go for Mr. Hutchinson, the surgeon, of Parringdon-street, so that he might be ready to render medical aid, in the event of any of the sufferers being taken out alive. The two piermen, on getting along side the steamer, found two men clinging to that portion of the steamer abaft of the paddle box, whilst others were clinging to the clothes of the less fortunate, and were beseeching the spectators to assist them. By a most strenuous exertion the two piermen succeeded in pulling into their galley the two males, Thomas and James Gwynne. They also made an attempt to seize the wearing apparel of the poor females, who were buoyed up for a second or two by the atmosphere inflating their clothes. Unfortunately they failed in their attempt, mainly owing to the parties clasping each other round the waist. The two more fortunate men were, however, taken into the boat rowed to Blackfriars-bridge, and finally carried to the Glazier's Arms, Water-lane, where Mr. Browning, the landlord, had a bed got ready, and, owing the attendance of Mr. Hutchinson, the surgeon, both parties happily

When this had been done six persons were still missing, and it was impossible in the excitement to ascertain whether they had not, as was feared by most who were present, sunk to rise no more. It was, however, subsequently discovered that one of the females (Mrs. Weston), was rescued just as she was sinking for the third time, and, having been pulled into a boat, was conveyed to the Swan, in Upper Thamesstreet. Her husband, however, perished. Mr. George Williams, although much injured, was rescued. The paddle box caught the left side of the face, lacerated the flesh, the wheels of the steamer then seized upon his shirt, lifted him twice or three times out of the water, and in all probability would have drawn him into the flats of the wheel, but he had the presence of mind to tear his shirt away, and in so doing his chest was terribly cut, and at the time this account was written he was obliged to be conveyed to the surgery of Mr. Hutchinson. His wife, however, was drowned.

Ann Williams, Thomas Weston, and Emma Bates, are the names of those who have perished by this melancholy

The survivors attach great blame to the steam-boat conductors; whilst, on the other hand, the last-named lay equal blame to those in the small beat, for not taking a more southerly position on the river:

On Monday a very searching inquiry was made by the directors of the London and Westminster Steam Boat Company, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the persons in charge of the Dahlia steamer were the cause of the dis-

tressing accident. Captain Elliott, who was in command, had been indisposed for three or four days, but instead of laying up, he made no complaint, and continued to go with the vessel. On Sunday evening, however, he became worse, and during his temporary absence in the cabin he left the vessel in charge of the first mate, who took his position on the paddle-box. The boat had gained the entrance to the fourth arch of the bridge when he espied the shallop. Seeing that there was plenty of room for both vessels to pass, he waved his hand for those in the smaller craft to steer a little on one side. This request was at once complied with, and to all appearance both boats were going perfectly right, but all of a sudden the steersman of the smaller boat must have pulled the wrong string, for the nose of the shallop turned completely round and struck the curtain-board of

Before, however, the two came into collision the mate had time to call out "Drop her astern" and "Base her," but the way upon the steamer was so great that before she could be stopped the women in the shallop made an attempt to stand up, which caused their hoat to take a more inward course towards the steamer, and the consequence was that she struck violently against the paddle-box, and instantly became swamped.

On Monday, an elderly man, one of the survivors applied to Alderman Lawrence for assistance. He stated that on Sunday evening he came with his friends in the shallop from Greenwich, when having cleared the arch at Blackfriars Bridge, they saw the Dahlia bearing down upon them. He (applicant) hailed the steamer, and desired the man in command to stand off, while the steersman of the shallop endeavoured to take a more southerly direction; but before they had time to do so the steamer came in collision with them, and precipitated all, ten in number, instantaneously into the water. The boat sank immediately, and he (applicant) being a swimmer, tried to save his aged father, and in doing so was under water himself for about four minutes, and when he rose to the surface almost exhausted, he caught a line that had been thrown out from the steamer, and induced his father to do the same, and they were ultimately rescued from their perilous position by watermen who put off to their assistance, and they were taken on board the steamboat, but in the meantime applicant lost his sister, and a female relative and friend. He met with two gentlemen on board, captains of other vessels, who condemned the captain's want of caution in not having anyone on the look

Alderman Lawrence asked if it was dark at the time? Applicant said-Certainly not; it wanted twenty minutes to nine o'clock, and everything on the river could be dis-

Alderman Lawrence.—Then what do you want of me? Applicant,-The coroner's inquest will soon take place, and the two gentlemen on board the Dahlia are going out of town. I want to know if I can summon them to attend, as their testimony will be important to prove the negligence on the part of the captain, whose name I came here

Alderman Lawrence.-Do you intend to charge the captain with wilful negligence in running you down? Applicant .- Yes, sir; for it was no fault of curs, as we had an experienced steersman with us.

Alderman Lawrence.—Have the bodies been found?

Applicant.—No, sir, not yet. Alderman Lawrence.—Then the inquest cannot be held until they are found. However, if you write to the directors of the company, they will be sure to furnish you with the name of the captain, and then if you will come here we will consider the propriety of granting you a summons against him; but you can do nothing to detain the two gentlemen, who I should imagine would deem it an impera-

five duty to render every assistance in their power. This morning (Wednesday) a waterman discovered the body of Ann Williams floating in the river near Pickle Herring Stairs, Horselydown, where he conveyed it ashore, and gave it into the charge of Mr. George Mead, the beadle of St. Olave's, Southwark. Shortly afterwards, information was received by the same officer, of the finding of the third body near Morgan Stairs. Both the deceased were taken in shells to the dead house of St. John's Workhouse, Parish-street, Tooley-street, where the relatives soon afterwards identified them. In the course of the afternoon an inquest on the hodies was opened, but it was adjourned for the purpose of giving the proper notice to the officials of the steamboat company. The inquest room was crowded. The mate of the steamer which upset the boat has been examined and remanded on a charge of negligence. The bodies have not been found.

FALL OF A WAREHOUSE IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

On Monday, shortly before eleven o'clock in the morning, the establishment of Messrs. J. Morgan and Co., shawl merchants, &c.. situate immediately opposite to the southern Portico of St. Paul's Cathedral, with the exception of the front wall, fell with a tremendous crash. The premises adloined others belonging to Messrs. Cook and Sons, warehousemen, the whole of which to Carter-lane have been re-

cently removed, for the purpose of rebuilding, in pursuance of arrangements made by the firm and City of London Improvement Commissioners, the line forming part of the new, Cannon-street West. A few minutes before the fall several of the workmen employed in digging out the foundations of Messrs. Cook's new premises, observed that the party-wall belonging to Messrs. Morgan's establishment gave tokens of insecurity. The tottering increasing, they ran away with all speed, and in a few moments the wall fell, dragging with it the roof, floors, and stock in the building, except two beds on the third floor and attic. Just at the instant the fall took place, two persons left the building, and a Mr. Baker, carpenter, had a narrow escape. He was engaged to take down the beds, but just as the door opened the building fell, and he escaped by flight. Two gentlemen passing narrowly escaped being crushed by the falling bricks, as they

passed along the churchyard in front of the premises. Men were at once set to work to prop up the tottering walls, and remove the valuable salvage from the debris, and up to nine o'clock that night some hundreds of Paisley, Norwich, China crapes, Macclessield, and Cashmere shawls, had been recovered, but at that hour a great deal of property was still buried in the ruins.

DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Burnley, July 13.—Yesterday morning several monster excursion trains left Burnley, conveying upwards of 5,000 of the teachers, children, and friends of the various Sunday schools of the town to York, Goole, Liverpool, and other places. The Goole train, engaged by the Wesleyan Methodists, consisted of about thirty-five carriages, containing some 1,200 persons, and reached Burnley, on its return, about 11,30 p.m., every one delighted with the day's trip to the sea, and quite unprepared for the most fearful railway accident which has ever occurred in this neighbourhood. The train had arrived within a few hundred yards of the station, when it was brought to a stand for the purpose of detaching the engines (according to the usual practice), and running the train on to the main line, which is not employed at this station for the ordinary passenger traffic; but before the engines could be disposed of the train, from its weight, was again in motion, and, before the pointsman could attend to his duty, had passed on, down the incline, to the usual passenger-platform, which is adapted only for a short train, and terminates in a strong stone wall. The train entered the station with considera-ble impetus, and dashed against the buffers protecting the wall, two of the carriages being raised completely on end, and almost shivered to pieces by the concussion. The scene which ensued was most lamentable, and almost baffles description, the screams of mothers for their children being mingled with the eries and groans of the wounded. The news of the calamity soon spread through the town, and the confusion was increased by the hundreds of people who crowded into the station. Mr. Superintendent Carswell, with a party of the county constabulary, was soon on the spot, and resorted to active measures for the extrication of the injured, four of whom were found to be quite dead, and some twenty or thirty seriously injured.

A special engine was despatched to Manchester immediately after the accident for Mr. Hall, the passenger superintendent, who arrived at three o'clock this morning. After a careful investigation of the circumstances, Mr. Hall is of opinion, that had the points been properly attended to the accident would not have occurred. We understand that every attention is being paid to the sufferers by the com-

ALARMING OCCURRENCE-A MORMON MIRACLE!

NEWPORT (WALES), Tuesday.

