TOWN EDITION. NOTICE.

Agents and Subscribers having their papers direct from the STAR OF FREEDOM Office, will please to observe that for the future-

All Orders, Monies, Postage-Stamps, &c., must be addressed to GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY, Proprietor of the STAR OF FREEDOM, 4, Brunswick Row, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, London.

It is requested that all Money-Orders be made payable to GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY, at the Money-Order Office, Bloomsbury, London.

TO THE READERS OF THE "STAR OF FREEDOM."

I deeply regret that owing to disastrous mismanagement, which it was impossible for myself and editorial colleagues to avert, last Saturday's STAR OF FREEDOM was published too late to be despatched by Friday evening's mail; and that again on the following day the Town edition was not ready until two hours after the proper time. Well aware of the injury caused by these delays, I pledge myself that no efforts shall be wanting on my part to repair the evil the paper has thus far suffered.

I hope to be able in next Saturday's number to announce great improvements in the STAR OF FREEDOM, both as regards the printing, publishing, contents, and arrangement of the paper.

July 30th 1852.

JUSTICE-IMMUTABLE, UNIVERSAL, ETERNAL!

G. JULIAN HARNEY.

'ENGLAND EXPECTS THAT EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY !'

Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all fiberties .-- MILTON.

The proudest signal-the noblest battle cry-ever uttered by chieftain on land or sea, to his followers and comrades in the moment of expectant conflict. History records none other such. CESAR at Pharsalia, HENRY at Agincourt, BONAPARTE at Marengo; the innumerable warriors, regal and republican, of field and flood, have left on record no such sublime though simple appeal to the hero-spirit of those who followed them to victory. The history of land and sea fights from Marathon to Waterloo, from Salamis to Navarino, tells of heart-thrilling, soul-exciting, blood-firing appeals in the name of Glory, Country, Religion, and Freedom, to the courage, the patriotism, the fanati-cism, and the liberty-loving spirit of embattled legions about to rush on death, about to clutch at victory's wreath, despite the perils of the battle's iron storm. But NELSON'S signal stands alone in its severe sublime simplicity. How nobly it contrasts with the Napoleonic grandiloquence of 'forty centuries looking down from the pyramids, &c., &c. Than Trafalgar many a holier combat has been fought. but neither THEMISTOCLES, CROMWELL, nor WASHINGTON gave birth to a sentiment so eternally grand as that which sheds an undying halo round the name of NELSON. And remember who NELSON was: great on the quarter deck, great as an indomitable fighting man, great as the personification of the olden animal-courage of Englishmen ; but no more. Apart from his profession, he was weak, vain, and in many respects morally the inferior of some of the officers he commanded. A bigoted nationalist, a thorough hater of popular freedom, the slave of a vain glorious, imperious, and immoral woman; a man compared with whom BLAKE, the sca-king of the Commonwealth, was a demigod ; yet to NELSON must be accorded unrivalled fame. Not for the number or the character of his victories. Not for his personal heroism. Not for his death. Many chieftains-not to speak of the 'unnamed demigods'have as bravely died, and not a few have fallen in a holier cause. Yet their glory pales in presence of that of NELSON with his immortal battle-signal :--" England expects that every Man will do his duty !" Their duty, as understood by the victo s of Trafalgar was to toil, to suffer, to brave the dangers of the deep, the perils of the tempest, the prospect of wounds and death in battle : their country commanded, and they had no other thought but to do her bidding, and rival each other in self-sacrifice for the safety, the welfare of Old England. The ambition of acquiring rank, fame, titles, rewards, could not be felt by the mass of those whom NELSON commanded. He might head his boarders with the thought of ' Victory or Westminster Abbey !'-but such an idea could have no meaning for seaman or marine. Greenwich Hospital, if they survived, a gory death and nameless obscurity. if they fell, was their prospect. But Duty commanded and they obeyed. They may have been very igno. rant and unreflecting, men who would be altogether out of place in a Mechanics' Institute or a Hall of Progress; but they were nevertheless men who thoroughly appreciated that which they deemed their Duty, and its sternest behests they acted up to. even at the cost of blood and death.



BELGIUM.

The Ministerial crisis-Death and Funeral of Gerard Mathieu.

(From our own Correspondent.)

I have not thought it necessary to trouble you with any account of our present Ministerial crisis. It is merely an

instance of the working of the boasted system of Constitu-

tional Monarchy. Leopold is still unable to find a ministry

to suit his views, or the views of his controllers, who are no

the Belgian people. I have to record a loss much greater than that of the

Rogier ministry—the loss inded greater than that of the of the Belgian Democracy. Yes, we have lost Gerard Mathieu, formerly the editor of the "Debat Social," and

the courageous president of the Prado banquet. He died on Saturday, in the greatest poyerty. It is not unlikely that the misery from which he suffered has accelerated

his death, for at the period of its occurrence he was still

young, being but twenty-seven years of age! On Sunday,

300 of his political friends accompanied his body to its last resting place in the cemetery of Molenbeck-Saint-Jean.

When the procession had reached the cemetery its numbers

had been swelled to 500. No religious ceromony was per-

formed over his body. No mercenary prayer was heard, but only the sobs and adieus of his brother democrats.

When the coffin had been deposited in the grave, addresses were delivered by several friends of the deceased, and a

hymn, prepared for the occasion, was sung. Each of those

present then deposited a little earth upon the coffin, and

went away sad and downcast, as they well might be at the untimely death of this noble young soldier of

HOLLAND.

The " Handlesblad" of Amsterdam, in order to put an

and to certain rumours, states that the Dutch government

has accepted from the United States the mission of enter ng

into negotiations with the Emperor of Japan for putting an end to the exclusion of all foreigners except the Dutch.

GERMANY.

Despotism bankrup:- Christians of Bosnia-America and Switzerland-The Russians in Poland-The Parliament of

AUSTRIA.-The Vienna "Gazetto" of the 21st pub-lishes the balance-sheet for 1851. The receipts amount to

223,252.038, and the expenditure to 278,430,470fl. The

A letter from Vienna states that the Emperor of Austria has ordered an inquiry to be made as to the best means of

providing for the fugitive Christians of Bosnia, who are now

VOL. 1. No. XIII. LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1852.

Democracy.

fishness and unbelief? Yes; if only the few who know will but act up to their duty. Everywhere are to be found men who deplore the present inertness of the masse, who see with shame the humiliation that has fallen upon the popular cause, and who view with disgust those unblushing traffickers in principles who have made of agitation a trade-a means of sweating the poor of their last pence. On these men will weigh a heavy responsibility if they fail to take the initiative in the great work of inaugurating a better, brighter future. Do they ask for a plan, a programme of action? Of plans and programmes there have been already a superabundance. Democracy is to be saved not by the dead letter, but by the living spirit. Let all men who desire equal freedom, equal rights for all, come together in their respective localities and set their hands to a solemn league and covenant to work in union, to struggle unceasingly in the great and sacred work of enlightening and arousing their countrymen now sitting content in the Valley of the Shadow of Death; looking forward to the not distant time, when having accomplishe' the first part of their work, they may set about the second part, that of marching at the head of a morally, mentally, regenerated nation, to the storming of those entrenchments and bulwarks of privilege which may be tolerated by a "rabble," but which a high spirited-people, knowing and loving freedom, would not for one hour endure.

To regenerate the Democratic cause, to lay the foundations of a popular organisation pure and powerful, it is requisite that all those who consort in union should be animated by the unalterable resolution to allow no tolerance to Falsehood in any shape or form, or under any pretext whatever; that they cultivate among them a spirit of chivalry which shall weld them together as brothers of one sacred band, bound to stand by each other to the death ; that, at least in the first instance, they confine their organisation to their respective localities, and take for guides and teachers those only whom they thoroughly know ; and, lastly, that they act under the inspiration of an apostolic sense of duty which shall fear no peril and shrink from no toil.

The work these pioneers of victory may forthwith set their hands to I will hereafter indicate. The pressing question at present to be decided is,-Are such pioneers to be found ? Who will be the first to answer? Let those speak who will rally to the signal - ' England expects that every man will do his duty !'

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

key, and had taken plans of Widdin, Schumla, Rustchuck, and Varna, and that they were taking other plans in the Balkan. Two Ionians have been bastinadoed order of Keima Kan. The English consul and the English embassy have energetically demanded

A Commission, composed of three Turkish dignitaries, has been appointed to take cognisance of the attack upon the steamboat pas. seegers at the Arnaut quay, at Constantinople.

UNITED STATES.

OUR AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Kossuth's departure-Banquet to Mar Cabet-Great fire in Montreal-Fire at Boston-Steamboat explosion-Collision

NEW YORK, JULY 14, 1852. It is said that Kossuth will leave this country for England, either by the Africa, which sails to day, or by the Washing-ton on Saturday next. Notwithstanding the enthusiasm he raised for the cause of Hungary throughout the United States, his mission, at least in a pecuniary sense, has been a dead failure. I expect he leaves us, with a heavy heart, the trifling "material aid" he has received being altogether inadequate to do anything for the liberation of Hungary. I know not how it was that aid has not been accorded. It cannot be from inability, for the people of this country could easily have found the money if they had had the will to do so. It may be that they have been discouraged by the triumphs of reaction on the continent of Europe, and have not believed it possible to free the European peoples at the present time. However, his visit has done good. The seeds of a great principle have been plauted in the American mind, and will yet bear ample fruits. M. Cabet has arrived in this city. A banquet which

was given to him at the Shakespere Hotel, was attended by some two hundred and fifty French residents in the City and vicinity, and was a very cordial and pleasant affair. The health of M. Cabet was proposed in a few appropriate words by M. Emile Chevalier; the veteran responded in an interesting and often eloquent speech, reviewing the history of the past four years in Europe, and declaring his intention and that of his friends to become naturalized as citizens of the American Republic. The grandeur of this Republic and its influence, present and future, in the destinies of the world he depicted in glowing and enthusiastic language. He also paid a warm tribute to the labours of Kossuth in this country. M. Cabet soon leaves for Nauvoo. He proposes to establish a very large body of his followers in the wilds of Texas, or in some other part of the new Territories, still retaining Nauvoo a sort of frontier station. Many thousand Frenchmen, will I understand, take part in the new enterprise, and with their families, settle in this country under M. Cabet's auspices.

DOOMED.

SPEECH OF MR. GIDDINGS, OF OHIO, ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

> Delivered in the House of Representatives, June 23, 1852.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The two great political parties of the nation have held their Conventions. From all parts of tho United States delegates have assembled, deliberated upon their platform of principles, avowed their doctrines, nomi-nated their candidates for President and Vice-President, and now have entered on the presidential campaign. Preparatory to this state of things many suscellar more made here to to this state of things, many speeches were made here, to which the free Democrate, the advocates of liberty, listened with commendable attention. And now, Mr. Chairman, I rise to occupy a brief hour in vindicating the position of the party to which I am attached. Often during the last six months, the question has been propounded to me, whether we should vote for the candidates of the Whig or the Damocratic party ? This question; so far as I am concerned, will probably be answered satis'actorily before I take my seat. I will, however, add, in this connexion, that the friends of freedom labo r to sustain measures ; they care little for men. They adhere tenaciously to principle, but have no attachment to parties. It is not my purpose to examine very critically the principles of those parties. It may be sufficient for me to remark that they agree as to the policy which ought to control our government. The Democrats first avowed their doctrines. Their confession of political faith having been two weeks before the public, and b ing read and duly considered before the assembling of the Whig Convention, that body took issue upon none of the doctrines avowed, nor upon the policy maintained by the Democrats. I notice in some papers much is said in relation to "internal improvements." The Democrats say, "the Constitution does not confer upon the general government power to commence and carry on a system of internal improvements." Do the Whigs take issue on this general and unmeaning assortion? Not at all. They answer, "The Constitution vests in Congress power to open and improve harbours, remove obstructions in navigable rivers, &c., said improvements being in every instance national and general in their character." Now, sir, no Democrat ever did or ever will deny this doctrine. So, too, the Democrate make assertions about "fostering one branch of industry to the detriment of another;" and the Whigs refuse the issue thus tendered, but in answer assert doctrines which no Democrat denies. The Democrats attempt to galvanise into existence the obsolete idea of a national Bank, to which the Whigs make no reply, admitting by their silence the Democratic faith. Neither advances a principle which is denied by the other; they stand on the record in perfect harmony. And no other contest exists than a strife for office, for place, and power; for the spoils, the loaves and fishes. * * * The issues which once really existed between them have become obsolete, or have been given up. Their usefulness is at an end, and their history will soon be written. The increase of intelligence, the improvements of the age, demand new organisations and new parties. For years the old parties have intermingled constantly, and no influence has been able to keep them separate. Notwithstanding the Whigs and Democrats are acting in perfect harmony with each other, they have united in tendering to the friends of liberty important issues. One of those issues is so extraordinary that it dcmands my first attention. The proposition is to stifle all further examination of chattel slavery, and is expressed by the Democrats in the following language :--

That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or colour the attempt may be made.

on Lake Erie-Anarchical state of Mexico.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Would that their spirit of self-sacrifice, of devotion to duty, animated the mass of the existing generation of Englishmen !

'Peace hath her victories as renowned as war.' And by peaceful effort might the people of this country win their political and social emancipation, if only the effort could be made adequate to the great end to be achieved. It is not fighting that is needed, but the spirit which enables those who fight to come off victorious. The gory scenes of Trafalgar need not be transferred to our streets; that which is wanted is simply an appreciation of the duty which every man owes to the state, his family, his brethren (regardless of country or creed); and the stern resolve to act up to that duty as unflinchingly as those who along with NELSON fought and fell, and died in the arms of Victory !

The paramount duty of those whom BERESFORDthat insolent and contemptible imitator of the pensioner, BURKE-denominates 'the vile rabble,' those masses of the people unrepresented in the Parliament, ignored by the Constitution, is-before all-to struggle for the obtainment of their political freedom, their right of control over, and active participation in, the country's legislation. But how, after what manner, should they struggle ? A serious question, not to be answered by falsehood and boasting. Resolutions to 'agitate for the Charter, name and all,' 'Glorious Revivals,' 'penny theatre orations,' 'ma-king the tyrants tremble,' 'smashing' friends, and corrupt coalitions with Freedom's eternal enemies, exaggeration, delusion, mendacity and mendicity; these are the means to arrive at shame, not victory, to perpetuate slavery, not achieve freedom. To struggle, as the Lexicon tells us, is 'to labour, to act with effort, to strive, to contend, to contest.' These simple words contain the whole secret of success in popular movements; and when put into practical operation by the people, by any considerable body of the people, the days of class-rule will be numbered. The slavish inertness of the masses at large, the folly of the well-meaning but mis-guided few, who waste the means of Democratic action upon greedy and unscrupulous charlatans, forbid the hope of any immediate movement upon a national scale. But these untoward circumstances far from disheartening the true friends of freedom, should rather inspire them to more resolute, time-and-fate-defying action. A simple insect admonished the Scottish king of the folly of despair and the shame of yielding to defeat. The lesson was not lost upon the subsequent victor of Bannockburn. The same lesson is ever for men of the like spirit. Whatever dreams we may indulge in of happiness the future shall enjoy, we, of this age know that for us is toil and combat, and self-sacrifice our portion. But our eforts will not be barren, if conducted in obedience to the imperishable laws of Truth. In all departures from truth there is the beginning of confusion and shame. The venal and the false have dug the grave of Chartism. A fact conveying a lesson which the men of the future will do well to remember. Is the peril which menaces our country to be averted ? - are the men of the multitude to be awakened to a sense of their slavery and shame ?-Can a popular movement, calm, earnest, unyielding, uniting, to evoked from the present chaos of selL'AMI DU PEUPLE.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Return of the President—His reception by the People—The Despots preparations—Bonaparte and the Fress—An Elysean Poet !—Prudhon's New Work.

(From our own Correspondent.) PARIS, July 28.

Bonaparie returned here on Friday evening. There was an attempt made to get up a triumphal reception for him, but it most signally failed. It sufficed to prove to the people of l'aris what they suspected before, that the tele-graphed "enthusiasm" of the provinces was most unequivocally false. Nothing can exceed the glowing accounts given in the official and semi-official organs of the dense crowds of spectators, and of the onthusiasm of their demonstration. From all that I witnessed myself, and from what I can gather from other impartial sources, these narratives are marked by the most unblushing misrepresentation. Generally, the reception of the President was extremely cold. Where I stood he was received with unmistakeable, chilling, solemn silence. Here and there a hireling cry vainly strove to wake an echo, and died away in space, like a sound uttered far from the haunts of men. There was something terrible in the holiday show, the military display, the crowded streets, the peopled windows, and the absence of any demonstration of sympathy. The crowd looked like a collection of wax figures. It was the hour when the cafes are full-the leisure hour of the promenade after dinner, and of the evening chat in chairs under the trees. Those who were at home came to their windows to look out, but there were certainly none of those paying tenants who compete anxiously for six square inches of space on really exciting public occasions. However, there was a crowd, and this crowd was inanimate; its silence was striking. It was evident, upon reflection, that this immobility betokened something more than indifference. It would otherwise have been unnatural. Not only were there none of these signs of interest and animation which people show when they go out to see even the commones sight together, but the ordinary buzz, the busy hum, that attends an agglo-meration of men, was hushed. As the cortege approached, natural thriil of expectation seemed forcibly suppressed ; a. it passed by, every face became cold, blank, passionless. No hostile cry was heard; no man was so senseless as to provoke the surrounding legions, among whom were seen those very soldiers whose deadly bullets but six short months since scarred the peaceful dwellings, from which the marks, yet visible, frowned omi-nously upon the triumphal car. Not a sarcasm was uttered even to a friendly ear, for the lictors were present, and spies were at the corner of every street. But the silence of the people be the lesson of their rulers, that esson was given that nig t with an emphasis which I must have seen to have believed, and, having seen, shall never forget. From the Porte St. Denis to the Madeleine scarcely a head was uncovered as the President passed. He bowed repeatedly, however, to the vacant crowds on either hand, At the caté, at the corner of the Rue Montmartre, four waiters mounted on a stool, and attempted to raise a cheer. llere and there, at wide intervals, a solitary female might be seen convulsively waving her pocket handkerchief at a window. I saw a man forcibly restrain a lady from so employing herself, as if he thought the exhibition indecent on the site of the massacre of Dec. 4, Occasionally the drums beat to relieve the appalling silence that prevailed. But everywhere the imperturbable attitude of the masses was maintained. This attempt to get up a popular triumph in

people only the contempt which it merited. At the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the grand gallery which is intended to connect the Tuileries with the Palace of the Louvre, parallel to the Rue de Rivoli, which was performed with great pomp on Sunday, M. Cassabianca spoke as follows :-- " The same building will comprise, together with the residence of the head of the state, three ministries, the telegraphs, the national printing office, and an imposing military force. Thus the most active, the most energetic means of government will be concentrated in the hands of him to whom France, by an unanimous vote, has confided her destinies, and who, incessantly watchful for her repose and prosperity, will be enabled instantaneously to transmit the expression of the

anticipation of the 15th of August has received from the

ed near Uarlstadt.

deficit, therefore, amounts to 55,178,4321.

Hesse and the Elector

PRUSSIA .- The "National Zeitung" has an article on the treaty of amity just concluded between Switzerland and the United States of America, in which it remarks that the impolitic London protocol regarding Neufchatel has hastened the period for the commencement of American interference in European diplomacy.

The crown lawyers have sanctioned the confiscation of the "Kroutz Zeitung, and commenced an indictment. Since its re-appearance, it gives ne leading articles.

A small town called Praschke, on the confines of Poland, has been reduced totally to ashes-no less than 419 buildings, including barns and outhouses, baving been destroyed. The inhabitants of some neighbouring Prussian villages camo with engines to render assist nce, but were not permitted by the Russian officials to pass the confines without passports!

BAVARIA .- The King of Bavaria has abandoned his design of going to Kissingen, in consequence of the expected arrival of the King of Greece at Hohenschwangen. HANOVER.-It was reported at Hanover on the 20th that the ministry had resigned, and would be replaced by a cabinet of a completely equestrian caste.

HESSE CASSEL .- On the 20th a communication was made to the Second Hessian Chamber at Cassel, of the financial situation of the country. The Finance Minister stated that there was a deficit of from three to four millions of thalers.

The Elector of Hesse Cassel having dispensed with the oath on the constitution, the Chambers have been opened. It is said, however, that as soon as the Hossian government shall have got the grant of a loan of a quarter of a million sterling "for the expense of restoring federal and con-stitutional order in the Electorate" the Chambers will be prorogued

BADEN .- The Prince Regent of Baden returned to Carlsruhe on the 20th from Berlin.

ITALY.

The Case of Mr. Murray-Arrests at Rome-Fortification of Ancona-The Swiss Mercenaries-Sale of Sardinia-General Pépe-More Arrests in Lombardy.

ROME .- The Murray affair continues to drag its slow length along, without making any perceptible progress towards a solution, nor since the departure of Mr. Freeborn from Rome, can it be said to have made a single satisfactory

A letter from Rome, of the 15th, in the "Augsburg Gazette," stat s that several persons suspected of carrying on a political correspondence with Paris have been arrested at Rome, in consequence of information received from the French police department.

A letter from Rome, of the 10th, in the Messaggiere di Modenn, states that it is the intention of the Papal government to surround Ancona with an octroi wall, and that the work is to be commenced immediately.

The Swiss journals state that the Swiss Consul at Rome has succeeded in obtaining pensions to the amount of 61,222f for the Swiss soldiers formerly in the service of the Papa Government.

The "Milan Gazette" quotes a letter from Rome, stating that the attention of the public has been much engrossed of late with the numerous fortifications erected by the Frenc's troops around the Castle of St. Angelo, and that another circu-s ance excites some surprise-viz., that while General Levaillant displays so much zeal in drilling the Pontificial artillerymen, he has brought all the cannon to Rome which were in the towers along the coast of Civita

Vecchiv, and put French artillery there instead. PIEDMONT.—The "Gazette" contains a formal contradiction of the rumours that Sardinia was about to be sold to England, and that Count Camille Cavour had gone to Loudon to negotiate the

affair. "On the 13th inst.," says the "Risorgimento," "the celebrated Italian exile, General Guglielmo Pepe, passed through the town of San Remo, coming from Nice on his way to the water of Acqui. The san tenus population of San Remo wished to honour, in the person of the illustrious Italian seldier, the intrepid defender of the Lagunas, and one of the most glorious herees ef the war of inde-Laginus, and one of the mose grounds, herees et the war of inde-pendence. The National Guard was preparing to follow the ex-ample of its chiefs and of the Mayor of the town, and to testify to General Pepe it sympathy and respest, when the intendant, M. Decandia, prohibited that praiseworthy manifestation." LOMBAR0Y.—Letters from the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, in the fifthermatic of General that four intervinces in the

the "Corriere Mercantile" of Genoa, state that political arrests continue to be made in several towns. A Dr. Passega has been arrested at Ferrara; also an officer of the Pontificial army and two Austrian efficers, a merchast named Simonetta, and a gentic. man of fortune named Antogina. The "Trieste Gazette," in mentioning arrests of the same nature, says that a commission has been appointed at Mantua to try by inilitary law all those persons who shall have been arrested upon suspicion of belonging to a secret society or revolutionary club.

SWITZERLAND.

The Presidential Election-The Sonderbund A_yitation-Affairs of Neujchatel.

The Federal Assembly of Switzerland met on the 23rd inst. to elect the President and Vice-President of the Confederation for the year 1853. M. Nauff was proclaimed President of the Confederation for 1853. For the Vice-Presidency, M. Frei-Herose received the greatest : umber of votes.

A most destructive fire has occurred in Montreal, consuming a great number of houses and much valuable property. It broke out on Thursday morning the 8th inst., in St. Catherine-street, St. Lawrence suburbs. From this it was carried by the wind in a northeasterly direction, to the adjoining houses, which were all roofed with wood, and generally built of the same material. The late dry weather having rendered them as dry as tinder, the flames spread with astonishing rapidity. There was again no water in the reservoir when it commenced. Within half an hour after the commencement a hundred houses were on fire. They were generally the dwelling of poor artizans and labourers, and it was the most heart-rending spectacle to see the poor people gathering their household goods together and carrying them perhaps to some place where the flames would reach them in a few minutes, after carrying them, as they thought to a place of safety. Frequently by the time they had removed the loud, it was too late to return for more. In many instances the poor mother had just time to grasp her infant from the flames, and rush to an adjoining field or garden and sink down despairing and exhausted, upon the little remnant of property which her husband or children had been able to bring there. The despair and agony written on their features were most saddening. It is estimated that nearly 5,000 persons have been rendered houseless by this calumity. The loss is variously estimated at from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 dolls. An extensive fire also occurred at Boston on the 10th inst.

which destroyed property to the amount of half a million dollars.

A fearful steam-boat explosion occurred lately, on Lake Pontchartrin. Fifteen or sixteen persons lost their lives, and a great number were seriously injured. The vessel took fire, and it was with the greatest danger that the " Californian" was able to take off the greater number of the passengers. We have acquired an unenviable notoriety for steam-boat accidents.

The steam propeller " City of Oswego" came in collision with another steamer in Lake Erie, on the 12th, and immediately sank. Between fifteen and twenty persons lost their lives by the accident.

I have received Mexican journals up to the 23rd. There is no intelligence of the occurrence of a coup d'etat, although the subject is warmly discussed in all the papers.

" The Siglo XIX." is very desirous to know " to what purpose the thirty thousand muskets stored in the National Palace are to be applied, and whether they would not be of service in arming the frontier States."

The " Monitor Republicano " says : " Last night, 9th June, eight individuals were arrested for conspiring against the Government. Among them are Senores Tostal, Vidal, Velasquez, Ayllon and a Franciscan friar. They are all Santanistas.

An intended pronunciamiento had been discovered at Orizaba, and prevented by turning out fifty of the National Guard to maintain public tranquillity.

The emeute at Mazatlan caused by the extraordinary contributions levied directly on the people of that city by the Government of the State of Cuflacan, has resulted in a pronunciamiento. The foreign merchants in the port, sustained by their respective Consuls, had previously determined to close their stores rather than pay the contributions. The native traders had also taken the same resolution. The pronunciamiento followed. The State Government stopped the levying of contributions, and was to bring the question before the State Legislature. Several arrests were, in the meantime, made. The port of Mazatlan was deserted uy shipping, and its commerce dead. A difficulty of a somewhat serious nature had taken place

between the French Minister and Mexican Government.

THE BARONESS VON BECK'S CASE.

This action by Constant Derra de Moroda for false imprisonment came on for trial on Wednesday before Baron Alderson and a special jury.

The circumstances under which the action arose are fresh in public recollection. In the month of September last year an Hungarian lady styling herself the Baroness von Beck, visited Birmingham, and was accompanied by the plaintiff, who acted as her secretary. The parties took up their residence at the Clarendon Hotel. They were subsequently invited by Mr. Henry Tyndall, a solicitor in Bir. mingham, to take up their residence at his house, Madame von Beck being at the time in ill health. In consquence of circumstances which afterwards transpired, the lady and her secretary were taken into custody by the police at Mr. Tyndall's house, on the night of the 30th of August, and lodged in the borough prison. As they were being brought up for examination before the magistrates on the following morning, Madame Von Beck died. The magistrates were then informed of the circumstances under which the prosecution had been commenced, and the charge not being pressed, Mr. Derra was discharged. It is to recover damages for this ' false and malicous' taking into custody and imprisoment, ' without reasonable and probable cause,' that the action has been brought. The defendants are Mr. George Dawson, M.A., Mr. Arthur Ryland, Mr. Henry Witton Tyndall, and Mr. Abel Peyton. A number of witnesses were examined, when the judges decided that there was not sufficient evidence to convict the defendants. They were accordingly discharged.

The Whigs resolved-

That * * * we will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, and however made.

We, sir, the Free Democracy, will agitate the subject of slavery and its correlative freedom. Here, sir, is an issue formed between us. I, sir, am about to agitate this question. I intend to speak plainly of slavery, of its most revolting features. I will endeavour to use no offensive language, but I will talk of the practice followed by men in this district, of purchasing slave women, and then selling their own children into bondage. Now, when 1 do this, the Democrats are bound to resist, and the Whigs to discountenance my efforts. In order that we may start with a perfect understanding of this conflict, I desire to understand the manner in which the Democrats will manifest their resistance? I am now agitating this subject, and what will you do about it? Now, I hope gentlemen will not feel any particular delicacy in showing their resistance. Don't be alarmed, gentlemen; just stand up here and now before the country, show your resistance. Be not alarmed, gentlemen-I am less than the stripling of Israel, who went forth to meet Goliath. You stand pledged to resist God's truths-to silence the tongues of freemen. I meet you, and hurl defiance at you, and your infamous attempts to stifle the freedom of speech. And now, who speaks for the carrying out of this resolution? Mr. Chairman, we may "call spirits from the vasty derp." but they will not come. I repeat to the Democrats : I want to know what you are going to do? You are bound to resist. * * * The Whigs, in their Convention, also resolved that they " will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, and however the attempt may be made." The language of this resolution differs from that of the Democracy, but its spirit and object are the same. They intend to suppress the freedom of speech here and among the people. On this point the two great parties of the nation have cordially united. A coalition for a more odious purpose could not have been formed. Duty to myself, to this body, and the country, demands an exposure of this conspiracy against the Constitution, against the rights of members here, against the people Mr. Chairmen, is it contemplated to silence the popular voice in this Hall? If that be not the case, these resolutions mean nothing. They are mere brulum fulmen, made for show, to frighten men of weak nerves. They may do very well among doughfaces; but when those parties attempt to frighten Free Soilers, they should better understand their opponents. The Whigs and D-mocrats united have sufficient numbers to vote us down, to silence us; but they will not do it. They dare not do it. The Constitution has provided that Congress shall pass no law abridging the freedom of speech." That Constitution we have sworn to support, and by the blood of our ancestors we will maintain it. Slaveholders and doughfaces, Whigs and Democrate, may combine to trample that sacred instrument under their feet, by suppressing the freedom of speech; but, sir, they have not the moral power to effect that object. Agitation or discuscussion is not only to be put down here, but among the people; they are to have no more Anti Slavery meetings; no more Free-Soil Conventions; no more sermons in favour of God's law; no more prayers to Heaven for the oppressed of our Land; the Declaration of Independence is to be burned; our printing establishments broken up, and our social circles are to speak no more of the rights of all men to enjoy life and liberty. A new political police is to be established, and the American people placed under slaveholding surveillance. Our literary writers are to be driven into exile. But I am paying und-served attention to these base. these puerile attempts to stifle discussion on the subject of humanity. I hold these resolutions in unutterable contempt. I trample them under my feet. I spit upon them. Their authors, those who adopted them, had better have been attending some sabbath school, gaining intelligence, and qualifying themselves for useful employment. And here I will leave this ridiculous attempt to ape the despotism of Europe, by stifling discussion upon the absorbing question of liberty. * * But why should the Whigs and Democrats units to keep the truth from the public eye, in regard to the Compromise measures ? Why, sir, the first of those measures was that establishing Territorial Government in Utah, admitting slavery and the slave trade to be established there, on soil consecrated to freedom by mexican laws. I well know the people were told that slavery could not go there, as it was excluded by the laws of God. Well, sir, official documents now show that assertion to have been a gigantic falsehood. The census returns show that slavery exists there ; that man is there held in bondsge, lashed into subjection by his fellow.man; women are sold like awine in the market, and children made subjects of harter. Now, sir, we Free Democrats insist that slavery and the slave trade should be excluded from that Territory. The motto of our party is "No Slave Territory." We do not believe it right thus to deal in God's image. But this law which permits these outrages, the Whigs and democrats say, is a final settlement ; that these practices may continue in all coming time. But they dare not go before the people admitting this truth ; nor dare they deny these facts. To avoid this unpleasant question, they resolve to resist every attempt to speak or write upon it. Their only way of escaping from popular odium is to keep truth from the people. Now, sir, does any Democrat or any Whig believe that Free-Soilers will vote for any candidato pledgea to sustain those revolting practices? If any one who ever held a place in the Free Democracy shall cast such a vote it will be some other man than myself. Again, Mr. Chairman, the last Congress provided, by the law aforesaid, that one or more States may be admitted from the said Territory, with or without slavery. They were unwilling that the members of the next or any future Congress should judge for themselves, whenever Utah shall ask admission into the Union ; and they have made this foolish attempt to dictate the action of this body in future ages. We provision is, that an indefinite number of slave -u, the be admitted. Of course, their political -- states may Constitution, will be in proporti--power, under the man in Utab, who buys a to their slaves. The bastard children, and ' and to their slaves. The bastard children, and ' and woman, and haise four 17/3 to the political " avide them as property and reasonable and intelli- ower of that state as four of these educated litic.' sent Demoorate who sit before me add to the wo " influence of a free State. Now, sir we the Free Destance mocracy, are unqualifiedly opposed to this incolt to Norther ern dignity. We do not believe that the man who thus sets at defiance God's law, and tramples upon decency.

sovereign will even to the most distant provinces. Such is the programme which he himse f has dictated, and which an able architect has already so happily designed for execution."

You will see from this, that the Decembrist does not consider temporary the power he possesses ; but is fortifying his despotism as something to out-last considerably even the ten years for which he was "elected."

The director of the "Chuonique de Paris" has been sen-tenced by the Court of Correctional Police to ten days' imprisonment and 500f. fine for an article containing, in the language of the indictment, "an attack against the respect due to the laws, excitement to contempt of the Government, and attempt to disturb the public tranquility by exciting the citizens to the hatred and contempt of each other." The article was on the decree imposing the oath of allegiance on all public functionaries, and stating that the oath was not obligatory.

The "Moniteur" publishes a strange composition in the shape of an epistolary rhapsody in dithyrambic prose by one Mery, the poet-laurcate, as it seems, of Louis Napoleon. The stilted sublime of Amadis de Gaul ridiculed by Cervantes is dwarfed by the aspiring bard of the Elysée. Here is a specimen of the literature which is to flourish under the new Augustus :--

" The departure was sad ; the lugubrious murmurs of a storm wind ran along the cyclopean cornices of the templo of steam. The 19th of July-midsummer! as Shakspearo says, not a ray of sunshine, &c."

There is something for Homer to envy! O. sublime Mery !

The publication of M. Proudhon's new work, which I mentioned in a previous letter, has been stopped by an order of the Minister of Police. One of Proudhou's expressions in this pamphlet is characteristic enough : he says that "If the 2nd of December attempt to swallow Franco it may burst of its meal."

The Federal Council had referred the petition of the Committee of Poesieux to the Council of State of Friburg. The Grand Council was convoked for the 29th inst., to examine the petition of the Re; ublican meeting of Neufchatel, requiring the adoption of measures to defeat the intrigues of the Royalists.

SPAIN.

Discovery of Pictures-French Refugees-The War on the Press. The Governor of the province of Cadiz has informed the government of the di-covery of eleven pictures, rainted by Murillo. Zur-b ran, Cano, Herrera, Vaides, El Espano eta, and Urbina. Those pictures, described as most valuable, had been stolen many years ago from the monastery of La Cartoja. The Spanish government has assigned Seville as a residence to the

French refugees. The "Correa de Andalucia," the most important journal of Malaga, has been suspended by the government.

PORTUGAL.

The Don Pedro Monument-Pernambuco Declared Suspected-The Volcano on Foge.

The ceremony of laying the first stone of the monument to the memory of and in honour af Don Pedro, took place on Saturday evening, the 17th inst., in the quare, now called the Place of Don Pedro, known as the Rocio or Inquisition.square, at which the Queen, King, many of the royal family, and most of those who landed on the shores of Mindello with the deceased monarch, and who could be mustered in Lisbon, were present. The stone was laid by the Prince Rayal. The sight was an animated one, and the spectators formed an immense throng. Pernambuco is declared "suspected" from the 1st of June.

Accounts from the Cape Verd Islands mention an eruption had taken place from the volcano on the Island of Fogo (Ilha do'Fogo), preceded by all the premouitary signals.

TURKEY.

The Russians in Turkey-Bastinadoing British Subjects. A letter from Constantinople, in the "Cologne Gazetie," states that it having been recently rumoured that some Russian engineers that it having been recently rundered that some russian engineers and officers had been taking military plans in Servia, the Porte or-dered an investigation to be made, and learned_that eighteen Rus-sian officers had visited the north castern portion of European Tur

THE CROPS IN GLOCESTERSHIRE. - Touching the crops, we have little to say on the mournful side of the matter. Excepting that a few fields of the heavier wheat crop have been a little laid by the storms which have partially visited this noighbourhood, the crops were never in finer order. The wheat is fast putting on the golden hue so popular to painters and poets, the waving harley fields are turning yellow, the beans are black with pods, and all nature looks bright and smiliug.-Gloucester Journal.