Last evening an alarming accident occurred in this town, which occasioned the most frightful apprehensions as to the safety of nearly four hundred men, women, and chil-

The Latter-day Saints who form a very large proportion of the population in Wales, have been holding their "conference" here within the past few days. To this gathering have assembled many of the "elders" of the fraternity, some of whom have held rank as "prophets" on the banks of the Salt River. Great preparations were made to celebrate this Conference on an extensive scale; and, among other means, it is said that promises had been ont, and believed in by the too-credulous Welsh

people, that "miracles would be performed!" Yesterday afternoon, a large building named the Sunderland-hall, in which the body had held their services for a long period past, was filled to overflowing by the members of the sect, and their families, who reside in Newport, to-gether with considerable numbers of the people from the

hills, the colliery, ironworks, &c. It is supposed that about four hundred persons were here assembled, about to join in partaking of tea after one of the services of the day. Several Mormon elders had given out the blessing, and some bints were thrown out that even that day might witness some of the great and miraculous powers of the saints. Scarcely had tea been commenced. when, without a moment's warning, exactly one-nalf of the lofty and heavy ceiling of the building fell with a sudden crash. For a moment all was blinding and suffocating, dust and confusion, then the most appalling shricks and the most terrifying clamour; and, amidst the din and terrible confusion that ensued, people rushed from all the surrounding houses, apprehending that same great calamity had occurred. Fearful screams were again heard bursting forth, presently the windows of the hall were dashed out, and the affrighted creatures within flung themselves through the broken sashes to the ground below; some were observed clinging with extreme tenacity to the window-frames and sills, apprehending death within, and fearful of mutilated limbs if they fell. The doors were burst open from without as well as the piles of people heaped upon one another inside permitted, and ingress being at length obtained, the sight that presented itself was enough to appal the stoutest heart—beams and rafters, whole patches of ceiling, amidst clouds of dust, lying upon scores of people; while the teatables, affording protection to many, were crowded below with numbers crying aloud for mercy, for protection, and for a miracle to save them. The upper end of the hall, where the elders had been seated, was unburt—the ceiling above their heads was unbroken. Immediate exertions were made, and in the course of an hour the wretched creatures were all extricated from the ruins, and on a minute search being instituted, not one was found missing; and, what is still more remarkable, although the beams and rafters were heavy, and some, with huge pieces of entire ceiling, fell directly upon the tables, and others in a direction that appeared to ensure inevitable death, not one single Mormon was injured, though it was intimated that two or three unbelievers, who had gone thither to revile and sneer at the true followers of Joe Smith, received slight injuries, which may serve their consciences as

When the party were already extricated another hall was obtained, and there the remainder of the evening was devoted to an ovation to the elders and the prophets who had wrought the anticipated miracle of causing a ceiling to fall upon the heads of the saints without injury. The occurrence has occasioned a remarkable sensation

GAROTTE ROBBERY IN LEEDS .- Many and daring as have been the robberies of this character, perpetrated in this neighbourhood during last winter, they have been exceeded in determination, impudence, and violence, by one com-mitted on a respectable man last Tuesday night in the Kirkgate-market, which is situated in the very heart of Leeds. Mr. John Shaw, of Cawood, near Selby, came to Leeds on Tuesday morning to dispose of some pigs, and in the evening, after visiting Mr. Wood, the confectioner, of Commercial-street, who married his sister, he departed for the London Tavern. This would be about half-past ten. He was a comparative stranger to the town, and on arriving near the Kirkgate-market he halted, doubting his way. In this dilemma, a finely-dressed woman and two other women came up to him, and the former, named Mary M'Andrew, proffered to show him the public-house he was in search of. Shaw, under this woman's guidance, then walked through the market, it being, as she informed him, the "gainest way" to the London Tavern. He saw nothing more of the other women; but when they had walked halfway across he was rudely seized by a person coming suddenly and silently upon him from the rear, who threw his arms across his shoulders and gagged him with one hand, and with the other twitched his neckeloth and pressed his knuckles against the throat, and placing his knees against the hollow of Shaw's back, succeeded in prostrating him. The ruffian then made a vigorous attempt to hold Show in this position, while the female prisoner succeeded in taking from his waistcoat pocket a purse containing about £22 16s., composed of £5 notes, and gold and silver. The victim vigorously opposed this violence and robbery; and as the woman was making rapidly off with the purse and contents, he managed to disengage himself from the man. He ran after and captured the woman before she had got far. However he was again followed and seized by the male accomplice. Shaw distinctly felt his purse and money in the woman's pocket; and a most desperate struggle ensued, in which Shaw and the woman were thrown, and he believed in this fight they were all on the ground. However, he again obtained pos session of the money. The ruffian tried to tear him from the woman, whereupon Shaw cried out "Murder," and said to his assailants that "he would suffer death before they should have his money," and again vociferated "Murder." The alarm brought policeman Sharp up, and the man seeing danger at hand made off, and succeeded in escaping. The female prisoner, who had again secured the prize and money, tore herself from Shaw's exhausted grasp, and was also making a rapid retreat in another direction, when Shaw followed her. He never lost sight of the woman, and, after a short chase, captured her. The market watchman and policeman then both came up. Mary M'Andrew, finding herself thoroughly beaten, fell upon her knees, and begged, "for God's sake," that Slaw would not give her into custody. He again recovered the purse, but the notes were gone; and the prisoner, who protested that she had not got them, managed, when being privately examined by Mrs. Barrett, the gaoler's wife, to drop two notes resembling those lost from the purse. Shaw's evidence was most satisfactory, and we are only sorry that the villain was not in the dock the following day to receive, with the woman, the magistrate's decision. Prisoner, in defence, said she had nothing to do with the attack, and never had prosecutor's money in her possession. She was committed to take her trial at the York assizes. Considering the time of the year, and also the scene of the savage attack, it is quite calculated to cause

fear and surprise at the determination, impudence, and

violence exhibited .- Leeds Times.

Assize Intelligence.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

MAINTENANCE OF A BASTARD CHILD. YORK, July 12.—CROWHURST AND WIFE V. LOVEROCK .-This was an action brought to recover a sum of £25 for the maintenance of a bastard child, of which the defendant was the father and the female plaintiff the mother. It appeared that on the 30th of December, 1845, the female plaintiff gave birth to a child, and in consideration of her abstaining from fathering it upon him, the defendant entered into an agreement with her in the following March to pay her £45, by instalments, for the child's maintenance, of which sum he then paid her £12 on account. Not, however, paying further instalments, the female plaintiff obtained an order of maintenance of her bastard child from the magistrates, under which the defendant paid £8. Subsequently, the female plaintiff having married, that bastardy order became null and void, and the defendant refusing to pay any more towards the support of the child, this action was brought on his prior agreement to sup-

For the defence it was urged that this agreement had been abandoned when the application was made for the bastardy order.

His Lordship having summed up, The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages,

HOME CIRCUIT. CHARGE OF CHILD MURDER. HERTFORD, July 13.—Anne Welsh, 23, a very good-looking young woman, was indicted for the wiful murder

of her female illegitimate child. The learned counsel for the prosecution, in opening the case to the jury, said it was one of a distressing nature, the prisoner being charged with the wilful destruction of

her own offspring.

Mrs. Mary Kite said that she was the mistress of the Hatfield Union workhouse in March last, and on the 13th of that month the prisoner was delivered of a female child in that establishment. She remained there until the 14th of April, when she went away, taking the child with her. The infant was perfectly healthy at that time, and had been so from its birth. At the time it went away, it had piece of flannel tied round it belonging to the union. All the fiannel furnished to the union was marked in a particular manner, and she had no doubt that the piece of flannel which had since been shown to her was the union flan-nel, and that it was the same kind that had been tied round the prisoner's child. While the prisoner was in the union she appeared to be very fond of the child.

Mary Anne Marsden said that she lived at Hatfield, and

on the 3rd of May a boy came to her and told her something which induced her to go to a gravel pit pond not far from her cottage, and she there saw the dead body of an infant floating on the top of the water. She obtained assistance, and got it out, and found that it had on the flannel band which she produced, and which had been shown to the last witness, and also a calico shirt.

James Harrod, one of the Herts constabularly, deposed that from information he received, he went on the 15th of June to the Cock Inn, at Barnet, where the prisoner was engaged as a servant. He told her that he wanted to speak to her, and she immediately said that she thought he would have been there before. He said nething to her to induce her to make any statement, but upon his asking her whether she had not been confined in Hatfield Union, she replied that she had, and that it was a female babe, but it was stillborn. He then asked her if she was positive that the child was dead, and she said three times that it was dead when it was born. Upon her saying this, he told her that he must take her into custody on suspicion of murdering her child, which she took out of the union alive, and the prisoner then said, "It is of no use to tell you any lies. I did it, I did it; I put it into the water."

Upon being cross-examined by Mr. Hawkins, this witness prevaricated and shuffled so much in the answers he gave, that the learned judge interposed, and threatened to commit him if he did not give a straightforward answer. Upon being thus pressed, he stated that he had committed the statement of the prisoner to writing immediately after she made it, but said that he had since destroyed the paper, and he then gave two or three different versions of the expressions he attributed to the prisoner.

Mr. Charles Drage, a surgeon at Hatfield, proved that he saw the body of the deceased at the cottage where it had been taken to, and found that it was very much decomposed—so much so that it was impossible to ascertain whether there were any external marks of injury upon it or not. The body was that of a healthy female child, and he was of opinion that death had been occasioned by suffocation, but not by means of drowning, and he had no doubt that the child was dead before it was thrown into the

In answer to a question put by the learned judge, the witness said that children were frequently smothered by being wrapped up too close in bed clothes, or by having a thick shawl or anything of that sort placed round their heads. He had no doubt the child's death was the result of strangulation by being deprived of air, but it was impossible for him to give an opinion as to the actual mode of

Mr. Hawkins made a very able address to the jury on behalf of the prisoner, contending that in the first place the identity of the child had not been sufficiently clearly established, and that supposing this fact to have been proved, there was nothing positive to show that the prisoner had anything to do with causing the death of the

The learned judge having summed up. The jury, without any hesitation, returned a verdict of

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE. LINCOLN, July 13 .- HOFF v. SAVAGE .- This was a breach of promise case. The plaintiff, who is about forly years of age, keeps a grocer's and draper's shop at Holbeach, and the defendant is a landowner and opulent farmer in the neighbourhood, fifty-five years of age. Damages were laid at £2,000. As the defendant and the brother of the plaintiff were travelling together, the family having been intimate for years, an acquaintance was commenced, but shortly after the lady attempted to break it off on the ground that she had mistaken her own feelings-that she did not intend to marry, and felt that she was in a right position. This was at the end of 1848. Several letters were exchanged, not particularly overcharged with expressions indicative of the tender passion, and eventually the defendant was accepted; and it was arranged that the to be happy pair were to be married at St. George's, Hanoversquare, London. The plaintiff's brother borrowed £300 from the defendant, and the plaintiff gave a note for it, as the brother had advanced her the means of fixing in business. Afterwards the defendant wished for the marriage to be put off for twelve months (as his brother objected to it) until the objection of his brother could be overcome. As he had suggested that the business should be sold, and attempts had been made to dispose of it, the defendant offered to maintain the plaintiff until he could marry her. This she refused. After this time the defendant got cool, and as he got cool the lady got proportionably anxious that the engagement should be fulfilled. Ultimately the defendant mmenced his action for the £300 and interest, and then the lady commenced her action for breach of promise by

Mr. Macaulay, in opening the plaintiff's case to the jury, commented upon the propriety and delicacy of the plaintiff's letter, and the coarse vulgarity displayed in those of the defendant, whom he described as a man of so hot and tyrannical a temper, that he had acquired the title of "King of the Marsh." He charged the defendant with having stated in an affidavit that the plaintiff had been actuated by mercenary motives; and he wanted to know what the defendant meant by making such an imputation, when he knew that she had at first declined his addresses on the ground that at that time her affection for him was not sufficiently strong. He challenged the production of that affidavit, and also of the letter of the defendant to which the plaintiff's first letter was an answer, and which had been returned.

Mr. Sergeant Wilkins objected to his learned friend stating any matter which he was not prepared to prove. Mr. Macaulay then resumed his address. He knew what the object of his learned friend was. If he could avoid the necessity of giving any evidence on the part of the defendant, he would then, when he made his speech, take the opportunity of rioting like a rhinoceros in a jungle—(great laughter)—and what he (Mr. Macaulay) wanted was to compel him by evidence rather than by comment to explain the grounds upon which he justified the extraordinary con-

Mr. Sergeant Wilkins addressed the jury for the defen. dant. He commenced by observing, that those who were not acquainted with his learned friend might almost imagine, from the elegant language which he had used, that his learned friend had conceived some personal pique against him. He had spoken of his rioting like a rhionceros in a jungle or a bull in a china-shop, and yet his learned friend took upon himself to be hypercritical as to the language of the defendant's letters. He would not say that his friend reminded him of a rhinoceros in a jungle or a bull in a china-shop, but when he thought of the havoc which he had nade with the plaintiff's case, he could not help thinking of the old adage, expressing it delicately to suit his learned friend, of a Jerusalem pony dancing among the chickens. (Great laughter.) He was certainly not surprised that his learned friend had got it into his head to suggest something about mercenary motives, for any one who read this correspondence must see that the beginning, middle, and end of it pondence must see that the beginning, middle, and end of it was pounds, shillings, and pence. There was certainly no Hibernian warmth about it. The letters generally began with the freezing monosyllable "Sir," and ended "yours respectfully." Once the defendant had gone so far as to begin "Dear Eliza," but they never got to the superlative; and great must have been the disappointment of the young ladies and gentlemen who had come there expecting to hear the warm expressions of youthful affection, "light of my soul," "adorable charmer," or the glowing description of 'an eye which would 'tice a cat from a herring.'' (Laughter.) It was abundantly clear that from the early part of 1849, the intercourse between the plaintiff and defendant had wholly ceased; and it was not until the defendant insisted upon the payment of the money which he had lent, that the present action was dreamt of. The plaintiff herself had said that she had not that affection for the defendant which could induce her to marry him, and what was there since to alter that intention? According to the account

until a man for whom she had no affection would fulfil a promise to marry her? She would, in his judgment, have exhibited more true religion by the honest payment of her debts, than by arrogant application of scriptural quotations to her own pretended wrongs. But an appeal was made to the sympathies of the jury on behalf of this poor injured "orphan;"—an orphan of forty years of age! It reminded him of a story current on this circuit of one of its former members, the late Mr. Clarke, who happened, when he was nearly eighty, to be opposed to Mr. Sergeant Goulbourn, who made a similar appeal on behalf of his client, a lady of the age of forty-two. When it came to Mr. Clark's turn to address the jury, he said, -" Gentlemen, an attempt has been made to excite your sympathies on the part of the plaintiff, on the ground that she is an orphan; but fathers and mothers cannot live for ever. Gentlemen, I am myself an orphan." (Laughter.) Altogether, the present case was one in which he was satisfied that the smallest amount of damages was sufficient to compensate the plaintiff for any

loss which she had sustained. The learned Judge summed up the evidence, and. The jury, having retired for a short time, returned a ver-

dict for the plaintiff.—Damages £600. In the cross action upon the promissory note, a verdict was taken by consent for £345, principal and interest. and an order was made that the damages and costs in the one action should be set off against the damages and costs in the other, and that the balance only should be paid.

A FLING AT THE JUDGE.—In the Crown Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Coleridge, a prisoner named James Smith, only eighteen years old, was convicted of burglary, after having been previously convicted, and his Lordship was about to pronounce a sentence of transportation, when the prisoner, with great violence, three his cap at the learned judge, using at the same time a coarse expression. Fortunately, his Lordship succeeded in avoiding the blow, which might otherwise have proved a severe one. The prisoner was immediately removed from the bar, and his sentence deferred.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. Sergeant ADAMS, Assistant Judge.) JULY 13.—ROBBERY—EFFECTS OF THE "SCARLET FEVER." John Reeman, 30, a private in the Coldstream Guards, and Mary Ann Bacon, 21, were indicted—Mary Ann Bacon for stealing a cashbox, containing two bank notes for the payment and of the value of £10 each, and other notes and manager the reconstruction of Polarical Contractions and manager than a property and manager of Polarical Contractions and Mary Ann Bacon, 21, were indicated—Mary Ann Bacon for stealing a cashbox, containing two bank notes for the payment and of the payment and page 10 and 1 notes and moneys, the property and moneys of Robert Townsend; and John Reeman for feleniously receiving the same, well knowing them to have been stolen .- The jury retired for about an hour, and returned a verdict of Guilty against both prisoners-Bacon of stealing, and Reeman of receiving.-The Assistant Judge said it was the impression on his mind, although perhaps he had not enough proof to enable him to act on it, that Bacon had been the complete dupe of the male prisoner,-A juryman also observed that that also was the impression of the jury .- Mr. Doyle remarked that the girl had had two or three situations, but had lost them all through an acquaintance with soldiers .-Mr. Parry said that the girl was of a very respectable family. The father was a farmer in the country, and was greatly distressed at the circumstances connected with the case for she seemed to have been perfectly infatuated with this man.—The Assistant Judge sentenced Bacon to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and Reeman to be transported for fourteen years.

A BEASTLY RUFFIAN.—John Brown, 30, was convicted of unlawfully assaulting Eliza Webb, a child under twelve years of age. The case was a most disgusting one, and the details unfit for publication.—He was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment with hard labour.

CRIMES AND OFFENCES.

THE MURDER BY POLICEMEN AT LIVERPOOL .- On Monday evening the coroner's jury, after a protracted inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Margaret Baines, a married woman, in an advanced state of pregnancy, who had been killed by a blow from a policeman's stick while quietly standing in her own apartment, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against John Slaney," the policeman (175), who was sworn to by five or six witnesses as the man who had inflicted the fatal blow. Another policeman named Dome suddenly absconded after the occurrence, and has not yet been apprehended. In the course of the investigation three persons were committed by order of the coroner for writing notes to the jury, with a view of tampering with their judgment on the question before them. The conduct of the police on the occasion has been proved to have been most brutal, wanton, and unprovoked.