ABSCONDING TO THE GOLD REGIONS .- On Tuesday information was circulated with a discription of Wm. Henry Pearson, a young man, 28 years of age, who had stolen £100 from his employer at Manchester, and abscord with the intention, it is believed of proceeding A. ۲.,

But, sir, Whigs and D mocrats say that has an graceful inequality shall be allowed to the people of Utah, and maintained. They know that public indignation would be kindled against every man who would thus degrade the people of the North. Our freemen would hurl from place and power such men, if the facts were known to them. The same law, or a law with similar provisions, was enacted in relation to New Mexico. The people of that Territory may, if they please, enter into this speculation in human firsh. They may curse that land with human bondage. Whigs and Democrats say that this law shall be a final settlement of that subject ; that slavery and the slave trade shall not be excluded; and the Democrats are to resist, and the Whigs are to di-countenance all discussion in relation to it. One or more slave States are to be admitted from New Mexico, upon the same terms of degrading inequity to the free States as those from Utah, and Northern men are to submit without discussion. Agitation would, in the words of the Whig resolution, endanger the peace of the Whig party. They say they therefore deprecate agitation. Well, sir, the proper meaning of the verb " to depre-cate" is, to " pray against ;" and the Whigs will therefore pray against asitation, as it will endanger their peace. Such prayers would simply be "an abomination;" thy would do no other hurt. And as for the peace of the Whig party, I sun u d far rather see it endangered than to see one child sold from its parents, or one woman flogged, or one m n degraded. The motto of Free-Sollers is, "No more Slave States." This is our unyielding, determined position. We wage an exterminating warfare against eve y Bin n nd every party who would extend the curse of human Demo-ratic par y and the blave power in any degree. The sion of slavery and of the slave power, and then ask the friends of liberty to vote with them. I shall not do it. Another measure of the last Congress was a law entitled An Act to Abouish the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia." A flegr nt falsehood was sent to the people in this title; for the law itself does not protess to abolish the slave trade in this District, and only excludes from this market the slave-breeders of Maryland and Virginia, leavi g the sile of men, women, and childr n to continue here. And this commerce is to go on and continue for ever. * * You, sir, lately saw an advertisement in the leading Whig paper of this district, in these words : "For sale, a hand some and accomplished lady' - maid, aged just sixteen years." Except in this city and New Zealand. I do not think any g veryment within the bounds of civilisation would have permitted such an outrage upon decency. I speak of New Z aland without intending any disressect to the people of that island by comparing their habits with ours. They buy men and women for food only. The obj ct is far more honourable and christian like than that for which the young women of this city are advertized and sold. Mr. Chairman, General Scott and General Pierce are both pledged to maintain this traffic in the bodies of women, and the' advocates of liberty are asked to aid in electing them. Sir, let those parties revel in such moral aud, political wickedness; let them pledge themselves and their caudidates to perpetrate crimes revolting to humanity; but I beserch them nor to insut nonest men, philaethropists, and christians, by asking them to participate in such transcei dent iniquity. Another of the compromi-e measures is the Fugitive Slave Law. Of the charaster of this law I have spoken on former occa-

sions. Of its unconstitutionality, I think no unprejudiced min . can donn, who listened to the spe. ch of the gentleman from Massachuseits (Mr. Rantoul.) Of the crimes committed under this law; of the enormities of sending free men in:o slavery, under colour of this law ; of the barbarous and savage character of the azent- selected by this administration to carvy it out, I have no time to speak. I noticed in the address of a ciergyman, lately delivered before the Home Missionary Society a statement that the reverend speaker was in the central parts o Russia during last summer; that an inveligent nobleman tanated him with the character of this Fagivive Law, saying: "You can find nothing in the le al code of Russia, nor in the decrees of her Emperars, equal to that barbarous law." No, sir; I do not believe that any despot of Russia, or of Austria, was ever guilty of putting forth so barbarous a law ; yet the D-mocratic party and the Whig party tell us that this law shall remain as a Snal se tlement of this subject. The Whig party, it is true, reserve to themselves the right of making

any better than an educated, intelligent Northern freeman. I him. Chagrined, mortified, and discontented, he will soon reture, and history will record the truth concerning him and us. But, sir, I will not aggravate the chills of political death death, nor call up to mind the sins which must " sit heavy on his soul," when a darker night shall close around him, Agiation heavy Agitation has brought to the scaffold another conspicuous victim. The President of these United States lent his whole influence to the promotion of those compromise measures to which I have ailuded. His devotion to the slave power has been openly and boldly avowed. Steadily and basely has he prostituted the influence and power of his office, to the purpose of supporting slavery, oppression, and crime. At the Bultimore Convention, the slave holders, I believe, were unanimously in his lavour. But Northern delegates dared, not support him. Agitation had informed the people of his having deserted their cause, and gone over to the enemies of freedom. The popular voice of the North had pronounced his doom; he was cast aside; the political grave yawns for him; and on the 3rd of March he will be laid in it. Were I to write the epiraphs of these men, I would in cribe upon their tombs, "K lled by agitation." Think you not that these men and their party have cause for their hostility to discussion-to the dissemination of truth ! The Democrate also, have cause for opposing agitation. Their ablest, their most experienced statesmen have fallen victims to it. General Cass, the man who of all their candidates I deemed best qualified for the Prestdency, in an evil hour signed a letter pledging himself t these Compromise measures. It proved his poluical deathwarrant ; when too late, he found that the people of the North would sustain no man who had thus pledged his influence of office to measures which the popular voice his

condemued as barbarous, as disgraceful to our nation. * But he, too, was cast aside at an advinced age, when he can look for no further preferment. These men all died of "eating Southern dirt." Circumstances appear to render it indelicate for me to speak of other candidates of the Democratic party. Yet I would remind them all of the fate which must await those public men who prove false to liberty and humanity.* I assure them and the Country that agitation will continue and increase until the people of the free States shall be relieved from all participation in the disgrace and crimes of slavery. Agitat on is the great and mighty instrument for carrying forward these reforms. Aguation is as necessary to purify the political atmosphere of this nation, as storms are to purify the natural atmosphere. Deprive us of storms, of winds, and showers; and vapours, poisonous exhalations and miasmas would be around us, and we should inhale death in the unseen atmosphere. Such, too, is precisely the case in the political air of this nation. Stop agitation, and the political atmosphere will soon he filled with frauds, abuses, and corruptions, which would lie inhaled by your Executive and public men; the vital blood of the nation would be poisoned, and the body politic would putrify. * * Mr. Chairman, I have served in this Hall some fifteen years. During that period. I think at least two-thirds of the time of this hody has been occupied by the subject of slavery and other matters connected with that institution; For the last three years we can scarcely be said to have done anything el-e but discuss and legislate for slavery. This, sir, is all wrong. Slavery is a local institution, existing only in a portion of the States. The attempt to nationalize it is unwarranted and unconstitutional. To do this is now the object of both the Whig and Democratic parties. Against these atttempts we, the Free Democracy, wage unceasing, undying, unyielding hustility. This war we shall never give up. We shall never lay aside our arms until victory shall crown our efforts; until this Government shall he redeemed and disenthralled from a foul stain of chattel slavery. Against oppression, in all its forms, and in all places, we have sworn eternal hostility. Our sympathy for suffering humanity is broad as creation, reaching to all cl:mes, and a mbracing all who hear the image of our Crea-

tor. To persecuted Hungary we tender the assurance that "we feel for those in bonds as bound with them." On this subject the Democrats have spoken oraculary. The Whigs talk about "entangling alliances and standing on foreign soil ;" but they dare not take distinct issue on the propriety of exerting our moral power, our political influence to maintain the law of nations. Substantially, both Whigs and Democrats are opposed to us on this subject. They would permit Russia or Austria to swallow up Hunthout any protest or expression of our disapprobation. We sympathis with the oppressed of all nations; and we, the Free D-mocracy, literally constitute the party of progress. At Buffalo we adopted the policy of "cheap postage for the people," and inscribed it upon our banner, and unfurled it to the breeze. We foresaw the advantages of increa-ing the facilities of communication among the masses, and determined to confer upon our country these benefits, while Whigs and Democrats were too timid to take a position either for or against it. "Lands for the poor, homes for the destitute," free of expense to all who will emigrave to the West, was another article in our politcal creed. To this policy, neither the Whig nor Democratic party dared express their consent; nor dared they oppuse it. At this session a bill, carrying out our views on this subject passed this body by a vote of nearly two to one. The Senate will doubtless comply with the popular will of the nation by passing this measure of benevolence, which will cause thou sands of hearts to swell with gratitude and joy. In 1848, nearly three hundred thousand free-men cast their votes for our Presidential candidate. Since that period, our moral and political power has greatly increased. Probably one there of the members on this floor are indebted to men who symp thise with us for the r seats, and many were elected solely and entirely upon our principles. Three members of the Senate were elected as Free Democrats, while others are partially indebted to the votes of the Free Democracy. I am aware of the arguments so often used to persuade Free S ilers to vote for this or that man or this or that party, in order to gain some supposed temporary advantage. But, sir, we are organiz-d for the maintenance of doctrines important not merely to a township, a county, or a State, but to man, wherever he is found. Important not merely to day at this election, or next year, but in all coming time. Can we leave such a position to unite with either of the other parties in order to elect this or that man to office, while he stands pledged to maintain slavery and the slavetrade in this district and in our territories ? 10 continue the infamous Fugitive Liw-to uphold and support all these measures as a final settlement of the subjects to which they refer, and to discountenance all examination, discussion, or agitation as to the proprie: y of these measures ? Sir, were we to unite with either party to elect a President thus pledged, we should lose our own self-re-pect-we should lose the respect and confidence of the world. Politically, sir, we are 'a city set upon a hill which canno' be hid." Throughout the country our influence is felt. In this hall we wield a moral power far be; oud our numbers. Let no man charge me with indelicary when I assert that the Free Soilers of this body exert all the influence to which their numbers entitle them. Whigs and D-mocrats have confidence that we shall in all cases be guided by judgment, by reason and justice, and not by the paltry consideration of party. The doctrines of the Whig party, as I have shown, pledge them and their candidates to maintain slavery ; the breeding, of slaves for market; the sale of women in this district and in the territories ; to uphold the Fugitive Law in all coming time; to admit as many slave States as shall apply from New Mexico and Utsh and to silence discussion on all these subjects. This is as far as human depravity can go. If the Democratic party has dived deeper into moral and political putridity, some archangel fallen must have penned their confession of faith. If there he such a distinction, it can only be discovered by a refinement of ca-uistry too intricate for honest minds to exert. Sir, suppose there were a shade of distinction in the depths of depravity to which these parties have descended, does it become men-free men-men of moral principle, of political integrity-to be straining their visions and using intellectual microscopes to discover that shade of moral darkness? No, sir ; let every man who feels that he has a country to save, a character to sustain-that owes a duty to mankind and God-come forward at once, and wage a bold and externinating war against these doctrines, so abhorrent to freedom and humanity. Sir, we are in the midst of a revolution. The two great parties are st iving to convert this free government into a slaveholding a slave-breeding republic. Those powers which were delegated to secure liberty are now exerted to overthrow freedom and the Constitution. It becomes every patriot. every lover of freedom, every Christian, every man, to stand forth in defence of popular rights, in defence of the rights of the free States, of the institutions under which we live, in defence of our national character. Sir, I am getting old, the infirmities of age are coming upon me. I must soon leave the scenes with which I am surrounded. It is uncertain whether I shall again address this body; but one thing 1 ask, that friends and foes here and elesewhere, in this and in coming time, shall understand, that whether in public or in private life, by the wayside or the fireside, in life or in death; I oppose, denounce, and repudiate the efforts now put forth to involve the people of the free States in he support of slavery, of the slave trade, and their attendant crimes.

THE STAR OF FREEDOM.

Public Amusements. THE THEATRES.

S RREY. A new comic opera, called 'The Devil's in it,' the joint production of Mr. Bunn and Mr. Balfe, in their respective capacities of drama-tist and composer, was performed for the first time on Monday night with the most complete success. It is a musical version of the capital old farce 'The Devil to Pay,' one of the best subjects for a comic pital old farce 'The Devil to Pay, one of the best subjects for a comic opera that can be imagined. To meet the conventional exigencies of the opera stage, the scene is transferred to Germany, a region better suited than England for the introduction of *diablerie*: Job-son, the cobler, and Nell, his wife, are turned into Hermann; a drunken basket maker, and his halpmate Letty, and the squire and his termagant lady, become the Count and Countess allenberg. The e changes being made, the plot and incidents of the farce are pretty closely followed. pretty closely followed.

The piece opens a la Freischutz, with an incantation scene in the magician's glen, where he invokes his fumiliar spirits to assist him, and is an wered by a chorus of gnomes and demons. This ponde rous machinery is ou of keeping with so gay and playful a subject ; rous machinery is ou of ke, ping with so gay and playful a subject; a person not aware of what was coming would expect some terrific story, like 'Faust,' or 'Ro. ert le Diaute' The supernatural por tron should have been lighthy treated, and not dwelt upon more than was necess ry to adjeate the agency to be taken for granted in bringing about the mutual transformation of the two females. And, in the same, way, the exhibition of this magical agency, the re-newed incantations of the wizard and the troops of demons and which who carry the algorithm ereces through the agency to be a spirits who carry the sleeping countess through the air to the bas-ket-maker's house-all this clums, machinery is at variance with the character of the subject, and moreover quite unnecessar, for the accomplishment of the enchantment might have been left to be imagined by the audien e. A lively chorus of servates and rustics would have been more to the purpose as a, final to the first act of such a piece than those portentous sounds of fiends and demons, But, we must submit to such things, because the opera stage is Lought to demand them.

Every part of the theatre was densely crowde 1, and we saw among the audience a great number of our most eminent vocalists, and other mulcal rrists, both native and foreign. The performance was enthusiastically applauded, and the pincipal pieces were en-cored. After the opera, the chief singers were called for, and then Mr. Balfe and Mr. Bunn, both of whom came forward, and the latter. ad iressed the audience, returning th nks in the names of all the parties concerned, for the favour she reception of the piece.

DRURY LANE.

That great bore of 'Vivian'. Dreary lane' has passed under the man gement of Brother Jonathan. The theatre was opened on Mouday, when the 'Yankees' made their debut in 'llamitet.' follow lowed by a firce. They were greatly applauded, but we failed to perceive in their acting anything calculated to make *Dreary* lane less dreary than heretofore.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

There are many persons who forbode sad things to England's prosperity, arising from the w ndrous gol'i discoveries of the Aus-tralian colonies, because history tells us that Spain became corrupted, and sank g adually to an inferior position amongst other nations by her wealth derived from Mexico and Peru. We draw, however, no such dismal parallels, and we think the lecturer on chemistry, Mr. J. H. Pepper, must certainly do much good by the simple and popular lectures which he is now delivering at the Polytechnic Institution. Mr. Pepper exhibits the different forms. of cradies, washing machines, to is and even, he tent in which emigrants must take up their abode, and he describes certain easy modes of discominating gold from all other natural mineras of the like appearance, and also from the fraudulent imitation of gold the five appearance, and also from the tranquient initation of gold nuggets already prepared and sent int the mark-t by the (in this case) misapplied ing nuity of Birmingham artists. Mr. Pepper commerced, his discourse by relating some amusing instances where persons had been deceived by yellow mica, iron or copper, pyrites, as these bodies look brilliant and are very deceptive; indeed, they had already actually caused many false alarms (as they were termed) in the colony. The lecturer then proceeded to answer two questions, viz., what are the rocks or geological appearances likely to guide the kold seeker in his search after the precious metal? Secondly- aving obtained a substance which looks like gold, how are we to distinguish it from all other metals and mine. rais ? In answer to the first question, the audience were reminded that the crust of the globe was not mere loose earth, but made up of vari us layers, beds. of strata, of soft and hard materials, termed collectively, rocks ; these were divided into two great classes termed collectively, racks; these were divided into two great classes, the stratified or aq wous rocks, the unscratified or igneous rok; the former using deposited from water, the latter incorporated and matted together by the action of fire. Gold was found in the neighbourhood of the tatter rocks, as stated in the report of Mr. Stutchbury, contained in the Blue Book, where he is ates that 'Most of the hills west of the principal gold digsings are capped with basalt.' The rocks containing the gold, as ociated with quartz (which is another and m reconstalling form of cand), had been (which is another and m re crystalline form of sand), had been (which is another and in re-crystamine form of same), had been broken up subsequently by action of water and carried over a large tract of country, hence the term 'drifted material;' i was in the general drift or transported water worn fragments of these rocks that the dry diggings were conducted. the gold-seeker merely washing away the light part cles of earth, the precious metal sinking to he hollow of the cradie, by its specific gravity, which was seven or e gut times reater than any earth y matter associated, with it. The drift existed in the vicinity of what were called the Paleozoic rocks, which were easily known by their fossil remains, viz., shells of the oyster, mussel, and cockle tribes, differing, however, from th as species found at the pre ent day ; the inference from this fact was therefore plain, that before digging, the general character of the surrounding carth or strata scould be examined, as much labour might be wasted by an ignorant person on a spot whice a geolegist wou d not think of exploring. The second question then came under con interation ; and all the simple rests for gold likely to be useful to the intending emigrant wore exhibited and explained in a simple and locid manner. Thus the natural minerals, call.d iron and copp r pyrics, were easily distinguishable from gold, by a hammer, which would extend into thin haming whilst the minerals were bri tie, and immediately crush by a few blows. Again, go d yielded no smell if heated red hot; but powdered iron or copper pyrites thrown upon a red hot shows afforded directly the bue flame and smell of burning sulphur, because hese min-rais were, in fact, sulphurets of the metals iron and copper. When a rock or specimen contained a number of small spangles or bright specks, which could not well be tested by the means already men-tioned, then quicksilver was of great use, because it might be added in any conventent bottle to the powdered rock, with a li-tle water; and well shaken the mercury unites with any gold which may be and weit similar the the tary unless with any gold wolfen may be present and is easily removed by putting it on a shovel over the fire, taking care to avoid the tumes of the quicksilver, which eva-porates, leaving the gold behind. Mr. Pepper then observed, that the greatest danger to the emigrant was to be expected from his fellow-creatures and not from the products of nature . Thus it was necessary to distinguish brass filings, or nuggets, from gold, which was quickly done by the use of aquafortis, or nitric acid. This powerful solvent attacked the infer.or metals, such as z ne. copper, lead, or brass, b it had no effect ou gold, s ill the fi ings or a rock might contain some precious metal; a simple mode of testing could be arranged with a saucepan, a few doctor's bottles, a bit of tin f.il, a few iron nails, and some acids; the r sults obtained with t ese materials were most devisive; out of the three speciwith t ese materials were most decisive; out of the three speci-mens of rock tested at the table, one only showed the presence of gold. The mode of taking specific gravities was exhibited on the large scale, by a model crown, give to represent King Hiero's bau-ble. This was a method of apprecisting gold by its excessive weight and was disc wered and first used by Archimedes, 600 B c. It was about demonstrated that as he model component with whethe hed clearly demonstrated, that as he model, compared with water, had only a specific gravity of six and half, that is, was made of zine ; because, if it had been constructed of gold, the weight, or rather spec fic gravity, would have been about i insteen. The lecture was altogether of a most interesting character. The same lecturer has also shown some simp'e but curious tests for discovering whether or not ale and mait liquors, be adulterated. the result of which has very sati-factorily proved that in the ale brewed by Mr. Alsopp and other brewers at Burton, no such thing as strychine is introduced, and that the presence of the poison, if it did exist, could be at once detected. The e lectures, and the other informatio afforded to the visitors, have had the effect of filling the thea re of the building wit 'numerous autiences. During the past week a very interesting lecture has been deli vered by Mr. Crispe upon the manufacture of needles. Few indeed, are those who, when they use a needle, are aware of the im mense labour required in its pr ducin, it having to pass through no less than sixty-seven different processes in its preparation. The principal of which were shown as the sat ject proceeded, the rough wire being taken in the first instance. The process of pointing the needles seemed to excite great interest in the numerous auditory, partly provably on account of the deadly character of the process, seven years at his horrible ta k. The means now employed to ameliorate the condition of this unfortunate class of our fellow creatur's, and prevent this sacrifice of human life were shown in machinery used in the invention of Messrs. Morra l operation of Studley, the advantages of their system and superiority of their needles, appear self-evident upon examination of the several means emplo, ed.

WORKING TAILORS' ASSOCIAT 68, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LAMBETH. TRUSTRES. A. A. VANSITTART, ESQ. LORD GODERICH,

As working-men organised for the management and execution of As working-men organised for the management and execution of our own bu-iness, 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 m re particularly because we believe that every honest artizan in supporting us will feel that he is performing a duty to the men of his class, which to overlook or neglect, would be a treason and a

ASSOCIATION,

di grace. We ask for the support of working-men in the full assurance that no bet er value can be given for m ney 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 profiable results of solf-managem nt, place themselves and their children beyond the reach of povery or crime.

Relying on the gool faith of the people. we await patiently the re-sult of this appeal. WALTER COOPER, Manager. sult of this appeal.

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JULY 31, 1852.

To the Millions!

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Neatly bound, are now offered at One Shilling per Vol. price was Three Shillings and Sixpence. A magnificently coloured engraving of this fearful catastrophe. Price One Shilling and Sixpence. THE HOLMFIRTH DISASTER: A large and beautifully executed Engraving of this terrible calamity. Price One Shilling plain. G. PAVEY, 47. Holy well-street, Strand, London; (Published weekly, price ONE PENNY, and in monthly parts, Explains the means by which the population of the world may be placed within new and very superior circumstances, and provided with constant beneficial employment, and thereby enabled to enjoy, comfort and abundance, and great social advantages ; and the direct means by which this change may be effected with benefit to' all classes. The addresses on Government, on Education, to the Del gates of All Nations to the World's Fair, and on True and False Religion, which have lately appeared in the pages of this Journal, have been reprinted in the form of cheap pamphlets, and will be found to con-tain information of the deepest interest. 'the Eleventh Monthly Part of this Journal is now ready, Price 4d, Also the First Volume, Price 2s. 6d. The following Pamphlets, which have been reprinted from articles recently inserted in 'Robert Owen's, Journal,' will be very useful for propagandist purposes. As, it is, and it, ought to be. Addressed to the Teachers of he As it is, and as it ought to be. Addressed to the Governmento TO THE DELEGATES OF THE WORLD, AT THE o which are added a Petition of Robert Owen to both Houses. of Parliament, and a Letter to the Editors of the ', bristian The previous more recent works are : THE REVOLUTION IN THE MIND AND PRACTICE. otters. ON THE PLEASURES OF HEALTH. A series of popular works, 1s., each, by post 1s. 6d. each. 'Health, recreation and rational use of time.' CONTENTS. — Early rising ; Spring and Summer mornings, Excur-sions, about the Environs of Loydon—the Parks, Lanes, Hilley Forests, Fields. High-roads, and other pleasant places, Country Trips and Rembles; the Sea; London at Night; Evenings at Home; Music; the brama; on Eating, Drinking, Sleeping, Bathing; Air, Rest, Ease, Occupation, &c. A popular review of almost every form (cause and cure) of ner-vously debilitated health and enfeebled constitution that harasses the young, besets the man of pleasure, business, or study, and embiliters old age; with tables and rules for the diet and physical regulation of every day the regulation of every-day life.

But it is to remain a law and continue in force while time shall last. Yes, when the "archangel shall descend from Heaven with a rainbow upon his head, and placing one fout upon the earth and the other upon the sea. shall swear by him who liveth for ever and ever that "time shall be no longer," the dread summons shall find the people of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, upon the "qui vive," hunting for slave mothers, who have fled from all else they hold dear in life, in order to enjoy liberty. There Whigs and D-mocrats will be found supporting this law; and when they shall close their eyes upon terrestrial objects, they will be listening to the baying of bloodhounds, the clanking of chains, and shricks of slaves, the roar of muskers, the dying grozus of slave catchers, and their wounded associates, the bloodhounds ; the last death sigh of murdered fugitives will all rise from this earth, and mingle with the archangel's voice, as he shall summon us all to the bar of final retribution. I would speak of the future with solemuity, but if men are to carry with them int. the coming world their leading traits of character, as some hold, it would seem that their residence in the spirit land will be made v. cat with the sighs, and groans and shricks, of associated beings. But bits parties and their can idates are pledged to maintain this infamous law. * * * Whigs and Democrats say it never shall be discussed. That, when our people of the north see a fellow-b ing seized, chained, dragged into slavery, and sold and flogged, they shall say nothing about it, here or elsewhere. That they shall look upon the murdered corpse of fuzitives shot down by the agents of government, and may moan over their barbarity, but they must not discuss, they must not agitate the repeal of this law. Well, sir, I assure them the people will discuss these things; they will hurl from power and from place the men who thus contemn the popular feeling. But it is said, through the Whig press, that we cannot repeal this law. I saw this morning an article, in some respects an able article, denouncing this law, in a Whig paper, professedly Anti-Slavery. The editor, however, admitted that the law woul not be repea'ed, perhaps, for twenty years. Sir, the admission shows the author to be unconscious of the people's power. * * The editor to whom I alluded, proposes that we shall contribute trom the national funds to pay for fogirives. I could have forgiven the editor for almost any other political offence. Wuat, sir! are the descendants of the Pilgrims, of those who bled at Bunker's Hill, and on every battle fie d of the revolution, rather than pay a paliry taz on tea and on stamped paper, are we supjucty to become tri-utary to southern task-masters? When the barbarians of Algiers seized and en laved our peo, le, we sent an armed force there and slew them, holding them unworthy of a place upon God's footstool. No, sir ; by all the hall wed associati ns which bluster around the memory of Euglish and American patriots, I avow that I would sooner see every slaveholder of the nation hanged, than to witness the subjugation of northern freemen to such a humiliating condition. No, sir ; when it comes to that, I, for oue, shall be prepared for the dernier resort—an appeal to the God of battles. I am a man of peace, but an no non-resistant, and I would sconer the ashes of my hearth-stone should be slaked in my own blood, and the blood of my ch ldr. n, than submit to such degrada ion. And here I will take occasion to way, that if this law remains in force, civil war is inevitable. The people will not submit to it. Why, sir, civil war already exists. At Christiana, civil war, with all its circumstances of force, under colour of law-resistance in defence of natural right-blowdshed and death took place. In my own State a similar transaction "courred; and I a sure you gentlemen that other instances will occur, if attempts be made to enforce that law. In my own district are many fugitives, who have informed their masters where they may be found. These men have become desperate. They desire to see the slave-catchers. They pant for an opportunity to make their oppressors " bite the dust." Sir, sen i on your com issioners at deputy marshals and bloodhounds, and I assure you that a civil war will soon be in acuve progress. Gentlemen, talk of enforcing this law. It cannot be done. The people have already passed sentence upon it and upon its authors; and that sentence will be speedily executed. Nor can you stop agitation in regard to it. Agitation, discussion, and examination, are the agents-the instruments-for carrying forward all reforms. The Savour of man spoke truth boldly. They fell harshly upon the ears of scribes, pharisees, and hypocrites. They denounced him as an agitator ; setzed, tried, and condemued and crucified him as an agitator. From that day to the present, every man who has boldly avowed truths unwelcome to the ears of despots, tyrauts, and the oppres sors of our race, have been denounced as agitators. Jeffer. son, in the Declarat on of American Independence ; Samuel Adams, in the Continental Congres- ; Wishington, on the battle-field, were "distinguished agitators;" John Quincy Adams, while in this Ilall, for years maintained and defended with inimitable powers the right of petition, and was denounce throughout the country as an agitator. He was arraigned at the bar of this House, and tried as an agitator. Every member of this body who defends the rights of the people, is denounced as an agita or. To me, these epithets have lost their terrors. For hunareds and for thousands of years, the instruction and elevatio. of maukind has been carred forward by agitation. By means of it, tyrants and despots have been driven from power, and popular rights have been exterted from barbarous rulers. Without agitation, no people ever gained their rights, or retained them after they had been extorted from their oppressors. Naw, suddenly to prevent the progress of liberty, Whigs and De mocrats unite to suppress this element in all reforms. They declare that discussion shall cease, and the slave trade and slavery shall continue for ever, and the Fogitive Liw shall be rendered perpetual. * * * The blood of Gursuch, a piratical slave-catcher, who fell at Christiana, is have uged, in spite of the public treasure and Executive nfl ence put forth to obtain a conviction of those who ight-ously slow him. The patriots who assisted Stadrach it escape the fangs of the Boston bloodhounds, yet laugh to scorn your infamous law, At Syracuse, at R chester, and a hundred other places, the friends of liberty rejoice at the impotency of this law, although it has thus far been bicked up by executive power. These defeats of the Executive, and of this enactment libellously called a law, have resulted from agitation ; and well may slave-catchers A doughtaces now seek to stifle discussion, to silence the. Sir, while these things were going forward the state was looking for and expecting a return services he d rendered the slave power. The people. Becretary of the way looking for and expecting a return for the services he for the services he Presidential chair and Wind and Wind reward for his treason to God an. acting men knew that he could receive in the work: All re-electoral votes. And when the Baltimore Conven-maked mon his claims, not a Southern vote was cast for People_ passed opon his claims, not a Southern yole was cast for

* Senators Houston and Douglas, who had been candidates for nomination, were present, listening to this speech.

Foreign Miscellanea.

CONVERSION OF BOU MAZA - It is reported that Bou-Maza is about to become a Roman Catho ic

DEATH OF GENERAL GOURGAUD. - General Gourgaud. formerly Aide de-Camp to the Emperor, died in Paris on Friday, after a long illness.

MEXICAN HURRICANE. — The village of Alpoyeca, in the State of Guerrero, was completely destroyed by the hurricane of the 28th of May.

HAILSTORM IN AMERICA.- A violent hailstorm occurred at Fulton on the 10th, which destroyed a large quantity of growing corn. It is said that the hailstones were as large as Digeons' eggs.

DEATH OF BARON DE LANGSDORFF.-From Frieburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, we hear of the death, in his seven y-eighth year, of the well known botanist and travellor, Baron George Frederic de Langsdorff

THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO JAPAN .- The " Handel si lad" of Amsterdam of the 18th says :--- Wo learn from a positive source that the government of the United States has abandoned its project of an expedition against Japan. It has preferred invoking the mediation of the Dutch government.

BAD CIDER IN PARIS. -- Several very serious attacks of colic, with great prostration, have lately come under the cognisa ice of different practitioners of the French capital, the cause of which has been traced to the use of adulterated

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA. - The cholera is reported

s., by t e proprietor, at 814. TRAND. ina, by most venuo of Medicines throughout Great Britain, and the Colonies.' The Medicines are also sold with directions printed in Welsh, German, French, Spanish, and Dutch.

THE SILENT PRIEND. IN SIX LANGUAGES. Fortieth Edition.

C ontaining the remedy for the prevention of disease Illustrated by One Hundred Anatomical and Explanatory Coloured Engravings on Steel. On Phy-ical Disquilifications, Generative Incapacity, and Impediments to Marriage, A new and improved edition, enlarged to 196 pages, price 2s. 6d.; by post, direct from the establish-ment, 3s. 6d. in postage stamps. By R. and L PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxfor...str. et, London. Published by Sherwood and Co. 23, Paternoster row; and sold by Hannux C3 and Surgeon Store to the detect Surgeon Street. Hannay, 63, and Sanger. 150, Oxford street; Starie, 23, Tichbor estreet, Haymarket; and Gordon, 46, Leadenhall-street; Barchay and Son, 95 Farringdon.street; V. Sutton and Co., 10, Bow-churchyard; W Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; R. Johnson, 62, Cornhill; J. and R. Baines and Co., Leich-walk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, Argyll-street. Glasgow ; J. Priestley, Lord street, T. Newton, Church-street Liverpool; R. H. Ingham. Market street, Manchester; and J. H. Powell, 15. Westmoreland-street, Dublin, Thomas Reid, Bookseller, 16, Spring-gardens, Bolton, Lancashire. 'The Cordial Balm of Siriacum' is expressly employed to reno

vate the impaired powers of life. 11s. per bottle, or four bottles. in one 33s.

The Concentrated Detersive Essence.' Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle.

The £5 cases of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive Essence, can only be had at 9, Berners-street, Oxford street, L ndon; whereby there is a saving of £1 128.; and the patient is entitled to, receive advice without a fee, which advantage is applicable only to. those who remit 15 for a packet.

'Perry's Purifying Specific Pills.' Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

Consultation fee, if by letter, £1. Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the description of their cases, stating age,

minute as possible in society. habits, and p-sition in society. Messrs. Perry, Surgeons, are in attendance daily at 19, Berners-street. Oxford-street, London, from 11 till 2, and from 5 to 8; on

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER FORTY-THREE YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HollowAY,

Sig.—At th age of eighteen my wife (who is now sixty-one) caught. A violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her ago nies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that incdical men ad vised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely; and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Ad-vertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ontment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam, or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last forty-three years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feeldelighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN. A PERSON SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

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

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13. Market-street. Huddersfield. A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

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

Bunions

Chilblains

Bite of Moschetoes

and Sand-flies

Coco-Bay Chiega-foot

Chapped-hands -

To Professor Hollowar, DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period, had the best medical attendance. but all to no use. Having before healed an awiul wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends,

(Signed) FREDEBICK TURNER, A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Foifar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

Stiff-joints

Gout Glandular Swel-

taking the larger sizes. A.B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to see Pot or Box.

· Elephantiasis

Fistulas

lings Lumbago

Piles

To Professor HoLLOWAY, SIR, -I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather streams, which increased to a great above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. 1 had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was

MEDICAL, MOBAL, AND FORENSIC. LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN

ON CHASTINY AND ITS INFRINGEMENTS.

The glory of a young man is his strength.'--I'Roy. A friendly exposition of the laws and purposes of human life; showing how to attain high health, and honourable manufaces; bow to realise the brightest of earth's hopes, martial efficiency, and how

· • • STATISTICS OF THE WEEK.

IMPORTATION ON FOREIGN ANIMALS .- The following are the quantities of foreign animals-fit for human food-which have been imported into the United Kingdom during the five months of the present year, ending the 5th of June last: - Oxen and bulls, 7,010; cows, 4 733; calves, 8,291; sheep, 29,337; lambs, 108; and swine and hogs, 864. This return shows a slight decrease in the number of sheep and swine imported in the corresponding period of 1851, but an increase in all other animals. The increase, a- compared with the first five months of 1850 is upwards of 30 per cent. It does not appear, from the Board of trade returns, that any horses, the produce of foreign countries, have been imported during the present year. Of bones of animals, whether burnt or not, we import d, in the first five months of the present year, 19,637 tons. SUSPENDED STALLS IN CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGIATE CHURCHES .- A return obtained by Sir Benjamin Hall has been printed, from which it appears that from 1840 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have received an account of suspended stalls in cathedral and collegiate churches, sums amounting to £244 141 17s. 1d.

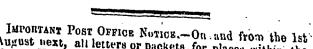
THE REMOVAL OF SMITHFIELD MARBET -In a Parliamentary document just printed, an account is given of the disposition of £3,612 7s. 9d. paid for obtaining the Smithfield Market Removal Act. The bill of costs to Messrs. Lyon, Barnes, and Ellis, from March, 1851. to August last, was £1,819 0s. 1d. The fees paid to counsel were £1 273 5: 6d. in about three months; and house fees, shorthand writers, and witnesses 579 14s. 4d. The total gharge was £3,671 19s. 11d. The amount taxed off was 44 12s. 2d., leaving the charge £3,612 7s. 9d. Er.

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raging at Kalisch and Sieradz, and in the districts lying at the mouths of the Visiula. In some of the villages on the Prussian frontier also this terrible maiady has appenred.

FRESSURES,-In Baltimore upwards of three hundred ho ses were submerged by reason of a freshet which ocourred there on the morning of the 13th inst. Another freshet occurred on the 9th in Vermont, which carried away two railway bridges, and a dwelling-house, near Rich-

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN FRANCE. - The "Courier de la Drome," a Valence journal, states that one of the diligences, which run between Nismes and Lyons, was st pped a few days since not far from Conneau, by a single footpad, well armed Atter a short colloquy between the highwayman and the conductor, the former accusred that he would withdraw if only 50fr. were given to him. The passengers, who were in a state of great agitation while the conversation was going on. advised that the sum demanded should be immediately paid, which was done, and the diligence was allowed to proceed on its journey.



August next, all letters or packets for places within the United Kingdom, posted at any branch post-office or receiving-office in London, or within the limits of the London district post, must either be pre-paid by stamps or be sent unpaid. Money prepayment for inland letters will no longer be permitted at these offices. Letters or packets, for places within the United Kingdom, posted at the windows of the chief office, S'. Martin's-le-Grand, may be pre-paid by money up to five p m , after which hour they must be either pre-paid by stamps or be sent unpaid. These regulations do not extend to letters for places abroad, which may still be pre-paid by money, or stamps, at the option of the sender. ne de lassen de la Recentration de la Arte de la Recentration de Recentration de la Recentration de la Recentra La calence de la calence de

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secure in perpetuation the same advantages to those who follow us an inmate of the Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. ON SPECIAL DISEASES. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to THEIR NATURE AND TREATMENT. Comprising principally the casualties of licentiousness and dis sipation; Illustrated by 250 Engravings and Prescriptions, and entitled. The Green Book. try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day during the harvest, and although I have followed my laboriousemployment, throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of Journalist LIGHTS AND SHADES OF MARRIED LIFE. AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED. 'To be, or not to be; that is the queetion.' SUBJECT-Happy and Fruitful Alliances-their Attainment and Mainteniince; Infelicitous and Infertile Ones-their Cause, Obri-Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th 1851. ation, and Conversion; many curious Cases and Correspondence To Professor HULLOWAY, To Professor HoLtowAY, SIE, --For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could, not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers the wonderful cures iffected by your Pills and Oi thent, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after per-severing for three weeks the pain in hew sidely is computed a cured. BLADDER, URETHA, AND RECTUM. Their diaeases and treatment; comprising especially Urinari Derangements, Constipation, and Reemorrhoids. XI. XII. XIII XIV. PAMPHLETS FOR THE MILLION, 2d. each, by post 4d., entitled, The Recluse. [When and whom to Marry. Early Marriages. [How to live 100 Years. Lastly, on the 1st of every month, a serial (16 pages), price 1jd. stamped 3d., of domestic, recreative, philosophical, and Hygeiric literature, entitled severing for three weeks the pain in her sideawas completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases :--literature, entitled LEISURE MOMENTS. Bad Lega Bad Breasts Corns (Soft) Rheumatism Cancers Scalds Sore Nipples Burns . Contracted and

Sore Throats

Scurvy. Sore-heads

Tumours

Wounds

Ulcers

一点 计算行输出

Skin-diseases

LEISURE MOMENTS. Few words to fair faith.'-SHAKSPEARE. The author of the above publications is a qualified member of the profession being a Doctor of Medicine since 1841, a Member of the Reyal College of Surgeons of England since 1827, and f Licentiate of the Hall since 1824; and moreover, has been for the last twenty five years a resident practitioner in London. Thiss multiplications These writings are not the mere ephemoral scribblings of the hour. but the study of their author's life, who owes his present existence, health, and position to the observance of the maxims he would include the study of their by the observance of the maxims he would inculcate, of doing unto others as he would wish to be done by of living after nature's laws, and of keeping always on the sunny Piles Iaws Sold by the Proprietor 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar.) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the civilised world, in Pots and Boxes, 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the lances

of hving after nature's laws, and of keeping always on the side of the way They are to be had at Messrs. Sherwood's, 23, Paternoster-row, Mann, 39, Cornhill; Carvalhe, 147, Fleet street, and all book-sellers; or direct from the Author (by post or otherwise), 10, Arayle-place. Regent street, where Dr. Cultgrwell may be advised with personally daily, from ten till five and he funings from sort ill nine, Table 1999

and the second second

LITERATURE.

THE COUNTESS OF RUDOLSTADT.

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

THE MARRIAGE.

At this moment the gates of the temple opened with : At this moment the facts of the temple opened with a brazen clang, and the Invisibles entered, walking two and two. The magic tones of the harmonica, then newly invented, and unknown to the wonder truck ear of Consuelo. vere heard in the air, seeming to descend from the cupola, which was half opened to the rays of the moon, and to the visifying breezes of the night. A shower of flowers fell slowly upon the happy couple, who were placed in the centre of this solemn procession. Wanda, standing beside a golden tripod, from which with her right hand she caused bright flames and clouds of perfume to burst forth, held in her left a chain of flowers and symbolic leaves, which she threw around the two lovers. The chiefs of the Invisibles. their faces covered with their long red drapery, and their heads encircled by similar garlands of oak and acacia. consecrated by their rites, were standing with their arms extended, as if to receive the brethren, who bent before them as they passed.

Those chiefs had the majesty of the ancient druids; but their hands, pure from blood, were opened only to bless, and a religious respect replaced in the adepts the fanatical terror of the religions of the past. As the initiated presented themselves before the venerable tribunal, they took off their masks to salute, with uncovered faces, those august unknown chiefs, who had never manifested themselves to them bu: by acts of clement justice, of paternal love, and of exalted wisdom. Faithful, without regret and without mistrust, to the religion they had sworn, they did not seek to read with curious glances beneath those impenetrable veils. Doubtless, their adepts, without being conscious of it, knew these magi of a new religion, who, mingling with them in the society, and in the very bosom of their assemblies, were the best friends, the most intimate confidants, of the greater number among them, of each of them, perhaps, in particular. But in the exercise of their common worship, the person of the priest was always veiled, as was the oracle of ancient times.

Happy childhood of artless beliefs, almost fabulous aurora of sacred conspiracies, which the night of mystery enve-lopes, in all times, with poetical uncertainties ! Although hardly a century divides us from the existence of those Invisibles, it is problematical to the historians ; but thirty years later, illuminism re-assumed these forms unknown to the vulgar, and drawing both from the inventive genius of its chiefs and from the traditions of the secret societies of mystical Germany terrified the world by the most formidable-the most scientific-political and religious conspiracies. For a moment it shook all the dynasties upon their thrones, and sank in its turn, bequeathing to the French revolution, as it were, an electric current of sub-lime entitusiasm, of ardent faith and terrible fanaticism. Half a century before those days marked by fate, and while the gallant monarchy of Louis XV., the philosophic despotism of Frederick II., the sceptical and mocking regalty of Voltaire, the ambitious diplomacy of Maria There a, and the heretical tolerance of Gangenelli, seemed to renounce as the destiny of the world, only decrepitude, antagonism, chaos, and dissolution, the French Revolution was fomenting in the dark. and germinating beneath the soil. It brooded in minds ardent even to fanaticism, under the form of a dream of universal revolution; and while debauchery, hypocrisy, or incredulity reigned openly over the world, 2 sublime faith, a magnificent revelation of the fature plans of organisation as profound, and perhaps more scientific, than our Fourierism and Saint Simonianism of this day, realised already in some groups of exceptional men, the ideal conception of a future society, diametrically opposed to that which covers, and still conceals, their action in history.

Such a contrast is one of the most striking features of that eighteenth century too full of ideas, and of intellectual labour of all kinds for its systems to have been yet made with clearness and profit by the philosophical historious of our day. The reason is, that there exists a mass of contradictory documents and of misunderstood facts, at first sight, muddled by the tumult of the age, which it would be necessary to purify patiently, in order to reach the solid bottom. Many energetic labourers have remained obscure, carrying with them to their graves the scenes of their mission ; to many dazzling giories then absorbed by the attention of their contemporaries ; so many brilliant results at this day seize upon the retroactive examination of critics! But, little by little, light will issue from this chaos; and if our age succeed in recapitulating itself, it will also recapitulate the life of its father, the eighteenth century, that imm nse logogriphe, that brilliant nebula, in which so much meanness stands opposed to so much grandeur, so much science to so much ignorance, so much barbarism to so much civilisation, so much light to so much error, so much seriousness to so much intoxication, so much incredulity to so much faith, so much pedantry to so much frivol us mockery, so much superstition to so much proud reason ; that period of a hundred years, which saw the reigns of Madame de Maintenon and of Madame de Pompadour; Peter the Great, Catherine II., Maria Theresa, and the Dubarry; Voltaire and Swedenberg; Kaut and Mesmer, Jein Jicques Roussseau, and the Cardinal Dubois Schræpfer, and Diderot; Fenelon, and Law, Zunzendorf, and Leionite ; Frederick II., and Robespierre ; Louis XIV., and Phillipe Egalite; Marie Antoinette, and Charlotte Corday; Weishaupt, Babuef, and Napoleon; a frightful lavatory, in which so many heterogeneous forms were thrown into the crucible, that they vomited, in their monstrous ebullition, a torrent of smoke in which we still walk enveloped in darkness and confused images. Neither Consuelo nor Albert, neither the Invisible chiefs nor their adepts cast a very clear-sighted glance upon that age, into the bosom of which they burned to rush with the enthusiastic hope of regenerating it by storm. They believen themselves on the eve of an evangelical republic; as the disciples of Jesus had believed themselves on the eve of the kingdom of God upon earth; as the Taborites of Bohemia had believed themselves on the eve of a paradisiacal state: as, more recently, the French convention believed itself on the eve of a propagandism, victorious over the whole face of the globe. But, without this insensate confidence where would be the great acts of devotedness; and, without great enthusiasm, where would be great results? Without the Utopia of the divine seer Jesus, where would be the notion of human botherhood? Without the infections visions of Joan of Arc, would we still be Frenchmen ? Without the noble chimeras of the eighteenth century, would we have acquired the first elements of equality? That mysterious revolution, which each sect of the past had dreamed of for its own time, and which the mystical conspirators of the last century had vaguely predicted fifty years beforehand as an era of political and religious reno. vation, neither Voltaire, nor the calm philosophic brains of his time, nor Frederick II. himself, the great realiser of logical and cold force, foresaw either its rough storms or its sudden abortion. The most ardent, as well as the most wise, were far from reading clearly in the future. Jean Jacques Rousseau would have denied his work if the mountain had appeared to him in a dream, surmounted by the guillotine: Albert de Rudolstadt would suddenly have again become the lethargie madman of the Schreckenstein, if those bloody glories, followed by the despotism of Napoleon and the restoration of the old regime, followed by the reign of the vilest maternal interests, had deen revealed to him; to him who thought he was labouring to overthrow, immediately and for ever, the scaffold and the prison, the barrack and the convent, the board of the money-changer and the citadel ! They dreamed, then, those noble children, and they acted upon their dream with all the strength of their soul. They belonged neither more nor less to their age than did the skilful politicians and the wise philosophers, their contemporaries. They saw neither more nor less than did these. the absolute truth of the future, that great unknown, which we each clothe with the attributes of our own power, and which deceives us all at the same time that it confirms us, when it appears to our sons clothed in the thousand colours of which each of us has prepared a shred for its imperial toga. Happily, each century sees it more majestic, because each century produces more labourère for its triumph. As to the men who would wish to rend its purple and cover it with eternal mourning, they can accomplish nothing against it-they do not comprehend it. Slaves of the present reality, they do not know that the immortal has no age, and that whoever does not dream of it as it may be to-morrow can by no means see it such as it must be to-day. Albert, in this moment of supreme joy, when the eyes of Consuelo at length rested upon his with rapture-Albert, renovated by health and radiant with happiness, felt himself invested with that all-powerful faith which would re-More mountains, if, at such moments there were any other nountain to bear than the weight of our own reason troubled by excess of bliss. Consueio was at length before him, like the Galathæn of the artists beloved by the gods, awaking at once to love and to life. Silent and collected, her ice lighted up by a celestial glory, she was, for the irst time in her life, perfectly, incontestably beautiful; for in fact she now existed, completely and really, for the first ime. A sublime serenity shone upon her brow, and in her large and liquid eyes might be read the rapture of her soul. The was so beautiful only through her unconsciousness of that which was passing in her heart, and over her countebince. Albert alone existed for her, or rather, she no longer existed but in him, and he alone appeared to her worthy of boundless respect and admiration. For Albert, too, was transformed, and as if enveloped by a supernatural radience in contemplating her. She saw, indeed, in the carnestness of his look, all the solemn grandeur of the forrows he had borne; but this past bitterness had left upon his features no trace of physical suffering. He had upon his brow the calmness of the martyr awaking from death, who sees the earth dyed with his blood 'rying from beneath his feet, and the infinity of heaven opening above his head. In the grandest days of antique or of Christian art, no inspired artist ever created a nobler figure of hero or of saint. All the Invisibles, struck in their turn with admiration, paused, after having formed a circle around them, and remained a few moments in contemplation of this pair, so pure before God, and so blessed among men. Then twenty manly and powerful voices chanted in chorus, to a measure of antique grandeur and simplic ty, "O hymen ! O hymenial !" All the Invisibles had opened and thrown back upon their thoulders their long somber-looking black rokes. A purple and white costume. elegant and simple, brightened by a gold chain, bearing the insignia of their order, gave to their group a festive aspect. Their masks were slipped over their rists, ready to be replaced on their faces at the slightest signal of the watcher, placed as a sentenel upon the dome of

of the Invisibles and their adepts, likewise took off his mask and came to congratulate the happy couple. He was the Dake of -----, a wealthy prince who had dedicated his fortune, his intelligence, and his enthusiastic zeal, to the cause of the Invisibles. He was their host when they assemuled, and his residence had long been the asylum of Wanda and of Albert, who were there concealed from profane eyes. That residence was also the chief, though not the only seat of the tribunal of the order, and their numerous meetings were held there only during a few days in the summer, unless required by some emergency. Initiated into all the secrets of the chiefs, the duke acted for them and with them, but he did not betray their incognito ! and taking upon himself alone all the dangers of the enterprise, he was their interpreter, and the visible medium between them and the members of the association.