DANGERS OF THE SERPENTINE .- On Tuesday an inquest was held by Mr. Bedford, at the Malpas Arms, Charlesstreet, Grosvenor-square, on the body of Timothy Conner aged thirty-four, an excellent swimmer, who was drowned on Sunday morning in the Serpentine. The testimony of the witnesses went to prove that he had swam half way across and suddenly called for help, when he turned over head first and went down into the deep mud beneath. It was nearly twenty minutes before he could be got up by the Royal Humane Society's men after the time he went down. Mr. Williams the superintendent of the Society, stated that observing the drags were out he instantly got a hot bath in readiness, and when the body was brought in it was black with the mud over the head to the waste where he had been fixed. He was quite dead, but still every means were used to restore him, and Dr. Woolley attended .- The Coroner: The Serpentine, I have understood, is a most dangerous place to bathe in .- Mr. Williams replied it was the most dangerous place in the world. There were holes thirty feet deep, and then twelve feet of mud, out of which the best swimmer could never get. There were cold springs too in all parts.-The Coroner observed that it had been suggested in consequence, as he understood, that the bed of the river should be levelled. As this had not been done there is no alternative but to prevent bathing altogether there. The jury returned a verdict of 'Accidentally

DEATH FROM COUP DE SOLEIL .- On Monday evening. Mr. W. Carter, coroner for East Surrey, held an inquest at the County Arms Tavern, Wandsworth-common, upon the body of Matthew Kerley, aged seventy-five, a labourer, who died under the following circumstances. On Friday last the deceased, who worked for Mr. Robert Male, a nurseryman on Wandsworth-common, was hoeing some ground between twelve and one o'clock, the sun being shining with an intense heat, when he suddenly dropped to the ground, and was found by a labourer named John Young lying on his back, with his eyes wide open and senseless. This man got assistance, and the deceased was conveyed to a shady part of the ground. Mr. Wilkinson, the resident surgeon of the New Prison, was apprised of the circumstance, and quickly attended the deceased, whose head he found to be very hot, and the pulse beating fast. He bled him in the temples, and adopted other remedies, but he gradually sunk, and died in about two hours. There was no doubt of the powerful rays of the sun being the primary agent. The jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

BIRTHS AND DEATHS—HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.

(From the Registrar-General's Return.)
The official report says:—Last week the births of 679 boys and 638 girls, in all 1,314 children, were registered in London. The average number in seven corresponding weeks of 1845-51 was 1,244. The week that ended last Saturday brought considerable accession to the mortality of London, which rose higher than it had been in the eleven weeks preceding. In the week ending July 3, with a mean temperature of 59.7 degrees, the deaths registered were 987; in last week, ending July 10, with a mean temperature of 70.9 degrees, they were 1,080, showing an increase of nearly 100. In the ten corresponding weeks of crease of nearly 100. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1842-51 the average number of deaths was 889, which, with a correction for increase of population, will be 978. The present return therefore shows a mortality greater than the estimated amount by 102. The average temperature of the corresponding weeks was 62 degrees. From these facts it seems reasonable to draw the inference that a sudden increase of heat above the average, to the amount of 9 degrees, has shortened the lives of more than a hundred persons A comparison of the returns of the last two week appears to show that extreme heat has been un.

favourable to the young and the old, while with regard to the middle-aged its tendency has been beneficial, except to

such of these as were labouring under consumption. AMERICAN SKETCH OF JOHN MITCHEL .- Ayoung man perhaps thirty, with a square white forehead and hair, clustering round it with those peculiar curls, which look as if they were conscious and knew what they were aboutyn and thick brown hair-item, No. One, as N. P. Willis would write in his note book if he were the traveller-straight, long nose, with nostrils clear cut, and capable of expansion or contraction at will, and naturally fashioned to express acute taste and sincere disdain, (by the way, nostril tells proud blood ofcener than the hand, though snobs consider the latter to be an index of good or though snobs consider the latter to be an index of good or bad breeding)—full, passionate mouth, "bursting with the richness of the South," showing strong, manly nature, with a slightly sensual dash in it, but, in despite of the latter severely chastened into thought—eyes, deep and what (for want of a better name)—you might term meta physical in their moments of rest, but containing a latent fire which would have forth in responte of fun or indignation with a would burst forth in moments of fun or indignation with a flashing light, which you could analyse according to the mood of the moment—eyes, by the bye, which sometimes in certain times for itstance—had a way of half closing themselves, like a bow contracted before it shoots, as if to send the thought which was under them right through your soul-skin so transparent above the eye-brows that you could see a pulse beating under it—thin, consumptive fingers—figure tall, but with a scholastic head—not lazy or loafing, but regular and distinct, as of a man who has serious work on hand—voice soft, but decided, (if we may use the word), conciliatory but impressive, pleading while it is stern in its assertions, in fact unique and singular, which his learned friend had given of the defendant what was there in this "King of the Marsh," this coarse vulgar but proving itself at every word to be that of a speaker who means what he says, and says what he means—such would be your first idea of John Mitchel!—New Orleans tyrant, who chewed tobacco, to win her affection? What evidence was there that he had done so? Where was the delicacy of the lady, who pointedly refused to pay her debts | Delta.

Mig.cedaneous.

DRAPERS IN SYDNEY .- Drapers' assistants are getting from £100 to £200 is year at present in Sydney.

London Rats.—There are, upon a moderate calculation, upwards of a thousand persons in London living directly,

or indirectly, by means of rats. CLOSING OF NEW GATE-STREET FOR REPAIRS .- This great thoroughfare to and from the city and west-end of the town

has been closed for repairs.

CARRIAGE OF BOOKS TO AUSTRALIA.—Arrangements are n progress to extend the privilege of sending books, &c., at low rates to Australia. THE ZOOLOGICAL FOCIETY of London have received an ad-

dition to their menagerie in the arrival of a fine and lively example of the Chimpanzee. EMIGRATION FROM BRISTOL AND THE WEST .- The emigration movement has set in with full force in the West of

England and South Wales. ACTS OF PARLIAMENT. - In the five months but one day of the late session of parliament, eighty-eight public and

168 local acts were passed.

A "FREE AND INDEPENDENT" VOTER. - Wm. M'Vitie, wenver, died last week, at Carlisle, in consequence of drinking to excess free drink, given by the Tory can-DEPARTURE OF MADEMOISELLE WAGNER.—The "Standard" announces that Molle. Wagner has left England, the

intention of her appearing in London this season having been abandoned. EMIGRATION VIA LIVERPOOL.—The number of persons sent to the United States during the past month was 20,847; a falling off, as compared with the month of June.

of upwards of 6,000. MAD Dogs.—On Saturday a notice was issued by the Commissioners of Police, Whitehall-place, calling upon all owners of dogs which showed any rabid symptoms to keep them within their houses.

DEATH OF SIR G. H. SMYTH, BART.—We have to an-nounce the death of Sir George Henry Smyth, Bart., of Berechurch Hall, Colchester, which took place on Sunday DEATH OF "JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE."-On the 24th of October next these celebrated characters will legally

cease to exist, in consequence of an act passed in the late METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS .- Under a recent act, improvements will be made in Pimlico and near Buckingham Palace. The Thames Embankment, under another act, is

now being formed. THE TORIES AND THE ELECTIONS .- Of the seats which the Tories have gained, the following will, we understand, be petitioned against with every prospect of success:-

Derby, Cockermouth, Barnstaple, and Canterbury.
GUNNERY EXPERIMENTS are going on at Shoeburyness,
under the directions of a committee of naval and artillery officers, with eccentric shell with a 10-inch long gun of

A PRESENT FOR A KING. - Whilst the King of Prussia and the Empress of Russia were at Coblentz, a butcher presented them with a sausage thirteen feet long containing all sorts of sausage meat, and terminated with a pig's

"Gaglinani" announces the death of M. Recamier, the celebrated physician at Paris, in his seventy-eighth year. On the previous day he had visited several patients, and appeared quite well on going to bed. He died "without a struggle or a groan.'

VALUE OF GOLD COIN .- The "Wanderer" of Vienna states that the English government has proposed that an European congress shall be held at London to deliberate on measures to be taken in common, relative to gold pieces, which are constantly losing their value.

OFFICIAL EMOLUMENTS.—It being considered expedient that a record should be kept of the emoluments derived by the collectors and controllers, and other officers of Customs, &c., they have been called upon to make a return, showing the amount they receive. ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO

Animals. - This society has recommended that watertroughs be placed in suitable localities for the purpose of supplying dogs and other animals with water in sultry ASSAULT OF ARMS -On Wednesday night the extraordinary feat of cutting through two whole sheep at one cut was to have been performed by Mr. Hand, the well known swordsman, at Saville House. However he only succeeded

in cutting one through, and the other half way. ATROCIOUS MURDER IN THE COUNTY CAVAN .- A YOUNG man, named Pat Reily, who lived at a place called Muff, was observed by some parties to have some money; and in the evening, he was set upon by five or six ruffians, who killed and robbed him in the space of a few minutes. Se-

veral parties have been arrested. THE DOGS OF CONSTANTINOPLE. - The number of dogs in Constantinople was so great a short time ago that 3,000 were conveyed to an isle of the Bosphorus, with provision sufficient to last three days. On the fourth day the Imaums ascended the minarets, and exhorted them to patience and resignation,-Globe. SHOAL OF HERRINGS OFF THE ISLE OF MAN .- On Tues-

day week an immense bottle-nosed whale, drove in towards the shore a very large shoal of herrings. When the monster found himself in shallow water, he made hastily for sea, but the petrified herrings were not so fortunate, thousands of them being caught.

OVERCROWDING STEAMROATS.—On Sunday determined measures were adopted to prevent the overcrowding of

steamboats on the Thames by the City and metropolitan authorities, who had placed at the different piers, and scattered over the river in boats, bodies of the Thames police, who took good care that none beyond the number limited by law travelled by that mode of conveyance. GALES ON THE AMERICAN LAKES.—The numerous gales

on the lakes, within the past few months—particularly on Lake Erie—have destroyed an immense amount of property. The steamer Caspian, during a late gale, was wrenched from her moorings at Cleveland, and dashed to pieces against the pier. The schooner St. Mary was capsized during the same gale, near Toledo, and it is supposed that all on board were drowned.