The marriage formula was pronounced, and the simple and touching rites of the new worship were performed with devotion and fervour. This engagement to love each other was not an isolated act, performed in the midst of indifferent spectators, strangers to the moral tie which was thus contracted. All were called upon to sanction this religious consecration of two beings, bound to them by a common faith. They stretched their arms over t e married couple to bless them, then they all took each other by the hands, and formed a living enclosure, a chain of fraternal affection and of religious association around them, pronouncing an oath to assist and protect them ; to defend their honour and their lives; to sustain their existence in case of need : to use all their efforts to reclaim them to good, if they should relax in the rugged road of virtue; to preserve them as much as possible from persecutions and seductions from without, on all occasions, and under all circumstances; in short, to love them as sacredly, as cordially, as deeply, as if they were united to them by name and by blood. The noble Trenck pronounced this formula for the whole assemblage. in eloquent and simple terms.

All the brothers affected and carried away, drew their words and swore to turn those blades against themselves rather than break the oath they had pronounced by the month of Trenck.

But the sybil, excited by one of those enthusiastic transports which gave her so much ascendancy over their imaginations, and which often modified the opinion and the decisions of the chiefs themselves, broke the circle by rushing into the midst.

"Hide from my eyes those glittering weapons," cried the shuddering Wanda. "These are impious oaths, which take as the object of their invocation instruments of hatred and of murder. I know that the usages of the old world has bound that steel to the side of every man considered free, as a mark of independence and bravery-I know that in the ideas which, in spite of yourselves, you have retained from that old world, the sword is the symbol of honour, and that you believe you assume a holy engagement when you have sworn by its blade like the citizens of primitive Rome, But here it is profaming an unjust oath. Swear rather by the flame of the tripod : the flame is the symbol of life, of light, and divine love. But do you then still require emblems and visible signs ? Are you still idolaters, and do the figures which adorn this temple represent to you anything else than ideas ? Ah ! swear rather by your own feelingsby your best instincts-by your own hearts; and if you do not dare to swear by the living God. by the true, eternal, and sacred religion, swear by holy humanity, by the glorious bursts of your courage, by the chastity of this young woman and by the love of her husband. Swear by the genius and beauty of Consuelo, that your desire, and even your thought, will never profane this holy arch of marriage, this invisible and mystic altar upon which the hand of angels engraves and enregisters the oath of love.

"Do you, indeed, know what love is," added the syhil after having reflected for a moment, and with a voice which became every instant more clear and more penetrating " did you know. O venerable chiefs of our order and minis ters of our worship ! you would never have caused to be pronounced before you that formula of an elernal engagement which God alone can ratify, and which, when consecrated by men, is a kind of profanation of the most divine of all mysteries. What force can you give to an engagement which is in itself a miracle? for which every soul is eternally free by virtue of a divine right. And yet, when two souls give and enchain themselves, each to the other, by love, their mutual possession becomes as sacred, as much ne right, as is individual liberty. rou see that there is herein indeed a miracle, of which God for over reserves to hi - solf the mystery, as much as he does that of life and death. You are about to ask of this man and of this woman, if they wish to belong to each other exclusively in this life; and such is their fervour, that they will answer you-Not in this lite alone but in eternity ! God, therefore, inspires them, by the miracle of love, with much more faith, with much more strength, with much more virtue than you could, or would dare to ask of them. Away, then, with sacreligious oaths and brutal laws! Leave to them the ideal, and do not bind them to reality by the chains of the law. Leave to God the care of continuing the miracle. Prepare souls so that the miracle may he accomplished in them, form to the ideal of love; fidelity, without which there is no strength, no sublime love. But do not intervene, as do the Catholic prests and magistrates of the old world in the execution of the oath. Prepare souls for the holiness of a sacrament ; and as the father of a family seeks to establish his children in conditions of well being, of dignity, and of security, so do you, our spiritual fathers. assiduously endeavour to establish your sons and daughters in conditions favourable to the development of true love, of virtue, of sublime fidelity. And when you have caused them to undergo religious trial, by means of which you can ascertain that there is in their mutual attachment neither cunidity, nor vanity; nor frivolous intoxication, nor blindness of the senses devoid of ideality; when you shall have become convinced that they understand the greatness of their feelings, the sacredness of their duties. and the freedom of their choice, then permit them to give themselves to each other, and mutually to alienate their inalienable liberty. Let their family, and their friends, and the great family of the faithful intervene, to ratify with you that union which the solemnity of the sacrament must render respectable. But pay strict stiention to my words ; let this sacrament be a religious permission, a-paternal and social authorisation. an encouragement and an exhortation to the perpetuity of the engagement. Let it never be a command, an obligation, a law with threats and punishments, an imposed slavery, with scandal, prisons and chains, in cases of infection. "O love ! O sublime flame ! so powerful and so fragile, so sudden and so fugitive ! flash of heaven, which seems to cross our life and be extinguished in us before its end, from the fear of concuming and annihilating us! We feel truly that then art the vivifying power emanating from God himself, and that he who could fix thee in his bosom and preserve thee there until his last moment, always as pure and as complete, would be the happiest and the greatest among men. Thou dost not dwell in the harem guarded by vigilant sentinels, any more than in the Christian family placed between the threats of the priests, the sentence of the magistrate, and the yoke of opinion. Thou wilt return as in the fabulous times of Astrea, as in the visions of poets, to fix thyself in our terrestial paradise, when, by sublime virtues, we shall have deserved the presence of a guest like thee. Oh ! then the abode upon this earth will be sweet to men, and it will be good to have been born here! When we shall all be brothers and sisters, when unions shall be freely consented to, and freely maintained by strength derived from thee alone ; when, instead of this frightful, this impossible strife, which conjugal fidelity is obliged to sus-tain against the implous attempts of debauchery, of hypo-critical seduction, of unbridled violence, of perfidious friendship and skilful depravity, every husband shall find around him only chaste sisters, jealous and delicate guar-dians of the happiness of them whom they have given to him as a companion, while every wife will find in other me so many brothers of her husband, happy and proud in his happiness, born protectors of his repose and his dignity. Love can then endure ; and who knows? Perhaps, then, the priest and the magistrate, trusting with reason to the permanent miracle of love, may one day consecrate indissoluble unions in the name of God himself, with as much wisdom and justice as they now display, unknowingly, impiety and folly. You are under the influence of the miracle. God blesses your oath, because it is he who inspires you with the faith to pronounce it. Always is the most pas-sionate word that can come to the lips of lovers in the ecstasy of their divinent joys. It is an oracle which then escapes from their bosoms. " Eternity is the ideal of love as it is the ideal of faith. The human soul never more completely attains to the height of its power and lucidness than in the entlusiasm of a great love. The 'always' of lovers is then an internal revelation, a divine manifestation, which should throw its sovereign brightness rnd its beneficent warnith upon every moment of their union. Wos to him who shall profane this holy formula ! Such a one falls from a state of grace into a state of sin ; he extinguishes faith, light, strength, and life in his heart."

their pure transports the delights of fraternal friendship, or at least of the most exquisite sympathy. All the Invisibles present at this festival wore made known to Con-uelo as the members of her new family. They were the elect of the talent, the intelligence, and the virtue of the order.

Consuelo had thought she should faint with fatigue and emotion when she knocked at the door of the templa. Now she felt strong and animated as when she played upon the shore of the Adriatio in all the vigour of yourb, under a burning sun, tempered by the sea breeze. It seemed that life in all its power, happiness in all its intensity, had taken possession of her in every fibre, and that she drew then in by every pore. She no longer counted the hours; she could have wished that this enchanted night would never end. Why can we not stop the sun beneath the horizon, in certain watchings, when we feel life in all the fulness of our being, and when all the dreams of enthusiasm seemed realised or realisable ?

At last the sky became tinged with purple and gold ; a silvery-toned bell warned the Invisibles that night was withdrawing from them her protecting veil; they sang a last hymn to the rising sun, emblem of the new day of which they dreamed, and which they were preparing for the world Then they bade tender farewells, made appointments for meeting : some at Paris, others at London, others at Madrid, Vienna, St Petersburg, Warsaw, Dresden, Berlin, All engaged to be found in a year, at such a day, at the gate of the blessod temple, with new neophytes, or with ancient brothers now absent. Then they closed their cloaks in order to hide the r elegant costumes, and noiselessly dispersed under the shady avenues of the park.

Albert and Consuelo, guided by Marcus, descended the ravine as far as the stream ; Karl received them in his close gondola, and conducted them to the pavilion, upon the threshold of which they stopped to contemplate the majesty of the luminary which was ascending the sky. Until then, Consuelo, when replying to Albert's impassioned words, had always given him his real name; but when he roused her from the contemplation in which she seemed to forget herself, she could only say to him, as she rested her burning brow upon his shoulder : " O Liverani !"

(To be continued.) The subscription of the su

Waifs and Straps.

PITY FOR PROTECTIONISTS .- A young lady, resident in one of the chief towns of an agricultural county, observing some gentlemen, weighing apparently seventeen stone, and being informed that they were distressed agri-oulturists, remarked that "she was sure they must be very much distressed this hot weather."-Punch.

TAINT LIKE "-A certain lawyer had his portrait taken in his favourite attitude-standing with his hand in his pocket. His friends and clients went to see it. and everybody exclaimed-" Oh, how like ! it's the very picture of him !" An old farmer only dissented. "'Taint like !" inn; An old farmer only dissented. Thint like; exclaimed everybo'y, "just show us wherein 'taint like." "'Taint—no 'taint'" responded the farmer; "don't you see he has got his hand in his own pocket; 'twould be as like again if he had it in somebody else's." In Mr. Burnet's account of "Turner and his works"

(just published), some good stories are told of that pa nter's skill in bargain-making. When arranging for a new work in numbers, the price of each drawing was settled, not without deliberation, at twenty-five pounds. He went away, expre sing full satisfaction. He came speedily back, thrust his head in at the door, and cried-"guineas." "Guineas be it," said the publishers. In a few minutes a hasty step was heard, and Turner put in his whole person, saying-" My Expenses." "Oh, certainly, sir," was the answer. But this was not all; a few minutes after he was for a third time at the door : breathless and eager, with his whole body in the room, for he expected resistance to his new demand, "and twenty proofs?" Another story is to the following effect :- He had pain ed a picture for the famous Jack Fuller, and was asked by Fuller to breakfast with him next morning. He took the picture in a hackneycoach, breakfasted, received the cheque, thanked the purchaser, and left. He had not been gone five minutes, when a knock was heard at the door. The painter was back-"I must see Mr. Fuller." He was shown in. "Oh! I'd forgotten; there is three shillings for the backney-coach." The sum was paid, and Fuller loved to relate the story to

SCIENTIFIC.

PATENT NOISELESS WHEELS .- Mr. Longbottom, the secretary to the Polytechnic Institution, has invinted an ingenious process by which the n ise of vehicles in travelling over the stones is entirely pre-vented. The invention consists in the application of a solid band of vented. The invention consists in the application of a solid band of vulcanised India-rubber over the iron tyres of the wheels. By its means a well built carriage is rendered perfectly noiseless, allowing conversation to be carried on without any more effort than is re-quired in a quiet room . and a much greater amount of ease is im-parted than can be attained in the ordinary vehicles. The durabi-lity of India rubber tyres has now been tested by more than three years' experience, and it is affirmed that t exceeds that of iron tyres. Another peculiarity of the vulcanised India-rubber tyres is that they regain their original form after being subjected to any amount of pressure, and they possess the same firmness and ela-ticity under all remperatures, neither becoming softer in summer, nor harder in winter. It appears that Mr. Longbottom is provided norty under all temperatures, netter becoming softer in summer, nor harder in winter. It appears that Mr. Longbottom is provided with numerous valuable testimonials as to the efficacy of his inven-tion; and in proof of its increasing popularity, it may be mentione t that no less than seventy-four vehicles with the noiseless wheels are now 'in motion' in different parts of England.

FLAX COTTON. —A Parliamentary paper recently printed contains a further report from Sir Robert Kane, the director of the Museum of Irish industry, on M. Claussen's invention for the production of flax. cotton. From this it appears that in August last, Mr. Dargan having offered full facilities at his works at Kildinnan, for the prenaving offered full facilities at his works at Kildinnan, for the pre-paration of flax cotton on a large scale, Professors Murphy and Hodges, under instructions from Sir Robert, proceeded to the spot to inspect the course of operations. It was, however, then disco-vered by Mr. Graves (M. Claussen's agent and representative) that, from want of complete m chinery, a postponement would be necessary. The 19th of September was accordingly appointed, wh-n, instrad of the process being carried out on the great manufacturing scale first announced. it was limited to about a 100lbs. of flax. F_{Xx} periments were made of two kin s. The first was as to the direct preparation of flax.cot:on from flax.straw, in which the separation and cleans ng of the fibre from the refuse part of the stalk was nade a part of the process, and this was not by any means satis. factorily done. The sec nd was as to the conversion of tow or low, priced flax into flax.cotton; and, although in this material the fibre has been already prepared and cleaned by the provious dressings, the product obtained did not approach in fineness of texture, uni-formite of the sectors. formit, of tructure, or cleanness of mass, to the quality of the spe-cimens of flax cotton that are usually exhibited by M. Claussen's agents. Under these circumstances, Sir Robert Kane considers the trials 'to have been in so far negative as the agents acting for M Claussen found it impossible to produce satisfactory results in th se works which they had themselves selected, and where they had b en working previously.' At the same time, it is admitted that much weight must be conceded to Mr. Graves's complaint of the defective mech nical arrangements. In winding up his report after fective mech nical arrangements. In winding up his report after mentioning incidentally that when the trials had been concluded and found unsatisfactory, a letter was received from M. Clausen de-clining to be responsible for the results, and stating that he would prefer that the inquiry should be conducted at some works he had erected at Stepney green, near London, Sir Rubert Kane observes— 'In r. gard to the more purely scientific portion of the inquiry. I beg leave to report that several interesting facts have been already as for this of the result interesting facts have been already as leave to report that several interesting facts have been already as. certained as to the real nature of the material produced, and as to the true action of the materials used. Without being under-stood to announce a positive conclusion, which in a report of pro-gress would be premature, I beg to state that I am prety well satis-fied that M Claussen's process d es not at all produce a material approaching in structure or organic quality to cotton. The views of the bursting up of the fibies, put forward by some persons who h we come forward to explain the process in public, do not appear to be well founded. The flax fibres are, in M. Claussen's process, excessively finely divided, and secarated from each other, but each excessively finely divided, and see arated from each other, but each remains still a thorough and complex flax fibre and quite unlike cotton, and the same amount of division, and the same fin ness and pliatility of firbe may be given, and often is given, to flax, by simple dressing, especially if the flax had been over retted. This point as to strue ural character is, however so fundamental to the value and quality of the flax-cotton, that I drem it indispensable to follow up still further the careful microscopic examination of the material in all its stages, and shall therefore reserve for a turure complete re-port details and drawings, Regarding the other processes of flax ma-nagement (Scheok's, &c.), I beg to state that we have as yet made but some preliminary investigations, as the peculiar interest of the flax-cotton question demanded that our first attention should be given to its discussion.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE. The system of propulsion adopted by Captain Ericsson, and the engines constructed by him, have lately attracted so much attea. tion that an »bridged account, taken from an able article in the 'New York Merchants Magazine,' will be read with interest, Two engines upon this plan are now in operation at the works of Messre, Hog: and Delamater, at New York, one of five horse power the Hog: and Delamater, at New York, one of five horse power the other of sixty horse power; the latter has four cylinders, two of six feet diameter, side by side, surmounted by two of much smaller size. Within these are piscons exactly fitting each cylinder, and so com-nected that those in the lower and upper cylinders move together. A fire is placed under the bottom of each of the large cylinders, called the 'working cylinders,' those above being termed the 'supply cylinders,' As the piston in the supply cylinder moves down valves at the top admit the air; as it rises these valves are closed, and the air passes into a receiver and the grant and the supply d, and the air n s into a r is heated to about 450 deg., and, upon entering the working cylinder, it is further heated by the fire underneath. At 480 deg. the atmospheric air expands to double its volume, and, supposing the supply cylinder to be half the size of the working cylinder, the air which enters the supply cylinder, in passing through the re-generator, fills the working cylinder; in like manner, presuning that the area of the upper piston be 500 square inches, and that the air presses upon it with a mean force of ten pounds to each square inch, the air, when expanded to twice the volume in the lower cylinder. lower cylinder, will exert the same pressure on each square inch of to wer cylinder, will exert the same pressure on each square inch of its piston. If the area of the lower piston be twice as large as that above, it follows that with a pressure of 5,000 fb. exe ted on the upper piston we have a force of 10,000 fb. applied to the piston in the working cylinder. This surplus power furnishes ... of working power of the engine. It will be readily seen that, after ne stroke of its pistons is made, it will continue to work with this force so long as sufficient heat is supplied to expand the sign to the piston long as sufficient heat is supplied to expand the air in the working cylinder to the extent stated ; for so long as the area of the lower piston is greater than that of the upper, and a like pressure is upon every square inch of each, so long will the greater pis on push forward the smaller, as a two pound wei, ht upon one end of a balance will be quite sure to bear down one pound placed upon the other. We need hardly say that, after the air in the working cylinder has orced up the piston within it, a valve opens, and, as it passes out, the pistons, by force of gravity, descend, and cold air again rushes into any fills the supply cylinder, as we have before described. In this manner the two cy inders are alternately supplied and discharged causing the pistons in each to play up and down, sub-stantially as they do in the s eam engine. the most striking fea-ture in this engine consists in what is called by is inventor the 'regenerator.' This structure is composed of wire net, somewhat like that used in the manu acture of seves, placed side by side until the series attain a thighne a composed of the series attain to be series. until the series attain a thickne s say, of twelve inches. Through the almost innum-rable cells formed by the intersection of these wires the air must pass on its way to the working cylinder. In passing hrough these it is so minutely subdivided that the particles composing it are brought into close contact with the metal which forms the wires. Now, let us suppose, what actually takes place, that the side of the regenerator nearest the working cylinder is heated to a high temperature. Through this heated substance the air must pass before entering the cylinder, and, in effecting this passage, it takes up, as is demonstrated by the thermometer, about 450 deg. of the 480 deg, of heat required, as we have before stated, to double its volume. The additional thirty deg, are communicated by the fire beneath the cylinder. The air has thus become ex-panded; it forces the piston upwards; it has done is work; valves open, and the imprisoned air heated to 480 deg., passes from the cylinder, and again enters the regenerator, through which it must pass before leaving the machine. We have said that the side of this instrument nearest the working cylinder is hot, and it should be here stated that the other side is kept cool by the action upon it of the air entering in the opposite direction at each up stroke of heated to a high temperature. Through this heated substance the of the air entering in the opposite direction at each up stroke of the pistons. Consequently, as the air from the working cylinder passes out, the wires absorb its heat so effectually that, when it leaves the regenerator, it has been robbed of all except about thirty degrees. In other words, as the air passes into the working cylinder it gradually receives from the regenerator about 450 deg. of heat; and as it passes out this is returned to the wires, and is thus used over and over, the only purpose of the fires beneath the cylinders being to supply the thirty dig \cdots es of heat we have mentioned, and that which is lost by radiation and expansion. Extra-ordinary as this starement may seem, it is nevertheless incontrovertibly proved by the thermometer to be quite true. The regene-rator in the sixty horse engine measures twenty six inches in height and width internally. Each disc of wire composing it contains 676 and which internally. Each use of whe composing it contains of superficial inches, and the net has ten meshes to the inch. Each superficial inch, theref re. contains 100 meshe, which, multiplied by 676, give 67,600 meshes in each disc and, as 200 discs are employed, it follows that the regenerator contains 13,520,000 meshes, and, consequently, as there are as many small spaces between the discs as the c are meshes, we find that the air within is distributed in about 27,000,000 minute cells. Hence it is evide t, that nearly every particle of the whole volume of air, in passing through the regenerator, is brought into very close contact with a surface of metal which heats and cools alternately. The wire contained in each disc is 1,140 feet long, and that contained in the reginerator is consequently 228 000 feet, or forty-one miles and a half in length, the superficial measurement of which is qual to the entire surrace of four steam bollers, each forty feet long and four feet in diameter; and yet the regenerator, presenting this great amount of heating sur-ince, is only about two feet cube, less than 1 1,020 of the bulk of these four bollers. This engine, according to the account from which we quote, has been run at full speed for twen y fours hours, with a concumption of only 9600 b, of coal. After feeding the fires it con-tinues to run three hours wi hout replenishment, and after withregenerator, is brought into very close contact with a surface of tinues to run three hours wi hout replenishment, and after with-drawing them from the grates it operates with full power for an hour, in consequence of the astonishing action of the regenerator alone. A ship of 2,200 tons burden, to be fitted with these engines, is now being built i y Messrs, Perrine, Patterson, and Stack; the engines, by Messrs, Hogg and Pelamater, comprise tour working cy inders, each of 165 inches diameter. We know of no instance in which such an important invention has been brought before the public in so complete a torm as to warrant its being carried out on tinues to ruo three hours wi hout replenishment, and after withpublic in so complete a form as to warrant its being carried out on a scale of the first magnitude from the outset. VENTILATION OF BAILWAY CABBIAGES. A plan which app ars to be well adapted for introduction during the present weather is proposed, of app ying to the roofs of railway carriages horizor tal tubes with belt mouths, arranged to eatch the during the present was and diment it into the interior, the carriages norizo tai tubes will bell mouths, arranged to catch the air while the train is in motion and direct it into the interior, the current of air being divided into streams by passing through wire gauge screens, and outward currents of air being produced by de-fleering windows, composed of vertical panes of glass, and mounted to as to be capable of being turned in either direction and accom-moduled to the motion of the train modated to the motion of the train. BAILWAY GATES. A Lincolnshire paper describes an exceedingly clever and inge-A Lincolnshire paper describes an exceedingly clover and suge-nious invention for the opening and closing of railway gates with-out the attendance of a single individual. A spring connected with the gates is fixed at any given distance on the line, imme-diat-ly on the engine touching which the gates fly open, and re-main so until the engine touches a spring on the opposite side, when then instantly close. It can be so fixed and arranged by placing they instantly close. It can be so fixed and arranged, by placing the spring at a nearer or greater distance from the gates, that a train of almost any length can pass through before closing.

Miscellaneous.

The Kilmarnock Journal estimates the loss the town has suffered by the late floods at £50,000.

THE "HOLY WELL," IN HOLYWELL-STREET, STRAND .- OIT Thursday week the public were adjutted to inspect the farfamed relic of antiquity known as the " Holy Well."

DEATH OF THE CONSERVATIVE MEMBER FOR CEDHAM.-Mr. John Duncuft died at his country house, Fronsham, Cheshire, on Tuesday, after two days' illness.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS .- The arrangements for increase ing the existing means of telegraphic communication with the continent of Europe by submarine route, in addition to the route between Dover and Calais, are progressing.

PUSEYISM.-The Bishop of Ely has ordered the Rev. . T. Benett, M.A., Rector of Chevely, near Newmarket, to hold morning service on every saint's day throughout the year.

CONTINUATION OF VICTORIA-STREET .- The Clerkenwell improvements are once more in progress, workmen being engaged in the removal of the houses at the bottom of Peter-street, Saffron-hill.

REMOVAL OF WHITEFRIARS' DOCK .- The Committee of the City Lands have ordered this long standing nuisance, the fertile source of annoyance and disease to the neighbourhood, to be filled up.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAMERS .- The steamer Australian, which left with the first mail by steam for Australi. on the 5th of June, is due at Plymouth, according to Post-office regulations, on the 30th of November.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE EXCISE LAWS .- By an act now in force informations for penalties, &c., under the Excise laws may be heard before the Inland Commissioners or by the metropolitan magistrates.

POOR LAW COMMISSION CONTINUANCE ACT - The Irish Poor Law Commissioners are further continued by a recent act-15 and 16 Victoria, c. 37-until the 23rd of July, 1854, and to the end of the then session of Pauliament,

NUBIAN LIONS .- The Pacha of Egypt has put on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam ship the Ripon several lions and panthers, besides some very curious and rare animals from the Nubian Desert, as a present to the London Zoological Society.

WOODCHESTER .- The famous Roman pavements in this town are about shortly to be uncovered, for the purpose of affording to archaelogists an opportunity of inspecting these celebrated remains, which have not been seen for several years.

ROBBERY BY POLICEMEN AT LEEDS .- Two officers of the Leeds police force were last week sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for robbing two young women, strong rs in the town. They got possession of their money on pretence of finding lodgings for them.

ETON COLLEGE .- Saturday last being what is termed Election Saturday" in this institution, the delivery of speeches by the boys took place according to annual cust m. The usual banquet and regatta also took place in the afternoon.

A SHIP BURNT AT SEA.—On Saturday, intelligence was received at Lloyd's, under date St. John's Newfoundnd, July 6th, of the total destruction by fire of the British ship Reciprocity, on the 28th of June, whilst on her pas-sage from Mobile to Liverpool.

NEW ROMANIST COLLEGE.- A wealthy Romanist in the South of England 18 about to purchase the Hornby Grange Estate, near Great Smeaton, Yorkshire, for the purpose of converting the spacious mansion into a Popish college, and the park into pleasure grounds for the students.

THUNDER STORM AND HEAVY FALL OF RAIN .- On Sunday at a few minutes past one o'clock, p.m., the metropolis and suburban districts for miles distant were visited by one of the most fearful storms of thunder, rain, &c., that has happened for some considerable time.

CATHOLICS IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT,-The Globe states that the only Roman Catholic who has been returned "in the whole length and breadth of Eugland, Scotland, and Wales, is the nominee of the Protestant Duke of Norfolk, the busband of Miss Talbot, Lord E. Howard."

ELECTION RIOTS, BRISTOL, July 25th .- We regret having to record the death of a person named John Godding, who breathed his last yesterday, at the Bristol Infirmary, and who was severely wounded at Banwell, by a pike by some miscreant, at the recent election for the of the county of Somerset. THE LATE RAINS .- Intelligence reached Glasgow on Monday that the rains of Saturday had swept away a bridge in the vicinity of Newmilns, and that the inundation had extended to Galston, and had been seriously destructive to property in that neighbourhood. It was also currently reported that two or three lives had been sacrificed. THE FOREIGN OFFICE.- A change in the administration of toreign affairs may be anticipated. It is expected that ere long Lord Malmesbury will succeed Lord Cowley at Paris, the latter to go to Constantmople, and that the portfolio of the Foreign office will be presented to Lord Stratford, late Sir Stratford Canning. THE BOARD OF HEALTH .- According to the General Board of health Act passed in the late session No 2local boards are to le established at the following places : -Wisbeach, Walsoken, Salisbury, Ashby de-ta-Zoush, Woolwich, Stratford-upon-Avon, Leamington, and Newbury. TREMENDOUS THUNDERSTORM .- On Sunday afternoon a thunderstorm broke over Woolwich shortly after 5 o'clock. and the rain continued to fall in torrents for nowards of an hour. All the houses in low-lying situations were filled with water The storm commenced in the southwest, and made an entire circuit of the four points of the compass. IRISH LEATHER .- A great trade in Irish Leather is now going on with France. It is sent in the hide from Dublin, s tawed, tanned, and dressed in France, and comes back in that beautifully mellow article called "French leather." The leather, if made up into boots or shoes, would pay a high duty; but there is little or no import duty on the dressed skins. A GENUINE PROTECTIONIST,-At the recent election for West Kent, which ended in Filmer and Smith being returned, Mr. Chalkin, of Kent liouso Farm, Beckenham, was so overjoyed at the return of two Protectionists, that in the exuberant onthusiasm of the moment he announced to the labourers on his farm that for the future he should raise their wages 6d. per day ! MONSTER BLAST,-An extraordinary blast or explosion of powder, ignited by means of electricity, took place in Garantully quarry, near Edinburgh, on Monday last. Something more than half a ton of powder was used There were thirteen simultaneous charges, shearing off, on a rough calculation, not less than 140,000 cubic feet of stone. This is the fourth explosion of the same kind that has taken place in this quarry. ABOLITION OF FEES ON CIRCUIT .- By the Nisi Prius Officers act it is declared, "the tees heretofore received on the circuit by the marshall's man and the judge's bailiff respectively shall be and are hereby abolished, and no fee, gratuity, or reward shall be demanded or accepted by any one exercising, or claiming to exercise, either of the said offices, or other person attending the circuit in any subordinate office or employment " A NEW WAY OF TARING COD LIVER OIL .- Dr. Benedetti recommends the following means for disguising the nauseous taste of cod-liver oil :--Make a paste with the oil and powdered starch or arrow root, and prepare the bolus by wrapping it in a moistened wafer. About sixteen of such boluses night and morning suffice in the beginning; more may subsequently be taken, or they may be made larger, as the swallowing of them becomes easy by habit. BATHING ON THE BANKS OF THE THAMES .- A notice has been affixed in the most public places adjoining the banks or shore of the river Thames, stating that "All persons are cautioned against bathing in an indecent manner near a public high ay or near inhabited houses, from which they may be seen. The police have directions to enforce the law to prevent such offences, and, if necessary, to apprehend the offenders, and charge them before a magistrate." Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues,-An act was passed in the late session to alter and amond certain acts relating to the woods, forests, and land revenues of the Crown. The object of this act, which contains eleven clauses, is to vest in the commissioners a large discretionary power in leases, and with regard to rent, &c. The Commissioners of woods, &c., may with the consent of the Treasury suspend the collection of or merge tolls of markets and fairs. NEW ACT OF PHARMACY .- Among the public acts passed in the late session was one for regulating the qualifications of pharmaceutical chemists. It is declared to be expedient for the safety of the public that persons exercising the business or calling of pharmaceutical chemists in Great Britain should possess a competent practical knowledge of pharmaceutical and general chemistry, and other branches of useful knowledge. THE COMMONS' ENCLOSURE ACTS EXTENSION ACT .- An act of Parliament was passed on the 30th of June to mend and further extend the acts for the enclosure, exchange, and improvement of land. The provisions of several acts are now amended and further extended. No lands are to be enclosed without the previous authority of Parliament. The Enclosure Commissioners are eunower UY LDIS a to do a number of things to carry out the several acts which hitherto they were not empowered to do. REGISTERED LETTERS .- The Postmaster General has ordered a relaxation of the stringent rules now in force respecting the delivery of registered letters. At present a registere letter can only be delivered to the party to whom it is addressed, and whose receipt alone is taken for it. For the future, when this is impracticable, a receipt will be taken for a registered letter from the husband, wife, or, failing this, from a member of the same family residing under the same roof of the party to whom such letter is addressed. EXTENSIVE FIRE NEAR BROMLEY CHURCH .- On Saturday morning, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, a fire, which, at one time, threatened to destroy the parish church, broke out on the extensive premises, helonging to Mr. Pawley, the proprietor of the White Hart, Brom ey, termed Church Farm, and almost a joining the charch, The damage done may be thus enumerated : A large bern destroyed, insured for £150. Two timber buildings, the cowsheds; nine loads of tares, several loads of peas, a waggon, and some outbuildings. Fortunately the property was insured in the Prœuix Fire Office. ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF GOLD QUARTZ .- We have been informed upon credible authority, that on Friday a quantity of gold quartz was discovered between Hadleigh and Boxford. It appears that a labourer was employed digging upon Friar's-Hill, when seeing something glutter, his attention was directed to what he had raised. He took a large portion to a silversmith's shop, when it was tested and found to contain pure gold. The report of such a discovery threw the town of Hadleigh into commotion ; and a general rush was made to the "diggings,"-Ipswich Journal.

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"And I," said Consuelo, "I accept the vow. oh Albert ! and I adjure thee to accept mine. I, too, feel mysel under the dominion of the miracle; and, this 'always' of our short life appears to me as nothing in comparison with the ernity for which I desire to promise myself to thee." "Fearless, noble soul !" said Wanda, with a smile which seemed to beam through her veil; " pray to God that thou mayest enjoy eternity with him whom thou lovest, as the reward of thy fidelity to him in this short life."

his friends.

The following advertisement appears in the "Times'' "Mr. Bringley Richards desires to announce that he will not return to London until September .- Wiesbaden, July 23, 1852 "

We would beg to inform Mr. Bringley Richards that London does not care a ---- if he never returns .-- Flain Speaker.

Pickings from Punch.

PROVERB BY DR. PUSEY .-- When you are at Oxford, do as the Rowans do.

UNIFORM FRAUD .- The uniform Louis Napoleon wears, he never having served in the French army. ELECTION RETERNS .- We do not wish to be severe upon any one who has met with a misfortune ; but the best thing

Lord Derby can do with these "Returns" is to put them in his pipe and smoke them. AN EXTRACT FROM OUR POLITICAL DICTIONARY .--- Q. What is the derivation of the word "Empirical ?" A. It must be from M.P., (thus, M. P rical), from the popular notion that every Member of Parliament is more or less a Quack.

THE BETTING OFFICE FREQUENTER'S PROGRESS. AIR .- " She wore a wreath of Roses," He wore a suit of Moses, The night when first we met. And knowingly his hat was cocked Upon his curls of jet; Flash " Publics" he frequented, Where "Sporting cards" were seen ; And many a Derby Sweep got up To ease them of their " tin." 1 saw him in his glory-(The word seems doubtful now), When to his stable wisdom His admiring ohums would bow. A betting-book he'd started. When next this youth I saw :

And hourly he was lounging at Some Betting-Office voor; Or standing treat to stable boys, With a "weed" between is lips, And listening to their sage discourse Of "great events" and "tips." He told me that he stood to win A fi' pun' note or two, Upon a " certain " prophecy-

I doubt if it came true. And once again I see this youth, No betting book is there : The prison scissors close have cropped His once luxuriant hair. They tell that "cleaned" completely "out," He closed his short career By bolting with his master's till, When " settling' time drew near. I see him shipped-the Government Ilis passage out will pay : And at some penal settlement, He'll spend his Settling Day.

THE LATE ELECTION OF M.P. FOR AYRSHIRE, -- CUMNOCK. -On Monday, the 19th inst, A. O-wald, late M. P. for Ayrshire, addressed the electors in the public Square here. at two o'clock p.m .- Lord James Stuart, late M. P. for the Ayr d strict of burghs, in the chair. This being the first nees ng on the so-called Liberal side, the attendance was ver, umerous. Lord James S unit, a good old Whig, of the Russell School, began by referring to what he termed "the lamented death of Sir Robert Peel;" by which the Liberal Free Trade party were deprived of their most efficient advocate; thereby intimating the close alliance by which the Whigs of this County, at least, were endeavouring to bring about between them and the Peelites, and which the Radicats and some professed Chartists were ready enough to indurse. His whole speech in fact was nothing but an euology of Peel and his Free Trade measures, to which he tacked E. Cordwell, Peel's confidential Secretary, as eminently entitled to their suffrages. He was ludly cheered. He then ntroduced Mr. Oswald, who in a long, and rather witty speech, went over the same topics, asserting broadly, and without any reservation, that universal contentment, and plenty to eat, had been the consequence of Free Trade; that it had even thatched the houses in Auchinleck, as he had seen as he came along ; and that where he went, instead of hungry discontented faces, he saw smiling and cheerful looks. This even raised a faint cheer, but, in truth be it said; only from the well fed electors, though it was wonderful to hear working men afterwards trying to qualify what he said about their condition. His whole speech, in

The orator who officiated as an agent between the chiefs

"Oh, yes!" cried Albert, raising towards beaven his wife's hand clasped in his own, "that is the aim, the hope. and the reward ! To love each other nobly and ardently in this phase of existence, in order to meet again and be eternally united in those which follow! Oh ! I feel that this is not the first day of our union ; that we have already loved. already possessed each other in a former state of existence. So much kappiness is not the work of chance. It is the hand of God which brings ua together and reunites us. as the two halves of a single being inseparable through all eternity."

After the celebration of the marriage, and although the night was far advanced, they proceeded to the ceremonies of the definite initiation of Consuelo into the order of the Invisibles ; and afterwards, the members of the tribunal havin; disappeared, they wandered under the shade of the sacred wood, but soon returned and seated themselves around the banquet of fraternal communion.

After the repast, the guests resumed their cloaks and walked upon the gentle declivity of the hill which was shaded by the sacred grove. The ruins of the old chateau reserved for the trials, overtopped this beautiful spot, of which Consuelo by degrees recognised the paths she had hastily run through in a stormy night a short time before. The day began to dawn, and the pure morning air brought forth a thousand exquisite odours. It was one of the most beautiful days of summer, the nightingales sang under the foliage and answered each other from hill to hill. The groups which formed every moment around the newly marfied couple, far from being troublesome to them, added to

ruth, would have done more honour to the boards of a penny theatre, he bei g in the comic line, than to an exrepresentative of St Stephen's. On Tuesday, the following

day, the polling commenced, and ended on Wednesday, at four o'clock. Majority for Blair throughout the County 1 0 Thus after all the coalition of Chartists, Radio le, a 1 Whigs, electors and non-electors, with the Tory Pe tes, pure Derbyism is triumphant, which being inte preted, means despotism in the eventful year 1852! -CORRESPONDENT.

THE RECENT EMIGRATION ACT -At the Liverpool Police Court, on Saturday, Richard Boothroyd, an emigrant, claimed a payment of £10 and the return of passage money from Mr. J. S. de Wolf, as charterer of the emigrant ship Ottillia, bound for Port Phillip, which vessel had taken her departure on Sunday, the 18th July, instead of Monday, the 19th, as he had been informed, causing him and other passengers to be left behind. The decision of the bench was that the passage money should be returned, and that the defendant should pay £5 as compensation.

BERESFORD AT BRAINTREE .- A public dinner was given at Braintree, on Monday, to celebrate the return of the "Conservative tin" for Essex Beresford attempted to address the electors from the window, but he was at once greeted by a volley of stones from the "vile" rabble. The windows of the Hotel were smashed, and one of the stones came in contact with the head of the "despiser," who beat a hasry retreat.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF LONDON .- Among the local acts of Parliament, which numbered 168 in the last session, was one for affecting improvements in the City of London. The object of the act is to widen and improve the north end of Dowgate-Hill; Threaduredle-street, opposite Old Broad-street; the south-east corner of Mark-lane, and part of the north side of Great Tower-street.

DARING ROBBERY AT MIRFIELD. - Early on Friday morning, the cloth warehouse belonging to Mr. Joshua Barker, manufacturer, Mirfield, was broken into by some daring villains, and cloth amounting to from £100 to £150 taken away. The entrance was effected by cutting a round hole, four and a half inches in diameter, in the panel of the door, and by putting the arm through, the door was unlocked and the chain taken off by which it was secured. Atthough the warehouse is connected with the dwellinghouse, and under one of the rooms, yet not the slightest noise was heard by the inmates. So cool and collected were the desperadoes, that they took time to assort the cloth, taking with them the best black wool-dyed cloth that was in the warehouse. It is supposed it would weigh about a quarter of a ton. The robbers were traced through the garden, over the wall, and up the field to Knoll-lane, where it is supposed a conveyance was in readiness to receive the plunder. About two o'clock in the morning, some persons attending a brick kiln close at hand heard a spring cart rive by and stop, when a person went up to it and said something; when the cart drove immediately in the direction of Knoll-lane. As Mr. Howarth, the constable for Mirfield, and Mr. Green were at York, Mr. Inspector Kaye, of Huddersfield, was immediately on the spot, and measures are bein taken, if possible, to detect the robbers .-Wakefeld Journal.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE IN SCOTLAND .- Among the acts passed in the late session was one to amend the law of evidence in Scotland. It is now provided that witnesses are not to be excluded by reason of crime, &c.

THE MURDER NEAR BATH -At his re-examination on Saturday the prisoner was committed to take his trial at the next assizes on the charge of wilful murder,

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LETTERS FOR WORKING MEN.

No. XV .- COBDEN AND DISRAELI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM. SIR,-In a couple of empty, bragging, impudent speeches, at Wakefield, on the 17th inst., Richard Cobden fell foul of Benjamin Disraeli, and tried to persuade all England that Benjamin is an incarna. tion of the worst possible humbug, and that he, the aforesaid poor Richard, is the one heaven missioned champion who can free us from this plague of Jewry. For my part, looking closely at both Cobden and Disraeli, I come to the conclusion, that as regards the humbug, there is just six to one and half a dozen to the other. And if I must needs draw a general comparison, it will hardly be in favour of the member for the West Riding. Let us look at these two heroes, and consider what they are made of, now while they stand watching each other, impatient for the fray. Disraeli is an adventurer. So is Cobden. Disraeli made his money by a lucky marriage with a rich widow. Cobden more uncleanlily has made his by trade; not to speak of the additional £70,000 subscribed to him to pay him for his disinterested advocacy of the Repeal of the Corn Laws. If Disraeli is to be called mercenary for marrying riches to his need; what is Cobden, who, not needing, appropriated the reward which was due, not to him, but to others? Cobden had the hard cash and Peel the statues, for work done by Colonel Thompson and Ebenezer Elliott. Disraeli has changed his principles. Cobden has none to change. 'Disraeli has been inconsistent in his political conduct-unscrupulous,' says Cobden. Cobden has been consistent, but it has been the consistency of a man troubled with no scruples, but careful of his game. Ask even his colleagues in the Corn Agitation. Disraeli is not honest, for he asserts principles which he does not mean to carry out. Cobden is at the least as dishonest. Disraeli recants his old narrowness of Protection. Cobden does not recant the worse narrownesses of his one-sided and partial and dishonest 'Free' Trade. Disraeli cares only for the 'landed interest.' Cobden cares only for the 'monied interest.' He calls it the manufacturing interest : a lie-for he cares nothing for the workman. If the twain are well matched for impudence, Disraell has the advantage of wit. In genius, in natural ability, there is no comparison between the gifted author and the shallow 'Manchester manufacturer.' Disraeli has courage. Of Cobden even his own friends say that he was always wanting in emergencies. In every period of the Corn Agitation, while John Bright was bold Cobden was poor spiried and timid. He had to be carried into the field; could never fight without strong backers. He is one of those fortunate impostors upon whom circumstances or other men's convenciences thrust a sort of greatness. He has not achieved greatness. Disraeli has. As the nominal leader of the Anti-Corn Law Movement, suffered to stand on the shoulders of far abler men, Cobden makes a great figure for a little while ; but the moment he attempts to act for himself he shows himself to be an incapable. Think of his peace-follies. He has plenty of face ; he can reason correctly upon certain premises ; he can call names ; he can recollet figures, and speak by the hour. The amount of his attainment lies there. He has not shown in one instance any indication of knowledge of principle, breadth of thought, largeness of heart, statesman-like capacity or apitude. As a writer, as a speaker, as a thinker, as an actor, he stands many grades below Disraeli. In political honesty there is not a pin's choice between them. And for their good-G. WILLIS, Manchester.-Received. will toward the people, when their own private ends may be served, the matter stands thus :-Disraeli is a tyrant, one of their side at least ; Cobden is a political economist. Disraeli would not care to enfranchise the people unless perhaps he should find it to the interest of his party; Cobden would go to the extent of a £5 rental as a freeman's qualification, Disraeli would give privileges to the landlords; Cobden insolently refuses Protection to the slaves of the capitalists. One would take the tax off tea and the other off malt. One would have a 'happy peasantry' under the squire's thumb; the other would 'garrison our present institutions,' and preserve ' that content- Secrecy. None but respectable parties negotiated with. Applicants may sign by initial or otherwlse
Full particulars, with printed forms of application, liets of agents, and instructions, sent free, on receipt of six post stamps by HCGO BERESFORD, Esc., Secretary.
Registrar's Offices, Lincoln's Inn Field Chambers, and 2, Ports. mouth-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.
Norr.—Communications from the continent and abroad promptly answered. Unpaid letters refused. ment, that comfort, that peace, which has been eminently the fruit of the commercial legislation of the last ten years.' The comfort and contentment of stocking-weavers with nine shillings a week, and the peace of trade strikes at home, and complicity with infamy abroad. I am anxious that working men should draw such comparisons as these; that they may learn before it is too late, that they have little to gain in going off the old despotic line to travel only on some new parallel. I want no one to join our new Jew Statesman, though he should change once more and play Penitent Thief in future. He is not to be trusted. But let no sensible working man lend any support to the Independent Thief of Free Trade-the man of peace with Foreign Tyranny, who wants a garrison to keep down the poor at home, - the economic tyrant, who thinks ' the labourers were never so well off.' We don't want to do any more for them. Take off the tax on tea, for the sake of larger exports of our slave-made cotton ; keep on the small tax, and not take off wine. I am obliged to drink it, for I have a gorged liver.' Leave the two denominations of tyrant to fight out their battle by themselves. Watch only your opportunity to strike the victor. Let them only round each other. What if the genius of Disraeli should be found to be greater than the incapacity and pretence of Cobden; what if Disraeli should set Toryism up again? Our fear lies not there. Manchester will not talk of garrisons if Disraeli should interfere with labour. Manchester above stated. will then talk more mildly, seeking to circumvent us; to get those very sensible fellows who believe in Hume's honesty, in Peel's patrio ism, or Cobden's statesmanship, to be on their side again. Let us hold off altogether till one or other of the factions, despairing to succeed without us, shall be compelled to enfranchise the whole people. Again, and again, I say, our only chance lies in that. Our only chance of freedom in any nearness of time. Refuse to play this game, and give our services to either party for some sop, for anything short of our freedom ; and Universal 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. A deduction allowed to Agents in Town and Country. Suffrage, that first step towards real national redemption, shall only be peacefully obtained in some far future for our children's children, or won by ourselves by the sword or torch : a price not too high for freedom but a price which nothing but our own felly can compel us to pay. Toryism is in its death. throes. The genius of one man may save it for a THE time; may at least give it strength to grapple so closely with the young giant of Trade-monopoly, that the casting-throw of success shall be in the hands of the working-man. Let them not miss their opportunity. Let them use it honestly. Let them not use it foolishly. We have but to stand by not careless of the political warfare, but intently watching the combatants till the undermost for the moment shall require our help. Then take no price short of absolute freedom. We then shall be able to enter the arena to cope on equal ground with the partyvictor. It matters not which. Either is our enemy. Let all those old treacherous words of Whig, Radical, Free-trader, Liberal, &c. &c., be consigned to oblivion. Let us recognize that the real contest is between the People and whosoever usurps the right of the People --the right to freedom. Let us care to get that. Care for nothing else before that. And when got, do not lose it as they lost it in France.

THE STAR OF FREEDOM.

To Correspondents.

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

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES, The statistics of the newspaper press in America form an interesting feature in the returns of the late United States census. From these it appears that the total number of newspapers and periodicals in the United States in June, 1851, amounted to 2,800, thus divided— No. of Copies

		-			No. of Copies	
	No		Circulation	. P:	rinted Annual	ış.
Daily .	350		750,000		235,0.0,000	
Tri-Weekly			75,000		11,700,000	
Semi Weekte			80,000		8 320,000	
Weelslee 7	•• 12		00,000		149 500,000	
Semi-Monthly	•• 2,000				7,200,000	
Monthly			300,000	••••	10,800,000	
Quarterly	10	0		••••	00_000	
Qual terly	2	5	29,000		00,000	
	•	-				
0/	2.800)	5,000,000		422,600,000	

2,800 5,000,000 422,600,000 424 papers are issued in the New England States, 876 in the Mid-dle States. 716 in the Southern States, and 754 in the Western states. The average circulation of papers in the United States is 1,785. There is one publication for every 7,161 free inhabitants in the United States and territories. THE ATRAHINE ELECTION.—Sir,—Notwithstanding the coalition of Chartists, Radicals, and Whigs, with the Peelites, together with all the accessories of cheering, groaning, and intimidation, E. Cardwell, the Free Trade caudidate, has been defeated by Colonel Blair, the Derbyite, by a majority of 102. I am truly sorry—not at the result of this contest, for I believe the Peelites to be the deadliest enemies of working men with regard to the rights of labour—but I am sorry for the conduct of cetain men, who have called themselves Chartists in their day, and who almos make me despair of seeing them anything else than what they are, willingly —Wages' Slaves Along with a tew stern, unjeld ng spirits, I felt bound to be neutral i a contest in which no principle was in-volv-d, but, that of the money.gru*bers fear of Protection in the shape of Derby and Co, 'and not the anti. Democratic tendencies of his government,' which we all cculd have honestly oppowed, yet we are called Tories (!) by the so called Liberal party, of which working men and Chartists (!) are, for the present, the tools and slaves. This is truly the age of 're-action !-J.; CRAWFORD, Cum-nock, July 22nd.

slaves. This is truly the age of 're-action !'-J. [CRAWFORD, Cum-nock, July 22nd. 'LET'S EMIGRATE.'-We have received the following from one of the must faithful Chartists to be found in the north of England :--'Dear Sir, --I have just been reading, in last Saturday's "Star," the article "Let's Emigrate." At the end of that article you strike a chord in my heart. You say you will revert to the sub-ject again : I trust you will do so. I would be m st happy to join any society which you might be instrumental in forming, as also assisting to manage, for carrying out the object you indicate. My-self and family would be among the first members. I do not know anything I should like better than to see a sufficient number of good-hearted men and their families going out in a ship of their own chartering I do beserch you to return to the sub-ject.' own chartering I do besench you to return to the subject."

THE RABBLE '- TO THE EDITOR OF THE TMES. -- Sir, -- As the unre-represented 'rabble' scent to be sending in their claims to the source whence they are most likely to obtain redress-- 'the Times'-allow me to do the same. At the general election in 1817 I was a kouseholder in one of the metropolitan boroughs, and did exercise my votes ; since then I have obtained a superior office in the same company, and now reside within the city. I am called upon to serve an juries as the representative of the company-I am not omitted in the collection of Income Tax-but, because the am not omitted in the collection of Income Tax—But, Decaus: the house I reside in is rated in the name of the company, I am not on the Parliamentary register of votes. Thus, when I held an in-ferior situation and paid less taxes, I was a voter; now my posi-tion is improved and my taxes increased I am not a voter. It is somewhat remarkable that although the secretary of the company is not a voter, the messenger, who resides in a borough, is.—I am. Sir, your obedient servant, ONE MORE OF 'THE RANBLE,' July 23rd

WORD TO THE MEN OF OLDHAM .- The 'Peoples Candidate' for the To were Hamlets is not yet in his proper sphere of usefulness, viz., the House of Commons; but an excellent opportunity offers itself of sending him there by the patriotic spirits of Oldham, and one which I trust the men of that borough will not lose sight of. In consequence of the death of Mr. Duncuft a vacancy occurs which I trust the electron and non electors, who have returned a Cobbett consequence of the death of Mr. Duncuft a vacancy occurs which I trust the electors and non electors, who have returned a Cobbett and a Fielding, will immediately avail themselves of, in order to be represented by that talented son of Labour, Mr. William New-ton. The election of such a man would be one of the greatest triumphs the industrious classes of this country could possibly achieve; and one which would reflect the highest honour on the men of Oldham. Let, then, the friends of Labour bestir them-selves in time, and unite for so descrable an object. Every one who knows Mr. Newton can entertain no doubt as to his ability, or integrity. An indomitable champion of the working man-an uncompromising politician—and a social reformer of the first order. Rally ! to your duty men of Oldham! return William Newton, free of expense, and show an example worthy of imitation by the rest of the industrial constituency of the kingdon.—Yours fraternally, J. SHAW, 24, Gloucester-street, Commercial-road, East, London.

BOSTON, UNITED STATES.—Thanks to our unknown friend for the 'Commonwealth.' Glory to Townshend and Giddings! Hurrah for Human Freedom! . S., Cardiff .- We are seeking among the Refugees for one qualified to undertake the employment. G. F. C., Norwich.—Next week.

gave something of polish and lustre to a propaganda which otherwise would have been chiefly remarkable for the unadorned prose of COBDEN, and the clever bullying of BRIGHT. In the full flush of victory over the bread-taxers, the Leaguers were bound in honour to countenance the man who had so well served them, and the eloquent essayist had the aid of their influence in 1847. But his support of the Ten Hours Bill alienated the affections of his factory friends. The Mammonites could not forgive the anti-protectionist who voted for the protection of their workers from excessive and cruel toil,-the Free Trader who dared to question their prerogative to freely use up the souls and bodies of women and children without check or hindrance. Harsh is the service of Mammon. Mr. Fox tried to reconcile justice, or rather something like mercy to labour, with the unfettered supremacy of capital, Impossible task! Without winning the confidence of the workers he lost the patronage of their task-masters. On their part the supporters of DUNCUFT who, had coalesced with the supporters of Fox in 1847, were exasperated against him for his strenuous attempts to establish popular education independent of State-Church craft. Lastly, a large number of the working voters, and the working men generally, were hostile to Mr. Fox for his alleged support of the Master Engineers, rendered through the columns of the "Weekly Dispatch," in which paper, as is well known, he pens the articles still signed "Publicola," notwithstanding that some years ago the real " Publicola " was gathered to his fathers. Questioned upon this matter, challenged with acting the part of a masked and paid assailant of the Operative Engineers, whi had merely desired to carry out the principle on which is based the Ten Hours Bill, he failed to justify himself, or to make any satisfactory defence. Opposed by the Tories, deserted by the Leaguers, and unsupported by the people, W. J. Fox, in spite of his eloquence, naturally found his way to the bottom of the poll. In view of the circumstances attendant upon Mr.

Fox's rejection, it can hardly be anticipated that he will again come forward. The question then arises who shall be the popular candidate-a question which peculiar circumstances combine to render of national, rather than mere local importance. There is one candidate who has been recently before the country, who might well be selected as not unworthy to represent the borough that in other days did itself the honour to elect WILLIAM COBBETT and JOHN FIELDEN. It is impossible for us to estimate what chances of success a man will have who may engage in the contest unpatronised by local influence; but, certainly, if there is any prospect of success, the man whom the people of Oldham would do well to select is the late candidate for the representation of the Tower Hamlets, WILLIAM NEWTON.

We anticipate objection on the part of our Tower Hamlets friends, who will remind us that WILLIAM NEWTON is the man of their choice, and that he is bound not to desert them. That he will not do. We know his determination to fight the battle of Labour upon the hustings and at the polling-booth, until victoriously he takes his seat as Labour's representative in the House of Commons; therein to fight a still more arduous battle. But we put it to the men of the Tower Hamlets, is it not desirable that Mr. NEWTON should at once, if possible, become the elected of the people, the legislatorial champion of the rights of Industry? We are confident their answer will be in the affirmative ; and that they will concur with

the shricks and groans of the manacled wretches driven back by the lash to their former bondage. We say they quietly suffered all this without any determination to prevent it, for had they had any such determination, no such atrocities could possibly have been perpetrated. Forgetting eternal justice and the imprescriptable rights of man, they prated of 'state rights;' as if any state right could absolve the atrocious crime of men being bought and sold, like sheep and pigs, by their fellow men.

When we saw all those things-all those crimes against humanity, we feared for America ; we anticipated that she was about to follow the footsteps of the nations of Europe and Asia, and enter upon a course of degradation and ruin.

Happily our fears have not been altogether justified. In another part of our columns will be found an eloquent speech of Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, in the American House of Representatives. Those fervent words of truth and justice, are for us like an oasis in the desert; they inspire us with new hope and faith in the future destiny of the American people.

We see how here the old political parties have withered and are virtually dead, so that the first breath of the gathering party of the future shall sweep them for ever from the stage of public life. So is it with the great parties in the United States; they have lost all life and spirit, live only in the xithered and dead opinions and ideas of times long gone by, and are altogether unfitted to be the leaders of the nation in the present days. Whig and Democrat alike ignore all principle, and seek to obtain power by the basest means-by expediency and compromises -and seek to slink along unopposed under cover of half ideas and worn out policies.

But these parties do not represent the real political life, the growing intellect of the American nation. There is arising a new order of politicians, who will take justice to all, duty from all as the rule of their conduct, and awake the popular mind to a sense of the truths of Democratic freedom, which means freedom to all. Slavery is incompatible with Democracy

We believe that the day of compromise is gone by and that now justice will be brought to bear upon the politics of the world. Whigs may try to let the Slavery question rest in oblivion, and so-called 'Democrats' may denounce free discussion-agitation on the evils and injustice they are desirous to uphold but GOD be thanked! there are in the Union men like TOWNSHEND and GIDDINGS ready to cast a defiance at tyranny and injustice, and loudly declare that they will not be silent until they have overthrown the abominable system of Slavery ; that they will not remain at rest until they have made America really a Republic by establishing universal justice, freedom and happiness for ALL !

THE CONSPIRACY OF DESPOTISM.

We have this week reprinted from the 'Morning Chronicle,' a secret treaty that has been concluded between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, with regard to the affairs of France.

This document is very interesting, inasmuch as it precisely defines the position taken up by the northern despots in relation to France, and also in relation to any popular movement in any country in Europe. The 'Three Kings of Cologne,' most unequivo whom France shall be ruled. They are determined, of France. Will they dare attempt to do so? Cer. believe that they have conquered the Revolution, that it is, in fact, dead and buried, and that they have now nothing more to do than to set up anew the legitimist images that have been overturned in the storm. It is not at all improbable, therefore, that the armies of the Holy Alliance will actually invade France, for the purpose of dethroning the Usurper, and restoring the 'rightful King.' In all likelihood it would be in no ways a very difficult undertaking. We are not credulous enough to believe that the French people would show any very great enthusiasm or devotion in favour of BONAPARTE, remembering as they do the thousands he has slaughtered, transported, and exiled, since the 2nd December. But France conquered, the Monarchy restored. what better would be the situation of European despotism? What greater guarantee against the Revolution would exist? It is impossible to extinguish the revolutionary traditions of France and of Europe-it is impossible again to make the French people the King-worshipping slaves of the days of Louis XIV. Another revolution will follow as a matter of course. The reaction (ay, and the 'libe. ral' reaction also) has long been preaching the 'futility' of revolutions, and the propriety of seeking 'gradual progress' beneath the protection of ' firm and paternal governments.' That is to say, under the protection (?) of such governments as those that burned DoLET for printing the works of RABE-LAIS; that imprisoned and tortured GALILEO, proscribed VOLTAIRE, and persecuted ROUSSEAU. We will not mention the 'firm and paternal government which has shed the blood of BAUDIN and CHARLET, and thousands of others, as it might be objected to on account of its bastardy. 'Do not make revolutions,' say the sentimental peace-humbugs, they are so horrible, and no good comes from them. Bear patiently with NICHOLAS, FRANCIS JOSEPH, and HENRI V. Convince them with argument that they are wrong, and that they ought to reform.' Yes, Peace-croaking, patience-preaching knaves ! touters for the despots, and members of their conspiracy; you very well know that there is no discussion possible with those who will reply to reasons and arguments only by cannon-balls and bayonets. The Northern Powers place M. DE CHAMBORD on the necks of the French people, to rule them absolutely with the grace of God. But France desires liberty and progress, she wishes to govern herself, so that she may be able to fulfil her own wants. The King ' by the grace of GoD' employs his hired assassins to prevent such a desire being carried into execution. However, the grace of GOD CANUTE can-not send back the waves of popular progress; he and his butchers are swept away, and the revolution is a fait accompli. This is what will assuredly occur in the event of the northern powers carrying out their present views, and thrusting the foolish DE CHAMBORD down the throats of the French people. It will be strange if it do not turn out that our government have had some hand in this conspiracy of European Kings. The signature of DERBY, or of his queenly pupper would have most appropriately followed those of NICHOLAS and his chums, at the foot of this rascally treaty. Our readers will remember that some months ago, DERBY said that for the last sixty years the government of France had been putting an end to the 'usurpations.' Our Premier is extremely attached to the continental despots. Witness his readiness to dismember Switzerland, for the gratification of his good friend FREDERICK WILLIAM, of wine-drinking celebrity. No one can forget his tenderness for the feelings and the purses of FRANCIS JOSEPH, and that dear soul, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, in the MATHER affair. Depend upon it, the English Tory government has a finger in this continental pie. Although the Cossacks may over run France, although they may over-run Britain, (and they will yet do that, if the old English spirit of the nation does not revive), it will be but a temporary triumph for Kingcraft. Democracy has taken too firm a hold of the minds of the peoples of Europe, for the armies of the Holy Alliance ever to drag them back to the darkness and the slavery of Feudal barbarism.

cally declare that they have a perfect right to say by moreover, to exercise this right, and to place that precious imbecile, M. de Chambord, upon the throne tainly the last few years' successes have driven fear almost entirely from the minds of the despots. They ciples of liberty and republicanism, in suffering what her sons call the 'land of freedom,' to be polluted possible he has had no hand in the present plot for JULY 31, 1852.

common-place attempts at sarcasm, excited ' roars of laughter,' ' shouts of laughter,' ' prolonged laughter,' &c. &c. We presume his audience may be set down as having been three parts drunk, drunk with the juice of the grape and the blood of the poor. Four Shillings and Sixpence weekly is the sworn wages of Carlisle Weavers! GRAHAM, in the course of his speech, boasted, iterated, and reiterated his boast, that he owed his election absolutely to the zeal and energy of the people of Carlisle. ' I can say with truth that this triumph has been achieved by the combined efforts of the electors and non-electors of Carlisle. (Cheers). It is, if ever there was, a popular triumph, a pure popular triumph ; and I defy any enemy to contradict that triumph. (Loud cheers)." We desire to be counted among the enemies of Graham, and consequently we are defied to contra. dict the alleged fact that his election was as much the work of the non-electors as of the electors. Well, we cannot say but he may be correct. We know, indeed. that some time before his election there were even professed Chartists base enough to do the devilish work of helping to return this branded Iscariot. But we observed in the 'Times' of the 5th of July, that on the occasion of addressing the inhabitants some days previous to the Nomination, he met with considerable opposition, and so much interruption that he found it a difficult matter to proceed with his speech. We should like to know how it came to pass that the storm of opposition was lulled to sleep. We should like to know if it really is true that the non electors, as a body, assisted to promote GRAHAM's election ? We have no doubt some of them did, some even who term themselves Chartists (?) What have they gained by their baseness ? Simply the election of a man (?) who has deserted in turn every principlo he has at any time advocated, and betrayed every party with whom he has ever acted ; a blood stained traitor; a proud despiser of 'the rabble,' believing with, but too cunning to employ the language of, BERESFORD. What have his Chartist supporters gained, we repeat? His apprehensions concerning democracy have been much mitigated by what he has seen of the conduct of the non-electors of Carlisle: nevertheless he denounces 'the enfranchisement of Labour' as being like unto the wildest of French propositions. He sneers at the idea of giving the franchise to low wretches of militia mon willing to take half-a-crown or a penuy a day to subject themselves to martial law!' He haughtily declares that he 'never would be the tool of the will of the people " There, you miserables, who gave votes or cheers to GRAHAM, how like you your bargain ? Faugh! this base business stinks in the nostrils of Humanity ! Let us hope that the rest of England is not yet so fallen ; that at least all true men will combine to write on the nation's banner (as on nearly every letter that passed through the Post some few years since)-- ' Not to be Grahamised !'

THE FALL OF THE FRENCH **REPUBLIC.** BY XAVIER DURRIEU. (Translated expressly for the ' STAR OF FRBEDOM') THE BROTHERS. The details of a hundred other scenes of carnage fill my memory. and my pen in writing them would begin the most legitimate of vengeances. But no. the mind is revolted by these debaucheries of blood, I love better to finish this description by a trait which recalls the most noble sentiment of patriotism and national honour. Two brothers, both officers, the one in the artillery, the other in the infantry, received orders to march against the defenders of the Constitution and the law. The first in indignation, broke his sword ; and he was immediately cast into the Abbaye. The other, the youngest, fearful that his refusal to execute his odious mission might be ascribed to cowardice, executed it with curses against the perjurer. This was on the 4th, at the last moment of resistance. Two balls struck him at once ; he fell in his blood ; both his legs were fractured, and he expired next morning, at the military hospital. His death was preceded by a long fit of delirium, or rather of despair ; his mind entirely filled by one fixed idea, grief and remorse, for having obeyed. His brother was at last permitted to gather his last wo ds, and was present when there was brought to the dying man one of those crosses which Louis Bonaparte has made a sign of infamous complicity. The unfortunate young man repulsed it with horror. He convulsively attempted to fasten it on his brother's breast, saying to him :- 'It is thou alone merits it for thy noble disobedience, and it is rehabiliated France that shall desern it, and appreciate it !'

12 Several communications are unavoidably postponed.

MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCE ASSOCIATION.

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Head Office, London, Lincoln's Inn Field Chambers, and 2, Ports-mouth-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—Branch Offices, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, York, and Aberdeen. Confidential Referee R. Warwick, Esq.
MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCE ASSOCIA-TION, conducted on the system as so successfully adopted on the Continent, legally established as a medium for the introduc-tion of both sexes unknown to each other, who are desirous of entering into matrimony, and who may rely on strict honour and secrecy. None but respectable parties negotiated with. Appli-cants may sign by initial or otherwlse

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

NATIONAL GIFT EMIGRATION SOCIETY. TO AUSTRALIA, OR ANY OTHER PART OF THE WORLD.

"Many can help one, where one cannot help many,"

Office, 13, Tottenham-court (thirteen doors from Tottenham-court road), New-road, St. Pancras, London.

The late gold discoveries in Australia, and the great want of labour experienced in both the agricultural and commercial districts consequent on that fact, calling loudy for an extension of the means of emigration, it is proposed that a number of working men should associate together, and by the gifts of

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

FREE PASSAGE

AUSTRALIA, AMERICA, NEW ZEALAND.

Or any other part of the World, at the option of the receiver, wh^o will be allowed to expend £26, without deduction, for the purpos

will be allowed to expend £26, without deduction, for the purpos of Emigration ourfir, &cc. The Society will be divided into Sections, and immediately on the completion of a Section of 1,200 at Is. each, a Free Pass ge to be decided by a Public Ballot at some public place of Meeting, shall be given to a certain number of the members, the holders of the numbers declared gifts to be entitled to a Free Passage as above stated.

TRANSFERABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE RECEIVER. TRANSFERABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE RECEIVER. The whole of the money received will be expended in procuring passages at the current charge, outfit, &c., with the exception of a deduction on the gross amount received, for the payment of ex-penses of Management, Advertising, &c. The books will be open for general inspection at the weekly meetings every Monday evening till ten o'clock at MR. COLLEN'S, 'WHITE HORSE TAVERN,' 100, HIGH HOLRORN.

HOLBORN. All communications, enclosing fourteen postage stamps for Re-turn Ticket, to be addressed to Mr. Ruffy, at the Office, 13, Totten-ham court, New road, St. Pancras. London.

Money Orders to be made payable at Tottenham court-road. FEMALES AND CHILDREN ARE ELIGIBLE.

STAR OF FREEDOM.

NEWTON FOR OLDHAM!

We thank our correspondent, Mr. SHAW, for directing public attention to the vacancy in the representation of Oldham, caused by the sudden death of the re-elected Tory member, Mr. DUNCUFT.

At the recent election Mr. DUNCUFT was for the second time returned along with Mr. COBBETT, who succeeded in ousting Mr. W. J. Fox, the Liberal member elected in 1847.

We learn from our Lancashire correspondent, that Mr. DUNCUFT had gone to spend some days at his

us, that if there is any fair chance of victory at Oldham, Mr. NEWTON should claim the suffrages of that constituency.

To the Electors and Non-Electors of Oldham we take leave to say that WILLIAM NEWTON is preeminently the man worthy of their votes, their voices, and every essential support. The advocate of Freedom in the largest meaning of the term-Freedom, Political, Commercial, and Religious, he has the best possible claims to the suffrages of those Electors who recently elected Mr. J. M. COBBETT, and the best of those who voted for Mr. Fox. The working Electors, the Non-Electors, and the Wealth-Producers of Oldham generally, need not be told that the name of NEWTON is inseparably connected with the great cause of Justice to Labour. The Factory Workers and Co-operators will find in him an unflinching champion; and in the all-important work of Poor Law Reform-the work of abolishing pauperism, and the slave-market supplied by surplus labour-he is already pledged to take the initiative if elected to the Legislature.

But WILLIAM NEWTON may be more than member for Oldham. Too apathetic, too supine have the working men been during the late Election. Should WILLIAM NEWTON consent to stand for Oldham an opportunity will be afforded to the workers throughout the country to redeem their reputation by a national demonstration in support of his candidature. It is within our knowledge that Mr. NEWTON has made great sacrifices to fight the people's battle in the recent East London Electon. Those sacrifices he must not be allowed to repeat. If elected for Oldham it must be free of expense to himself. It would, however, be unjust to impose upon the men of Oldham the entire burden of that expense, to meet which the people generally may, and we trust will, contribute. WILLIAM NEWTON has claims not merely upon any one locality, but upon all localities, because the advocate of the rights of those who throughout the country suffer under the evils of class-legislation and social wrong. An ardent Reformer in the most radical sense lof the term, but untainted by the vice of political charlatanism ; a man who has lived for, but not at the cost of, the people; possessed of a generous heart, a cool head, extensive knowledge, and matured experience in the guidance of masses of his countrymen, he is precisely the man whom every true patriot, every well-wisher to his country, should unite with the Men of Oldham to place in the House of Commons.

To the Reformers and Working Men of that Borough we say, lose not a moment in forming a strong and influential Committee to canvass the electors and otherwise ascertain the prospects of success. If on due inquiry you conclude it would be imprudent to risk a contest-supposing a contest to be threatened-you will at least have the satisfaction of knowing you have done your duty. If, on the contrary, you are satisfied that there are good grounds on which to risk a struggle, then do not hesitate, but gird up yourselves to day the part of men ; appeal to your countrymen for aid, and with their help-elect WII-LIAM NEWTON Member for Oldham, and Representative of the Rights of Labour.

HOPE FOR AMERICA.

It has ever been a sad sight for us, as it has been for all the European Democracy, to see the stripes of slavery intermingled with the stars of freedom, upon the banner of the American Republic. We have blushed at the thought of the profanation of the prinby the foul stain of human slavery. Nor was it merely from the fact of its existence

that we grieved, but for the apparent apathy of the American people upon the subject for their carelessness or forgetfulness of the very first principles of republi canism, Equality and Liberty. America seemed to have cast away uncared for all the many lessons of the past, teaching her by numerous examples, how nations decay and fall when they neglect to listen to the dictates of justice and duty, and are led to plunge into a career of mad, gold-seeking, unfraternal sel-fishness. We saw the primitive causes of all the worst evils of the old European societies busily at work. preparing the way for the ultimate decay and ruin of the Republic of North America. We the people of that Republic bowing saw down before the golden calf, worshipping the almighty dollar, and expending their energies in pursuit of enervating riches, and in the most emasculating and demoralising commerce. We saw them raise interest in the place of duty, self-agrandisement in the place of Humnity, and treat with scorn, as absurd and Quixotic every work which would fail to bring to them profit, in the most materialist sense of the term. Thus we have seen them cling to the 'domestic institution' of slavery, and while they wrote in the fundamental pact of the nation that 'all men are free and equal,' shamelessly claim a right to bind their fellow men in chains, and reduce them to the degraded position of beasts of burden. Even that portion of them who repudiate the iniquity for their part, we have seen submit to an extension and prolongation of slavery. We have seen them compro-mise, allow their territory to be overrun with slaveTHE PEOPLE'S SOLDIERS.

Without any doubt, even in the army of Paris, there were a great number of officers and subaltern soldiers who had to submit to that horrible constraint. This has been affirmed to as in the casemates by fusiliers of the 43rd regiment of the line, who, themselves at least, had courageously done their duty. Their devotion and patriotism was admirable, when they said to us, ' We prefer to dwell twenty years and die, if we must, with you in Cayenne, rather than live some months longer with assassins !'

But these exceptions, touching as they are, would augment, if that were possible, instead of attenuating the horror with which the army of Paris inspired every citizen who mourned the ruin and dishonour of France. It is with the army as with the magistrature. France, when she shall have regained possession of herself will finish at one blow that anomaly of a country charging itself with taxes to support an instrument of terror and compression.

PARDON FOR THE REPENTANT.

We had been at Bicetre nearly a month; the Bertrand commission at last came to a decision. It pronounced a small number of acquittals, extracted by the solicitations of powerful families. Some, I must needs say, were bought by dishonourable concessions; they were lawyers almost celebrated, cluborators, beggars of popularity; men whom the elections of May would have glorified, had it not been for the coup d'etat, and borne into the national representation, but who have given the scandalous example of an adhesion signed in exchange for a pardon given by the great criminal of December. They did not feel all their shame in the first joys of a liberty so dearly bought. Is it the same now, when their thoughts turn to the many obscure unfortunates delivered to the tortures of Africa, not certainly for their ambition, but for their sole disinterested devotion to the Republic?

All the other prisoners were gradually taken to Ivry, where were slowly formed the batches for transportation. Every day there were taken away thirty or forty, who were placed in two rows in sight of the casemates. The gendarmes and soldiers of the escort charged their arms before them with an affectation, which, at last, excited only our pity. Outside, sympathy was less timid and more widely spread, and ome peasants was testified to us on our passage. S wept ; notwithstanding the menaces of the officers, they stood and looked after us until the column had disappeared at the turning of the road.



SPARTACUS,

OBITU RY OF A STEDFAST DEMOCRAT.

Died, after a short illness, at Bucton-street, Newcastle on-Tyne, George Grant, ag d forty-four years, Treasurer to the Democratic Seciety, which office he discharged with honour and fidelity. By his noble conduct he endeared himself to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Mr. Grant was a native of the parish of Golspy, Sutherlandshire. At an early age, along with many hun dreds besides, he was expelled from the land of his birth, by the merciless cruelty of the Sutherland family, to give place to sheep. Years ago he and thetrest of the family unbraced the holy cause of Democrary, which has lost an earnest friend. glowing with an ardent desire to see the glorious principles of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity carried into practical operation. He died as he lived, an honest and consistent democrat, worthy of the brave de-scendants of the men who fought and bled under the banner of the heroic Wallace a d the chivalrous Bruce. As a last tribute of re-spect, the members of the Democratic Society, along with the rela-tives of the deceased, walked in procession on Sunday afternoon to the Gesmond Cemetery. Died, after a short illness, at Bucton-street, Newcastle.on-Tyne,

DINNER TO THE LATION OPANER.—On Monday afteracon a dinner was given to the members for the Eastern Divi-sion of Cumberland and the City of Carlisle, by the Liberal party, in a spacious pavilion erected for the occasion. BELGIAN INDIRECT TANATION.—An official return states the indirect taxes in Belgium for the first six months of the present year amount to 40,564,569f.; in the correspond-ing period of last year they amounted to 38,066,945f;

country house at Frodsham, Cheshire, where he was seized with English cholera, and died at 30 minutes past 12 on Tuesday, after only two days' illuess. We presume that Mr. W. J. Fox will not again appear upon the Oldham hustings. It will be recollected that on the occasion of the election of the late Parliament, Mr. Fox, in conjunction with Mr. DUNCUFT, was elected to the exclusion of the late JOHN FIELDEN, and Mr. JOHN COBBETT, who, in his turn, has just succeeded in placing Mr. Fox third upon the list of candidates.

In Parliament Mr. Fox failed to realise the sanguine expectations of his friends. Although he had enjoyed the reputation of being the most able and eloquent "lecturer" in England, he was, comparatively speaking, a silent member of the House of Commons. Identified with the cause of Educational Progress, he delivered two or three valuable speeches on that important question. In presence of most other subjects, he was content to record his vote merely; his votes being generally, perhaps regularly, on the right side. In justice to Mr. Fox, it should not be forgotten that he gave his vote and support to the Ten Hours Bill, and to this fact must be partly attributed his rejection at the late election.

It will be remembered that Mr. Fox was one of the regularly appointed speakers of the Anti-Corn Law League at the Drury-lane and other meetings of that body. As a man-of-all-work he was useful to the

"NOT TO BE GRAHAMIZED !"

Sir CALCRAFT-we beg Mister CALCRAFT's pardon for our blunder-" Sir" JAMES GRAHAM, we mean, has been roystering at Carlisle to the great delight of some five or six hundred cormorants, landed and commercial, gorged with the fat of the land, wantoning in the very superfluity of luxury, and rioting in the excess of insolent power. The Knight of Netherby delivered himself of an oration in which he gave full vent to his unbounded joy at having succeeded in stamping with degradation the City which has proved itself worthy to share the infamy that clings, and will for ever cling to his foul name. millocracy, and his brilliant talents as a speaker bunting bloodhounds, and remain unmoved amidst before the cheering, &c., and his laborious efforts at wit, his THE DEPARTURE.

I myself made this melancholy journey on the 1st of January, 1852. We had transportation in per-spective—the Bonapartist New Year's Gift. I will not speak of these new casemates; I have said no. thing as to the interior regime of the casemates of Bicetre, which will not apply in every point to those of Ivry. We were allowed, however, a longer promenado in the court, and also some tables upon which to write our letters. We were divided into three cate. gories, the more or less compromised ; but all three have suffered the same persecutions ; they have gope at the same time to the pontons, and, definalizely, they have, without distinction, furnished their contingent to the internement, tranportation and exile. The surveillance was still more active, and very much more noisy than at Bicetre. There was not a single hour that we were not awoke from our sleep, by deafening cries of Garde a rous ! from innumerable sentinels spread in the courts and on the platform of the casemates.

The troop itself began to be mistrusted. Poignaut scenes consternated even the inhabitants of the barracks. A young soldier on duty on the platform, recognised his father in rags, and ghastly with fatigue, among a crowd of prisoners. He fell under his arms, and was carried away in convulsions of despair.

JUNE 31, 1852.

The 30th regiment of the live, suspected of compassionating such fearful sufferings, was relieved by passionating fragment did its duty most zealously. the ostin. This regiment did its duty most zealously. The first night the sentinels fired from the ramparts of the passengers. One of these was wounded, and was taken into the casements. The poor wretch had to submit to amputation, but he expired the following day amidst atrocious sufferings.

We remained nearly three weeks at Ivry. This ophoped for reprieve had given birth to many illutions. At nine o'clock one night, the guardians came and brutally reclaimed the shirts that had been furpished to the most necessitous by the administration of prisons. and gave us in exchange those, still wet, they had received to wash. This was our only notice of departure. We rushed to the loopholes; courts and platforms, as far as the eye could reach, were bristling with bayonets; horses pawed at the extremity; and from the front, at the entrance of the fort, we could distinguish the noise of caunon wheels. Directly afterwards, the guardians cried through cach loophole: 'Get up! prepare ourselves, you pust go !

We prepared ourselves almost without saying a word, but we had to wait a long time for the final signal. At length the doors were opened, and all the prisoners were reunited, heaped upon one point : five hundred persons, without counting guardians and soldiers - five hundred persons. embarrassed with bundles and portmanieaus, in one of those casemates where there are never put more than sixty soldiers.

There, it was still necessary to wait two mortal hours, neither more nor less! The greatest confu ion reigned in the fort. Rosinous torches, carried by sergeants-de-ville, going and coming, lighted up with their sinister gleams the profound masses of sabres and muskets. The nominal call commenced, and it was the most arrogant at which I have ever assisted. The prisoners passed two by two in the court, and fell upon a group of police agents, who immediately bound them with rough and cutting cords, of which the greater part of them could not disengage themselves before noon next day, when their wrists were benumbed and covered with blood.

We were marched along muddy roads filled with quagmires. Three cellular waggons followed, bringing the invalides. We were surrounded by two regiments of infantry and a battalion of Chasseurs de Vincennes, three squadrons of Lancers, Republican gnards, and mounted gendarmes protected the flanks of the column; behind marched the artillery, ready at the slightest signal to crush us, if the troops of the line had opened and laid us bare to their fire; in all nearly four thousand men to escort five hundred unfortunates, already enfeebled by the carcere duro, and who had been firmly bound !

No one, either by voice or by writing, could say his adiens to his family or to his friends; no one could make any arrangements of his affairs, or for his future. It is known that the military authorities were perfectly instructed; but there was no belief in a distant voyage; there still existed a hope of not quitting Paris.

We believed ourselves destined, from the movements of the convoy, from the different points of the route it pursued-sometimes to Sainte-Pelagie, somo. times to the communal halls of the rue du Cherche Midi or to the Conciergerie, the Councils of War, and cometimes to the Mazas, for solitary and indefinite imprisonment. But we marched on, leaving one after the other, on the right and on the left, the roads

Refugees. The local committees should also make the most strenuous exertions to find the means of self-support for the unemployed among the exiles.

Signed on behalf of the Committee, G. JULIAN HARNEY,] Secretaries. THORNTON HUNT, July 26, 1852. WALTER COOPER.

Monies received up to July 19th, £20 13s. 4d... July 26th, Rochester, per W. Blackwell :- W. Blackwell, 2s. 6d.; W. Blackwell, sen., 14.; John Ackhurst, 1s.; J. B., 1s.; R. Stollery, 1s.; J. Galer, 1s.; J. Heirman, 1s.; A. Friend, 1s.; H. Binge, 1s.; C. Mason, 6d.; W. Bl-k-y, C. M. T. T. G. W. B. Stat. L. Karnet, 1s.; Paul 6d.; J. L., 6d.; G. W. B., 6d.; A Friend, 1s.; Paul Goldston, 14.; A Friend, 6d.; Total, 15s.-Dulkeith, per Robert M'Arthur :- James Porteous, 1s. ; John Tait, 1s. ; A Friend, Gl.; Robert M'Arthur, 1s. 6d.; Thomas Aucrum, Is.; James M'Pherson, 2d.: David Collier, 6d.; William Somerville, 1s. ; A Friend 6d. ; A Friend, 6d. ; D. Potter. 1s.; Mrs. Crighton, 3d.; A Friend, 3J.; A Friend, 3d.; W. M. S., 1s.; J. B., Gl.; Mrs. Tuloch, GJ.; A Friend, 61. ; John Thorburn, 2d. ; James Lees, 6d. ; John Latto, 31. ; A. M rr. 31. ; Thomas Morison, 31. ; Richard Alten, 64.; James Welker, 34.; John Lormer, 2d.; A. Smith, 31.; James Thompson. 1s. 64.; Henry Miller, 34.; David Miller, 34.; John Campbell, 34.; W. Baxter, 64.; W. Oglive, 6d. ; A. Graham, 3d. ; Joseph Surnat, 6d. ; W. Taylor, 1-.; W. Brodfood, 6d ; Mr. Makintosh, 6d. ; A. Monrow, 6d. ; Robert Young, 6d. ; J. Williamson, 6d. ; A Friend, 1s. ; J. Lamond, 1s. ; Total, £14s.

RE-OPENING OF THE JOHN-STREET INSTITUTION.

A festival, consisting of a tea party and public meeting, was held at the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-streat, Fitzroy-square, on Sunday Evening, to celebrate the re-opening of the Institution after the recent repairs. William Devonshire Saull, Esq. occupied the chair.

After tea the chairman addressed the meeting. He said :--We are met on an important occasion. That occasion is the re-opening of this Institution, and the subject has been one to bring us together in harmony. We should never forget the lesson we have received here. We should never forget also, that it is our duty to communicate those lessons to others. If we do not do so, we will not fulfil our duties as we ought to do. In a short time the lease of this Institution will expire. I would recommend that another be built in place of this, capable of holding thousands instead of hundreds, and am prepared to devote a portion of my property for such a purpose-to double the sum I have already subscribed. When we go to the country or mingle with our foreign friends, we find that old systems everywhere are falling; so that we should prepare to build a new system upon their ruins, and associate together to spread our principles, and to accomplish the great work, of overthrowing ignorance, superstition, and crime.