FIRES IN AMERICA.—A large foundry, and several adjoining dwelling-houses in Troy, were lately destroyed by fire. The loss, it is supposed, will reach one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and, what makes the matter worse, some two hundred workers have been the matter worse, some two hundred workmen have been thrown out of situa: tions by the calamity. In Hudson, stores and dwellings to the value of about forty thousand dollars have been consumed.

THE EGG-THROWING CASE.—It will be recollected that a very disgraceful occurrence took place at the "Derby" last year, in which two Cavalry gentish officers were mixed up. Every impediment has been thrown in the way of the insulted parties obtaining reparation, but we are now able to state that a compromise has taken place, by the genta" paying a considerable sum of money to escape the punishment they so richly deserved .- United Service

GOLD DIGGINGS.—On Monday night a lecture was deli-vered in the London Mechanics' Institution, Southamptonbuildings, by Mr. Judge, on the subject of emigration to Australia. As the lecture was chiefly designed for the benefit of intending emigrants—and more especially for those who intend to proceed to the gold districts-it was altogether of a practical character, giving information as to what the emigrant should do and what he should avoid.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM THE HEAT OF THE WEATHER .- On Monday an inquest was held by Mr. W. Baker, at the Royal Crown, St. George's-street, Ratcliffe-highway, on the body of John Peter Bruneck, aged fifty-six years. On the previous Friday morning the deceased was at his usual occupation when he complained of the excessive heat, and exclaimed to Mr. Moggeridge, another officer, "Oh, my head is very bad." He then asked the men around him to procure medical assistance, but before the surgeon could get to the deceased he was quite dead. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural Death."

A VOICE FOR THE DOG. - A correspondent of the "Times," writing under this head, says:—"The English muzzle is a most painful and oppressive instrument, but I am most anxious to suggest the use of the French design in its place. This does not in the least degree fetter the animal in opening its mouth and receiving a proper quantity of air, and is a most simple contrivance. It consists of a small wire frame-work, made to fit under the lower jaw of the animal, and its safety consists in its projecting a couple of inches beyond the point of the lower jaw, thus preventing the animal from reaching anything with its mouth, excepting water, by just the distance of the projection."

SHOCKING SUICIDE WITH ORALIC ACID .- On Saturday & young woman named Frances Skilton, aged twenty, committed suicide under the following circumstances: - The deceased resided at No. 16, Thrawl-street, Spitalfields, and at eight o'clock she was discovered lying in bed in a state of excruciating agony. A surgeon was called in, and it was soon found that she had swallowed a large quantity of oxalic acid, which she had purchased at a chemist's shop in Brick-lane. The stomach pump was used, and every means were resorted to to counteract the effects of the powerful acid, but the deceased expired shortly afterwards. The cause of the rash act is not known.

FRIGHTFUL STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE. - Alnwick town was visited on Monday afternoon by a thunderstorm of unprecedented violence. For several hours the firshes and reports followed each other without intermission, the rain poured in torrents, and the grandeur of the storm, which resembled a West Indian one, was fearful. The lightning was of a most dangerous description, and the thunder terrible. At the new schools now building for the use of the corporation, eight men were standing under the shelter of the scaffolding, when the electric fluid struck one of the poles, which it rent from top to bottom; it then knocked down the eight men, two of whom were killed and another hurt, and then rent part of the wall in its passage. - Ber-

AMERICAN CHALLENGE TO ENGLISH SHIP BUILDERS .- The American Navigation Club challenges the shipbuilders of Great Britain to a ship race, with cargo on board, from a port in England to a port in China, and back. One ship to be entered by each party, and to be named within a week of the start. The ships to be modelled, commanded, and officers at the ships to be modelled, commanded, and officered entirely by citizens of the United States and Great Britain respectively. To be entitled to rank A 1, either at the American offices or at Lloyd's. The stakes to be £10,000 a side, satisfactorily secured by both parties, to be paid without regard to accidents, or to any exception the whole amount forfeited by either party not appear Judges to be mutually chosen. Reasonable time to be after notice of acceptance to build the ships, if r and also for discharging and loading cargo in Ch challenged party may name: the size of the shider 800 nor over 1,200 American register weight and measurement which shall be car the allowance for short weight or over-siz-

Duffy 82 Lambert ... Redington withdrawn. EAST SURREY. POLLING ON THURSDAY, 4 P. M. 2,019 2,026 2,026 Alcock... Antrobus EAST SUSSEX. POLLING AT LEWIS, BRIGHTON, AND CUCKFIELD, ON THURSDAY, Foller 533 Dodson 539 CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

ne 110 ... 106

NEW ROSS.

Fortescue

York, Manners, and Ball returned. DURHAM (SOUTH.) Vane and Farrer returned. LEICESTERSHIRE (SOUTH.) Halford and Packe returned.

YORKSHIRE (EAST.)

Hotham and Duncombe returned.

Nominations took place at the following places:—On Friday the 9th, Montgomeryshire Boroughs, Cardigan Boroughs, Athlone, Belfast, Cork City, Droheda.

On Saturday: -Flintshire Boroughs, Falkirk Boroughs, Kilmarnock Boroughs, Greenock.

On Monday :- Haddington District, Wigton Boroughs. On Wednesday: -Kettering, Northamptonshire (North.)
Dursley (West), Gloucestershire.

[The following appeared in our Second Edition of last week.]

WESTMINSTER.

THE OFFICIAL DECLARATION. The official declaration of the poll took place yester-day at half-past one o'clock. The numbers were— Shelly 4,199
Evans 3,756
Maidstone 3,373
Coningham 171

Coningham 1,171 Sir J. Shelly, Sir D. L. Evans, and Lord Maidstone addressed the assembly, as did also Mr. Coningham. 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 Russellite 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 for "There's a good time coming," which he gave in excellent style, the audience with great good-humour joining in the chorus, "Wait a little longer," which certainly was very appropriate, seeing that the declaration was delayed until one o'clock.

The trumpeter at that hour having given a flourish for the purpose of obtaining silence,

Mr. BOYKETT said: Gentlemen, electors of the borough of Finsbury, I have now to declare the state of the poll, and I shall declare it in the order in which

the gentlemen were nominated :-Thomas Slingsby Duncombe 6,678 (loud cheers) James Wyld 2,010 (cheers)
Thomas Challis, Alderman 7,504 (cheers and hisses)
I have therefore to declare that Mr. Thomas Challis,

and Mr. Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, are duly elected to serve in Parliament for the borough of Finsbury. (Loud and repeated cheers.) Mr. DUNCOMBE, who was greeted with immense cheering,

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. (Lond 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 ... For Mr. Ferguson 512 ... 419 For Mr. Hodgson ... He therefore, amidst tremendous cheering, declared Sir James Graham and Mr. Ferguson to be duly elected.

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

COLCHESTER. FRIDAY.—The government candidates, Hawkins and Manners, have been returned by large majorities.

An immense crowd collected to hear the official declaraof the poll; and the excitement, previously very great, rought to a climax by an attempt of the band of the rty to pass down the street. Banners were seized and tome, placards smashed, and blows given and reThe police (draughted from different parts of the 'e number of nearly 150) were ordered to ada 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 growd that poisher the growners or the unsuccessful the crowd that neither the successful nor the unsuccessful candidates could obtain a hearing; and after several attempts to address the assembly, the task was given up as

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

SOUTH WARK.

THE OFFICIAL DECLARATION. The official declaration of the result of the poll for the various candidates for this borough was yesterd y made by Mr. Pritchard, the high bailiff, on the hustings in the front of the Town Hall. The numbers announced were, for—
Sir W. Molesworth 3,941
Appley Pellatt 3,887
G Sannell

Majority of Sir William Molesworth over Mr. Pellatt 54, and over Mr. Scovell 1,032; the majority of Mr. Pellatt over Mr. Scovell 1,000, and 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 I is 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 Plowden 252 Martin 252

RIOTING AT WAKEFIELD.

however, matters became so serious in Kirkgate that a detachment of the Knniskillen Dragoons, which had been bivouacking in the suburbs of the town, were sent for, and, the Riot Act having been read, ordered to clear the streets. This the soldiers accomplished with no more hostility to the mob than they could possibly avoid, and by repeatedly caracoling their horses backwards and forwards, at length succeeded in breaking up the mass of

WOLVERHAMPTON. The nomination and election for this borough took place yesterday, and resulted in the return of the old members, Messrs. Villiers and Thornley, who have sat for the borough since 1835.

Mr. Villiers delivered a lengthy Free Trade speech which was much applauded.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

The poll commenced here on Friday morning at eight o'clock, and from first to last the contest lay entirely between Bunbury (Liberal) and Stuart (Ministerialist), the return of Earl Jermyn (Liberal Conservative) never for a moment being matter of doubt. At the close of the poll the Mayor (Mr. J. P. Everard) declared the result as follows :-

Jermyn Stuart 328 Bunbury... 319 Messrs. John Neil and A. L. Lockbart (Conservatives)

were yesterday re-elected to represent this borough.

MANCHESTER. OFFICIAL DECLARATION. Yesterday at eleven o'clock, the mayor delivered the foldeciaration :-Milner Gibson 5,762 Bright 5,475 Loch 4,364

Denman ... 3,969
His worship therefore declared that the Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson and Mr. John Bright wers 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. Vyvian 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,

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

KENDAL. The late member, Mr. George Carr Glyn, re-elected. SANDWICH.

Lord C. Clinton, one of the late members, and Mr. M'Gregor, have been returned.

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

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

> KIRKALDY DISTRICT. Ferguson returned.

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

PERTH. Kinnaird returned.

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

BANDON.

COLERAINE, Friday .- Lord Naas was elected this day,

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

ETERNAL JUSTICE AT A DISCOUNT. The nomination of this district of burghs took place

on Thursday.

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

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

hustings. After the nomination of Mr. Monerieff and Mr. Hender-Mr. DICKEY presented himself, and said that, as he paid

his share of the hustings and wished to go forward to the poll, he would feel obliged if any elector in the crowd would step up and undertake to nominate him. (Roars of

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' dickie with him." CLOSE OF THE POLL.

Moncrieff 640

Hengerson	***	•••	444	***	406
	GATI	ESHE	AD.		
•	CLOSE OF	THE	POLL;		
Hott	•••	***	***	***	270
Liddell Walters	***	•••	•••	•••	190 136
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Hastie (Lib	erai)	***	•••	9	3,205
M'Gregor (Blackburn	(Coposi))	•••	· {	3,142
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Aglionby	. •••	***	***	***	154
Wyndham	•••	***	•••	•••	160
Horsman	•••	***	***	***	147
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	CLOSE O				
Mare (Der	byite)	***	449		1,036
Collier (Li	beral)	***	***		1,004
Braine	. ***	***	***	***	906
Escott	First to	*** WA TO!	···	***	372
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ROCHDALE:

CLOSE OF THE POLL:

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Ramsay ...

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Goodman Baines		. ,		2,	344
Baines				2,	311
Hall		·•	•••	1,	132
Sidney		••	•••	2, 1, 1,	089
	ABER	DEE	N.		
(CLOSE OF	THE	POLL.		603
Thompson		•••	***		435
Sir A. L. I	lay	***	***	***	200
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	CLOSE OF	THE	POLL.		
Peel	04082 42		•••		472
Duncan	• •••	***	***	***	410
2 02023		-			
	WEST	BUR	Y.		
	CLOSE OF	THE	POLL.		145
wilson		***	•••		138
Lopes	•••	***	•••	•••	100
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Berkeley	•, , ••• ,	•••	•••	•••	869
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	CLOSE OF	THE	POLL.		A w.
Cobbett		***	***	***	957
Duncuft		. ,,,	***	***	868
Fox		•••	, •••	***	777
			. m.		
, ,	STOU	KPO	CT.		725
Cershaw	• •••	***	•••	***	622
omith		•••	•••	***	549
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	riots a	T W	IGAN		η. <b>Δ</b> .

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 clock, and continued briskly at twenty places. The following is the final result :-

handbill denying the validity of the election, on the ground of systematic bribery and intimidation. ANDOVER.

Cobitt and Coles (Conservatives) have been returned by large majorities.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM PUT TO THE QUESTION. In another column we have reported the issue of the Carlisle election, by which it will be seen that Sir James Graham has been elected one of the representatives of that city: In the course of his speech he observed :-- "It has been said-Lord Derby himself has said-that danger is to be apprehended from the increase of democracy in this country. His lordship had declared that, dreading the inroads of democracy, he is prepared to make a stand against its further incursions and to raise barriers to stay its progress. My experience leads me to this conclusion—that the utmost wisdom of policy is to know not only what concessions to make, but when to make them. (Applause) Timely concessions are amicable arrangements with friends, while tardy and reluctant concessions are a dangerous triumph extorted by fear from an unwilling adversary (Cheers.) Speaking only in a Gonservative sense, timely concession is the greatest proof of Conservative wisdom in any statesman. (Applause.) I believe that further popular concessions may be made without danger." Re-

newed cheering.) Dr. Lonspare thought that, as Sir J. Graham was sure to hold the highest place in the next administration, it was desirable to ascertain his opinion on certain points to which he had not alluded in his address to the meeting. For this purpose he had drawn up certain questions to which he re-

quired answers from the right hon. baronet.

Sir J. Graham d that Dr. Lonsdale had put into his hand four questions, to which he would reply seriatim. The first question was—"Would you in any future case, like that of Hungary, where the liberties of one State were interfered with by another and despotic State (Russia), do your best to put an end to that interference and to resist it as a violation of right?" It was impossible for any lover of freedom not to participate in the aspirations after freedom in all foreign countries, and he knew no limit to practice of the countries of the countr tically aiding foreign countries in their endeavours to liberate themselves from the yoke of tyranny, except the paramount obligation of not involving this country in a war on account of interference in affairs not our own. The second question was-" Would you, in the case of a people, now despotically governed, throwing off the yoke by their own energies, and setting up a new government by a revolution of their own making, urge the immediate and full recognition of that government by ours!" To this question he could give a practical answer. The great motto of Lord Grey's government, in addition to reform and retrenchment, was noninterference in the affairs of foreign countries. Acting in accordance with this motto, Lord Grey's Government, following the example of their predecessors, recognized the Government of Louis Philippe, whom a revolution had raised to the throne of France. Again, another revolution separated Belgium from Holland, and raised it into an independent kingdom and in that case also Lord Grey's Government recognised the newly created authority. Thirdly, when Louis Philippe was expelled from France by another revolution, and a republic established in that country, the British Government acknnowledged the new order of things-a course of which he entirely approved. The third question was-" Would you oppose any measures-an extradition bill, recourse to letter opening, or the like—which could have for its object the restriction of the rights of refugees to find an asylum in England, safe from all espionage on the part of our Government?" He would make England a secure asylum to all foreigners seeking an asylum from the oppression of other governments in any part of the world; but, in return, he would require that these foreigners should not abuse our hospitality by conduct which would endanger the peace of Europe. As to extradition he approved of the agreement into which we had entered with France and America for the ment into which we had entered with France and America for the mutual surrender of three classes of criminals—namely, murderers, forgerers, and fraudulent bankrupts. The fourth question was, "Would you maintain the duty of this country to take steps for the efficient protection of her subjects abroad?" His answer was decidedly in the affirmative. Let our fellow subjects abroad obey the laws of the country in which their residence is fixed, and should they, unoffending, be assailed by tyranny, he would, event at the risk of war, from which his feelings were abhorrent, protect them by the high hand of the power of this country.

Dr. Lonsdale wished to have the right hon, gentleman's opinion on the extension of the franchise. He would tell them he was not satisfied with the new Reform Bill introduced by the late Whig government. It sinned in one particular—it did not recur to the principles of the act of 1832, which was the disfranchisement of small rotten boroughs, and the extension of the franchise to towns containing large numbers of intelligent citizens. If we are to revise the Reform Act I think we must begin where we left off. We must look to see whether there are any decayed boroughs to be disfranchised, and whether the franchise cannot be beneficially extended to large communities not at present enjoying it; and with respect to its the state of the supplies of the state of the supplies to the principles of the supplies to the supplies the supplies to the supplies the supplies of the supplies the supplies of the supplies to the supplies of the supplies the supplies of the supplies to the supplies of the supplies of

chised, and whether the franchise cannot be benencially extended to large communities not at present enjoying it; and with respect to cities and boroughs, he had no hesitation in saying it appeared to him that the old Euglish basis of residence and rating would be the legitimate foundation of any future extension of the suffrage.

Dr. Lonsdale's question was then put to the other candidates, and obtained from them answers substantially the same as those given by Sir J. Graham.

Nominations took place on Thursday at Whitly, Weymouth, Truro, Gateshead, Lancaster, &c. And on Friday at Salisborough, Maldon, Dartmouth, Paisley, Stirling. A tremendous thunderstorm visited Newcastle-upon-Tyne

and its neighbourhood on Monday last, and caused considerable destruction to property, as well as a sacrifice of human life. The storm raged for several hours. Four persons in Gateshead, two at Walker, and two at Alnwick, fell victims on the occasion.

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

# 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."

### Police Intelligence.

A FOOLISH BRAVO. Mansion House,—A man named Button, the landlord of some houses in the neighbourhood of Angel-alley, was charged with having assaulted the wife of Cousins, who is occasionally engaged by the City tolls collector, and with having presented at her a pistol, in which was a ball but no powder. The complainant described a scene in which the defendant was not only said to have used very gross language, but to have kicked the woman, and to have threatened to shoot her, merely because she expostulated with him, when he presented the pistol at another person, and appeared to be bent upon doing mischief. Upon the part of the defendant it was stated that he never thought of shooting anybody, but that he had to do with such a set of dangerous customers as to be obliged to carry a pistol to deter them by the exhibition of it from doing him some serious injury.—Deady, who is a very steady officer, said that the complainant having represented the circumstances to him, he went to the house of Mr. Button, and took from him a pistol, in which a bullet certainly appeared, but without powder.—A statement having been made in the course of the investigation, that the husband of the complainant had offered to accept money from the defendant, to have the matter compromised, Alderman Sir Robert Carden, considering the facts to have been exaggerated, for the purpose of getting money from the defendant, caused the latter to be bound over in the sum of £50 to keep the peace. The magistrate strongly commented upon Button's practice of displaying a pistol for the purpose of creating terror, especially amongst females.

A FOREIGN SWINDLER.