Robert Cooper said, he had a sentiment to propose, which, he was sure, would meet with the approbation of the company. It was-" The Institution. May its future be consistent with its past, and may its improved condition be the augur of its increased utility. May our success in this undertaking be a stimulus to the formation of new ones, until ignoranceand its concomitants, superstition, vice. and misery, shall only be a matter of history and tradition." The John-street Institution is becoming as well known as any institution in London. The Moneyocracy have their Guildhall, the Shopocracy have their London Tavern, the Millocracy have their great Free Trade Hall, and the Cantocracy have their Exeter Hall, while the Democracy have the John-street Institution. There have been many phases in the history of progress, but none greater than the present. Even D sraeli, the champion of things as they have been, can see "something looming in the distance." At this hour the people have sunk into the deepest apathy. How this anomaly? The hard blows Democracy has received here and on the continent, have rendered despondent the more superficial reformers, and they, thinking the game lost, have cast themselves into the great scram-ble of the world. But I have faith in truth, in liberty, and progress. Even Burns could despond and write the me-lancholy words "Man was made to mourn." I cannot endorse this statement. I do not believe it; I believe that liberty and happiness is the future fa to of the peoples here and on the continent. If we look around, we see all the living creatures of the earth are free and man alone a slave, his rights denounced by black coated imposters, and suppressed by red coated bu chers. I may be told, I have been told, that our opinions are mere poetry, mere sentimentalism. will never live to see such a state of things, or to enjoy it-it will be so long." So long, yes, it will be very long if we will think thus; for it is those who think so, selfish cowards, who render it long. That man who would wish to transmit slavery, ought to be himself a slave. No man can neglect the epoch in which he lives without committing a crime-a crime against his predecessors, his contemporaries, and posterity. While the proples slumber, the enemies of free dom are awake and active, preparing to repress any reaction on the part of the peoples. Your Major Beresfords may say that they despise the "vile rabble," but it is false. They do not despise them, they dread them ; and that is a much more honourable position to occupy. The "vile rabble" of 1852 is not that of 1752. The arrisan of to-day is not like the artisan of the last century. He is no longer a kingworshiping, priest-paying animal, but a reading, a thinking, and a reforming animal. According to Dr. D.ck, no less than 14,000.000 of human beings have perished in warswars to prop up the bloodstained despotisms. Yet it is by these de-pots and their parasites that are raised cries-low vulgar cries of anarchy and bloodshed. It is not blood that the peoples want, it is liberty, fraternity, and happiness. But liberty they must have, and if it be obtained with boudshed it will not be their faults, but their enemies. Did the French people seek bloodshed, when, in 1848, they abolished death punishment for political crimes ? What a contrast be-tween the conduct of that "vile rabble" and that of those bloodstained despots who dare to raise their gory thrones on the necks of the peoples and shake their bauble sceptres in the face of the world. Mr. Cooper resumed his seat amid enthusia tic applause. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Alexander Campbell, Mr. Turley, Mr. Benney, and Mr. Stallwood, who proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the previous speakers, and the Apollonical Society, which was unanimously carried. The evening's proceedings were enlivened by the performing of several musical pieces by the Apollonical Society. The meeting broke up shortly after ten o'clock.

THE STAR OF FREEDOM.

Co=operative Chronicle.

22 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.

GREAT CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

LABOUR-PARLIAMENT.

HELD IN THE CO-OPERATIVE HALL, CASTLE-STREET EAST, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

MONDAY, July 26.

SOCIETIES BEPRESENTED. NAMES 'OF DELEGATES. Norwich Co-operative Society Thos. Hughes, Esq. The Bradford Co-operative Stores ... Job Sutcliffe. The Working Printers' Association,

- The Working Tailors' Association, Castle-street East, LondonWalter Cooper.
- The Working Builders' Association,
- The Edinburgh Co-op-rative SocietyF. J. Furnival. The Working Tailors' Association,
- The Working Hatters' Association,
- MauchesterJames Dyson. The Working Tailors' Association,
- The West London Smiths' Associa-
- The Ullesthorpe Stores Berry, Esq. The Working Shoemakers' Associa-

- ciationC. K. Paul.

MORNING SITTING.

Besides the delegates from the above named places, there were present several of the promoters of Associations, known as the 'London Promoters of Working Men's Associations ;' to whose efforts the present flourishing and healthy condition of the Co-operative movement may be ascribed ; several other gentlemen also were eager listeners.

Mr. HENRY SMITH, the delegate from Liverpool, having been appointed to the chair, the credentials of the various delegates were read and accepted. The chairman said they were called together to consider the questions which had been sent to each society by circular-these questions were printed in a late number of the 'Star of Freedom'-and they would also like to hear the delegates report on the present position of the respective societies to which they belonged. Provious to their doing so, numerous letters were read from various Co-operative Societies, both productive and distributive, stating their inability to send delegates to this Conference, for various reasons urged. Some of these contained favourable reports of their condition, with expressions of kind wishes to the Conference, and a desire, on their part, to co-operate with the Conference in any acts it might deem essential to the associative movement. Letters were received from Banbury, Lees, Yeadon, Padiham, Co-operative Store, Liverpool, Coventry, Rickmans. worth, Crewe, Norwich, Tongfold, Crayford, and other cities and towns both in England and Scotland. J. M. LUDLOW, Esq., on the part of the "Council of Promoters," or the Committee which convened the Conference, explained why it was considered necessary to call such a body into existence. It was at a time, and for a subject of most vital import to the interests of Co operation in this country. It was a great fact in the History of England, that this Associated Labour Movement was now recognised by the government, and it was most desirable to take advantage of the law which had been made in their favour, to further the interests of association, and to establish Co-operation as the governing principle of society instead of competition. It was likewise nocessary for this Labour-Parliament to devise some means for the various associations to act in concert, and not come into the market with their goods as antagonists. Competition among the co-operators was to be apprehended, and would be a far more terrible evil than it is in existing society. Mr. HUGHES-delegate from Norwich-gave a favourable report of the Society which he represented. Mr. FOREMAN, from Halifax, reported that their Store numbered 200 members, was established in September, 1850, began by doing business to the amount of £10 per week, and were now doing £60 or £70. The opposition of Ernest Jones to Cooperation in Halifax, instead of hindering the progress of the principle, as some had predicted, had given an immense impetus to the movement. The discussion between him and Lloyd Jones had called much more attention to the subject, had increased their numbers, and they were now going on swimmingly. He appreciated the new law called the 'Industrial and Provident Societies' Act.' Have done business with all the Associations it was possible to deal with, and spend annually some £650 with the Central Agency in Charlotte-street, London. Mr. SUTCLIFFE-delegate from Bradford-said, the members of their Society had been so busy they had not had time to furnish him with any specific report. They were doing admirably, have 100 members, and have a weekly business of about £50. They feel greatly the want of a Northern Central Agency in L verpool or otherwhere, for the purchase of Irish and Continental produce, as the Central Agency in London is the depot for the purchase of Colonial produce. This want was expressed by all the other delegates from Yorkshire and Lancashire. Mr. HENRY SMITH-delegate from Liverpool-said, the Tailors had a Co-operative Society, Institute, and Burial Club. They commenced through the exposure of the Sweating System contained in the letters of Alexander Mackay of the "Morning Chronicle." They began with a 10s. subscription, and a few members, which have augmented to fifty. They had but £3 or £4 to commence with, and have gone on gradually. Have much more business than they can find capital for. Have done business to the amount of £180 in three months. Have had hard work, but no quarrels. This would seem, from the report of its delegate, to be one of the best Co-operative Organisations in England. They have registered as many as 1,700 members to their Institute, though a great many have left through emigration and other causes. It is al-o a house of call, and they know at any time what surplus labour there is in the Tailoring trade; and, with some assistance, could become the masters of the labour market in that town, and have already in some instances been instrumental in compelling the slop-sellers to pay their workers higher prices. There is no place in England where Co-operation is more needed or could be applied to a better purpose than in Liverpool. Mr. SLT said, the North London Co-operative Store was but small and young. They had commonced in March and wore enrolled. They had thirty members, and were doing a weekly business of £6. Share £1. Their prospects were excellent. Mr. D. WALFORD said, the Pimlico Working Builders' Association arose out of what was called the Four o'Clock Movement. It had gone on increasing since the commencement. Through the kindness of Vansittart Neale, Esq.,the gentleman to whom the London Associations are so largely indebted for capital-they have been enabled to do business on an extensive scale, and execute contracts to a large extent. They have paid £2,569 this year in allowances to the workmen. Have built upwards of twenty houses. and have a stock worth £4,700. Employ between thirty and forty men, and often pay £60 or £70 weekly in allowances. They have a thousand pounds' worth of work on hand. They have also built a People's Institute. Mr. Walford spoke highly of the new act, also of the failing of working men in suspecting each other. Mr. LLOYD JONES said, the Galashiels Store which he represented was the first in Scotland which was started on the principle of Equity, that is, the members and nonmembers both sharing the profits, which idea originated with William Sanderson, an excellent working man, whom he knew well. Has been in existence seven or eight years. Has six shops, three grocers, a butchers, baker's, and corn chandler's. Done business to the amount of £12,000. Has a sinking fund on profits. Does the principal part of its grocery business with the Central Agency, London. Mr. Jones further stated the principle of Equity was working with good effects. Mr. FURNIVAL stated that the Edinburgh Co-operative Society was also working on the principle of Equity. It was started in 1850. It is also baled on the principle of Equality, and permits but one share and vote to its members. Is doing £15 weekly, and has thirty members. Has lost a great many members through emigration. Is favourable to Enrolment under the New Act. Deals with the Central Agency. Feels the want of a Central Executive to give unity and force to the Co-operative Movement.

Mr. LOCKE (Manager and Delegate of the London Pianoforte Makers) said, they had been getting worse off ever since they began. They had been deceived by a provious since they began. They had been deceived by a previous master with regard to prices, and found they had been working and selling their goods below the cost. Their great want is to get into direct communication with individual customers, instead of being compelled to sell to the wholesale purchasers who get cent. per cent. profit on their sales. Thinks that with the assistance of Vansittart Neale. Esq., who has largely aided them, they may get on, and ultimately triumph over all obstacles ; they are determined to do · O,

Mr. Dyson-the delegate from Manchester-reported that the Hatters' Association in that place sprang out of the lectures delivered there in 1850, by Walter Cooper and Lloyd Jones. Walter Cooper gave them the first order, and since then they have had more work than they could do, their capital being very limited. They have twelve members, and have subscribed £57 10s. themselves. Have been admirably supported by the various Associations, and done business with most of them. Some of their members have subscribed as much as 55. weekly out of their earn. ings, to meet the want of Capital. From February to June, this year, they have done £438. Have a shop in common with the Working Tailors, who have thirty-eight members and fourteen employed, and who, from March to July, this year, did £217 19s. 9d. business. The Tailors also subscribed their own Capital. Agree admirably in their mutual shop. Are mostly members of the Store in the Old Garrat-road, which numbers 150, and deals with the Central Agency.

The Rev. C. K. PAUL, a young, fine-hearted, and noblenatured clergyman, who had, for the occasion, constituted himself town-traveller to the Banbury Plush Weaversbinging with him show cards of patterns, and being open to take orders-gave a sketch of that Society and its prospects, and entreated all Co-operators to make its existence known, and give it all the support possible. Mr. LIVESEV said, the Working Smiths had but just com-

menced, and he had little to say, save that they were sanguine of success.

Mr. SIMMONS-London Shoemakers-reported that his Association had been rather unfortunate, but was reco-vering itself, and now doing pretty well. They had seventeen men at work and seven women, and paid £25 in weekly allowances.

Mr. ISHAM-Working Printers-reported that they were doing from £600 to £700 per year. Have six associates, and sometimes as many as twelve at work. Are working with borrowed Capital, which they pay interest for. Slow but sure.

Mr. WM. NEWTON-Deptford Iron Works-reported that this Association had been at work ten months. It started through a case of cruelty to a working man who had invented a machine. Some working men co-operated to assist the inventor to work the machine for themselves, instead of permitting the Capitalist to take it out of their hands, and using it as an instrument to crush Labour with. They have sixty shareholders at £5 each, with 1s, instal-ments. They were impeded considerably by the Strike in the Iron Trades, but were going on favourably. They have a Factory which was built by the Working Builders' Association, Pimlico. It requires a vast outlay of capital to begin Co-operation in the Engineers' Trade, as their tools are so expensive, and their productions requiring immense outlay of money before there is any return, but he thought they would organise victory. Mr.PICEARD-North London Builders-said they began

early in 1850, and broke up the first time through internal dissensions, and not from want of support, as they divided very large profits when they separated. Five of the old members commenced a new association in 1851, since which time they have done between £4,000 and £5,000. The capital was furnished by Vansittart Neale, Esq. The members also subscribe a portion of their earnings, employ from twenty to thirty men, and have a property worth \pounds 800. The members desire to be legalized as provided for by the late act.

Mr. BOWEN-City Tailors-reported, that they had commenced once and failed from want of support. On commenoing the second time they bid fair to do much better. Are endeavouring to organize a working-man's clothes club. Number twenty-five members.

Mr. MERRIMAN-Portsea Co-operative Store-said

of the institution which was necessary, it was not a Friendly Society they wanted. He again urged the necessity of a Central Co-operative Federal Union.

Rev. CHAS. KINGSLEY said, he was af opinion that a Coperative Friendly Society was just the thing-it was the root idea of all Co-operation.

Mr. L. JONES strongly supported the same. Mr. HUGUES said, he had been so impressed with the etter of John Bates that he should move; resolution a :--That this Conference strongly recommends the immediate formation of a Co-operative Friendly Society or Union, of which there shall be branches throughout the United Kingdom, to embrace the usual purposes of the Benefit Societies,"

Mr. FOREMAN urged the fact that a great many of the present Co-operators were already members of Benefit Societies, which would militate against the success of such a scheme.

Mr. Huones said, they were working for the future more than the present-for the next generation more than this-and if they were to be deterred for such reasons lincy might never begin to link the Co-operative together.

Mr. CRAIG was opposed to it being a Society for relief to those who were out of work. He thought the time had gone by when they should offer a premium to idleness. Ho thought the endeavours of such a Society should be directed to find its unemployed members reproductive labour, and not keep them as paupers.

Mr. LIVESEY stated, that with the Society to which he belonged they had had two rates of assistance for the unemployed members, and they always had a great many more out of work when the relief was 10s, weekly, than when it was 8s.

Mr. NEWTON replied warmly, and nobly vindicated the character of those working men he knew, from what he considered an aspersion. During the late Strike in the Iron Trade he had known men to work for half-price, and, indeed, without any remuneration for their labour, rather than walk the streets idle.

The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. MERRIMAN moved :--"That the Conference should

adjourn till Tuesday morning at nine o'clock," Carried.

The Conference then separated for THE FESTIVAL.

It has long been the intention of the Working Tailors to celebrate their success in Association, upon a scale worthy of the subject of congratulation, but hitherto they have been prevented, chiefly through the want of a Hall to hold it in. They made one attempt in the St. Martin's Hall, which was most miserable-most melancholy-and which determined them to attempt no other until they could tako it into their own hands, and rejoice in a Co-operative Hall. Through the kindness of the London Promoters the Associations have now a Hall of their own, capable of seating from four to five hundred persons, well built, ventilated. and lighted. And on this, the occasion of its opening, and the realisation of the concentrated spirit of numerous uncele. brated anniversaries-it was a splendid social gathering. There were clergymen and members of parliament, men of fortune and working men, French Refugees, and Literary Celebrities-all mingling together and exchanging fraternal greetings on the ground of their common Humanity. And as Walter Cooper remarked, one could not tell which was the working man and which was not, the appearance was so equable, and the feeling so fraternal. Dame Nature gave the assembly a sweet sprinkling of grace and beauty in a pretty portion of her fairer creation, and altogether it was a sight to do one's eyes good, and make one's heart happy. Not the least interesting feature was to be found in a capital tea-provided and served up by associates in admirable profusion. We should imagine that between 500 and 600 persous partook of tea.

After the tables had been cleared, and the Hall well filled with friends, the Rev. F. D. Maurice was chosen to fill the chair.

Numerous letters of gratulation and apology had been received, but the audience were only too eager to hear those who were present, they determining not to be bored with the communications of those who were not, so they were not read.

The Rev. F. D. MAURICE, in opening the proceedings said : We were come together on the common ground, and with

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which conducted to these prisons. The column reached the Place de la Bastile, and entered the interior boulevards. Not a man was on our route, not a light in a window. We heard no other noise than the violins of a bourgeoise marriage at the restaurant of the old Cadran Blen. on the Boulevard du Temple, and further on at the corner of the Rue Lafitte, the burst of laughter of an aristocratic orgie at the Maison-Dorce. Dancers and courtisans showed themselves at the window for an instant ; but they had no desire to waste their time in seeing defile before them somany unfortunates : they immediately recommenced their quadrille or their debauch. At the Boulevard des Capucines, the head of the convoy suddenly turned to the right : our fate was fixed ; we were on the road to the Havre railway. At half-past three we were crammed into the waggons, pell-mell with police agents and gendarmes, and we started for Brest.

In the morning, all Paris recounted the details of this lugubrous expedition, and the emotion was, it is said, very great for some days. Afterwards when these monstrous deportations took place, they dared not travers. Paris. The prisoners were compelled, notwithstanding their fatigue, to travel the immense space extending from Ivry to the Rue Amsterdam, passing the town by the exterior boulevards, from the Barriere de Fentainbleu to the Barriere de Clichy.

A telegraphic despatch had preceded us to to Havre. The commander of the state of siege in that town. Col. Neigre, had drawn up his troops in line of battle. The colonel and his little etat-major, were as zealous as gendarmes driving back the curious with brutal words and fierce looks. A prisoner, who afterwards became paralytic, almost swooned away, and was unable to proceed another step. 'Bring a tilbury for Monsieur,' cried the absurd and brutal Colonel. The town testified only a mediocre curiosity; the Bonapartist journals had basely deceived it on the precoding evening, and even that morning, by all simply announcing a departure and embarkation of forcats. The few persons who, from the extremities of the jetty, or from the Francois Ier tower, seeing us descend by hundreds, like herds of beasts, into the depths of the frigate, turned away with disgust and horror. To them we were only a bagne en route for Cayenne! At half-past one the 'Canada' had all her republican cargo stowed away between her decks, in these horrible batteries which history will remember as long as the human heart is capable of feeling sympathy for the victims, and hatred for the executioners l

> (To be Continued) Contractor in the second statements

Democratic Mobements.

22 Our Friends will oblige by forwarding reports of Chartist meetings, and other Democratic proceedings.

DEMOCRATIC REFUGEE COMMITTEE TO THEIR FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.

It is now nearly three months since we first appealed to you to aid us in rendering assistance to our Democratic brethren at present suffering in exile. It is needless for us to repeat the claims these men have upon the sympathy of the British people, especially upon that of the Democratic portion of it. These claims will be at once recogused by every man of generous mind. When we first appealed to you we had no hope of being aided by those whose interest it is to maintain the institutions which these unfortunate men have laboured to overthrow. We built our hopes upon the less corrupted, the more generous and noble-minded sons of toil, whose especial care it should have been to save their brother-Forkers-the fighters of their battles-from the horrors of destitution. We hoped that the Democracy of this country were still alive to a sense of their own and of their country's honour, which would impel them to struggle to procure a maintenance for their foreign brethren. They have not done so. Whether it be that they have not known, or that they depended upon the work being done by men better able, in a pecuniary sense, to do it, we cannot tell; but certain it is that exertions worthy of the noble work we have engaged in have not been made; and for want of those exertions we have not been able to accomplish the objects we had in view. On the 9th of August, the quarter will have expired, and we shall then divide amongst the different committees of the exiles the funds we may have in our possession. As yet the amount we have received has been so insignificant that we have been ashamed to divide it amongst the committees of the nations. We do not believe that all has been done that might have been accomplished. There has not been made the requisite exertions either to obtain subscriptions or employment. We trust that for the honour of the country, for the honour of Democracy, these exercions will at once be made. In last Saturday's "Star of Freedom" was published a list of Polish Refugees in want of employment. These men are in the greatest misery, and we would implore our brother Democrats to obtain for them immediate assistance. There are among the Exiles some for whom it would be very difficult to obtain employment; but, for workmen, we feel convinced it might soon be found, if the proper steps were taken, and the work conducted with energy and perseve-It is indispensable that all subscription sheets, with the funds collected, should be sent in to the Central Committee before the 9th of August. We hove the friends of liberty will rally, and endeavour to obtain before that time such aid as will enable us really to ameliorate the condition of the

BRADF BD, Yorkshire.-The S-cular Society, as usual. held its weekly meet ng on Su day last, July 25, 1852, at Mitchell's Temperance Hotel, Union Street, Mr. Thomas Wilcock, president of the society, in the chair. Mr. George Demaine, the secretary, read the correspondence received during the week ; one from Mr. G. J. Holyoake, relative to the expected discussion with Dr. Ackworth, of this town, whom he had met at Newcastle; and they had agreed to debate as soon as Mr. Holyoake's health was restored to its ordinary state, the discussion to come off in Bradford. Other correspondence was read. At seven o'clock the pub. lic was admitted to take part in the debates of the evening. A person from Horton introduced the following question for discussion :-- " The people are radically unfit for the suffrage !" A very smart debate followed. The introducer of the question was supported by Mr. W. Hodgson and W. J. Marsden, who urged the necessity of social reform, secular education, co-operation, or association, as the most practical means of accomplishing the freedom of the people of this country .-- Mr. W. Wolton, Mr. J. Lewis, Mr. E. Melouse, Mr. J. Cooke, Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Reley, and Mr. Somers contended that political power, or the People's Charter, was the great lever necessary to promote the country's weal. The meeting then adjourned to Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock. The question for discussion next Sunday is, "The impossibility of any person believing in a God as stated in the Bible." Mr. North, of New Leeds, undertakes to substantiate the proposition. The committee met on Monday evening, and arranged for holding a camp meeting at Shipley Glenn on Sunday, August 8, 1852, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when speakers will attend from Bradford, Leeds, Keighley, Wilsden. Queen's Head, Heckmonrick.-CORRESPONDENT, J. WILCOCK.

NOTTINGHAM.—Secular Hall.—Last Sunday Mr. Broom delivered two lectures in Sherwood Forest. One in the morning on Education, to a very large audience, that testified their admiration by considerable applause. In the evening, his lecture was on Universal Suffrage-a Necessity. A large assembly greeted bim with approval. A tea party was held in the afternoon, to greet Mr. Broom on his arrival in our town. We have engaged him to remain among us. Every Sunday morning he will lecture in the Forest, in the evenings in the Society's Hall, and in the course of the

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were doing well. The members, who are mo-tly employed in the dockyard, have been annoved by the government officials. They deal with the Central Agency, and are contemplating a society for producing on their own account. Mr. HANSON, on the part of the Needle Women's Asso-

ciation, stated that it had commenced in March 1851, and has done work to the amount of £1,500. Have employed 131 persons. Number 362 customers, and have been instrumental in benefiting the health and condition of many needle women.

Mr. CRAIG-East London Iron Works-reported that their Association commenced with the assistance of Vansittart Neale, Esq., who lent them £400. Mr. Newton has been of great assistance to them. Mr. Mustoe is manager. Considers the great desideratum in association is a good manager, which they have got. They have from forty to fifty subscribers, and are working under the usual rate of wages, on purpose to give the principle every assistance. The Working Builders built their Stack. They have a nett profit of a Thousand Pounds.

Mr. WATSON-London Co-operative Bakery-said, they especially appreciated the benefit of being legalized, as they had been defrauded by men employed. They were doing a business of £1,600 a year.

Mr. BERRY-Ullesthorpe Store - stated, that he had carried on the store on his own account for some time, until £50 had been subscribed by the working men, since which time it has been carried on by them. They have fifteen subscribers, and do a weekly business of £15. They are contemplating the formation of a Stocking Weaver's Association.

WALTER COOPER-Bath Association of Working Tailorssaid, the Castle-street Association began in February 1850, with £350 of borrowod capital; they have succeeded beyond even his sanguine expectations. Have done a business of £9,000 or £10,000. They have paid back a portion of the capital. They have had storms within and without; but they had weathered them through, and reaped much better than they had sewn. The Association in the Westminsterroad, had been started to supply working men with low priced goods, and to organise the Slop-workers, so that they might compete with the Slop-sellers, which they were doing, at the same time paying the workers two-thirds more for their work than is paid by the Sweating Slop-tyrants. Are doing about £70 per week, and are well supported by the members of the London Associations. Both Associations have eighteen men at work.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

LLOYD JONES gave a general and interesting verbal report of the state of Co-operation in Scotland, through a great portion of which he has lately travelled on a tour. It was favourable and cheering. The first question for consideration was-" As to the propriety of all Co-operative Associations enrolling themselves under the new act" being brought under notice.

T. Hughes, Esq. proposed and Mr. Merriman seconded-"That it is desirable that all Associations be enrolled under the act of 15 and 16 Vic., cap. 31, for equalising the for-mation of Industrial and Provident Societies." Mr. Hughes explained the act and its workings concisely and luminously, and pointed out the benefits which Co-operation would derive from it.

Messrs. Merriman and Walford supported the views of Mr. Hughes, and spoke of the great desirability of the law for legalising Associations.

J. M. LUDLOW, Esq. called the attention of the Conference to the advantage of this act to the Co-operative Stores, and its superiority to the old Friendly Societies' Act, in the bor-rowing of Capital.

After some further remarks from various speakers, the resolution was carried unanimously.

The Conference ordered a statement to be made by the Society, and sent to the various Co-operative bodies throughout the kingdom, pointing out the advantages of the new act.

The second question for consideration was :- "As to the extent to which it is desirable that Cooperative Associations for similar objects should adopt rules formed on the same model.'

Mr. LLOYD JONES said, it was necessary to have unity of action in the movement, and to attain this he would move the second resolution :--" That it is desirable that Cooperative Societies formed for the same or similar objects, should adopt rules formed on the same model, and that model rules in acdordance with the said act be prepared and enrolled for the guidance of all Co-operative Stores and Associations who may wish to avoid themselves of the provisions of the said act. Seconded by Mr. FOREMAN, and carried unanimously.

The third question, "Whether it should not be a rule for all Co-operative Establishments to sell all articles exactly for what they are," induced some discussion, and excited some merriment, the question seeming to hings upon the coffers of that Howard of modern philanthropy, and public benefactor, John Cassel, and what they should be sold for? Job Sutcliffe said, when people said to him why is this cloth, which appears thicker and better, cheaper than the which is thinner and feels poorer ; he honestly told them that, the one was made of devil's-dust, and the other of fine wool. After some further talk the third resolution-" That this Conference entreats all Co-operative Establishments, for the sake of the general good, to sell articles exactly for what they know them to be, and to abstain as much as possible from the sale of all artices publicly proven to be adulterated, even if demanded by their customers"-was drawn up by the Rev. Charles Kingsley. Proposed by Mr. J. SUTCLIFFE, seconded by T. HUGHES, E.q., and carried unanimously. The next question-" Whether any and what steps can be advantageously taken for the establishment or extension of institutions for the purpose of giving unity and force to the Co-operative Movement"-being entertained by the Conference, Mr. MERRIMAN said he thought it was necessary to es-tablish some kind of Central Federative Union or Cooperative Executive to give the necessary force and unity which the Movement demanded, and as the promoters of the London Associations had shown such espacity and honesty of purpose, he thought it could be left to them, as it could not be placed in better hands. He should move that a Sub-Committee be appointed to draw up a plan. J. M. Ludlow, Esq., had received a letter from John Bates, of Bury, containing an admirable suggestion, and one well worthy of the attention of the Conference. He read portions of the letter, in which the writer recommended a Co-operative Friendly Society, somewhat similar to the Odd Fellows', which idea Mr. Ludlow endorsed and urged upon the Conference. Mr. MBRRIMAN said, that it did not fuffil the idea he had | their entire enfranchisement.

the feeling that we were sons of the same father, and brothers in the same human family. There were two reasons why we had not met earlier; the one was, because the Builders had not finished the Hall earlier; the other was, because they wished the hurry and bother of the Elections to be over. The Elections with their froth and foam, toil and turmoil were now over, and after what had been spouted at the Hustings, it was pleasant to meet together, to go deeper, draw nearer, and to learn something better. As a result of the Elections which more immediately concerns us, we have some friends returned to Parliament which is a subject for congratulation; there were also other of our friends who have not been returned. With regard to the success of the Co-operative Movement, we have met with some failures, as who have not? but, we still work on and believe in our cause. He thought the Report of the Society was rather too hard upon them. He saw more matter for rejoicing than, perhaps, the writer did. It was their duty to state all errors and failures fearlessly, so that they might be seen and made the stepping-stones to future success. But, let us not forget that success was not according to our efforts alone, there was something higher than that! We were met to-night to celebrate a success in the Act for legalising the Association. He was not surrounded by the members of the late government and llouse of Commons, of which he was very glad, or he should say-This was their only Act for which they would be gratefully remembered. This was a subject of congratulation as much for those who were not present as for those who were; as much for those Members of Parliament as for the Working Men. This Act is a sign that they are learning their position with regard to the Labour question, and dare not longer inflict such crying evil on the Working Man. They were, in fact, beginning to recognize that all men were brothers. But we must not trust to the Act alone for future success. I know how easy and yet how hard it is for men in my position, surrounded with the comforts of life, to talk to you, the Working Men, of self-sacrifice, whose lives are a continued sacrifice, and yet it is so necessary, so very essential. I see men of the upper classes daily becoming mere animals for the lack of this glorious principle. It is pleasant for me to meet you in this hall. After many endeavours to find a place elsewhere, we have been compelled to come here at last, to the place where the first start was made, and the banner of Co-opera-tive Association was unfurled. To the place where Wonk was first really commenced. I see a sign in this of diving significance We were intended to work, and I have no business to be talking only for the sake of work. It teaches us that we should be working men or nothing. Not that I believe this Co-operative Movement was meant for toil and nothing else. This Hall should give them a place for Education, and afford substitutes for the abominable trash which is offered to the Working Classes of this Metropolis. We are not such bigots as some persons suppose us to be, we do not want men to work, with nothing else than work: we want them to enjoy themselves with rational recreation. I should have felt that I had no place in the movement if I did not believe it to have the highest of purposes in man's enfranchisement. I believe this Co-operation to be bound up with the whole interests and future of Humanity, and that it is the sacred duty of all to assist its progress. The workers in Co-operation are carrying on a strife with the greatest evils which afflict Humanity, and one that will require the help of all .- Great cheering. Mr. Maurice intimated that he was compelled reluctantly to leave the meeting. He was requested to hear the following Address read, with which was presented a handsome silver Inkstand and golden Pen holder, value thirty-one guineas, as an offering of esteem and affection from the Members of the London Associations.

TO THE REV. FREDERICK MAURICE DENNISON, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING WORKING MENS' AS. SOCIATIONS.

SOCIATIONS. Rev. AND RESPECTED SIE, We, the Members of the Working Mens' Association, beg to ex-press our grateful sense of the important services which you have rendered in our behalf, in stepping out from the class to which you belong, and going beyond the performance of mere routine profea-sional duties, mixing freely with working men, without regard to their differences of opinion, treating them as brethren, children of the same common Father, presiding over their Conferences, in-structing them by your extensive information, sound judgment, and true Gatholicity of feeling, and in their exertions to i oprove their temporal condition by means of Association. aiding them by your temporal condition by means of Association, aiding them by your influence, help, and guidance, at all times pointing out the moral principles of action by which alone such societies can become successful. We are fully aware that in doing so you have been sub-jected to much misrepresentation, reproach, and obloquy, from which even your high personal worth and the eminent services you have rendered to the church, of which you are so distinguished a member and so bright an ornament, could not altagether protect you. We trust, however, 'hat it may be some satisfaction for you to know, that those for whom you have thus devotedly laboured are not insensible to your noble and generous exertions; that they ap-preciate the Christian dutie- an i graces developed in your life and conduct, and hope that you will receive the expression of respect and gratitude which they now offer with fervent prayers for your signed, on behalf of the Association this 26th day of July, 1852,

WALTER COOPER.

THOMAS SHORTER, JOSEPH PICKARD. **UCHARD** ISHAM. BARNABAS JENNINGS. JOHN LOCKE. JOHN SIMMONS, JOHN MUSTOF. The Rev. PRESIDENT was much affected at so unexpected a testimonial. The tones of voice in which he replied, told more than words what he felt. At this stage of the proceedings our pencil being done up, and there being no means provided for writing, we were unable to go on with our report, being wedged in the centre of a crowd which had not much respect for the PRESS. We must, therefore, write from memory. The Rev. Mr. HANSARD having been elected to the chair. Mr. LLOYD JONES proposed the first sentiment as follows : Association in trade and industry-May those who are engaged in practically carrying out this principle, be actuated in their endeavours by a brotherly and christian spirit. seeking not only the improvement of their own condition. but, the moral and social elevation of all who are dependent upon labour for their support." The speaker said he appreciated to the full the nobler field of co-operation to work in, and the efforts to unite the interests of capital and labour, but, there was much beyond that, Co-operation was but a means or machinery, with which they might develope the principle of fraternity and form a bond of brotherhood. The speaker spoke hopefully of the spread of co-operation throughout England and Scotland-more especeially in the form of stores-but it wanted a concerted action. Co operation wanted gathering up and a bond of unity. Mr. Jones explained the immense superiority of co-operation over competition, and said he was quite sure that if the working classes took up co-operation in a true spirit, and in the light of a higher knowledge, they had in their hands a power by which they could work out

week in the Market Place. We are organising the town, so that Democracy and Frre Thought can be constantly inculcated among the people .-- CORRESPONDENT.

NATIONAL LOAN SOCIETY,

A meeting of the members of the above Society was held at the St. George Coffee-house, Barbican, on Wednesday evening, July 28th, Mr. Hampton in the chair, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted :-- "That the Treasurer be requested to write to Mr Wheeler, desiring him to attend the next meeting and produce his books." After the transaction of other general business the meeting adjourned to Thursday next, August 5th, when the attendance of every subscriber in the society is particularly requested on business of importance.

GUIDE TO THE LECTURE-ROOM.

Literary Institution, John-street, Pitzroy-square .--- August 1st Laterary Institution, John-Street, Filzroy-square.—August 1st (74) Robert Cooper ' Popular Theology.' Hall of Science, City-road.—Aug. 1st (72), G. J. Holyoake, 'Break-ing Down of Religious Influences.' National Hall, 242, High Holborn.—Aug. 1st (8), P. W. Perfitt,

John Tym.' Social Institution, Charles street, Old Garratt, Manchester.-Aug.

Social institution, outries ericos, on outrati, manchester, -Aug. 1st (11 a.m.), Dircussion, (7 p.m.) a Lecture. City Forum Coffee House, 60, Redcross-street. - Every Sunday,

Monday, and Thursday, (8½), a Lecture. Commercial Hall, Philpot street, Commercial-road-east.--Theo-logical Discussions every Sunday morning (11), Sunday evening (7),

Nogical Discussions every Sunday morning (11), Sunday evening (7),
Tuesday (8), Thursday (8), and Saturday (8).
Progressionist Hall, Gheapside, Leeds, Aug. 1st (61), a Lecture.
Temperance Star Hotel, Swan-street, Briggate, Leeds.—Every
Wednesday (8), a Discussion.

Wednesday (8), a Discussion. Working Men's Academy, Edgar-street, Preston.—Lecture every Sunday at 10½ a.m.—Discussion every Sunday evening.

July 31, 1852,

Song by Mr. Lowers-" The World is on the Move." The next sentiment-" Education, may its blessings be speedily and universally extended throughout the land. May the working classes especially show that they appreciate its value, by availing themselves, as far as possible, of every facility afforded them for moral and intellectual culture,"-was responded to by WILLIAM NEWTON, in an excellent speech. He felt the great want of education for his class-not only the ordinary routine of education, but cultivation of the heart and refinement of sentiment. Mr. Newton complained of the Mechanics' Institutes having been wrested from the working men and warped from their purpose. The speaker adverted impressively to the part which mothers should play in the education and development of humanity, and warmly urged the subject on their attention.

A centleman in the body of the Hall, Mr. ALLAN, here begged to say a word. Mr. Newton had mentioned Mechanics' Institutes, and he should like to relate a case of bigotry in connexion with one of them, which had come under his notice. A book had been voted into its library twice, and the president had opposed, and said if it was admitted he would resign-that book was "Alton Locke." This announcement was received with much hilarity, the author of this book, Mr. Charles Kingsley, being present. and evidently much amused. We regret not knowin who the fellow was, and our consequent inability to give him a DAGGER-0'-TYPE in this report.

The Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY proposed the third sentiment as follows :- " The friends and promoters of Working Men's Associations, more especially to Mr. Slaney and those members of Parliament and others to whose exertions we are chiefly indebted for the passing of the Indus-trial Provident Societies Act." And said, the passing of this act was a small step, but a most important one, in the Co-operative Movement. It would tend to bring what was vulgarly called the higher and lower classes into communion with each other. He had been delighted to see what true Socialism and genuine old English feeling this associative effort had called forth. He paid a bigh tribute to the character, earnestness, and real heroism of Mr. Slaney. We little knew how much we were indebted to the exer-tions of that true-hearted friend of the working classes.

Song .- " The golden age is coming yet."

The fourth sentiment :-" To the promoters of assoolation on the continent of Europe, and in the United States of America, and to those brave men who undertook its practical labour under great difficulties, carried them on with unsurpassed energy, and have only yielded, where they have yielded as yet, before the exertion of an overwhelm. ing despotism," wis responded to by J. M. LUDLOW, E-Q., who said he owed much to France, as he had lived a great part of his life in that country, and stood on that platform almost a Frenchman. He bore proud testimony to the heroism of Frenchmen in carrying out the principles of association, and in nobly suffering for freedom. Headverted to the exiles who were working in the London Associations, and said, we welcomed them with pride. No word - could describe what the working men of France had done and suffered for the good cause; and his heart bled to know that many were now suffering all the horrors and miseries of indigence and penury. A gentleman had called on him the other day and told him that he had found forty-eight men suffering in one single room with nothing but two old matrasses between them ; and these men had fought and suffered and lost their all, and we were reaping the fruit of their labours. Mr. Ludlow concluded a speech full of tenderness and feeling amidst much applause and hearty expressions of fraternity towards all who have suffered for freedom.

Reiterated calls being made for M. Louis Blanc, after some besitation he appeared on the platform, and was welcomed with a great demonstration of delight. He spoke in English, which he masters admirably, and wields with a soul of power. He said, Ge tlemen, you purpose promoting association, it is the special work of this century. I believe that, in the logical sequence of things, Co-operation is destined to replace Competition. It avails little that we have conquered the despotism of Feudalism, if we are to leave the masses slaves to the tyranny of circumstances ; misery is slavery, and there is nothing but slavery, so long as the means and implements of Labour are in the hands of the few who possess all the power to use up the many. I know there are those among your statesmen who maintain that Competition should be the law of society, and that if a man does not find his cradle labelled with life's golden prize, so much the worze for him. And they talk about social liberty. What is Social Liberty ? Do you think that the poor enjoy social liberty? What! is the workman free, who, being undersold in the labour-market, and having no spot to call his own, is not at liberty to sleep on the pavement ? Or is the poor child free, who in infancy may not have the right of education, and the right of growth and development, but must be sold body and soul for a few pence weekly to help to increase the paternal wages? Or are those poor girls free who are driven to the streets because they cannot face starvation? Or are those Workmen free who in consequence of some new invention in machinery must oubmit to the grinding down of wages ? No ! No ! They can o overcome the tyranny of circumstances. He told them that Competition is the legitimate development of emulation ; it is the competition of men who fight duels, and emulate each other in throat-cutting. It is a fierce race between vast masses of people struggling in a narrow pass; very few could win the goal, and those only by tread-ding over the bodies of the fallen victims. And let us remember that for one cheer of victory there are a thousand groans from hearts broken in the strife.

F. J. Furnival, Esq., William Newton, Walter Cooper, Lloyd Jones, S. Hansard, Wooden, Pickard, Smith, Foreman, Sutcliffe, Smithers, and Dyson. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the Conference was dissolved.

LAUSAUNE, SwirzžELAND, --Extract from a letter from an invalid traveller :-- "Among the old friends I found at Lausaune, on th Lake at Geneva, is a Mr. H.--, whom I name to you as a man after your own heart ; he is an Enclishman; though for many years now he has constantly resided in Switzerland, and he really eerns to use his riches more for the good of others than any one I have ever known. His charity, both public and secret, is very great, and his grounds, the most beautiful on the L ke of Geneva, he throws open to every one, rich and poor alike, for every hour in the day-au example by no means generally followed by his wealthy neighbours. Texpected, therefore, not unna urally, that I should find him favourable to Socialistic views; but he told me that he thought Co-operative Labour a delusive theory; though I learnt "hat he had assisted a Company of Watchmakers to set up for themselves at Lausaune -a step which I think with care on their part could not but b- followed with success, and I am glad to add that they have in fact surmounted their preliminary difficulties, and are getting on well. I had firmly intended to visit their esta-blishment, and to have some talk with them, but was disappointed in this, being unable, from the tremendous heat that set in, to go out during the day, and still less to climb the high hill that sepa-rated me from the town of La saune." rated me from the town of La saune."

Trades' Intelligence.

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

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

259, Tottenham-court-road, London.

"FIAT JUSTITIA."