GUILDHALL.—Emanuel Michel, a dark complexioned foreigner, about thirty years of age, was charged with obtaining, under false pretences, the sum of £20, of a Greek merchant, of the name of Aristide Baltazzi, of 28, Great Winchester street, with intent to defraud that gentleman -William Katz, managing clerk to Messrs. Baltazzi and Co., said that the prisoner called at their offices in the beginning of June last, and asked to see Mr. Baltazzi. at the same time claiming acquaintance, which he said com-menced in Mareilles. A few days after he came again, and requested witness to ask Mr. Baltazzi to let him have £20, and he would pay him in French money at Marseilles whither he was going that evening, as he expected to receive money there. Witness communicated prisoner's request to Mr. Baltazzi, who said by all means let him have the money. Witness then gave prisoner a cheque upon Jones Lloyd's bank for £20, and received in exchange his receive to that amount in French money, which he for his receipt for that amount in French money, which he forwarded to their agents at Marseilles. On the 19th of June witness received a letter from Marseilles, acknowledging the receipt of the remittance, and expressing surprise that Mr. Baltazzi should have trusted prisoner with that sum, as he had left Marseilles rather hurriedly, having swindled everybody he could before his departure.—In answer to questions from the alderman, witness said when the prisoner first made his appearance at their office he wore his hair, &c., in the Greek fashion, and displayed about his mouth and chin a profusion of beard and moustache, to which his face at present was a perfect stranger. The prosecutors were not bringing this case forward with the view of getting back their money, their only object being to punish the prisoner and caution the public against his nefarious practices, as they had information that he had already tried to swindle several English houses, and if time were given, Mr. Cartwright, the insurance broker of Lloyd's, would come forward to give evidence to that effect. The evidence having been explained to the prisoner through the medium of an interpreter, he merely shrugged his shoulders and produced his passport, prepared for his departure for Marseilles.—Remanded.

A FURIOUS RUFFIAN.

Worship Street, Michel O'Bryan, a powerful Irishman was placed at the bar before Mr. D'Eyncourt, charged with feloniously cutting and wounding an elderly man named Downing, with intent to injure him. The prosecutor, a bricklayer's labourer, stated, that after leaving off work on the preceding evening he entered a public house called the Queen's Head, at Mile end, at the bar of which he was quietly standing, drinking some porter, when the prisoner, who was in a state of furious ex-oitement and drunkenness, suddenly rushed in with a long pointed table-knife in his band, and advanced towards him exclaiming, "You are the fellow that hit me on the mouth just now; you've got a fighting man's cap on, and I'll have your—life." The prisoner was an entire stranger to him, and he was about to explain that he was under a mistake, as he had never seen him before, when the prisoner grasped him by the collar and attempted to stab him with the knife. Witness struggled violently with him to escape from his gripe, but could not, and the prisoner seized hold of his forefinger, which he thrust into his mouth, and ground it between his teeth with such vindictivenes that the flesh was bitten through upon both sides of the bone. Witness then got away from him and ran to the doorway to get out, but before he could do so, the prisoner again seized him, and made three or four desperate attempts to stab him in the chest, but witness, by writhing about, succeeded in evading the blows, until, feeling weak from his exertions, and seeing that he must be stabled the next time the prisoner struck at him, he thrust out his hand and grasped a firm hold of the blade to save his body; the prisoner, however, instantly drew the blade through his hand, inflicting three fearful gashes in his thumb and two of his fingers. and was in the act of thrusting the knife at the upper part of his neck, when a man named Ruffles, who saw the dan-ger of his position, dealt the prisoner a violent blow on the head, which brought him to the ground, and before he could recover from the effects of it, he was pinned to the ground by several other men, the knife wrenched out of his hand, and a constable being procured, after a violent contest he was ultimately lodged in the station. This evidence was confirmed by Ruffles, a shoemaker, and Venables, a constable. When called upon for his answer to the charge, the prisoner vehemently declared that the whole of the witnesses statements were entirely false, and that the prosecutor had struck him in the ribs and hit him behind his back before he entered the house, and that he had therefore pursued him there to have satisfaction. Mr. D'Eyncourt regarded it as being far too serious a case for his summary powers of adjudication to deal with. The prisoner was fully committed to Newgate for trial.

A CLERICAL RUFFIAN.
HAMMERSMITH.—William Cannon, a young man about thirty years of age, employed as a messenger in Kensington, appeared to answer a summons charging him with having assaulted the Rev. Robert Dallon, a minister of the Established Church.-During the last fortnight the rev. gentleman has constantly been at this court to complain of the police of Kensington for refusing to render him any assistance to eject his female servants, who, he swore, were refractory, from his house. He has also complained of the conduct of his wife, and on one occasion obtained a summons against her for an assault, but failed to appear on the day of hearing.-The complainant now stated that he was a clergyman, and resided at No. 6, Young-street, Kensington. On Saturday week last he had occasion to communicate with Inspectors Field and Shaw, and he delivered a letter to the ostler at the house of Mr. Sibley, a publican, of Kensington, to convey to those officers, in Great Scotland-yard. Some time afterwards the defendant came to his house, and requested payment for delivering the letter, Witness desired his wife, who had by some means obtained possession of his money, to pay the defendant, but she re-fused to do so, and then he went away. Subsequently he returned, and said he was a police constable, and had been authorised by Mr. Shaw to enter his house. Witness desired him to quit the house immediately, but he stoutly refused, and caught hold of witness by the collar, and twice shook him very roughly.—The defendant, who appeared very unwell, denied the charge, and said the complainant had used him very ill. On the day in question the waterman at Mr. Sibley's gave him a letter to deliver to Inspector Field. He waited at Scotland-yard for some considerable time, and was informed that Inspector Field was gone to Miriborough-street. He returned about seven o'clock in the evening to the complainant's house for the purpose of being paid for his trouble, and to acquaint him what had occurred. He saw Mrs. Dallon, who told him that he must have been mad to go with a letter for her husband, and that five cabmen had already been there that day for payment for the hire of their cabs by Mr. Dallon. She called the complainant out to him, and he told her to pay him for his trouble. She said she had no money, and he told her she had £12 belonging to him, She denied that she had, and said "What have you done with the 14s. you obtained by pledging your spectacles?" The complainant then raised his stick to strike his wife, and she ran behind him (defendant) for protection. The servant girls came up stairs on hearing the noise, and the complainant immediately ordered them down stairs, at the same time swearing at them and calling them by the lowest epithet that can be applied to a woman. They appeared very much alarmed, and quickly ran down stairs. The complainant followed them, and threw the umbrella stand, which stood in the hall, after them. If it had struck them, there was no doubt it would have done them some serious injury. The complainant then procured a staff and desired him to leave the house. Mrs. Dallon had previously locked the door to prevent him (defendant) from leaving the house as she required assistance to prevent her husband from inflicting any injury upon her. The complainant then struck him with the staff on the hand and knee, which was very much injured. He had been confined to his bed in consequence of the blow he had received and only left it on Monday last. He (defendant) remained in the house until near eleven o'clock, when the lodgers came home and the door was opened. Mrs. Dallon obtained some money from her lodgers and paid him. He then quickly left the house, and was very glad when he got out. The only time that he touched the complainant was when he assisted Mrs. Dallon to take the staff from him.—This evidence was confirmed by the servant girls.—The summons was then dismissed, and the magistrate directed the clerk to give the defendant a sovereign from the poor box. "EMINENT CONSERVATIVES" UP THE SPOUT.

WESTMINSTER.—Charles Collins, a man of shabby-genteel appearance, upwards of sixty years of age, was charged with fraudulently obtaining a portrait of the Right Hon. the Earl of Desart. Heary Cox, butler to the Earl offDesart, 4, Chesham-place, Belgrave-square, said that the prisoner, after writing to his lordship, came to his mansion in the summer of 1848, and had an interview with him. His object in writing and coming was to obtain his lord-ship's portrait, to have a copy engraved from it. Prisoner subsequently sent a man for the portrait in 1848, and it was taken away by him. About five weeks ago his lordship received the following letter enclosing a pawnbroker's ticket of the portrait

1, Cambridge street, Lower road, Islington, My Lord,—I have really now no other remedy but to write to your lordship and disclose what must be to me most painful. I strug-

gled but failed in my efforts to publish your lordship's portrait in my national work of Eminent Conservatives, and during the Wing administration my efforts were all in vain. A distress on my progrety was the result, and in order to save the property of others, I perform the property of others, I siderable expense to myself. How, my lord, I rejoiced when Lord conquering my difficulties, by proceeding with my national work; of the public performs my difficulties, by proceeding with my national work; with; but, my lord, unexpected troubles have come upon me, and to show the portrait is in safety; but, my lord, not being able to thave resort to your lordship without loss of time. I will not enter the most excruciating nature.

I have the honour to be, your lordship's faithful and humble ser.

Charles Colling.

The document alluded to as enclosed was the pawnbroker's the accused had reasoned.

The document alluded to as enclosed was the pawnbroker's The document alluded to as enclosed was the pawnbroker's ticket of the portrait pledged, without the frame, in which the accused had received it, for £2.—Sergeant Smith said he had apprehended the prisoner, and in his possession and miniatures. The accused admitted they did not belong and miniatures. The accused admitted they did not belong of sealed letters addressed to different members of Parlia trate. A printed circular intimated that the author was publishing the memoirs and portraits of eminent Conservatives, dedicated by the express permission of the commit. publishing the memoirs and portraits of eminent Conservatives, dedicated by the express permission of the committee to the members of the Carlton Club, while the letters spoken of addressed to the newly returned Whig representatives with thing.