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

The principle of a Federative Union of the Trades of Great Britain for their mutual protection against the aggressive spirit of capital, originally propounded by this Association upwards of seven years ago, is now, if not universally, most widely and generally admitted, as the " sine qua non" of industrial regeneration. Merely lucalised or sectional action it is now admitted is generally insufficient, in many cases entirely useless, and in all cases monstrously expensive. Your National Union of Trades, under some form of the title, is in future your only regenerator. So say thousands of working men in all parts of the kingdom -so say hundreds of labour's advanced guard, the men who are made into secretaries, presidents, delegates, &c. ; and so say we-"National Industrial Union, the remedy for National Industrial Wrongs," has been our author note for years past. If the sentiment is then so generally acknowledged, are there no indications, it may be asked, of any general and real desire to carry it into action. The working men of London have had their public mee ings in favour of the principle ; they have adopted it with acclamation, embodied their recognition of it in resolutions, public manifestnes, addresses, &c.; nominated delegates to a Conference to carry it into operation, who were occupied in its consideration for months, and eventually broke up, as far advanced in their labours, as any practical purpose is involved, as when they commenced. The same anomalous proceedings-for they really appear to us to justify that designation,-have been enacted in Birmingham, Manchester, and we know not how many other localities. The mountains have laboured, even less effectively than the famed one of our o'd friend Æsop-for we have not heard of the production of one solitary living mouse. Of the existence of a veritable embodiment of this, their newly adopted principle, our industrial reformers appear to have unanimously agreed to be ignorant, probably from the laudable desire of themselves being considered the only real originals of the new revivifying movement, which is destined to regenerate the whole industrial world. We regret to be compelled to pronounce our opinion, that these parties were either not sincere in their desire to carry out the ostensible object of their conferences, or not far enough advanced in enlightened liberty to leap over the barrier of selfish prejudices, which has hitherto, and still obstructs the general progress. It appears to us pretty manifest that no movement, Industrial, Political, or Sucial, by which the general condition of labour may be ameliorated, has much to expect at present from the Trades' organisations of our large towns and cities. We should despair. did we not know that pride and prejudice, selfishnesss, envy, and mistrust are mortal. Truth and charity, which thinketh no evil, and their pure and soul-satisfying eminations are alone immortal. We therefore do not des. pair ; but are prepared still to struggle onwards strengthen. ing and consolidating our movement, until some new assault upon the rights of labour, some new monster indictment, or insulting and degrading declaration, renders more apparent the necessity of united means and united action, even though it involves the sacrifice of our most cherished love of exclusiveness and self-importance which keeps the working classes isolated from each other, and condemns to their general impoverishment and degradation.

THE SEAMEN AND SHIPOWNERS .- Several meetings of able hodied seamen have been h ld in the principal towns on the Tyne and Wear during the last week, and the following resolution has been adopted :-... The owners of coasting vessels having considerably reduced the number of their hands, and entered a class of persons and boys incapable of performing the duties of seamen; and in consequence of the inefficient manning of ships, contrary to the spirit of clause 7 of the 13 and 14 Vic. c. 29, the work of the few hands on board each ship has been much increased, and vessels, by this parsimony, though the light dues have been reduced one half, and by the cheapness of provisions caused by free trade, the said owners are enabled to sail their vessels at less expense than formerly, are thereby unduly navigated, and the risks of wreck, collision, and loss of life thereby enhanced,-Resolved: That whenever the collision takes place, or any vessel is wrecked, arising from the vessel being undermanned, the seamen on board, or saved from such ship, be recommended to proceed, immediately on landing, to the nearest justice of the peace, and there and then enter a provest, stating the facts of the case; and in claims for recovery of insurance, a copy of the said protest he forwarded to the secretary of the club or underwriters, and an injunction taken out to restrain the said parties from paying the same amount insured.

SHOCKING CONDITION OF THE CARLISLE HAND LOOM WEAVERS .- At the Carlisle County Court lately, the tollowing conversation took place between the judge, Mr. T. H. Ingham, and a defendant, a hand-loom weaver, who was sued for a small debt by a Carlisle tradesman :-Judge: Do you owe this money ? D-fendant : Yes, sir, I do,-Then why don't you pay it? I will sir I am willing to pav it as fast as I can -As fast as you can ! What wages have you ?-4s. 9d. per week !- Nonsense. It is true, sir, I assure you-4s. 9d. a week ! Yes; sir, that's all; and I have a wife and three children to keep out of it .- Why, what are you? A weaver .- And you say you can't make more than 4s. 9d. a week? No, sir, I can't; and there are hundreds of weavers who can't make more than that as well as I; and they can testify to the truth of what I say. His honour evidently felt for the poor fellow, and made an order for a small amount monthly. Successful STRIKE,-On Monday last, the masons on the

Pensher Branch Railway struck off work, and demanded that their wages be advanced to four shillings per day: this being acceded to by the contractors, the masons resumed their work on Tuesday morning.

PIRACY AND MURDER BY COOLIES.

The following details of murder of the captain and several of the crew of the American ship Robert Bowne, are taken from the " North China Herald" :--

"The deposition of Joseph Valentine, steward of the American ship Robert Bowne, is as follows :--

"That he was steward in the American ship Robert Bowne, Capt. Bryson, and that said ship sailed from Amoy about March 20, with a crew of 19 men including all hands, and about 410 Chinese passengers bound for San Francisco. That the Captain in order to maintain cleanliness cut off the tails of a great many of the Coolies and obliged them to come on deck and be washed all over in cold water, the men scrubbing them with cane brooms. The Coolies evinced much concern at losing their tails, many of them crying; They were well furnished with food and water. On the 10th day out, while cutting up a chicken at the galley door about half-past nine in the morning, the deponent heard a shout from the Chinamen, and looking round saw a body of them rushing aft, armed with pieces of wood as clubs, and, at the same time, one from behind seized him round the wrist. With a small knife he held he cut his wrist, and the Coolie let go his hold and followed his companions aft. The deponent then went into the galley with the Chinese cook, and both held the doors to prevent the ingress of the Coolies. From a small window in the front of the galley, he saw the murder of the second mate, who was knocked down by blows on the head from ten or twelve men, and some of the Coolies having by that time obtained boarding pikes, stabbed him. He was thrown overboard not quite dead, and clinging to a rope was stabbed again with pikes till he relinquished his hold. The Coolies then forced the doors of the galley and stabhed at deponent with the pikes, notwithstanding the intercession of the cook. He succeeded in wresting a pike from them, and drove them aft. a pike from them, and drove them aft. one or two of the Coolies falling by his thrusts. He then jumped down the forecastle hatch, where they barricaded him in. In about an hour they called to him through one of the Chinese, who spoke English, and told him to come up, promising not to hurt him. Ile did so, and was led aft to the wheel, where Smith was also brought. After steering for an hour deponent was taken into the cabin, and ordered under pain of death to show where the captain's valuables wer . He did so, but they got but little. The men were aloft when deponent came on deck, whither they had retreated after making unavailing resistance. The Coolies told the men if they would come down and take them to land they would not hurt them. The men did so and they were all well treated while they were returning. Deponent was informed by the Chinese that the captain, two officers, and three men, had been killed. The Coolies obliged deponent to attend the wounded among themselves of which there were several, and they said 8 of their number were killed in the fight, and thrown overboard. They quarrelled much among themselves about the division of the plunder. Lind was made about the fourth day after turning back, and after hanging about it three days trying to land, the Coolies became uneasy and wanted the ship run ashore. The steersman in trying to pass to the westward side of the islann, ran on a reef. They then landed about 150 of the Coolies. The ship slipped off and was anchored in 20 fa-thoms but dragged into about 60, where she rode with 100 fathoms chain out. The next day they landed 100 or 150 more, and the Coolies wanted a part of the crew to tsay on shore, promising, when all were landed, to allow them to go on board and take the ship to some port. Two of the men were on shore, and not being allowed to get into the boat again, the remainder pushed off and went on board. They then got out the longboat and offered to put the Coolies ashore that night, but they chose to wait till next day. The men then agreed to escape that night in the long-boat. The deponent and Smith go: in her to bail her out, leaving in the ship 8 men, who passed in from time to time various articles necessary for their voyage. After awhile the Coo-lies apparently discovered their proceedings as there was a great noise on deck, the Chinese running about with lanterns, and as they saw and heard nothing more of their messmates they concluded they were either tied or murdered. At day-light, therefore, they cut loose, drifted clear of the ship and hoisted a sail. In crossing a reef they stuck for an hour which caused their hoat to leak badly, so they went ashore on the other side of the same island on which the Coolies were. Here they were well treated by the natives who brought them water, vegetables, and chickens, and set a watch over them at night. The natives were dressed in long gowns, their hair done up in a bunch on the top of the head, fastened with a pin with a star in front. After caulking their boat they launched her, made sail, and on the eighth day were picked up by the Nymph."

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS. MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT, (1) LIBERAL ; (m) MINISTERIALIST. Arundel, Lord E Howard (1) Ashburton, G Moffat (1) Ashburton, G Moffat (1) Ashton under Lyne, C Hindley (1) Aylesbury, Dr Layard (1) R Bethell (1) Abingdon, General Caulfield (1) Aberdeen, G Thompson (l) Aberdeensbire, Hn Adm Gordon (m) Andover, H B Coles (m) Sir W Cubitt (m) Armagh (borough) Ross S Moore (m) Athlone, W Keogh (l) Anglesey, Sir B Buikeley (l) Argyleshire, Sir A L Campbell (m) Armagh, (County,) Col Caulfield (1) Sir W Verner (m) Ayr, J Crawford (l) Ayrshire, Col Sir D H Blair (m) Ayrshire, Col Sir D H Blair (m) Antrim, — Macartney, Captain Pakingham (ministerialists) Beaumaris, Lord G Paget (l) Berwick, M Forster (·) J Stapleton (l) Beverley, The Hon F Lawley (l) W Wells (i) Bewelley, Sir T Winnington (l) Birmingham, W Scholefield (l) G F Muntz (l) 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 (') H Stuart (m) Blackburn, W Eccles (l) J Pilkington (l) Bolton, T Barns (l) J Crook (l) Brecon, J L V Watkins (l) Banbury, H W Tancred (1) 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) Boldmin, C G Sawle (l) Dr Mitchell (m) Boston, G H Heathcote (l) B B Cabbell (m) Breconshire, Sir J Bailey (m) Bridgnorth, H Whitmore (m) Sir R Pigot (m) Bridport, T A Mitchell (1) - Murrogh (1) Bristol, F H Berkeley (1) W H GLangton (1) Buckingham, Marq of Chandos (in) Col Hall (m) Bury, F Peel (1) Bury St Edmonds, Earl Jermyn (1) J Stuart Q C (m) Buteshire, Right Hon J S Wortley (m) Bauffshire, J Duff (1) Bedfordshire, F C H Russell (1) Colonel Gilpin (m) J Davison (m) Berkshire, R Palmer (m) Visct Barrington (m) Berwickshire. Hon F Scott (m) Buckinghamshire, Hon C C Cavendish (l) C G Dupré (m) Right Hon B Disraeli (m) Brecon, C R Morgan (m) Calne, Earl of Shelbourne (l) Cardiff, Walter Coffin (1) Chester, Earl Grosvenor (1) W O Stanley (1) Chippenham, J Neeld (m) Captain poldero (m) Christehurch, Captain Walcott R N (m) Christenuren, Captain Walcott R N (m) Cirencester, Hon A G J Ponsonby (1) J R Mullings (m) Coventry, Rt Hon E Ellice (1) C Geach (1) Cambridge (boro.), K Macaulay (m) J H Astell (m) Canterbury, 11 P Gipps (m) Hon B Johnstone (m) Carlisle, Sir J Graham (1) J Ferguson (1) Carmarthen, D Morris (1) Chatham, Sir F Swith (m) Chichester. J Smith (l) Lord II Lennox (m) terialists) Clitheroe, M Wilson (1) Cambridge Univers, H Goulbourn (m) L T Wigram (m) Cardigan, P Loveden (1) Carlow (borough), J Sadleir (1) Carnarvon, W B Hughes (m) Carrickfergus, Hön W H S Cotton (m) Chelienham, Hon Cravén Bérkeley (1) Cheshire, North, W T Egerton (m) G C Legh (m) Cheshire, South, Sir P de M. G Egerton (m) J Tollemache (m) Cockermouth, H. Aglionby (1) Gen Wyndham (m) Colche-ter, W H Hawkins (m) Lord J Manners (m) Coleraine, Lord Naas (m) Cork (city), Sergeant Murphy (1) W Fagan (1) Cricklade, J Neeld (m) A Goddard (m) Cumberland West; Capt Lowther (m) S Irton (m) Cambridgeshire, Hon E T Yorke (m) Lord G Manners (m) E Ball (m) CardigansLire, Col Powell (m) Carmarthenshire, D Jones (m) D A S Davies (m) Carnarvonshire, Col D Pennant (m) Caskel, Sir T O'Brien (1) Cavan, Hon J P Maxwell (m) Sir J Young (m) Clackmannanshire, J Johnstone (m) Clackmannanshire, J Johnstone (m) Clonmel, Hon C J Lawless (l) Cork, (County,) V Scully (l) E B Roche (l) Cornwall, West, E W W Pendarves (l) Sir C Lemon (l) Cumberland, East, Hon C Howard (l) W Marshall (l) Cathnepshir, Trail (l) Carlow, County, Ball (l) Col Bruen (m) Clare, County, Sir J F Fitzgerald, C O'Brien (liberals) Devizes, G W Heneage (m) Captain Gladstone (m) Devonport B: Hon H Tofnell (l) Can Backles (m) Devonport, Rt Hon H Tufnell (1) Gen Berkley (m) Derouport, Rt. non H Turnell (1) Gen Berkley Dundee, G Duncan (1) Derby, M T Bass (1) T B Horsfall (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) Derbyshire, South C R Colville (m) W Mundy (m) Derbyshire, South C R Colville (m) W Mundy (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) Dudley, J Benbow (m) rialists] Damfries, W Ewart (1) Dumiries, w Ewart (1) Dundalk W Bowyer (1) Dangannon, Hon W S Knok (ni) Denbighshire, Col M Biddulph (1) Sir W W Wynn (m) Derbyshire, North, Hon G H Cavendish (1) W Evans (1) Devonshire, South, Sir J Y Buller (m) Sir R Lopes (m) Dersetshire, G Bankes (m) H K Seymer (m) J Floyer (m) Dumbartonshire, A Smollett (m) Dumfriesshire, Lord Drumlanrig (m) Dungarvon, J F Maguire (l) Durham, North, R D Sha'to (1) Vis Seaham (m) Durham, South, Lord H Vane (1) Donegal, T. Conoley, Sir T S Hayes (ministerialists) Downshire, Lord E Hill, D S Ker (ministerialists) Everste m, Hon Grenville Berkeley (1) Sir H. Willoughby (m) Exeter, E Divett (!) Sir J B Duckworth (m) E vinburgh, T B Macaulay (!) C Cowan (!) Elgin, Bauff, & G S Duff (!) Ennis, J D Flizgerald (1) Enniskillen, J Whiteside (m) Eye, E C Kerrison (m) Edingburghshire, Sir J llope (m) Elginshire, C L C Bruce (m) Essex, North, Sir J Tyrell (m) Major W Beresford (m) Essex, South, T W Bramston (m) Sir W B Smijth (m) East Cornwall, T J A Robertes (1) W Kendall (m) Frome, Colonel Boyle (1) Finsbury, A¹derman Challis (1) T S Duncombe (1) Falkirk, J Baird (m) Fifeshire, J Fergus (1) Flint, Sir J Hanmer (1) Fermanagh, Capt M Archdall (m) Sir A Brooke (m) Forfarshire, Col Maule (1) Flintshire, Hon E Mosten (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) Galway, County, Sir T Burke, Capt Bellew (liberals) Galway, County, Sir T Burke, Capt Bellew (liberals) Great Grimsby, Earl of Annesley (m) Galway, (City) M J Blake (l) A O'Flaherty (j) Gateshead, W Hutt (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) Greenock; A Dunlop (l) Gloucestersbire W N Kingscote (l) R B IIale (m) Grantham, G E Welby (m) Lord M W Graham (m) Grantham, G E welby (m) Lord M w Granam (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 (l) rialists) Honiton, J Locke (1) Sir J weir Hogg (1) Horsham, W S Fitzgerald (m) Huntingdon, Colonel Peel (m) T Baring (m) Hull, — Clay (1) Lord Goderich (1) Haverfordwest, J H Phillips (m) Hereford, Col Cufford (1) Sir R Price (1)

Leominster, J G Phillimore (l) G Arkwright (m Lewes, Hon H Fitzroy (1) Hon H Brann (1 Lincoln, G H Heneage (1) Col Sibthorp (m) Lincoln, G H Heneage (1) Ou Stotnorp (m) Liverpool. F M'Kenzie (m) C. Turner (m) London, Lord J Russell (i) J Masterman (m) Sir J Duke (1) Baron Rothschild (1) Lymington, J Hutchins (1) Sir J R Garnao (m) Leicester, Walmsley (1) Ga dener (1) Lichfield, Vist Anson (1) Lord A H Paget (1) Liskvard, R B Crowder (1) Ludlow, H B Clive (m) Lord Powlett (m) Lanarkshire, W Loekhart (m) Lancashire, North, J Heywood (1) J W Patten (m) Lancashire, South, W Brown (1) J Cheetham (1) Lancashire, South, w Brown (1) & Gaceman (1) Lancaster, S Greggon (1) R B Armstrong (1) Leeds, Sir Geo Goodman (1) Right Hon M T Baines (1) Leicestershire, North, Marquis of Granby (m) E B Farm ham (m) Leith, Rt Hon J Monerieff (1) Linlithgowshire, G Dundas (m) Lisburn, Sir J E Tennent (m) Londonderry, County. Sir R Ferguson (l) Lyme Regis, W Pinney (l) Leicestershire, South. Sir H Halford (m) C W Packe (m) Limerick, City, R Potter, F W Russell, (liherals) Limerick, County, W Monsell, W Gould (liberals) Lincolushire, North, R A Christopher, B Stanhope (minig. Linlithgowshire, G Dundas (m) terialists) Lincolnshire, South, Lord Burghley, Sir J Trollope, minis. Londonderry, City, Capt Jones, Capt Bateson (ministe. Louth, C Fortescue, T Kennedy (liberals) Longford, Col F Greville, R M Fox (liberals) Letrim, Bradey (l) L Montgomary (m) Maidstone, J Whatman 1) G Dodd (m) Maidstone, o wuashah 170 Dong (m) Marlborough, Lord E. Bruce (m) H B Baring (m) Marylebone, Lord D Stuart (l) Sir B Hall (l) Maryleoone, Lora D Scale (1) Su D Ball (1) Monmouth Boros', C Bailey (m) Macclesfield, J Brocklehurat (l) C E Egerton (m) Macclesfield, J Brocklehurst (1) C E Egerton (m) Malmesbury, T Luce (1) Malton, J E Denison (1) C W Fitzwilliam (1) Manchester, T M Gibson (1) J Bright (1) Merthyr Tydvil, Sir J J Guest (1) Morpeth, Hon Cspt Howard (1) Maldon, T J Miller (m) — Du Cane (m) Marlow Great, T P Williams (m) Col Knor (m) Mildhurget Bight H S H Walnole (m) Midburst, Right H S H Walpole (m) Monmouthshire, O Morgan (m) Major Somerset (m) Montgomery, - Pugh (m) Montrese, &c., J Hume (l) Mallow, Sir D Norreys (l) Mallow, Sir D Norreys (1) Merionethshire, W W E Wynn (m) Middlesex, Lord R Grosvenor, R B Osborne (liberals) Mayo, G O'Higgingè, G More (liberals) Meath, F Lucas, M E Bally (liberals) Montgomeryshire; Capt W Wynn (m) Monaghan, C P Leslie, Sir G Forster (ministerialists) Newcastle on Tyne. J B Blackett (1) T E Haadlam (1) Monaghan, C P Leslie, Sir G Forster (ministerialists) Newcastle-on-Tyne, J B Blackett (1) T E Headlam (1) Northampton, Right Hon V Smith (1) R Currie (1) Nottingham, Right Hön E Strutt (1) J Walter (1) Norwich, Peto (1) Warner (1) Newcastle-under-Lyne, W Jackson (1) S Chistie (1) Northallerton, W B Wrightson (1) Newark on-Trent, G E H Vernon (1) J H M Sutton (1) Newark (1) W Rised (1) W N Massev (1) Newport, W Birgs (1) W N Massey (1) Norfolk, East, E Wodehouse (m) H N Burroughes (m) Notts, South, W H Barrow (m) Viscount Newark (m) New Ross, C G Daffy (1) Newry, - K rk (1) Northumherland, N Lord Louvain, Lord Opulston (minit-Norfolk, West, W Bagge, G B Bentinck (ministerialists) Northamptonshire, North, T P Maunsell, Augustus Stafford [ministerialists) Northamptonshire, South, Capt II Vyse, R Knightly, (ninisterialists) Northumberland, S, W B Beaumont (1) H G Liddell (m) Northumberiand, S, W B Beaumont (1) H G Liddell (m) Nort-, North, Lord R Clinton (1) Lord II Bentinck (m) Oxford (City), J H Langston (1) Sir W P Wood (1) Oldham, J M Cobbert (1) J Duncuft (m) Oxford University, Right Hon. W E Gladstone (1) Sir R H Inglis (m) Oxfordshire, G G Harcourt (1) Rt Hon J Henley, Col North (ministerialists) Peeblesshire, Sir G Montgomery (m) Perthabire, - S'irling (m) Peterborough, Hon G W Firzwilliam (l) Hon R Watson (l) Peterborough, Hon G W Filzwilliam (1) Hon R W Portsmouth, Sir F Baring (1) Viscount Monck (1) Preston, Sir G Strickland (1) R T Parker (m) Petersfield, Sir W H Joliffer (m) Pontefract, M Milnes (1) B Oliveria (1) Poole, II D Seymour (1) G W Franklin (m) Paisley, A Hastie (1) Pombroke Sir John Ower (1) Pembroke, Sir John Owen (1) Pembrokeshire, Viscount Emlyn (m) Penryn and Falmouth, II Gwyn (m) J W Freshfield (m Penryn and Falmouth, H Gwyn (m) J W Freshfield Perth, Hon A Kinuaird (l) Plymouth, R P Collier (l) C Mare (m) Portarlington Colonel Dunne (m) Queen's County, M Dunn (l) Sir C Coote (m) Renfrew hire, Col Mure [l] Roxburgh-shire, Hon J E Elliott (l) Bending Evice in Plant (l) D Variation (l) Reading. Francis Pigott (1) H P Keating (1) Rettord, E st., Hon W E Duncombe (m) Vis Galway (m Richmond, H Rich (1) VI Wyvill (1) Reigate, 1' S Cocas (m) Ripon, Hon E Lascelles (m) W Beckett (m) Radnor, Right Hon Sir T F Lewis (l) Radnorshire, Sir J Walsh (m) Rochdale, E iall (1) Rochester, Hon F. Villiers (m) Sir T II Maddock (m) Rochester, Hon F. Villiers (m) Hon G J Noel (m) Rye, A Mackinnon (1) Roscommon, F French, O Gruce (liberals) Ross and Crowarty, Mathieson (1) Sligo, C Townley [1] Somersetshire, East, W Miles, - Knatohbull [minisle-Stirlingshire, W F rbes [ministerialist] Surrey, East, Hon P J L King, T Alcock [liberals] Sarrey, West, H Drummond, W J Evelyn [ministerialists]. Sussex, Eist, A E Fuller. C H Frewen [ministerialists] Sutherlandshire, Marq of Stafford [1] Salford. J Brotherton (1) Scarborough, Earl of Mulgrave (1) Sir J V B Johnstone (1) Sheffield, J A Roebuck (1) G Hadfield (1) Shrewshury, -- Tomline (1) E H Baldock (m) South Shields, R Ingham (1) Stroud, J P Scrope (1) Lord Morton (1) Southwark, W Molesworth (1) A Pellatt (1) Southampton, Wilcox (1) A Cockburn (1) St Andrews and Cupar, E Etlice jun (1) Shoreham. New, Lord A G Lennox (1) Sir C M Burrel (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 (m) Swansea, J II Virian (1) St. Ives, Capt Laff n (m) Salisbury, W J Chaplin (1)C B Wall (1) Salisbury, W J Chaplin (1) C B Wall (1) Sandwich, Lord C Clinton (m) J M⁴Gregor(m) Selkskir a nire, A E Lockhart(m) Shaftesbury, Won W II B Portman (1) Shropshire, North, W O Gore (m) J W Dod (m) Shropshire, South, Viscount Nowport (m) R II Clive (m) Somersetshire, W, C A Moody (m) W II G Langton (m) Stafford hire, North, C B Adderley (m) S Child (m) Stafford hire, South, Hon G Anson (1) Visct Lewislam (m) Stafford, Rt Hon J C Herries (m) Sir F Thesiger (m) Stirling, de., Sir J Anderson (1) Stirling, &c., Sir J Anderson (1) Stockport, J Kershäw (1) J B Smith (1) Suffolk, East, Sir E S Gooch (m) Sir F Kelly (m) Suffolk, West, P Bennet, jun (m) 11 S Waddington (m) Sussex, West, Earl of March (m) R Prime (m) Sligo, County, R Swift (1) Sir R G Booth (m) Temworth, Sir R Peel (1) Capt Townshend (1) Thirsk, Sir W P Gallwey (m) Thirsk, Sir W P Gallwey (m) Tiverton; Visct P Imerston (l) J Henthookt (l) Tower Hamlets, S. Butler (l) Sir W Clay (l) Taunton II Labouchere (1) A Mills (m) Tewksbury. II Brown (1) J Martin (1) Totness, Lord Seymou (1) T Miles (1) Tynemouth, Il Taylor (m) Tavistock, Ilon G. Byng (l) S Carter (') Thetiord, Earl of Euston (l) Hon F Baring (m) ...Treleo, M J O'Connell (l) Truro, H Vivian (1) J E Vivian (m) Tipperary, Scully, Sadlies (Interals) Tyrone, Lord C Hamilton, Hon H T L Corry (ministe-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 Stielley (1) De L Evans (1) Wigan, R A thickness (1) Col Lindeny (m) Windsor, P Greenfell (1) Lord C Wellesley (m) Wakefield; G Sandars (m) Walsail; C Foster (1) Wareham, JS WSE Drax (1) Wells, W G Hayter (1) R C Tudway (m) Westbury, J Wilson (i) Westmoreland, Hon Col Lowther (m) Ald Thompson (m Wexford, Town, JT Devereux (1) Weymouth, Col Freestun (1) G Butt (m) Whitby, R Stephenson (m) Whitehaven, R. C Hildyard (m). Wilton, H a'Court (l) Winchester, J. B Carter (1) Sir J B East (m) Wolverhampton, Hon C P Villiers (1) T Thornley (1 Woodstock, Marquis of Blandford (m) Worcester, O Ricardo (;) A Laslett (;) Worcestershire, East, J II Foley (!) H Capt Rusho (m) Worcestershire, West, Gen Lygon (m) F W Knight (m) Warwickshire, North, C N Nowdegate, R Spooner (ministerialists) Warwickshire, South, Lord Brooke, Lord Guernsey (ministerialists) Waterford, City, Ald. Meagher, R Keating (liberals) Westmeath, W H Magan, P Urguhart (liberals) Wicklow, Viscount Milton (1) W F W Hume (m) Wigton, Sir J M'Taggart (1) Wigtonshire, J Dalryinple (1) Wiltshire, North, W Long, T H Sotheron (ministerialists) Wiltshire, South, S Herbe t, W Wyndham (ministerialists) Waterford, County, N M Power J Esmond (liberals) York, W M E Milner (1) J G Smith (m) Yarmouth, Rumbold () E Lacon (m) Yorkshire, North Riding, O Duncombe (m) E S Cayley (m) Yorkshire, E Riding, Lord Hotham, Hon A Duncombe (ministerialists) Yorkshire, W Riding, R Cobden (1) E B Denison (m) Youghal, I Butt (m) LADIES' PISTOLS, A new sort of fire arms, called ladies' pistols, have made their appearance in Cinvinnett, U.S.

Song by a French Exile-" Les Ouvrier."

VANSITTART NEALE, Esq., in a happy manner, returned that ks to the guests.

"Now pray we for our country," was beautifully sung by some friends present, led by our Democratic Costa, Mr. Jennings, of the Apollonic choir ; and some other songs.

WALTER COOPER made a speech as usual, before he was aware of it ! As full of fire and sanguine as ever, the hoyven beating in his heart as young as it was twenty years ago. What a Stoker the Co-operative Engine has in him ! He can get the steam up, only take care of the boiler.

After the delighted meeting had broken up, there was dancing and music among some merry-making friends, which was kept up far into the morning. TUESDAY, JULY 27:

Mr. SMITH in the chair.

Mr. BANNISTER-delegate from Southampton-reported that the Tailors' Association was doing a yearly business of £800; they began with a capital of £57, and have nine members.

VANSITTART NEALE, Esq., gave a sketch of the origin, rise, and present position of the Ladies' Guild, which he was delegated to represent.

On the motion of Mr. FURNIVAL, seconded by Mr. LOCKE, it was resolved :-" That a Committee be appointed to draw up a code of rules to carry the last resolution into effect, with power to add to their numbers, to which Com-mittee every Co-operative Society throughout the Kingdom be requested to appoint a corresponding member." Carried Unanimously.

The Committee was then nominated and elected. It consists of Messra. Goderich, Newton, Ludlow, Hughes, Neale, Jones, and Douthewaite.

M. JULES LE CHEVALIER. being compelled to leave the Conference, requested per ission, which was granted, to explain a plan which he had to lay before the Conference. He also presented the Conference with a Tract, entitled a " Sketch of an Institution, to be called the Board of Supply and Demand, or Consumers' Protective Institution."

Messrs. Lloyd Jones, Sutcliffe, and Foreman urged the formation of some Central Agency for the North, to meet the demands of the Co-operators in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

A Committee was appointed, consisting of the Trustees and Proprietors of the London Central Agency, with some other gentlemen, to take the matter into consideration.

The fifth question, "Whether any and what steps should be taken by the Co-operative Associations to enter into connexion with other bodies which are not directly Co-operative in their character," was not entertained in all its bearings, and after some discussion, resulted in the following resolution, moved by Mr. Furnival, and seconded by Mr. Walford :--- "That the Committee [already chosen] be appointed to report upon the Co-operative Investment Soolety, and its probability of success, and the expediency of Co-operative Societies entering into any and what relations with it, with liberty to recommend any other place for establishing Societies to advance Capital to Co-operative Societies.

On discussing the sixth question, "Whether any and what portion of the profits of Co-operative Associations should be capitalized, and how the same should be applied, " it was resolved "that this Conference expresses its opinion of the essential importance to the spread of Association, that as large a proportion as possible of the profits arising from the business of Co-operative associations should be capitalized and applied to the extension of the business, but refrains from naming any particular amount, considering that this must be fixed in each case with reference to special oircumstances. Proposed by VANSITTART NEALE Esq., and seconded by RICHARD ISHAM. Carried unanimously.

The seventh question, "Whether any and what portion of profits should be applied as a provident sinking fund," was thought might be embraced in the others, and was suffered to fall through. However, the Conference afterwards resolved to "Reccommend to the attention of the Associations, the importance of applying part of their capitalized profits as a reserve or provident fund tomest contingencies." Proposed by V. NEALE, Esq., seconded by Mr. ISHAM, and carried unanimously. The eighth and last question, "Whether any and what steps should be taken for the establishment of a journal or newspaper as the organ of the Co-operative movement." occasioned a long and interesting discussion, in which Messas Neale, Ludlow, Jones, Furnival Hughes, Walford, Fleming, Mustoe and Foreman took part. It was at length resolved, " That it being in the opinion of the Conference highly desirable to establish a journal as a means of communication between the Associations, it be referred to the Committee, to ascertain from the different associations and stores, as far as possible, what amount of support they are willing to give to such a journal, and in what shape they would desire it to appear, and if favourable answers are obtained to take such steps as they think advisable for establishing such a journal." tablishing such a journal." The business of the Conference having terminated, On the motion of Mr. NEALE, seconded by Mr. WALFORD, it was resolved...." That the next Labour Conference be Mr. NEALE, seconded by LIOYD JONES, it was resolved... is That an Executive be appointed to transact gene-the coming year connected with the interests of the Co-Conference, and to record to transact of the next The Executive was then appointed to consist of the Co-The Executive was then appointed to consist of the fol-lowing persons :- Lord Goderich, Vansittart Neale, Esq.,

We believe our fellow working men generally have no sympathy with these narrow class prejudices, and that a very large accession to the National Movement may be soon expected.

Mr. Winters, of the Executive, is now in Newcastleupon-Tyne, where a strong feeling in favour of National Union prevails. It is proposed that he shall visit the principal Trades' bodies in that populous district. He may be communicated with at No. 15, Newgate Street, New-WILLIAM PEEL, Secretary. castle-upon-Tyne.

BRADFORD-LARGE OPEN AIR MEETING OF WOOLCOMBERS.

A large meeting of the members of this trade was held in the open ground near Philadelphia Chapel, Bolton-road, on Monday last, at one o'clock, and notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, a large number were present.

At half-past one the Committee ascended the hustings, and the business commenced.

Mr .B. HOLLAND was appointed Chairman, and reminded the meeting of the duties they had to perform.

Mr. G. WHITE moved the following resolution :-- " That the condition of the Woolcombers of Bradford imperatively demands improvement, that their present wages are insufficient to procure the reasonable necessaries of life; and that the state of trade is such as to justify us in an application for higher wages. Therefore this meeting hereby resolves to appoint a Committee to organise the members of the trade, to appoint deputations to the employers, and to take such other steps as may be deemed necessary for the improvement of the condition of the Woolcombers of Bradford and its vicinity." He then addressed the meeting at great length, during which he had to des st through heavy showers of rain ; but the meeting reassembled at each interval of fair weather, and testified the greatest interest in the proceedings. Mr. M. MOLONEY seconded the resolution, which was

unanimously agreed to. On the motion of Mr. P. DILLON, a Committee of thirty

were then elected, including the previous Committee.

It was also resolved :- " That five persons should be selected from the thirty to form a Permanent Committee." Subscriptions were made on the ground towards defraying expenses, and it was resolved to hold another meeting on the same spot on Monday evening next. at six o'clock, to hear the report of the deputation to the employers; The newly elected Committee then adjourned to distribute collecting books and cards of membership to parties who volunteered from various neighbourhoods, after which they proceeded to the election of the Permanent Committee. Mr. George White was appointed Secretary, and Messrs. P.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. Sergeant ADAMS, Assistant Judge.) EMBRZZLEMERT. - Charles Adeney, aged twenty-six, pleaded guily to two indictments, charging him with em-bezzling moneys amounting to £6 14s. 10d. and 18s. 0d. which he had received for and on account and in the name of Henry George Bohn, his muster and employer. He was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for twelve mon hs.

A PLAUSIBLE STORY .- Elizabeth Williams aged 33, was in. dicted for stealing a coat and other articles, value £1, the property of W. Stobbs. Richard Latter, a polico-constable, stated that about four o'clock on the morning of the 16th of July, he met the prisoner in Seven Dials with a bundle under her arm. He asked her what was in it, and she replied " a coat." In answer to further inquiries she said it belonged to her husband, that they had quarrelled, and she had been turned out of the house, and was going to Compton-street. He replied that she was not going in the direction of Compton-street, and took her into oustody. Hannah Green, the female searcher at the station, found that the prisoner was wearing a waistcoat and trowsers made up as a " bustle," and also that she had a watch and some money about her person. William Stobbs, the pro secutor, stated that he lived at 20, Albe ... arle-street. On the evening in question he was intoxicated, and remem-bered nothing that occurred until eight o'clock the next morning, when he found himself in his own bed at home. His clothes and watch, however, were missing, and found on the prisoner. The prisoner, on being called on for her defence, told her story in a most composed, unbesitating manner. She said that on the 16th she was passing along Piccadily between twelve and one at night, and met the pro-ecutor, who wanted her to go home with him. At the time she was in a very disconsolate state of mind, in conr sequence of the ill-treatment she had received from he-Huddersfield, W R Stansfield (1) husband, and she consented. He called a cab, and going along he promised to give her a sovereign. They went to hi house, and she asked him for the money, and he declared that he had not the money, but she should have the value of it. She replied that there was nothing but the clothes, and he assured her that in the morning she might take and pawn them to that amount. She went to bed with him and got up early, and he then again told her to pawn his clothes and come back soon. She went out, not having an idea it was so early, and intending most fully to pledge them for a sovereign, and return to him with the pawn ticket. Going along she found there was a watch in the pocket of the clothes, which she put in her pocket, intend-ing to return it to him. The prosecutor was not intoxicated, but knew very well what he was about. She told the policeman the story about her husband because she was frightened, but she would have told the truth if she had known she would be taken up and tried for it. The Assistant-Judge said, it was about as nice a story as ever he heard. Here was a woman, by her own statement, going to a pawnbroker's at four o'clock in the morning, with some clothes to pawn and, not knowing how to carry them forms the waistcoat and trowsers into a bustle, puts the coat under her arm, and, with a watch and some money, marches off. She meets with a policeman and tells him one story, tells another to the female searcher, and they had heard the one she had related to day. It was the most singular way of taking clothes to be pledged he had ever heard of. The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of Guilty; and the Assistant-Judge sentenced her to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH .- Two acts were passed in the late session to confirm certain provisional orders of the General Board of Health. Local boards under the Launceston, Hon J W Peroy (m) first act are to be established in the present month,

Dillon, T. Yare, J. Clayton, and J. Thomas formed the remainder of the Permanent Committee, having the largest number of votes.

The following are the names of the General Committee: -John Clayton, James Thomas, Maurice Moloney, John Raynard, Mathew Browett, James Richards, George White, Raynard, Mathew Browett, James Kionards, George White, Barnaby Holland, John Parrett, Thomas Leman, Samuel Kelley, Joseph Nevin, John Emmett, William Stott. Patrick Dillon, James Bond, James Lonoghue, Thomas Cavanagh, J. C. Petherbridge, Ambrose Bower, Charles Thorne, Thomas Yare, James Lewis, William Rice, William William William Able O Simpana William Wood, Samuel Craig, William Able, C. Simmone, William Wilkinson, Joseph Field.

Samuel Kelly and J. C. Petherbridge were appointed special collectors, and the Permanent Committee arranged to meet on Tuesday morning. TUESDAY.—The deputation have been to several leading

emplo ers to-day, and were favourably received. So far all seems prosperous, and there is no doubt of an advance if the men do their duty.

CALICO BLOCK PRINTERS. The Committee of the London Calico Block-printers Soeiety would feel obliged by your inserting in your next number a notice of a reduction of their wages being offered to their body by the majority of their employers, and subsequently withdrawn by all but two. The men have submitted to successive reductions for the last ew years, and not seeing any end thereto, have determined to submit to no further reduction. They have had in one instance a document similar to that presented by the employers of Engineers to their workmen, for signature. The men are taking energetic steps to resist this attempt upon their means of living and independence of action. The greatest unanimity prevails amongst them.

Hythe, E D Brockman (1) Haddington, &c., Sir H R F Davie (1) Haddingtonshire, Hon F Charteris (m) llants. North, Right Hon C. Lefevre (m) S M Portal (1) Hants, South, Lord Cholmondeley (m) H C Compton (m) Hastings, P Robertson (m) M Brisco (m) Hastings, F Konertson (m) in Drisco (m) Helstone, Sir R R Vyvyan (m) fligh Wycombe, Sir G Dashwood (l) M T Smith (l) Huntingdonshire, E Fellows (m) Visct. Mandeville (m) Herefordshire, J K King (m) Col Hanbury (m) T W Hertfordshire, T P Halsey (m) Sir H Meux (m) Sir E B Lytton (m) Ipswich, H E Adair (l) J C Cobbold (m) Inverness A Matheson (1) Inverness shire, H J Baillie (m) Isle of Wight, Col R T Harcourt (m) Kidderminster, R Lowe (1) Kincardineshire, II. II Arbuthnot (m) King's Lynn, Lord Jocelyn (m) Lord Stanley (m) Kendal, CG G yn (1) Kilkenny (City) M Sullivan (1) Kilmarnock, &c., Hon E Bouverie (1) Kinsale, J I Heard (1) Kirkaldy, Oolonel Ferguson (1) Kirkcudbrightshire, Mackie (1) Knaresborough, J P Westhead (1) B T Wood (m) JD Dent(1) These three gentlemen polled each the same number. [These three gentlemen polled each the same nume There are two seats for the borough.] Kent, East, Sir E C During (1) W Deedes (m) Kent, West, Sir E Filmer (m) M Smith (m) Kerry, Hon T Brown (1) II A Herbert (m) Kildare, W H S F Cogan, D O'Con Heuchy (liberals) King's County, P OBrien, L H Bland (liberals) Lambeth, W A Wilkinson (1) W Williams (1) Ladificient Hon J W Perov (m)

ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES THE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT BURNLEY.

At the resumed inquest on Saturday the jury returned the following verdice :- " We find that the f ur deceased last their lives at the Buraley Station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway accidentally, in conseque ce of the return of the Goule excursion train ranning into the siding instead of the main line connected with the East Lancashire Railway, and coming in contact with the buff-rs fixed in the macoury of the shutment of the bridge at the term'nus of the said siding, thereby causing a violent concussion to those carriages at the head of the train, and the total demulition of the body of the carriage in which the degeated was found. The cause of he train heing thus run on the siding the jury attribute to the points on the wooden bridge being clesed when the train passed, which should otherwise have been opened to shunt the train on to the main line. It appears to the jury, from the evidence pro-.duced, that there were only two guards, each working a brak-, for this train consisting of thirty-five carriages, and containing upwards of 1,000 passengers, which they consider quite inadequate to check the inipetus of such a train descending an incline ; and that had more guards accompanied the train to work the brakes, or had the engines not been detached from the train, but their action had been preversed in desc-nding the incline, the jury are decidedly of opinion this accident would have been, if not entirely prevented, vory much less faial in its consequences. The jury are unanimously agreed that the sole cause of this accident was owing to the deficiency of guards and pointsmen to let the train safely down he incline into the station, and to the employment of incompetent and irresponsible men, and to the want of order and discipline amongst the company's servants generally, and the t tal absence of any respunsible person to direct and superintend the safe arrival and unloading of the train ; and they feel bound to state that the greatest negligence was displayed by the executive officials of the railway company on this occasion. It is the opinion of the jury there is great blame to be attached to the selection of carriages for this rain-more particularly on account of their inequality in size and diff rence in the height above the rails to the centre of the buffers, as given in evidence. At the same time the jury wish to record that they had no opportunity of forming an opinion of their condition and construction, as the whole were removed before they were called upon to visit the station. In conclusion the jury heg to submit to the directors of this railway that in their opinion the siding into which t'e ordinary arrival trains run is fraught with danger, in consequence of being situated at the bottom of an incline and terminating against a strong, dead buff-r."-The Coroner: Then the verdict as to death is "accidental."-Foreman : Yes.

SERIOUS COLLISION NEAR LIVERPOOL. At half-past nine on Monday morning the passenger train which left Manchester two hours previously, was scopping at the Bottle-lane station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, about two miles from Liverpool, and while the tickets were being collected an alarm was raised that another train was approaching, at a rapid rate, on the same rails. A panic seized the passengers, who jumped from their seats, and were rushing out of the carriages, when the approaching train, which proved to be a luggage-train fror', Cilne, ran info the passenger train with tremendous - 10lence, throwing out several persons from the carriages altogether, and causing innumerable bruises and cor tusions snong all who remained. It appears that thera were two engines to the luggage train-one at the bead, ar d the other behind; the "danger signals" were all up, and the driver of the front engine says that he endes youred to stop the train in time, and would have suce seded, had it not ben for the engine at the tail. Into mation was immediately forwarded to the office of the c' impany in Titheharnsiree', whence every available assist ance was prompily despatched, and the passengers who "ad sustained the severest injaries were conveyed to the V orthern Hospital, and the others taken to their own bor nes. Superintendent Cough and Inspector Penny, of the Liverpool police, repaired to the spot to make is quiries, and the result was that the dav-rs of both engines, Rohert Whitehead and John Jack-500, were taken into fustody and conveyed to the sessionshouse, where they underwent an examination before Mr. Mansfield, the stir endiary mag strate, on the charge of gross arglect of duty in renning into a standing train while the danger sigua's were up. After a long investigation. Mr. Mansfield decided that the accident appeared to have arisen from the defective regulations of the company, and discharge i the prisoners, with an understanding that they were to come up again if wanted. Among the most seriously injured were some females who had started from Manchesler in the morning to take a arewell leave of their relatives. who left ou Monday in an Australian emigrant ship. FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT. At likestors, on Friday morning last, a person of the name of Licy, working at the colliery of Mr. Potter as "banks" man" at the mouth of the shaft, fell to the bottom, a depth of 400 ferst, and was killed on the spot, and frightfully mutilated. Although several other men were at work with him and assisted him, they did not perceive him fall into the pit, and therefore the cause of his fall is not known, but it is s'tributed to his own carelessness. THE STORM OF SUNDAY: Several serious casualties occurred during the severe storm on Sunday afternoon. About six o'clock a vivid flash, followed instantly by a tremendous peal of thunder, threw down a stack of chimneys, No. 7, Port-street, Walworthcommon, occupied by Mr. Bacon. After tearing away the mantelpiece, partially destroying the stove and injuring various articles of furniture, the electric fluid struck the hed upon which lar Mrs. Bacon, who is about sixty years of age, and has been bed-ridden for six years. The poor woman received, however, no other injury than being thrown violeally on the floor, by which she was rather severely bruised. From thence the fluid passed into the lower room, and was equally destructive to the wall, pictures, furniture, store, &c., while the clock was stopped, and the floor strewed profasely with the debris. Each of the rooms for several seconds appeared filled with bue fi.me and smoke, which gave rise to the supposition that the premises were in flames, and resulted in the arrival of the Newington parish and some other fire engines. A similar accident happened to tro adjoining houses situate at the corner of Peter and Waterloo streets, also at Walworth-common. These hou-es are in the occupation of Mr. Hards and Mr. Green, a greengrocer. Mrs. Hards, who, with her husband and family, was sitting in the room was struck violently in the face, and for several minutes was deprived of sight and rendered wholly unconscious. On partially recovering, she found that she was bereft of hearing by the right car, and felt an scute tingling and vibration in the head, and from the general effects of the shock she remains seriou ly affected. Mrs. Green also sustained some injury, and one of her children, e girl about six years of age, was aff. cied with blindness for several minu:es. Both, however, are in a fair way of recovery. Mr. Cooper, of Mary Anne Cottage, Hill street, Walwortht sustained a severe injury to his right eye, and many persons in the neighbourhood were hurt. At Stepney the electric fluid entered the back window of the Louse No. 26. King-street, occupied by Mrs. Hussy, and after destroying a portion of the bedding and bedstead, and tearing the paper from the walls, it descended through the flooring into the lower room, where it destroyed the window-blinds, forced open the shutters, which were shattered, and escaped into the yard. The two back rooms were a complete ruin. About the same time the lightning struck a house in Newhyplace, Poplar, opposite the police-station, and reduced it to a complete wreck. A large stack of chimneys was thrown down, the roof turn off, and one of the windows shattered. A woman in one of the lower rooms was knocked down, and was rendered insensible for some time afterwards. At Greenwich and Woolwich, the damage done by the flooding Was very great. At the barracks of the Royal Sappers and Miners at the latter place a drain burst under the main building, and in a few minutes the water was upwards of 180 feet deep in the quarters of the quarter-master-sergeant, the master tailor, and other non-commissione i officers, who occupy the lower story of the barracks. Fortunately one of the persons present at the time had the presence of mind b) throw a bed upon the opening in the drain, or the consequences might have been serious, the rush of water heing D great that it would have been difficult to save the childten. At the bottom of John-street, the bakers' underground aces for working were so full of water that on Monday they had to obtain the loan of one of the fire engines he. longing to the duckyard to pump the water out. A man was kill-d while standing under a pear tree at Snareshook. in E-sex, and several minor accidents occurred while the I um was raging. On Sunday last between six and seven o'clock in the even-¹², a violent thunder storm broke over the town of Bar-Ing. Essex. A considerable portion of the church of St. argaret.was-florded with water, and one of the large pipes of the organ was struck down by the lightning, fortunately without any one sustaining at y serolus he it by by its fall. One of the singers, a girl between eleven and treire years of age. of the name of Louisa Firmin (who was in front of the organ), was also struck by the lightn-A blanket was procured immediately, in which she Vas wrapped and conveyed home to her residence, No. 4, Maria's cottages, Axe-street, where she was promptly atlequed by Mr. Fayer. What is very remarkable, the electric fluid does not appear to have scorched or singed her the hand does not appear to have scorened of the state and does not appear to have scorened of the state and a hook. Her back and left side are seriously injured and burned SHOCKING COLLIERY ACCIDENT. An arcident occurred on T-eaday morning, at the pits of Lord Middleton, at Old Radford, about two miles from Autingliam ; the particulars of which are as follows :-Sout half-past nine o'clock four of the colliers who had to working in the pit as nanal, named William Bunser, Filliam Banner, John Husbands, and William Robinson, thered the cage (a sort of hamper u ed for the purpose of thing up and letting down the men), to be taken to the

top of the pit. Everything appeared secure. When, however, they had reached a height of between forty and fifty feet, the rope to which the cage was attached suddenly snapped, and the whole of the unfortunate men were hurled to the bortom of the pit. Assistance was immediately rendered by those at work in the pit, and a message was

instantly despatched to Dr. Williams of Nottingham. It was however, an hour before all the unfortunate fellows could be got out. Willism Robinson was removed to the village of Wollaton, close by, in a most precarious state, having received severe bruises all over his porson. Baumer was al-o shockingly bruised, and was taken to the Nottingham General Infirmary. Husbands and Bonser were taken to their homes near the pit. All the men were mar. ried, and have families.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

On Wednesday evening (21-t), the train due from Ferry-hill at Sto kton at six o'clock was run into by the Leeds Northern luggage train, at the place where the Leeds Northern line joins the Cl rence, near Stockton, and a number of passengers and others were thrown into the utmost consternation and alarm-several of them getting severely

DEATH FROM ELECTRICITY.

As Mr. William King, of the Commons Navah, was returning from divine service on Sunday last, about three o'clock, he was struck oy lightning, and lifted from the place where he was walking over a ditch and hedge full eight feet high, where he lay in the most excruciating agony for about an half hour, when death put an end to his sufferings. An inquest was held by Mr. Martin, the coroner, and a respectable jury, when a verdict in accordance with the abers was recorded .- Drogheda Conser-

CRIMES AND OFFENCES.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY A SERVANT GIRL .- A young servan: girl, named Mary Ann Jordan, has just heen comm tred at Gloc-ster County Gaol for trial at the n-xt ass z-s on the charge of stealing between \$100 and \$200 in gold, silver, notes, and checks, the property of a form r mistress. It appears that the pros-cuirix, who is a grocer living at Lydbrook, in the Forest of Dean, had brought her cathing down stairs for the purpose of giving change to a customer, and had left it in her window. The prisoner came to the house the same evening, and waited in the shop some hours, during which it is cl-ar that she contrived to carry off the b-x, which was subsequen ly found in a field near, r fl d of its contents-wold, siver, and notes, to the value of £100, and two checks for larce amounts. Wien apprehended at the King's Head Inn, at Littledean, a bag Containing £21 154, 10d. was in her possession, besides £12 10s, in her pucket, and £2 10s, which she had given to the landsord to keep for her. Among the money so traced to her possession was an old half-guinea, a marked shilli g, and other money, wh ch Mrs. Gurney identified as belonging to her. She is also committed on a second charge of robbirg another mistress of clothes.

THE HOMICIDE AT BANWELL.-The inquest on the body o' J hn Godding was brought to a conclusion on Monday, at the Bristol Royal Infirmary, by the coroner, Mr. J. B. Grir. don. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased, wb o died from tetanus, had been stabbed with a pitchfork in ae groin and arm on the 5th of July last. in the course, not of an election riot, as first stated, but of a quarrel between him and George Hemmings, while haymaking, about one of the women assisting. The jury returned a verdict of " Manslaughter" against George Hemmings, who is already in enstody at Banwell

SUSPECTED MURDER.-A good deal of excitement has been uccasioned in Sherborne by the mysterious death of a man named George Higgins, who was found in the river, at Scott's Bay, on Friday se'unight. An inquest was held on the b dy before Mr. J. A Wi hers, deputy coroner, at the Black Horse Inn. A post mortem examination of the body having been made by N. Highmore, Esq., assisted by Mr. Ca. son, it was d scovered that the neck was broken, and the cartiages which attach the larynx to the root of the tongue were torn asuader, the app-arances being exactly those that are observed in a person who had died from strangulation. ATTEMPTED FRATRICIDE AND SUPPOSED SUICIDE. - Be tw-en one and two o'clock on Sunday morning the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the Wyndham road, Camberwell, were aroused from their beds by loud and alarming cries of 'Murder," which were found to issue from a house in Maro's buildings, Thomas street. Shortly afterwards a man, almost in a state of numity (being without shoes or stockings, and only wearing a shirt), rushed from the house aid ran rapidly towards the Camber ell-road, clo-ely tollowed y some of the neighbours and police, whom, however, he succeeded in eluding. Upon the police returning to the h-use they discovered a young man named J. Kendrick, aged twenty one. lyin. upon the floor of the lower room perfectly insensible, and su rounded by a pool of blood, which was then flowing projusely from his heid. Mr. J. S Flower, surgeon to the P division of poli e, was immediately sent for, and he discovered that the left ear was nearly severed from the head, and that there was a corresponding wound on the scalp of the head, by which that pur i m of the skull was completely laid here, and several of the blondve-sets divided. The entire wound, which had evidently been infliced by some sharp pointed instrument, such as a Spanish cla-p knife, was no less than four inches in length. The injured an resided with his parants as above, and a few days since a brother, Richard Kendrick, aged only ninetten, returned from Hobart Town, where he had been sent about twelve months since as a pauper emigrant. On Saturday night, shortly before twelve o'clock the latter upbraided his brother with living on his paren s; a vielent quarrel ar se, and Richard suddenly drawing a knife indicied the injury above described and immediately fled. From information given to the police, he was seen on the banks of the Surrey Canal, and from all further trace being lost he is supposed to have committed suicide. SERIOUS GAROTTE ROBBERY AT LEEDS .- On Monday four men named George Wood, John Bone, John Hudson, and Robert Turner, were brought up before the Leeds sitting justices, charged with violently assaulting and robbing Micheal Coleman, a carver and gilder, residing at Huddersfield. Police officer Peet stated that about one o'clock on Sunday morning, while on duty at the west-end of the town, he heard a loud cry of "Murder," and on going to the place from whence it proceeded, he found Michael Coleman in Corp ration street, standing with his hat off, and bleeding profusely about the head and fice. He complained of having been knocked down by some men, who, he said, had robbed and nearly killed him. After endeavouring, but in vain, to trace out the parties, he-the policemanreturned to Coleman and set him off towards Woodhouse where he said his mother resided. About an hour later on, he -the policeman-heard another call of "Watch." This was on the Kirkstall road, not far from Corporation-street, and on going to the place he met a man named John Broadbent. who complained of three or four men having assaulted and robbed him, and he further stated that the men who had assailed him had walked off towards a haystack, which he pointed out. He-Peet-Br adbent, and another policeofficer went up to the haystac, and behind it they found the four prisoners covered over with hay. On two of them was found a hat, a shirt front, two tobacco boxes, and other articles belonging to Coleman, the man who was first robbed. Mr. W. N. Price, surgeon, informed the justices that he was in attendance upon Coleman, who had been very illused about the ears, throat and face, and that he was at present unable to attend to give evidence against the prisoners. The prosecutor's sister was present and identified the articles produced as the property of her brother; after which the justices remanded all the prisoners.

THE STAR OF FREEDOM.

ELECTION RIOTS IN IRELAND. LOSS OF LIFE.

The "Limerick Reporter" of the 22nd inst., gives the following particulars of an election riot in Clare :----

We deplore to state that blood was this day shed at Sixmile-bridge, one of the poling places in Clare for the election now being carried on for that county, and within about seven miles of this ciry.

It appears that so early as eleven a.m. to day, a company of the 31st Regiment of Foor, under the command of Captain _____, and accompanied by Mr. Christopher Delmege, j.n., J.P., was proceeding throu h the village a ove mentioned, escorting voters on the property of the Marquis of Conyngham. As they were massing through the village, the court house was occupied by a great numher of persons, including several magistrates of the county, several clergymen, and several freeholiers. The people in the village hissed and hoted Lord Conyngham's voters, and some state that stone- were, thrown, but we have not heard the fact on sufficient authority to render it positive. Others allege hat it was not until a second attempt was made to rescue the voters, and the gun of one of t e soldiers smashed with a stone, that the officer gave orders to fire. It would appear that a murderous fire was at once opened on the people, and that the volley was discharged in two directions-one towards the chapel, the other down the street o' the village, where a large police force, consisting of forty men, were stationed at the time. The noise of the firing caused the occupants of the courthouse to rush into the street, and, to their inexpressible horror, they found five of their fellow-countrymen shot dead, and several others wounded. We have heard that the number of doad exceeds eight, and the number of wounded had not been ascertaine, when our informant I ft. The majo ity of these were voters; and nearly all were men in comfortable circumstances as farmers. The rumour, as we have stated, in Six mile-bridge was, that the order to fire had been siven by the officer. It is impossible to describe the excitement which prevailed. The people were unarmed; in fact, it is believed that in the entire harony there are not two stand of arms. The state of the poll, just before this revolting occurrence,

Cornelius O'Br'en 76 Colonel Va delenr 40

Colonel Va deleur Mr. James Frost, of Bunker's Hill, presided in the court-house, and he was peremptorily called upon to stop the polling while so many of the people lay dead in the street.

There was no polling up to one p.m. After this frightful deed of blood, a special mes-enger was despatched to this garrison for more troops, when llorse Artillery, and two compan es of the 31st Regiment, were seht out. Mr. Cronin, R.M., was present, and stated he gave no

orders to fire, nor were the muskets of the soldiery and police under his com hand loaded. The Rev. Mr. C une, P.P., was hit in the hat with a

spent ball. Several of the clergy of the district were present, and did

what they could to a lay the excitement. There was a party of the 3rd Dragoon Guards present.

but they did not interfere. At six o'clock, p.m., the Rev. Garret O'Sullivan, of

Parteen, drove into Limerick with some of the voters, and has coufirmed the above.

The following additional particulars of the unfortunate affair at Six-mile-bridge in Clare, are from the " Limerick Reporter":--" Late in the evening a young m n named Michael Glynn was o nveyed by his father, mother, and sister, on a car, from Six-mile bridge to Barrington's llospital, labouring under a severe bullet wound in the groin. The ball passed clear through the fleshy part of the thigh, without affrecing the hone; hopes are entertained of his recovery, though his condition is not free from danger. The agonised state of his parents and family could not be described. It appears that he was standing at a distance from the crowd and soldiers when the firms took place, and he alleges that the only cause given for the firing was some stones thrown by a few women who had been weeding pot toes near the green of Six-mile-bridge, when they saw the voters escorted by Mr. Delmege and a party of the 31st. All was quietness and good order up to the despaired of. Another man, whose name we have not accertained, with a compound fracture of the shoulder bone, was conveyed to the Chare Infirmary at Ennis. It appears certain on all hands that there would be no firing. -at least no sudden murderous fir ng-were it not for the order to prime and load given in the early part of the morning at Thomond gate. If such an order is usual remain to be seen. Two of the soldiery are said to have been hit with stones, and the musket of one of them splintered ; but, in addition to this, there was no cause whatever afforded for the firing, and this was done by stones thrown by women. Twelve shots were discharged in all. each of which took effect-rearly all deadly effect. Mr. M. Canny, of Cloumoney, coroner, impanelled a jury about five o'clock p.m., to hold an inque-t on the bodies of the deard. Tie inques wis a journed til to mor ow (Suturdiy) when several witnesses will be exami ed. Sir Lucius O Brien, lieuvenant of the county, and S.r E. Fuzgerald, nephew of Sr John F. Fuzgerald, one of the candidates, were present soon after the battue, and expressed themselves in indignant terms at the outrage. Sir Lucius declared that there was no cause given for the firing as far as he could asc-rtain, and called upon the magistrates present to state who give the o der. All the magistrates declared that they gave no order. The officer in command stated that he gave no order. The licentious soldiers fired at a considerable distance from the women, who threw the stones after them, and at the top of the street. They fired, as we have above st ted, in two directions ; in each direction there was a wall, which completely enclosed the people, so that there was no escape whatever, one way or the other, from the murderous fire .-- Michael Mahoney was brought into Barrington's Hospital this day labouring under the effect of a gunshot wound over the hip joint. The ball has not been extracted. This morning Mr. Delmege's milk was all upset at the milk market, and the utmost excitement prevailed among the people."

of revenge was evinced, and in consequence the 31st regiment have been transferred from the Casile and John's square Birracks-in the old town-to the new barraoks, to be replaced by the 14th regiment."

THE EMIGRATION SWINDLE.

On Saturday at the Mansion House, Sir R. W. Carden at five hours in the invertigation concerning a com-pany called in one prospectus the "Australian Gold and E-nigration Company," capital £100 000, in shares of £4 each, to be paid up without further call or liability. There was another prospectus which designated the com-pary as "The Australian General Mining and Emigration Company." The former prospectus gave a list of high names, with that of Lord Kilworth at the heat of it; the latter gave no names at all. The investigation had been commenced in the early part of the week, upon the repre-sentation of Captain Lean, the government emigration agent, who appeared before Sir Robert W. Carden for the purpose of stating that a number of poor men, who were about to emigrate to Australia, had been defrauded by certain persons who had offices at No C, Austin-friars, of money advanced as passage money in the Camilla and other vessels.

The justice room was crowded with gentlemen connected with the Stock Exchange, and others who were interested in the proceedings. Lord Kilworth and some of the other gentlemen whose names were mentioned in one of the printed humbug lists, and who, as it afterwards appeared knew nothing whatever of the company were in attendance. Among them were Mr. Ruston Reed, Major Hawkes, and Mr. Diwson. These gentlemen had been summoned to at. tend in consequence of the issue of the prospectus which mentioned their names.

Subsequently Henry Graham Montague, who appeared to be the ac ing manager of the concern, and C. J. Tripe, young man who seemed to have acted under the control of Mr. Montague, were put to the bar upon the charge of having cheaved and defrauded the emigrants.

Captain Lean, having stated the particulars of the accusation, called the following witnesses :---

John Jones, of Dalston, lately a fireman in Chingford, in Essex, said-About the 23rd of June, as I was passing along Austin-friars, I saw a board at No. 6, relative to the Austrolian Mining and Emigration Company. I went in and saw Mr. Tripe, and two gentlemen and two boys. They were all seated as if they belonged to the office. I said I wanted places for three or four in the second-class cabin for Wanted places for three of four in the second ones on the port Philip. Mr. Tripe said they would take £3 or £4 off if there were four or five of us; and he told me the ship in which we could go was called the Cami Ia, and was lying in the West India Docks, and a friend of mine and I went down to look at her. ... We were to pay £22 instead of £25 each, and I said 1 thought I could produce six passengers. including myself. We saw the first mate of the vessel. who said to our inquiries, "Yes, I believe the ship has been looked at by the Australian Gold Company." On the 26th we went again to the office, and saw Mr. Tripe, who said he would take the £4 off the charge at any rate. We were then handed in 10 Mr. Montague and a stout gentleman, who said to Mr. Montague, " It's too much to take off." Mr. Tripe then came in and we agreed to pay for four of us £11 each down, and a balance of £11 each upon our embarkation, I paid Mr. Montague £11, who signed this receipt in my presence and gave it to the Mr. Tripe counted the meney, and put it in the drawer. I said to them that I hoped the company was all right. " On, yes," said they, " to fear of that; the directors are all respectable gentlemen." The bill which was handed to me stated that the passengers should have a pint of porter a day and a bottle of wine a week. I aftewards called several times at the office, but I only saw a couple of boys : and when I asked them about the business, they said, "Well. there is a company, and they sit upon Tuesdays and Fridays." I was told, upon further inquiry, that Mr. Montague was at Bristol, but I was informed by a friend that Mr. Montague, to whom I had paid t e money, was in prison. I ascertained that such was the case. I had been informed by Tripe that the vessal was to sail between the 15th and 20th of July, and I was prepared to pay the remainder of the passage money. I have since demanded a berth on board the Camilla, and have been refused it. Some minerals vere shown to me by Montague and Tripe. James Abraham Thorne, of Camberwell-I am 161 years old, and was engaged by Mr. Tripe as a clerk at No 6, Austin-friars, the Australian Gold Mining an Emigration Society. There were two other boys engaged as clerks. There was no books kept there except a call book, in which the names of people who called were put down. There were bills inside and outside the office, in which the n mes of ships for Australia were entered. I have seen Captain Smith three or four times in the office. Montague and Tripe sat in a private room called the board room. I never wrote circulars calling a meeting of the directors together. nor do I believe that anything of the kind was done. I have seen a good many gentlemen go in and out. (The witness could not speak to the identity of any particular person except Montague and Tripe.) I was in the office six weeks, b t I received payment for no more than two weeks. Mr. Tripe, in answer to my application for my salary, said I must wait. (Loughter.) I have seen one or two of the gentlemen who are here at the office. The office is removed from 6, Austin-friars, to Harp-lace. I believe I was engaged for Mr. Tripe. I never went to the bankers.

Assise Antelligence.

HOME CIRCUIT. RAPE .- EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

LEWES -Isaac Wheatley, 22. a good-looking young countrymin, was indicted for a felonious assault upon S rah Boutface, Mr. Coblictt prosecuted ; Mr. Johnson was counsel for the prisoner. The circomstances connected wit this case were of rather a peculiar nature. The prosecutrix, who described herself as a widow and fifty-two years old, but who, from the loss of her teeth and her very desrepid general appearance, might very well have passed for being at least twenty years older, it appeared resided at the village of Slaugham, in this county, and about eight o'clock in the evening of Sunday, the 18th of Auril, she was on her way home when she came up to the p s her, who was very much intox cited. He and his mo her resided in the same village with her, and the prisoner as she was passing him, accosted her, and said, "Is that you, Bouny ?" She, in reply, said that he was a bad boy, and he then told her he was going home, and said that they would walk together. They walked along for a short distance when the prisoner put his arm round her neck. Sho asked him to remove his arm, but he would not, and they walked along for some distance in this position, and as they were passing the National School, Mr. Martin, the master, opened his door, and she told the prisoner ag in to remove his arm, and said, " Here's Mr. Martin, a d he'll see us." The prisoner still refused to take his arm away, and, in spite of her resistance, he succeeded in kissing her. They then walked on, and after a short time the pri over became very rough, and, according to the st tement of the prosecutrix, he at length threw her down into a ditch and with great violence committed the act impuisd to him by the indictment.

Upon being cross-examined the prosecutrix said 11 as the passed several houses, but did not give any a arm r all for a sistane, because she could not for a moment, el eve th t the pris ner meditated such an outrage upon her. She also said that she had been for some time " keeping company" with a man named Isted; who, it appeared was thirty years old, an a that a brother of this person came up after the transaction had taken place. She denied having said to the prisoner that if he was anything of a chap he would offer her his arm and see her home, or that she had said upon any other occasion that if Isted had not compelled her she should never have brought the matter forward.

Mr. Johnson, at the close of the case for the prosecution, addressed the jury for the prisoner, and said, that but, or the very serious nature of the charge, he should almost have been inclined to ridicule the idea that a young fitte like the prisoner could have committed such an act upon a toothless decrepid old woman, who might very well be his grandmother, so far as age, he was sure, was concerned. He said he was not in a position to detry that something had really happened between the parties, but he submitted that it was clear from all the facts that had transpired, that the old woman had consented to it, and that upon I-ted, the brother of the man with whom she had, as the said, been keeping company, coming up, she had, in order to e-cape the scandal of the village, preferred the present charge.

Mr. G. Martin, the master of the National School at Slaugham, was then called as a witness for the prisoner, and he said he was standing at the door of his house on the evening in question, and saw the prisoner and the prosecutrix going in the direction toward - the residence of the latter. He opened his door suddenly before they saw him, and he observed that the prisoner had one arm round the neck of the old woman and the other in front of her person, and it appeared to him that she rather encouraged than resisted his embraces. The prisoner had his face towards the face of the prosecutrix, as though in the act of kissing her, while they were passing, an I when he moved his face and she saw him, she exclaimed, "There, be quiet, Mr. Martin will see u.," They then walked on, and the prisoner appra ed to kiss the prosecutrix several times, and there p. peared to be no complaint or resistance on her part. The prisoner appeared to be so tipsy that he wa of op n on the prosecutrix could easily have got away from him if she had desired to do so.

By Mr. Cohhett - He was not examined before the maate on behalf of the prisoner. He was not summoned but a message was sent to him from the magistrate requesting his attendance, but he could not go without he permission of the rector, and when he applied to him for his permission he refused it." The Lord Chief Justice .- Then he most scandalously no g: lected his duty. What right had he to prevent you from going before the magistrate and giving your evidence, and thus set himself above the law? Such conduct is high y indecent and improper, and if this gentleman has been kero I should have made some observations upon it which would not have been at all agree thle to him. Its Lordship, in summing up, said that whatever view wast ken of that case, it was impossible not to lad ent most deeply the state of debasement and ignoratice, and want of all proper feeling, that could permit a young man to commit such an act as this upon the person of an unfortunate decrepted old woman, such as the prosecutrix appeared to be. The prisoner had now been in gaol three months, and he did not say this in any way to influence the iary in the verdi t they were about to pronounce, but to found this further observation upon it, that it appeared that the gendeman who filled the position of rector of this and the adjoining parish, and who had the care and instruction of the inhabitants, had thought fit in definee of the request of the law, to say that a man who was under his control, and who was, he thought, very improperly so, sho itd not obey the request of the magistrate, and go and give evidence before him. If Mr. Martin had been summoned, it was possible that the magistrate might not have committed the prisoner, or at all events would have admitted him to bail, and thus have prevented him from suffiring for three m nths the contamination of a gaol, but the rector had chosen to set his dignity against his duty, and had refused to perform a common act of charity to his neighbour, by allowing him to go and give his ovidence on behalf of the prisoner. If the gentleman had been present, he should have made use of stronger language with regard to his conduct, and, setting up n that bench, he felt it to be his dury to make such observations upon any man, whatever might be his station, who dared to set himself above the law. He would never allow any man to do so, and he hoped that what had taken place on the present occasion would b. a warning to the reverend gentleman himse f, and otters, in future. The jury retired to consider their verdict, and in about an hour they returned into court, and said they were not likely to agree, and they wished to know whether they could find the prisoner guilty of a common assault ? The Chief Justice told them they could not do so. They must either find him guilty of the felony or acquit him altogether. They then again retired, and shortly afterwards came back with a verdict of Guilty, but recommended the prisoner to mercy. The learned Judge sentenced him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one year.

MARYLEBONE VESTRY .- ALLEGED INHU. MANITY.

On Saturday, at the meeting of the Marylebone vestry,

held at the court-house, Alfred Daniell, Esq., in the chair, Mr. Row begged to call the attention of the guardians of the poor to a circumstance which he considered a great hardship, if not a case of inhumanity, practised at the workhouse. In the neighbourhood where he resided, the parents had absconded leaving two children, girls, one thirteen and the other eleven years of age, wholly destitute. He made inquiries on the previous afternoon as to the course he ught to pursue to prevent them from straving, and he was told if any housekeeper took them to the workhouse, they would be admitted. He started from his house with the two children at ten minutes before ten o'clock last night, and on arriving at the workhouse, it was with great difficulty he even got them to open the door. The conduct then pursued was only worthy of the period of Henry VIII., and unworthy of any Christian country. He could neith r see the master nor matron, but they sent down sixpence for the two children to go to get themselves a night's lo ging, [Great sensation in the vestry.] He remonstrated, and the man at the gate said they had even done wrong in opening the doors at all. He asked where were girls of that tender age to go and seek at that time for a ludging. However, all et was the sixpence. He had brought the matter forward before the vestry and directors and guardians present, in order that it might be ascertained whether the master and matron had not broken the laws, and if they had not, then to denounce such an infamous law heing in existence. The poor children were left destitute and housele-s, and yet they were rejused admission into the workhouse, because it was after ten o'clock. It was monstrous that the ratepayers were taxed in that parish £47,000 per year for the support of the poor ; and yet when a rate payer went with two legitimate cases like that he had mentioned, relief was refuse .

Almost all the provincial papers teem with details of vio. lence of some kind employed by the contending parties at the elections. The "Kilkenny Moderator" has some columns occupied with accounts of outrages of this naturo, but as the politics of the paper are strong, these accounts must he taken cum grano sa is. The " Moderator" says :--

" The most dastardly attacks were made on Lord James Batler on several orcasions ; on one in particular, whilst driving from the court-house, with Sir Jihn Blinden. As they were about turning into King-street, they were assailed with showers of dirt, stones, and sticks, the horse's head was caught, and every effort was made to break the car upon which they sat ; his lord-hip carried a stout stick with which he defended him-elf gallantly, knorking over one ruscal who struck him a coward blow on the back of the neck. However, Col nel Goldie and the dragoons soon rescued Lord James from the woh, riding them down in every direct on, and we are happy to state that his lord. ship received no serious hurt. Several voters returning home from the poll were also waylaid in the suburbs, and beaten most disgracefully.

* The excitement and violence in Thomastown were far greater than in Kilkenny. From an early hour thousands of ferocious looking fellows commenced pouring into the town from the surrounding country and from New Ross, and soon the streets became densely crowded with a yeliing mob of non-electors, who kept their position during the whole day. The force of military and police was scarcely sufficient to cope with so dense and daring a body of rioters, who could only he properly kept in check by completely clearing the streets, and keep ng them out of the town. In the morning a large mob proceeded from the town towards Kufane to meet the voters of the Hon. Mr. Agar Ellis, on their way to the poll. The voters were accompanied by Sir John Power and Father Doyle, of Graigue, who in spite of all the remonstrances of his clerical confreres, remained frm in support of the Clifden family. The attacking party here cought a tartar, for they were beaten back and driven into Thamastown; but being there reinforced, they commenced another ouslaught before the cavalcade entered the town, in which we regret to learn that Sir John Power was covered with filth and Father Dayle received a severe blow from a stone on the head. The most unfortunate occurrence, however, which we have to record was an accident of a very serious nature to the Rev. Jeremiah M'Cheane, of Kilmoganny. That gentleman was in the midst of a ferocious mob, who were beating him and covering him with mud, when some soldiers of the company of the 57th Regiment, who arrived that morning from Callan, rushed to his assistance. One of the soldiers was turnsting back a ruffian with the muzzle of his musket, when it unfor unately exploded, and a ball passed through the shoulder, of the Rev. Mr.

A le ter davel Limerick Monday night gives an account of some further disturbances :---

Now it was stated that, although the proprietors said the company banked at the Commercial Bank, they were not at all known there.

Tue list of proprietors of the Australian Gold Diggins Company, to which was attached the name of Mr. Montaguo, as mineralogist, & . &e , was han led up to S.r R. Curden, who said : I have ascertained that the names of the gentlemen put forward in this list have been every one used without their knowledge of the concern, or any one connected with it, and there are several other imposi tions of the kind passing before the eyes of the public daily.

Mr. A. J. Brunton, stockbroker-I belong to the Stock Exchange. My name has been used in this prospectus-'The Australian Gold Mining and Emigration Company,' without my authority. I know nothing directly or indirectly, of any of the parties concerned or named in it.

J. L. Durham (a boy)-I was engaged in the service of Mr. Montague at the offices in Austin-friars, about the 27th of J muary last. There was then carried on there a company called the " Gold Diggin's Company." That company was broken up in February, and between May and June the 'Australian and Gold Mining and Emigration Company' was set up. Tripe came there to see Montague about a situation there. I have seen Capt. Smith there. He was understood to be secretary of the company, at the time,] believe. I never was paid any wages, with the exception of 24. 6d They owe me £17 or £18. There was no banker's for me to go to, as far as I can recollect. I ha e seen passengers come to the office and pay down their money to Mr. Montague and Mr. Tripe. I have seen £30 or £40 paid by porsons. Many have been clamouring about their money, and have got it back. I do not think any of the genul men who called were aware that anything of the kind was done.

Mr. Shaw, clerk to Messra. Willis and Co., ship-brokers, said-The firm are ship brokers to the Camilla, which is destined to sail to Port Pality. I heard of the Australian Company in question, and colled at Austin friars in consequence of a letter I received from Mr. Tripe, an saw Mr. Montague there. Overtures were made to charter the Camilla, but were never ' carried into effect. Neither Tripe nor Montague was ever authorised to engage passengers on board the vessel.

The prisoner Montague cross-examined the witness, but the answers confirmed all the statements inade by him.

Mr. James Goaland, of King's cross, was then called by Contain Lean. He said that on the 26 h of June he called at Lime-street, No 8, where he saw Tripe, who engaged to ship his nephew on board the ship colled the Medicis, for Port Philip, and received from him £9, the half of the passage-money. He did not see Montague at all, for if ne had seen the party he' would have walked away, as he knew something about him.

The ship broker to the Medicis proved that Tripe was not authorised to ship any one on board that ve-sel.

Alderman Carden said he deeply regretted that the gentlemen whose names had been put down in the prospectus without their sanction shoul i-have been subjected to the annoyance to which they must have been exposed, by the mire supposition hat they were mixed up with such a concern. It gave him, however, the greatest satisfaction to state publicly that there was not the slightest imputation against any of them, aid he was convinced they would see hat the course he had taken was calculated, not only to bring to justice those who had been guilty of fraun, but to free from all suspicion those whose respectable names had been used to give facilities to this syst m of plunder. With respect to the two prisoners it was his intention on a future day to commit them for trial, and he hoped the public would exercise the utmost vigilance in dealing with mining and emigration companies, particularly at such a time.

Montague, who was brought by habeas from the Queen's into the custo on, was then delivere

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

John Mepham, 28, was charzed with a highway robbery with violence upon Tromas Mortin. Mr. Waller proseputed ; Mr. Creasy defended the prisoner.

It appeared that the prosecutor was a former, living at Horsted Keynes, in the neighbourhood o' Fore-t-row, and on the 6 h of April he had been to a sort of sheep fair at that place, and dined at the Swan Inn, where he received a sum of money from the owner of some sheep he had taken in to graz'. Having enjoyed himself during the evening he set out at about ten o'clock at n ghi, in company with a farmer who resided in the same neighbourhood, to walk home, and when they had got to within a short distance of th ir home the prosecutor had occasion to stay behind for a few minutes, and while he was in the act of walking on to rejoin his friend he rece ved a tremendous blow on the head from a bludgeon from some one behind him, which felled him to the ground, and rendered him insensible, and while he was in this state his pockets were rifled. and two £5 notes of the Rye bank and some silver stolen. The charge was clearly brought home to the prisoner by circumstantial evidence. It was shown that he was at the Swan while the prosecutor was there, and saw the money in his possession, that he followed him soon after he left the house, and that his footmarks were distinctly traced from the spot where the robbery was committed to the prisoner's cottage. In addition to these facts both the stolen notes were true d to the possession of the prisoner, and when he was taken into custody the sleeve of his coat and also his shirt were bloody.

The jury without any hesitation returned a verdict of Guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be transported for fifteen years.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT. ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A WIFE.

WARWICK .- John Mitchell, 39, was ind c ed for shooting Sirah Mitch II, his wife, with intent to monder her, and also with intent to do her grievous body y harm .- It appe red that on Sund y, the 18th of Appp. the pri-oner, who lived at Winson-green, near Birmingh-m, after diving at home, went out to a neighbouring publi -h use, where he had some ale. In the course of the afternoon he wat home several times; and the la t time he went, being men in liquor, he took a loaded gun trom the helf, and discharged it at his wife. The shot entered her chark, making one large wound and several small ones.' She fell down, the wound bled profusely, and s e was in danger for some time. The prisoner immediately left home and returned to the public house, where he had a f w minutes before invited a policeman to have a glass of ale. That noliceman, hearing the report of a gun, went towards the prisoner's house, and met the prisoner, woo said to h m, " I nave shot the drunken bitch." The pol ceman went on, and finding what had occurred, returned to the publichouse, whe e he found the prisoner stand og with his backto the firep ac . He apprehended him and the pais ner, as he was going to the stat on, asked if she was deal; and also said that he had loaded the gun with the intention of doing it three weeks before, bu this courage full d h m. To another constable he said, "I wish ber ---- head w s' in hell ;" and the const ble replying, "Not so ; she is not dead " he answered, "I wish she was; she tas bien a: "orment to me ; she, is a drunkard and a dir y woman." The prisoner was in a state of great excitement at this tune. The prosecutrix, in giving her evilence, sud that ha had always he is a good husban i to her, and that when be haded the gun, three works before, the te leve that he did it for the purpose of shooting pigeons. A considerable number of witnesses gave the prisoneras good character as a quiet, bum ne man. Mr. O'Brien, on behalf of the prisoner, ur. el upon he jury that they could not find it guilty of the first and more

. . . X

In answer to a question as to what became of the children during the night,

Mr. Kow stated that Mr. Thomas Potter, of Crawfordstreet (formerly for many years a direct r and guardian of the poor), had most humanely taken them in at his own house and fed them, and given them a night's lodging. [llear, hear]

The CHAIRMAN begged to assure Mr. Row that a most rigid inquiry would be instituted by the board of directors and guardians, and that if the officers of the workhouse had acted improperly punishment shou'd be visited upon them. Knowing the present constitution of the board, he could state that such would be the case. [llear, bear.]

The subject then dropped.

DEATH OF W. SCR. PE, E-Q .- William Scrope-author of two good books, "Doys of Deer Stalking," and "Doy and Nights of Salu on Fishing"—died on Tuesday week, at his house in Belgrave equate, in the eighty-first year of his age. age. 10070**-**8

Last night--says the writer-there was considerable • xeitement and rioting in the old town, where a few soldiers of the 31st regiment were attacked by a mob, and beaten in a violent manner. The cry in every direction was the • Six-mile bridge murderers !' and I need scarcely add that this was sufficient to arouse the populace to join in an on-laught on the military, who were not possessed of even a bayonet to defend thems lves. The mon having increased in numbers, proceeded through the streers, every soldier of the 31-t they met falling a prey to their vengeance ; indeed, two were so hadly mjured as to leave but little hope of the'r recovery. Some respectable civilians w 0 interposed were also roughly handled and maltreated, Subsequently the rioters attacked the military barracks at John's-quare, where the guard turned out, but were repulsed by their assailants, who hurled volleys of stones at the soldiery. There being no officer on duty at the time, the sergeant in command was reluctant to have recourse to violent measures, and therefore the men endured the wanton attack with patience. The alarm having spread, the city was in a state of exitement, and the picket at the Castle Barrack, under Capt. Attrey and Lieut. Smith, had turned out to quell the disturbance, but not before the civilians had al-o attacked the guard at the Ca-tle and S rand Birracks. The streets being densely thronged the military had to charge with fixed bayonets, and two boys were stabbed. On passing through the several thoroughfare. the soldiers were hoosed and pelted with stones, their o rbines broken, and their tayonets kno ked off. Captain Attrey was struck in the head and cut severely; Lieu-tenaut Smith was also injured. This day, the same feeling

sheriff's officer and taken back with a magisterial detainer to that place of security, and Tripe was conveyed to the Compter.

ARRIVAL OF M. ROSSUTH IN ENGLAND. - Among the passengers by the British and North American Mull steamship Africa, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning, were the ex-Governor of Hungary and his lady. Before taking a passage on board the Africa, M. Ko-such had signified his intention of sailing in the Washington, which was advertised to love New York three days after the steamer. Instead of doing so, however, he secured berths in the Africa, for himself and Madame K ssuth, under the name of A Smith and lady. He threw off his incognito before the passage had been completed. Nothing of Interest connected with the Magyar occurred during the voyage. On landing he looked exceedingly careworn. He was accommanied by Count Colonel Blethen and Colonel Ihaz, who also secured passages in assumed names-a step taken in all probability, in order that they might have a quiet embarkation. The party left Liverpool by the nine o'clock train the same morning;

A CARD SHARPER .- James, the man who was convicted last week at the Lewes Assizes for cheating at cirds at Brighton, used to travel regularly in the Southampton and Ab xandrian mail packets as a first-class passenger and paid his fare, and got a handsome living by card playing with the passengers on board.

THE FREEMOLD LAND MOVEMENT, - A soirce on a grand scale took place at Wolver ampton on Monday night, the occasion being to celebrate the taking possession of a new estate purchased by the members of the Freehold Land Societyios' 23 liene e generation and another addition a project serious intent laid in the indictment, as he evidently was at the time so excited by liquor that he was hardly in a condition to form any intention; and the prosecutrix learly did not suppose him to have been actuated by any

eeling of deliberate ill will against her. The learned Judge summed up, and the jury haviag bound the prisoner Guilty of the whole charge, His Lordship observed that he could not interfere to prosect the prisoner from that punishment which the law had assigned to his offence ; and accordingly proceeded in the

isual form to pass sentence of death upon him. The jury, after the sentence had been pronounced, expressed, as we understood, a hope that the sentence would not be carried into effect.

STABBING.

Edwin Ladbury was indicted for stabbing Mark Jones Davis, of Birmingham, on the 1st of June last. Mr. Elers prosecuted, and Mr. O'Brien defended.