In having the honour of placing the enclosed written list in your presence, I beg leave to propose the insertion of your portrait into the new series of this national work to which it relates, and will presume to wait on you for the requisite facilities to enable me to carry out my respected proposal:

The enclosed circular, headed with the name of Lord J. The enclosed circular, neaded with the name of Lord J. Russell, and followed by Mr. Roebuck, Dr. Bowring Co. Thompson, Mr. Hume, and a vast number of others in the intimated that the writer with 41. Thompson, Mr. Hume, and a vasu number of others in the Liberal interest, intimated that the writer with the courtenance of the Reform Club was about to dedicate his talents to that party. The prisoner was remanded.

### MARKETS.

CORN.

FRIDAY, July 9.—The weather during the week has continued extremely hot, but favourable for the growing crops of wheat, country as being very promising. The fresh supply of English have been considerable, particularly of wheat and oats. The trade little progress could be made in sales of any kind, even at a reduction in price. Flour was scarcely at all inquired for. Barley met slow, and the value of th isarticle was barely maintained. Beans and peas unaltered in value.

We had a short supply of English wheat to day, but the continuance of fine weather had again its influence, and caused a further wheat and flour searcely anything doing, though offered on rather and oats met a very slow sale, unless very fine, at a reduction of much increased in the last week. Beans and peas dall sale, and for Linseed Cakes.

July 14.—The weather continuing fine for the growing crops, and supplies fair, our trade is still as stated last week, very quiet.

SEEDS.—There was very little inquiry for any kind of seed, and in the quotations.

CATTLE.

#### CATTLE.

SMITHFIELD.—The market was again heavily supplied with foreign stock; and the arrival of beasts fresh up from our grasing districts ing that the attendance of buyers was to say numerous, the beef trade was steady at prices about equal to those of Monday last; the best Scots having realised 4s per 8lbs, and at which a good tensive, but their general quality was good. Most breeds sold tensive, but their general quality was good. Most breeds sold ised 4s per 8lbs. Lambs—the supply of which was tolerably extensive—produced late figures; viz., from 4s to 5s per 8lbs. Prime small calves were scarce, and quite as inquiry for pigs, at barely stationary prices.

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

Head of Cattle at Smithefield. — Friday.—Beasts, 1,061; Sheep 10,800; Calves, 498; Pigs, 400. Monday. — Beasts, 3,721; Sheep 28,650; Calves, 396; Pigs, 450. NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 12.—Since our last NEWGATE AND DEADENHALL, MORRAY, July 12.—Since our last these markers have been very scantily supplied with each kind of meat; nevertheless the demand, owing to the prevailing howeather, has been in a depressed state, and prices have not been

weather, has been in a depressed state, and prices have not been supported.

Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 2d; inferior mution, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 2s 6d to 3s 8d, small pork, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; lambs, 4s 0d to 5s 0d. Per 8lbs. by the

### PROVISIONS.

The elections and the intensely hot weather has considerably in terfered with business. The Irish butter landed has been very sparnigly dealt in, and so little sold for shipment, that prices may sparnigly dealt in, and so little sold for suppment, that prices may be reported as altogether nominal. Dutch arrived in such bad condition, that it was scarcely saleable at 62s to 66s per cwt. For bacon there was not so extensive a demand as was anticipated, but holders showed no disposition to sell, unless at full prices. Hams were more saleable, and the best in quality and condition a shade deaver. Lard firm dearer. Lard firm.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &C.

	٠,	¥.	8		8
Friesland, per cwt	70	to 72	Double Gloucester.	•	_
Miel	66	70 (	per cwt4	li ta	50
Dorset	76	80 1	Single, do 4	12	41
Ditto (middling)		80 1	York Hams	30	7
Carlow (new)	_	70	Westmoreland.do	60	6
Waterford, do	_	68 j	Irish, do	56	6
Cork, do	-	66	American, do.	28	3
Limerick	-	60 1	Wiltshire Bacon		
Sligo		, 64	(green)	60	6
rresh Butter, per doz	8	10	Waterford Bacon	56	6
Cheshire Cheese, per		. ]	Hamburg, do	5 <b>£</b>	į
owt.		70 j	American, do	_	-
Chedder, do	56	68	•		

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 61d. to 7d:; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 41bs loaf. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

COVENT GANDEN.—Vegetables and fruit are plentiful. The supply of English pineapples is remarkably good, but the prices are getting lower. The same may be said of hothouse grapes. Strawberness are improving in their quality. A few desert apples may still be obtained. Oranges are plentifully supplied, and very good. Nuts are nearly the same as last quoted. A large quantity of French cherries still continue to be supplied, some of them bringing only 3d per b. Young carrots, beans, lettuces, and artichokes, continue to be supplied from France. New potatoes are coming in very plentifully; 240 tons were sold in the market last week. Peas are improving in quality. Mushrooms are dearer. Cut flowers consist of heaths, epacrises, cinerarias, mignonette, camellias, rosse, axaleas, primulas, lily of the valley, and other forced bulbs. HOPS.

The few fine hops offering in our market, find a ready sale at about late rates. The plantation accounts are, for the most part,

Sussex Pockets ...... 112s to 128s Weald of Kents ..... 126s to 145s Mid and East Kents .... 140s to 250s

COLONIAL PRODUCE. SUGAR,—The market opened with a very dull appearance, and prices have scarcely been supported. 500 hhds, only of West India sold, chiefly consisting of Barbadoes in public sale, from 30s 6d to 39s 6d. 2,000 bags of Bengal sold without spirit in public sale, chiefly 33s to 42s 6d. No business of importance reported in Foreign by private contract. The refined market dull at last week's quotations; grocery lumps, fair to fine, 47s 6d to 49s 6d.

Corfee.—1,500 bags good ordinary native Ceylon were offered in public sale, and withdrawn for want of buyers at last week's prices.

200 casks of plantation Ceylon were also offered, about half sold at and after the sale, at a decline of fully 1s. 500 bags Costa Rica. were offered and withdrawn.

were offered and withdrawn. TEA, -Prices are supported, but the demand continues limited.

WOOL.

The imports of Wool into London last week were 4,560 bales, of which 1,646 were from Sydney, 1,728 from Port Philip, 559 from Germany, and 114 from the Cape of Good Hope. The public sales commenced on Friday, and, including foreign, about 60,000 bales are expected to be offered. There are about 58 000 bales of celonial here, including nearly 16 000 from Sydney 20 000 from Port Philip. here, including nearly 16,000 from Sydney, 20,000 from Port Philip, 9,000 from Van Diemen's Land, 5,000 from South Australia, 2,000 from the Cape of Good Hope, and a few bales from Swan River, and New Zealand. The attendance is fair, but not yet so full as last time, and the biddings are moderately brick. COALS.

(Prices of Coals per ton at the close of the market.)

London, July 14.—Bato's West Hartley 12s 6d—Buddle's West Hartley's 13s 9d—Chester Main 13s 3d—Davison's West Hartley 14s—Hartley 14s—Hartley 14s—Longs—Hartlepool West Hartley 13s 6d—Hastings Hartley 14s—Longs—ridge's West Hartley 14s—New Tanfield 12s 3d—New Pelton Main 11s 6d—North Percy Hartley 13s 6d—Ravensworth West Hartly 14s Ravensworth Pelaw 13s—Tanfield Moor Butes 12s—West Wylam 13s Ravensworth Pelaw 13s—Tanfield Moor Butes 12s—West Wylam 13s—Wall's End Heaton 13s 6d—Walls End Walker 12s 6d—Eden Main 14s 9d—Lambton's Primrose 15s—Walls End Braddyll 15s 6d—Walls End Haswell 16s—Walls End Lambton 15s 6d—Walls End Russell's Hetton 15s 6d—Walls End Stewart's 15s 9d—Walls End Kellon 15s 6d (Prices of Coals per ton at the close of the market.) Shotton 14s—Walls End Kussell's Hetton 15s 6d—Walls End Kellos 15s 6d
Walls End Kellos 15s 6d
Walls End Kellos 15s 6d -Walls End South Kelloe 14s 6d-Walls End Whitworth 13s-Harvey Wylam Coke 19s-Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 21s. Ships at market 296-sold 55.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—The sales of cotton to day are estimated at 5,000 bales, and consist of 150 Pernam 63d to 7d: 200 Egyptian 63d to 10d; 400 Surat at 33d to 43d. The market closes very hearily compared with Friday's rates; prices of all kinds are in the buyer's favour but not to the same prices of all kinds are in the buyer's favour, but not to the extent of 11 per Ib.

COTTON.

# Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPIS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette.) Charles Edward Bingham, Mount-street, Grosvener-Equire, printer—James Buck, Manchester, engraver—George Edward Hirst, Halifaz, cloth merchant—Samuel Mitchell, Stepher-gate, Commercial-road East, boot maker—Robert Pearce Stephens, Liverpaol, shinowness. Liverpool, shipowner.

BIRTH.

At Burton on Treat, on the 9th inst., Mrs. W. Poits, of 8

THE EDINBURGH ELECTION.—The following is an extract from a letter from Edinburgh, dated July 14:—"One of the incidents of the election contest was the appearance of Professor Wilson, who is much disabled by pally of his lower limbs. of his lower limbs, to vote for Macaulay. He had come in from his brother's place, eight miles distant, and had not been seen in public since his attack till this occasion brought him and brought him out.

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