It appeared that on the day in question the prisoner and prosecutor were riding together with other men in a cart. ind that the prisoner, without any quarrel or dispute having arisen, stabbed the prosecutor in the neck with a mife. The wound bled profusely, and the prosecutor was taken to the hospital; but the wound, though in a dangerous place, was not a deep one, and it appeared that the back of the knife was turned towards prosecutor's neck when the stab was given. The prisoner, after he was apprehended, used many violent expressions, saying that revonge was sweet, and that he had sharpened the knife a fortnight before for the purpose of stabbing the prosecutor. He also said that he should die happy and be hung for it. There was no evidence, however, of any quarrel between them more recently than two years ago. The prisoner was convicted of stabbing, with intent to

to grievous bodily harm, and sentenced to twenty years' transportation.

Simon Frain, 50, an Irishman, was convicted of stabbing and wounding Feter Riley, another Irishman, at Warwick on the 17:n of July. Two parties of Irishmen had met and fought for a quart of ale. In the course of the fight the prisoner stabbed the prosecutor in the belly, and inflicted so severe a wound that for a long time the prosecutor's life was despaired of. He was sentenced to be transported for fifteen years.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

Exerge.-Charles Wilkins was indicted for mallciously cutting and wounding Susannah Wilkins, with intent to do her some grievous bodily harm. Mr. Houldsworth was counsel for the prosecution.

It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutrix-who was wife of the prisoner-which was fully corroborated by other witnesses, that on Sunday evening, the 4th of July, the prisoner, who resided with his wife alone in a cottage at Stockland, came home very late, and quarrelled with her, and ordered her out of the house. Sho accordingly left and remained out until late in the morning, when she returned home. Her husband then ordered her again to leave the house, threatening her if she did not go he would take the firedors, which he did, and beat her with them so severely that he caused a severe contusion on the head which fractured her skull and broke one of her arms While before the magistrates he said in his defence, that be was in a passion because his wife had applied to the parish officers for relief, which he did not want; but on the trial he said he struck her by accident while endeavouring to hi the cat.

The jury immediately found him Guilty, and his Lordship, after strongly animadverting upon his conduct, sentenced him to be transported for fifteen years.

IRELAND.

RETIREMENT OF SHARMAN CRAWFORD. In a lengthened address to the friends of the Tenant Lesgue, and all others interested, Mr. S. Crawford bids are well to parliamentary life.

THE POTATOE CROP.

Several accounts from reliable sources speak despondingly of the re-appearance within the last ten days of the fatal blight of 1846, attended by some of the worst symptoms

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

STAR OF FREEDOM OFFICE, Saturday, July 31, 1852. Two o' Clock. FOREIGN.

POLAND.

Accounts from the town of Kalisch, in Russian Poland, represent the ravages of the cholera as fearful. Added to this there had been a calamitous fire on the night of the 18th and 19th inst., which laid one part of the town in ashes. It was supposed from the accounts given in the 'Silesian Zeitung,' from Breslau, that this calamity had been the act of an incendiary. The Jewish Synagogue, which had stood for upwards of five hundred years, had been destroyed. Some hundreds of Jewish families, and a great many Christians had been burnt out. According to some accounts mentioned in the Silecian papers, as many as one hundred and thirty houses had been destroyed by fire.

MORE AUSTRIAN ARRESTS IN ITALY.

It appears that the Austrian government are acting on the principle of the old Roman legend-cutting off the poppy heads in the field; trying to keep insurrection down by simultaneously arresting and carrying off to prison every patriot of any consequence against whom the police could find or invent a ground of suspicion. Arrests so numerous and successive are significant of no ordinary amount of suppressed patriotic enthusiasm among the Italian populations, and of consciousness of the Austrians that their tenure of power is at the mercy of a volcano which may

burst to-morrow. In addition to the names of persons of note already mentioned in our columns as having been arrested, we have since received the following :-At Mantau, the Archpriest of Barbosso ; at Milan, Antongino, Simonetta, Carta, Nani, Mangili, Griffini; at Verona, Montanari and Murari; at Modena, Montanari, an ex-captain; at Massa, Monari. At Ferrara, the Austrian stronghold in the Roman States, there have also been arrests, including Count Mosti, Dr. Passoga, an officer in the Pontificial service, and two Austrian officers. A special commission has, however, been appointed to try those arrested in Lombarby ; at the head of which commission is General Banedeck, of Galician memory

The following piece of intelligence will also show the animus of the Austrian government in Italy, their determination to overlook nothing, and to put the black stamp of official notice upon every act of what ver kind, which can be construed to have a particle of patriotic meaning in it. The Chevalier Nava, a warm partisan of Austria, and connected with the Jesuits, is President of the Academy of the Fine Arts at Milan. Assisted by a small number of persons of his own way of thinking, he has caused Count Strassoldo and Marshal Radetzky to be nominated the honorary members of the said Academy. At the same time there were nominated to the same honour, M. Vela, a distinguished sculptor, and M. Rossi, a painter. The two artists, on some pretext or other, declined the honour of sitting in the company of men playing such a part in the oppression of Italy. The Austrian government, however, has shown its sense of the true motive of the refusal, and has conveyed to the sculptor Vela a peremptory order to leave Milan in three hours, under pretext that he is not a Lombard. Vela was born in Italian Switzerland.

BELGIUM .-- The "Emancipation Belge" states that Victor Hugo has received from the Burgomaster of Brussels an order to quit Belgiam, on account of the publication of his "Napoleon le Petit." If this be true, that the Belgian government has determined to expel the eminent French patriot and poet for a book not yet published, it will be another instance of the baseness of that government.

FIRES AND LUSS OF LIFE.

Yesterday morning, about a quarter past four o'clock, a fire, which was nearly attended with fatal

THE STAR OF FREEDOM.

who appeared to have a determined eye to the quality of the suspicious, if not contraband cargo. Here the affair, so far as we can gather, rests at present ; but it has afforded matter for much scandal among our gossips-male and female-in club and coterie. - Bath Gazette.

MRLONS AND CUCUMBERS. Yesterday, at Marlborough-street, Thomas Henry Pearson and Charles Henry Peacock, the former a time-keeper and the latter a conductor in the employ of the Atlas Paddington Omnibus Company, were placed at the bar before Mr. Long, charged with a robbery, there was also a charge against Peacock for a violent assault upon a policeman .- Mursh, 195 S, said-B-tween one and two this morning, as I was on duty by Grove Hou.e, St. Jonn's Woo', the residence of George Greenough, Esq. I heard footsteps at the rack of the premises, and presently afterwards the prisoners made their egress therefrom up the gravel walk. I said to Peacock, "Wat are you doing here?" Upon which he immediately ran off, and I then laid hold of Pearson, and asked him what he had under his coat, when the reply he gave me was that if I wished to know particularly I must take him to the station-house. I got him into the road after he had resisted me very much and while we were struggling together, Peacock came vp and asked me what I was going to do with his mate. I in-formed him that I intended to lock him up, and he then, without saying a word, gave me a severe blow upon the neck with his fist. Upon Pearson being searched, I found on him ten cucumbers and a melon; and after he was locked up another melon and two more cucumbers, which he had no doubt dropped, were picked up within twenty yards of the station. I have since examined the garden, and found that a great many cucumbers have been tora from the ground beneath the glass frames, which had been left open, and there were several panes of glass broken .--Mr. Greenough examined the cucumbers, &o., produced ity the police, and he had no hesitation in saying that they were all his property .-- In answer to the charge, the pri-oners said they were much the worse for drink, and Pearson accounted for the possession of the cucumbers, &c., by saying that he bought them for 2s. of a person who was dressed like a gardener. Peacock (who was formerly a constable in the police) added that he might have pushed the constable. but did not believe that he struck him .-- They were sentenced to a month's imprisonment without the opportunity being afforded them of paying a fine, and in addition thereto Peacock was fined 40s., or a month, for the assault upon the constable.

THE PAWNED STATESMEN .- At the Westminister Police Court Yesterday, in reference to the case of Thomas, who has undergone two or three examinations at this court, charged with procuring a number of portraits, it muy be of advantage to some of his dupes to state that Sergeant Smith, of the detective police-the officer engaged in the case-has not only nearly fifty pawnbrokers' tickets of portraits and miniatures, but has also found a number of others out of date which have been for years in the possession of the respective pawnbrokers with whom they were originally deposited. Of those with respect to which duplicates have been found many are of considerable value, but the police are unable, from being unacquainted with the features of their owners, to communicate with them, and consequently many valuable and much-prized family portraits may be unclaimed. Although the value set upon them by friends or relatives would doubtless be considerable, many of them are such dead stock on the pawnbroker's hands that he would willingly, after affording them the shelter of his hospitable roof for years, past with them upon payment of the principal and interest. Sending some of them to the sale-room has been found useless. Lord Craven, we are told, has been three times. and the unfortunate pawnbroker never could realise the money lent upon him. Ludy Edward Howard " run out," and, consequently, becoming the property of the pawnbroker, it has since feiched a good price ; but although Don Miguel. Don Carlos, and many others, were not "born to blood unseen," they have looked in vain out of the pawabroker's window for a release. We understand that nearly a hundred, the greater part of which are "out" pawned more than twelve months, have been discovered, many of which are supposed to have been executed by the most eminent masters.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE .- On the 22nd inst., Mrs. Char. lotte Allen, a woman well known and rest ected in the village of Hucknall Torkard, committed suicide under very choly circumstances. For some time nast Mis. Allen had been in poor health, her spirits seemed daily to get more and more depressed, and she had on more than one occasion been heard to exclaim that she had more trouble upon her mind than she could bare, and that she should some day or other make away with herself. On one occasion she told Matthew Grundy, one of her husband's workmen, that she wanted a friend, and asked him if he would be ner friend. He replied that he did not see how he could be a friend to her; but after exacting a promise of secrecy, Mrs. Allen proceeded to "open her mind to him." She had been to Mr. Bowker, surgeon, of Bulwell, but did not like to go again, and therefore wished G undy to go for her. She then added, "I was at Nortingham the Monday before last Easter, and went to Raiford station to come home 'y the train, but I was 100 late." Mrs. Allen then said the went back to Nottingham, intending to get home by the ca . rier, but was too late for him also, in consequence of which she started to walk. On reaching the Cross-lane ends thr e men stopped her, and after rifling her pockets one of them threw her down, and. in spits of her resistance, succerded in violating her person. The deceased ended her story by stating that she had had a certain disease ever since. Grundy advised her to tell her husband, but Mrs. Allen declared that she dared not. She cried bitterly and appeared to be in great distress. Grundo went for medicine as dusired, But Mr. Bowker refused to give it, saying that he must s e the patient herself. She, however never went. On Wednesday morning, the 22nd inst., she got up between six and seven o'clock, and went down stairs, leaving her hu-band in bed. After preparing breakfast for one or two of the workmen she went into the woresh p, and there selecting a razor from a case which stood in one of the window-sills. at once inflicted a terrible gash in her throat. The first person who entered the shop afterwards was John Richards, and the deceased was then discovered lying in a pool of blood on the floor, with the razor a short distance from her. Life had evidently been extinct for some little time. The body was soon after removed to the Lord Byron publichouse, where an inquest was held upon it on the following day. The jury found a verdict-"That the deceased cut her own throat, being at the time in an unsound state of mind." TERRIBLE AND FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR BRISTOL .- A painful degree of excitement and alarm was produced yesterday at the fashionable neighbourhood of Clifton, near Bristol, in consequence of a melancholy and fatal accident to a young gentleman named Cliffe. Mr. Cliffe was the son of a chemist carrying on a business of great extent at Wine-street, Bristol, and he was, it is said, a youth of con-siderable promise. On Thursday evening he went, in com-pany of a younger brother, to the Clifton Hotwells, for purpose of taking an airing on the banks of the far-famed river Avon. After walking for a little time on the Clifton side of the river, the brothers crossed in the Rownham ferry boat, and followed the river's bank towards Leigh. They had passed a portion of the Leigh-wood and Nightingale and Salvator Rosa Valleys, when they came to some quarries from which stone is being worked. The cliffs at this point are exceedingly steep, and unfortunately young Mr. Cliffe clambered up one o them, for the purpose, it is thought, of gathering some botanical specimens which are to be found growing from the interstices of the rock. He had ascended with safety a considerable height, when, either from sudden giddiness or else from missing his footing, he was precipitated to the towing-place below. In its descent his person beat violently against the projecting points of the rock, occasioning severe injuries. Some quarrymen, who were working near enough to perceive the accident, ran to the spot, as did some gentlemen who landed from a boat in which they were proceeding down the river, and the unhappy young gentleman was conveyed by them to Wonnacott's Rownham Inn, where a chaise was procured, in which he was conveyed with all possible speed to the Bristol Infirmary. The shock he had received however, was of so severe a character as to place him "beyond the skill of all surgery," and he died within a very short time of his reaching that institution. The spot from which the deceased fell is not far below the Lion-head Cliff, from which a young lady was killed some time since. SEEGEY COLLIERY .--- A melancholy and fatal accident occurred at the above colliery, the property of John Dodsley, Esq., Skegby Hall, on Wednesday morning. It appears the young man employed to pump at night was aroused from his sleep in the cabin, about three o'clock, by a collier residing on the coal field, and told to go and draw up Joe Wilson. Ile did so, but unfortunately did not stop the engine until the balance attached to the rope or chain had gone over the pulley wheel, which instantly drew Wilson over, and caused his death. He was a man somewhat advauced in years, and has left a wife and family to lament his loss.

Police Intelligence.

A RUFFIANLY PAIR. WORSHIP-STREET.-William and Elizabeth Avis were charged with an assault. About nine o'clock on the preceding evening a married woman named Clark was passing the house of the prisoners in Spitalfields, when the female prisoner suddenly flung a quantity of beanshells out upon her and broke her parasol. In doubt whether the act was unintentional or wilfully malicious, she stopped at their door to remonstrate upon such conduct when the male prisoner came down to her, and after loading her with the most scurrilous epithets, struck her a violent blow which brought her to the ground, and violently kicked her as soon as she hid fallen. In the meantime the female prisoner made her appearance also, and upon the woman recovering her feet she not only hurled a pailfull of filthy water over her, but struck her a heavy blow upon the head with the pail, which sent her staggering a considerable distance, and the male prisoner, snatching the pail from the hands of his wife, dealt hera second blow with it, and was proceeding to acts of further violence when several of the neighbours interposed for her protection, and handed the prisoners over to the police .- A married woman named Crado k described the wantonness and cruelty of the attack in similar terms, and stated that the object of their brutality had been so seriously injured by their joint violence that she had been obliged to place herself under medical care, and some time must elapse before she would be in a condition to attend and prosecute .- The prisoners offered the usual defence in such cases, of aggravation upon the part of the injured woman : but the magistrate ordered them both to be committed untill that day week, that the result of their scandalous conduct might he ascertained.

ANOTHER "GREEN ONE."

LAMBETH.--William Donno, a well-dressed middle-aged man, was charged with stealing £15 from Thomas Hiller, a greengrocer, residing at No. 16, Princess-terrace, Caledogreengrover, residing at No. 10, Frincess-terrace, Ualedo-nian-road, Islington, and also with defrauding him of ten sovereigns, under the following extraordinary circum-stances.—The complainant said that on Saturday the prisoner and two other men came to his shop on various pretences. Believed them to be gentlemen. Prisoner said he had come to town from Reading to receive a legacy of £2,000. On Monday Prisoner and an accomplice came to the shop again, and witness was induced to drive them to the White Conduit House, where they gave him some ginand water and some ginger beer and brandy, which stupified him.-The party then drove to a public-house, the name of which he was unable to tell, and they went into the skittle ground. Here they played for gold, and witness believed he won the game. After leaving the public-house, prisoner, who had seen witness put £27 in gold and about a pound in silver into his pocket when he quitted his house, said he was not fit to take care of his money. He then put his hand into witness's pocket and said, "Look, I have taken £15; you shall have it when you get home." Afterwards the prisoner played him again at skittles, at the Walnuttree public house, witness giving him four chalks out of six, and laying down five sovereigns to his one. Witness lost that game and a second ; and prisoner took the ten sovereigns and put them into his pocket. Then they had a bottle of wine and prisoner wished to play again. Witness declined, and demanded his £15. Prisoner refused to give it up ; and wanted to get away, but some friends of witness's handed him over to the police .- Police constable, 140 L, said that when he was called in the prisoner was in the garden, and refused to give up the £15. Prosecutor then' told witness to take him in charge. The prisoner went back towards a dust-hole, and acted in such a suspicious manner that after he had taken him into custody, he (witness) was induced to go and examine that place, when he found a paper containing five medals to represent sovereigns and one half, such as used by sharpers. The prisoner was searched, but only eleven sovereigns, a half-sovereign, and 14s. 6d. were found on him. Prisoner told him the medals were nothing, he used them as counters in whist .-The prisoner was remanded for a week.

A ROW AMONG THE PRESS-GANG.

GUILDHALL.-George Ryan, a reporter for the press, was summoned by William Hamilton Hawkins, also a reporter, for an assault .- It appeared that there was some old grudge between the parties, which was renewed in consequence of Hawkins having been subposnaed as a witness in a recent action brought by Ryan against the "Morning Advertiser The parties met on Wednesday evening last at the corner of Shoe lane, and, according to the evidence of Hawkins, Ryan referred to his being subpoenael as a witness against him, and accused him of blackening his character, after which he struck him on the eye and the mouth with his fist, and then with a heavy stick on the neck .- The defendant admitted the assault, but denied its being in the first inst new so severe as stated by the complainant. It was caused by irritati n arising from the complainant having slandered him .- The parties appeared inclined to go into a good dea of . criminatory matter, but the affair was setled under the advice of the alderman, by Ryan's pledging his word to keep the peace towards Hawkins for twelve months.

But the recognition of legitimate and hereditary royalty But the recognition of logisticate and starty royalty does not interest France alone; it interests all European States. It is a national principle in as far as regards France, and an international principle in as far as regards the other European Powers. It is on this account that the right and the duty devolve upon the Sovereigns of defending that principle, and of assisting it to triumph in as far as that

This convention is signed-Francis Joseph, Frederick William, Nicolas.

The Gold Fields of Australia. NATIONAL HALL, 242, High Holborn (opposite Day and Martin's). Mr. JUDGE will have the honour to deliver THE

A LECTURE On EMIGRATION to the GOLD FIELDS of AUSTRALIA, On Monday Evening, August 2, 1852, At the National Hall, High Holborn Illustrated by a large Map f and a Variety of Implements, including Cradle Machines for Washing and Gold Detecting, Gold Sleves, Gold Washing Paus and Washing Bowls; Miners' Toola, consisting of Pickaxea and Picks, Plements required by 'the Diggers' in the Search for Gold. The Lecture—which will be preuliarly applicable to the Indus. trial and Operative Class's—will commence at half-past Eight

o'Clock precisely. Admittance to the Hall, 3d. ; Reserved Seats, 6d. ; Platform, Is.

GARDENING CALENDAR.

KITCHEN GARDEN. KITCHEN GARDEN. Use all diligence in filling up vacant pieces of ground, as they come into use, with Broccolics, Borecoles, Brussels prouts, off soon should be interlined, for the purpose of establishing as Coleworts. &c. ; and where ground is scarce, crops likely to come large a breadth of the above useful vegetables as can be done. only time to mitigate their loss by providing such substitutes as we weather will be required by Peas, Cauliflowers, Spinach. Arichoke, them last longer in perfection. Hoe frequently between young ren Broccoli, and Cabbage for the autumn. Sow Lettuce, Numer, and Iladishes. A good breadth of Spinach should should be substituted for the northern counties the 'Flanders' for the former more south. Well -oak all seeds be for sowing, and slightly shade the ground afterwards. Sow immediately Wheeler's spring crop. Sow thinly on good but not rich land and in an open this class. The earliest to be kept in view in sowing all seeds ad tions of earth. Water the rest freely. Herbs for drying should be sow small quantities of Basil, Chervil, and Marjoram, required for we in a green stete. PLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

use in a green state. FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUDBERY. We must again direct attention to former ' Calendare.' Let no. thing be allowed to grow out of 1d ce, but attend to the wants of growine plants by giving them their proper supports and training the next thing requiring consideration will be the propagation of for bedding purposes, raised beds of sandy soil serve to strike the scarlets and their allie. while the fancies, and other kinds with a delicate habit. will be better in pots, or, where large quantities they will require protection from heavy rains. There is a class, of which the Sidonia is one. which strikes with difficulty by cuttings of 'he shoots and is best propagated by root-cuttings; prepare cuttings of the thickest roots about an inch and a half in length, which should be inserted in shallow pans, and plunged into a , "eous plants and hardy bulbs, now in full brauy, should be kept in o. 'der by tying up loose growths, and keeping the ground free from , "eeds. Novelties should have their colour, habit, and time of f. werin, 't marked down, as a guide for future arrangements. Finitsh the, 'aying Cloves, Carna ions, mule Pinks, &c., of which there is rare, '' an overstock. The cutting in of Lowrels, and other loose growing ', 'hrubs, should be proceed with as time permits; and strict attent, 'on in keeping the lawns and gravel walks in neat order enforced. FLORIST' FLOWERS.

FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

Ranunculus roots sh ould be taken up forthwith; should any re-main in the ground they would inevitably strike fresh root after the first heavy rain; let them he gradua ly dried in the shade. Plant out rooted Pink pipings on vell prepared heds, examine them oc-casionally, to see whether the same time look carefally after the blooms, when groups in the shade to mark any first the blooms : when grown in pots, it is advisable to remove them under an awning, here they can be exan, 'ined at leisure ; layer, &c., out of the broiling heat of the sun. Do not forget fertilisation-pro-gression is the order of the day; not hing should be left to chance, gression is the order of the day; not, the should be left to chance, therefore to ensure success let the seed lings be well bred on both sides. Dablias will require abundance of water, disbud and thin out as the habit and constitution of the plant require it.-Garden. ers' Chronicle.

marked its destructive career at the period named Letters from the western and northern provinces concur in epresenting the crop as having already suffered considerible damage; but ample allowance must be made for "panic" and the natural alarm consequent upon the proability of any portion of the food of the people being desroyed by a recurrence of the former visitations. A letter rom the county of Louth, says :--

Dundalk, July 26. Jundaik, July 26. I regret to have to inform you that the potato blight, which caused uch destructive ravages in previous years, has, within the last veek, made its appearance here and in the worst form. In a word, the prop, so far as I can judge, is gone. I would be very far from being an alarmist, or indeed putting much faith in hearsay statements; but I have seen evidence of what I state that unfortu-bately inverse if to be too there. A form the torpland effect tately proves it to be too true. A farmer from the townland of Bal ybarrack brought in a large portion of his crop, which he found all ainted, and could not find sale for the whole in market here on laturday at 2d per stone. So rapid has been the progress of the lisease, that out of a lot purchased on Friday last, and which then ad but the merest indications of it, and were fit for and good at able, not a single potato of these builed to day was fit to taste. They rere rotten.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MR. STEPHENSON OF RO-HERHAM.-On Wednesday last, Mr. Lucas Stehenzon, tailor, Bridge-gate, Rotherham, was killed t the Leeds Railway station, under the following ircumstances :- He went to Leeds on Tuesday on usiness, and came to the Leeds station on Wednesday fternoon, intending to return home by the train eaving at four o'clock. He got to the wrong side of he platform, and was about to step into a train that vas starting for York, but discovering his mistake, ie made all haste to recross the line. On reaching he other platform, he found the train destined for he south beginning to move, and ran to get in. Unor unately he had a large bundle under each arm, nd on putting out his hand to open the carriage door, le failed to lay hold of the handle. This slightly verbalanced him, and he fell with one shoulder gainst the moving carriages. He was turned round, and fell between the platform and the carriages. The ast carriage passed over his head, crushed it to a nummy, and, of course, killed him instantly. The body was removed to an inn near the railway station, where it remained until after the holding of a judicial aquiry, which took place on Thursday, at the Leeds police office, the jury recording a verdict of accidental leath. The deceased was then removed to Rotherham, and interred in the cemetery there the same evening. Deceased has left a wife and two young children.

SUICIDE IN BERLIS .- There were twenty cases of Suicide in Berlin within the first week of July.

Going A HEAD.-St. Louis, a city of about twenty years' standing has now a "h ir-cutting saloon" one hundred and sixty feat long by seventy wide, with a floor of white mar-ble, warm and cold baths, and luxuries of various kinds

GUN COTTON .- The Frankfort Diet has voted to the inventors of gun cotton a reward of £3.500. This is the more surprising, because the public were not aware that that inrention hitherto had proved applicable to practical purposes.

A CHILD ACCIDENTALLY POI-ONED .- On Wednesday, Mr. Wm. Baker, deputy coroner, held at inquest at the Amhurst Arms, Kingsland, on the body of Stephen A. Curtis, two years' old, the son of a City merchant who has s couvery residence at Kingsland. On Monday morning the child, while the servant's back was turned, tasted a quantity of a poisonous mixture intended to kill cochtoaches, from the effects of which he died in a few hours. V.rvict, "Accidental death."

RECOVERY OF MISAPPLIED PROPERTY. - More than £600,000 has recently been recovered for the benefit of certain charities, and, in one case alone, upwards of £60,000 by the Attorney-General and Mr. Fearon, his solipitor in such matters. The total number of charities subject to investigation, is 28,000, involving property to the amount of a million and a half per annum.

THE HULL MURDER .- The trial of Snipe and Smith, is postponed till the next Assizes. GREAT BOAT RACE .- The boat race between Thomas

Coom es, of Vauxball-bridge, and Philip Chandler, of Millbink, for £50, came off on Monday, and was most spiritedly contested throughout.

SECTABIAN SETTLEMENTS .- The Presbyterian colony of Otago, and the Bpiscopalian colony of Canterbury, in New Z ala id, have ceased to be either the one or the other. The experiments, so far as sectarian exclusiveness is concerned, have utterly failed.

A HUBBICANE.-A kind of hurricane, or whirlwind, on Fid sy last passed over the parish of Dymock and its neighbourbood, causing a great destruction of ne

consequences, broke out in the premises of M. E. F. Prache, No. 20, Sherrard-street, Golden-square. A female living in the house, being subject to asthma, had been recommended by her medical attendant to smoke tobacco occasionally. Yesterday morning she took a lighted pipe into bed, and whilst smoking it she fell asleep, when the burning tobacco fell upon the bedding, and set it on fire. The woman fortunitely succeeded in escaping. The engines of the parish and London Brigade attended with all promptitude, and the fire was extinguished, but not until considerable damage had been done. The owner of the property was uninsured.

Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, information reached the brigade stations, that a fire had broken out about five hours previously, and was then burning, in the soap works of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, No. 1, Coleman-street, Wapping-wall. The engines and firemen were immediately dispatched to the spot, when it was ascertained that the heat from one of the furnaces had set fire to some of the heavy bond timbers behind the coppers on the first floor. The firemen instantly set to work, and by cutting the brickwork away, they were enabled to extinguish the fire, and thereby prevent a fearful conflagration.

About two hours after the above, a fire of a very distressing character occurred on the premises of Mr. Thomas Searle, a stone merchant, situate at No. 74, Wapping-wall- A young woman who was suffering from illness had been recommended to be rubbed over with an embrocation consisting of various ingredients, one of which was spirit of turpentine. To mix the various articles together, it was necessary to boil the whole, which was being done by Miss Lavick, a young woman aged thirty, when the mixture boiled over, when an immense sheet of flame shot forth from the grate, and rolling over the floor, fired in succession sundry articles of furniture, and before the unfortunate creature could leave the room she became encircled in fire. The poor female having given two or three frantic screams, she rushed out of the kichen with the flames mounting over her head. Several persons living in the house ran to the assistance of Miss Lavick, but notwithstanding that they exerted themselves to the utmost, they were unable to get the fire extinguished until nearly every particle of wearing apparel was consumed on her person, and her body so seriously burned that the flesh peeled off when touched. A medical gentleman was promptly in attendance, and did everything that humanity or surgical skill could devise, but the unfortunate creature lingered only a few hours, when death terminated her sufferings. A few minutes before the melancholy event happened, the deceased had a very narrow escape, for the spirit boiled over in an adjoining room, and she thinking the fire was too fierce, adjourned to the next room, but unfortunately the fire proved more disastrous in the last named place than in the former. Mr. Searle was insured in the Sun Fire Office.

Two other fires occurred about the same time ; one at 120, High-street, Whitechapel, in the occupancy of Mr. Burman, hatter; and the other at No. 6, Lincoln-court, Drury-lane, belonging to Mr. J. Shepperd. Fortunately, owing to the timely arrival of assistance, the damage done at each was comparatively inconsiderable.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION .- An incident of unusual, not to say romantic and extraordinary, character has given within the last day or two a public notoriety to the name of a small township in the neighbourhood of Bristol, which, after some recent electioneering proceedings there, was, to say the least of it, quite unnecessary. The rector of the parish has sundry fair daughters, -and not many weeks since one of them (the youngest) was united in the bonds of wedlock to the man of her choice- a gay and dashing son of Mars, an officer of the Indian army. Without the smallest intention of imputing sordid and :nercenary motives, we may mention that in the neighbourhood it is said to be an acknowledged fact that with the young lady herself, "money" was the primary congideration in the bargain. This, however, by the way. A week or so since-so says the public rumour the newly-married couple were staying for a while with the father of the bride, when business called the young husband to London or Southampton. On his return, after an absence of a day or so, he inquired naturally enough for his wife. He was first told that she had left to join him on the road. To subsequent interrogatories addressed to the father, however, he received the startling and unexpected reply, that he would never see her again. Like "young Lovell," in the bailad, he has since "sought her wildly but found her not :" it was clear that she had been spirited away. Fort with the walls of this and other neighbouring towns and villages were covered with huge placards, offering a reward of £50 for information as to the whereabouts of the missing young lady, who is de-acribed as having been "foreibly abducted by a relation." The rumour in the neighbourhood is, that either the lady or her relatives were not satisfied with the prospect of expatriation involved in the joining of his regiment by the bridegroom ; that it was conjectured that his business in town was to secure berths for the passage ; and that ad. vantage was taken of his absence to secret the lady-but whether with or without her consent, that most reliable deponent, public rumour, sayeth not. To add to the romance of the affair, we heard it whispered in Bath on Tuesday, that the carriage of the papa was seen, to enter the city rapidly that morning-that it bore a lady wrapped closely in a large mantle-and that it drove swiftly to the railway station-followed as rapidly by a man on horseback Glasgo, contractor.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A FARMER BY DROWNING .- On Wednesday an inquest was held by Mr. Brent, the deputycoroner for Middlesex, on view of the body of Mr. W. Highley, whose death happened under the following melancholy details :- The deceased gentleman, who was in his fifty-seventh year, had long resided at Staines, and was the proprietor of Lea Croft Farm, Knowle-green, in that by universal suffrage as Emperor for life, the Powers will not neighbourhood. The evidence proved that up to the period of his death he was of excellent health, and always cheerful in his spirits. Early on Monday morning he went, as was his custom, to bathe in a piece of water called "Ship Hood," in the immediate vicinity, and being an expert swimmer, no fears were entertained as to his safety ; but it is supposed he was suddenly seized with cramp, or some other momentary paroxsm, which prevented him from retaining the surface until assistance could be procured him, and he disappeared all at once. He has left a numerous family to lament their loss. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally Drowned," THE ACHILLI TRIAL.-Dr. Newman cannot be brought up for judgment till November term. What his sentence may be it is difficult to say. Bankrupts, &c. BANKRUPTS. (From Tuesday's Gazette.) Mackness Branson, Stratford, Essex, stationer-William Burman Birmingham, brickmaker-James Burrows Davies, Liverpool, pro vision merchant-David Gibson, Newcastle-on-Tyne, grozer-John Lee, Brook mtws. Gloucester place, Paddington, cab preprietor-John Swift, Stavely, Derbyshire, grocer. SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. Patrick Cunniegham and Patrick Collins, Glasgow, contractors-Horatio Frederick Lloyd, Edinburgh, comedian-John O'Neil,

SECRET TREATY OF THE THREE NORTHERN POWERS. (From the "Morning Chronicle.")

It will be recollected that a few weeks ago several journals, both in Germany and this country, published an analysis of a series of notes exchanged between the Cabinets of St. Petersburgh, Vienna, and Berlin, on the subject of the present position of France, and more especially with respect to the double eventuality of the establ shment of an elective or hereditary empire. The conclusion to be drawn from these notes was, that in the event of the establishment in France of an elective or personal empire, the change being merely nominal, and the state of matters remaining in reality what it was before, the Powers might be disposed, for the sake of the peace of Europe, to make a further sacrifice of their feelings by acknowledging it as a Government de facto; but that in the event of an attempt to establish an hereditary Government, the Powers felt it their duty, as it was also their determination, to act very differently, and that they were resolved never to permit so flagrant a violation of existing treaties and of public law. As long as a member of the House of Bourbon shou'd exist, the Powers were resolved, if the question of right to the throne of France should arise, not to tolerate its being taken posses. sion of by a usurper. To allow that would be to inflict a mortal blow on all the dynasties of Europe. Such is a resume of the numerous notes exchanged between the three Northern Powers in the course of the months of February, March, and April. In the beginning of May it was sgreed that these notes should be made the foundation of a regular treaty between the two Emperors and the King of Prussia, and accordingly this treaty, which is dated the 20th of May, 1852, has been signed, ratified, and exchanged. We are now enabled to give an analysis of this important document, which has not yet appeared in any journal.

This convention, like the treaty of the 26th of September, 1815, is placed by the three Sovereigns under the invocation of the most holy and undivided Trinity. Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, considering-

That the basis of European order is hereditary right, that in that respect there is a joint responsibility and interest (solidarite) between all European States; considering also that, as regards France, the House of Bourbon personifies and represents the hereditary right, and that the present head of that house is the Count de Chambord ;

That the power exercised by M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is a power de facto, which cannot even prop itself up with the pretended right of the Emperor Napoleon, since the latter voluntarily renounced, by the first article of the treaty of Fontainebleau, " for himself, his successors, and descendan's, as well as for each member of his family, all the rights of sovereignty and domination, as well over the French nation and the kingdom of Italy, as over any other country :

That, according to the rules of international right, the violation of the treaty of Fontainebleau by the Emperor Napoleon, while it released the Powers from the engagements taken by them with respect to him, did not release him from his renunciation, for himself and his descendants, of the crown of France;

That, moreover, the very origin of the present power of the President of the French Republic is the negation of hcreditary light;

For all these motives, and for many others which it is useless to enumerate, the subscribers to the present convention consider it their duty to determine beforeband, and by common accord, the conduct which they ought to hold in the event that one or other of the eventualities above enumerated should present themselves

In the case that the Prince Louis Bonaparte, present President of the French Republic, should get himself elected

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MARKETS.

CORN.

MABE-LANE, July 26.—The supply of English wheat from the farmers was fair to-day, and sold more readily at last Monday's prices. With foreign wheat and American flour we were well sup-plied, and they both went off slowly at former rates. Barley, beans, and near dull on the superscript of the supe and peas dull, and 1s to 2s per qr. cheaper. The arrivals of oats having increased with two or three cargoes from Archangel, dealers. naving increased with two or three cargoes from Archangel, oraters purchased very cautiously, although selfers submitted to a reduction of 6d to 1s per qr. on last Monday's quotations. In linseed cake little doing. The weather is fine to day, but yest erday we had a severe thunder storm, with heavy rain. BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d, to 7d.; of househeld ditto. 5d. to 6d, per 4lbs loa t.

SEEDS.

SEEDS. In cloversced and Trefoil nothing of interest has for some time past been done. Linseed has maintained its value standily. To-day we had several samples of new rapesced, varying in quality from good to fine, a choice lot or two made £24, but the general sorts were obtainable at £22 los to £23 per last. A sample of new canary was shown which brought a high price. Canaryseed was difficult of disposal, and the turn lower. In other sorts of seeds nothing of in-terest transpired. terest transpired.

CATTLE.

SMITHF. ELD, July 26 .- From our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts were on the increase. Those from Lincolnshire and Norfoik were tolerably good in quality; but those from Lincoinshire and Nor-foik were tolerably good in quality; but those from other parts of England were by no means first-rate. The attendance of buyers was not to say large, considering the small amount of business in Newgate and Leadenhall, yet the very primest Scots sold at prices equal to those obtained last week; viz., 3s 8d to 3s 10d per 8lbs. All other breeds, especially the heavy short-horns, moved off slowly, at, in most transactions, a decline of 2d in 8lbs. With most breeds of sheep we were extensively supplied, both as to pumber and quality. sheep we were extensively supplied, both as to number and quality. Notwithstanding that the demand for this description of stock was less active than on Monday last, no actual decline took place in the prices, the primest old Downs having realised 3s 10d to 4s per 8lbs., and a fair clearance was effected. We had a steady demand for lambs, the supply of which was good, at full quotations; vis, 48 fd to 5s 2d per Sibs. The few prime calves on offer sold at previous rates: but foreign qualities of yeal-which formed two-thirds of the supply-gave way quite 2d per 81hs.

PROVISIONS.

Towards the close of last week an improvement occurred in the demand for Irish butter, and more business was done in all sort on board and landed than for some time past, at an advance from 1s to 3s per $c \pi t$., according to kind and quality. We had limited sup plies of home-made and foreign. The best Durch rose from 70s to 80a Ver home and here in the part of the 80s. For bacon and hams there was a lively demand, and each about 4s to 6s per cwt dearer. Lard of prime quality was rather more in request, and prices the turn higher. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. COVENT GABDEN, July 24th.—The supply of fruit, both from under glass and from the open garden, has been very good, with the ex-ception of Melons, which are scarce, and Strawberries, which are nearly over. Some excellent Greengage and other Plums h ve arrived from France, and also some Apricots, but many of the latter are not first rate qualities. They have been fetching 4s to 5s a punnet. Tomatoes likewise continue to be imported. Postaces are very pleutiful, as are also Peas. West India Pine-asples are abundant. Mushrooms are dear. Cut flowers consist of lieaths, Pelargoniums, Mignonette, Roses, Bignonia venusta, and Pinks. POULTRY, dc. NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—Goslings 55 6d to 5s 6d; fowls 2s 0d to 3s 0d; empons 3s to 4s; chickens 1s 9d to 2s 6d; ducks 1s 9d to 2s 9d; rabbits 1s 0d to 1s 6d; leverets 0s 0d to 0s 0d; pigeons

to 2s 9d; capoins of to 4s; cnickens 1s 9d to 2s 0d; ducks 1s va to 2s 9d; rabbits 1s 0d to 1s 6d; leverets 0s 0d to 0s 0d; pigeons 5d to 8d each; fresh butter 10d to 1s 1d per b.; English eggs 6s 6d to 7s 3d; French ditto 5s 0d to 6s 6d; Irish ditto 4s 9d to 5s 3d per 190 per 120.

F1SH. BILLINGSGATE.—Salmon 9d to 1s 1d per lb.; turbots 3s 6d to 10s each; brills 2s to 5s 6d; and cod fish 0s 0d to 0s 0d each; soles 8d to 2s 6d per pair; eels 6d to 11d per lb.; lobsters 8d to 2s 3d; crabs, 6d to 2s; crawfish 1s 9d to 2s; and mackarel 4d to 8d each; bloaters 1s 3d per dozen; dorys 1s 6d to 5s each; sknte, 0d to 0d; prawns 1s 6d to 2s 0d per lb.; shrimps 1s 9d to 2s 3d per gallon; smelts, 0s to 0s per dozen. FISU. smelts, 0s to 0s per dozen.

OILS.

OILS. Linseed, per cwt., 29s 9d to -8 0d; rapeseed, English reflued, 32s 0d to -6 0d; foreign, 33s; brown, 31s 6d; Galilpoli, per ton, £51; Spanish, $\pounds -$ to $\pounds -$; Sperm, 187 to $\pounds 9$; bagged, $\pounds 86$; South Sea; $\pounds 38$ 0s to $\pounds 36$ 0s; Se-1, pale, $\pounds 33$ 10s to $\pounds -$ 0s; ditto coloured, $\pounds 30$ to $\pounds -$; Col, $\pounds 34$ 0s to $\pounds -$; Pilchard $\pounds 23$ to $\pounds 80$; Cocea Nut, per ton, $\pounds 33$ to $\pounds 40$; Palm, $\pounds 20$ 0s. TALLOW. JULY 26.—Since our last report, this market has continued in a

JULY 26.-Since our last report, this market has continued in a very depressed state, the deliveries having been only 550 casks; set night have been super state.

To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 37s 9d, and a few con-tracts have been supported. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 37s 9d, and a few con-tracts have been entered into for delivery during the last three months at 38s 6d per cwt. Town tallow 36s 6d per cwt, net cash. Double for 2a Jd are one. Rough fat 2s 1d per Sibs.

COALS.

UOALS. (Prices of Coals per ton at the close of the market.) JULY 26.—Market heavy, without alteration of prices frum last dsy. Stewart's, 155 6d ; Hotton's 155 6d ; Braddyll's, 155; Kelloe, 145 9d ; Richmond's, —s; South Hartlepool, 145 6d ; Wylam's, 158 2d ; Richmond's, —s 0d ; Hartley's, 148 0d ; Adelaide, —s 0d ; Tees. —s 9d. Eden, —s 0d ; Hartley's, 148 0d ; Adelaide, —s 0d ; Tees. —s 9d. Fresh arrivals, 92 ; left from last day, 159 ; sold, 251. HAV, AVD, STIDAW

HAY AND STRAW. SMITHFIELD. — Meadow hay 70s to 84s; clover hay 70s to 1006; straw 20s to 31s. — CUMBEBLAND. — Meadow hay 72s to 85s; clover hay 70s to 95s; straw 27s to 33s. — WHITECHAPEL. Meadow hay s to 81s; clover has 74 to 33s. — WHITECHAPEL. s to 81s ; clover hay 70s to 100s ; straw 26s to 32*. COLONIAL PRODUCE. SUGAR.-The market has opened with rather a dull appearance. SUGAR. — The market has opened with rather a dull appearance. 350 hhd. of West India sold, the bulk consisting of Barbadoes in public sale, at prices which scarcely supported those of last way Barbado is sold from 31s to 39s. 6,300 bags of Bengal were offered, and in public sale about 5,000 sold without altering the general quotations of last week. Benares, 33s 6d to 39s 6d; grainy 33s 6d to 41s 6d; Date and Mauritus 39s to 35s, brown 25s 6d to 26s 6d. 750 bags Madras sold in public sale at about previous rates 265.00 750 bags Madras sold in public sale at about previous rates - 265 to 265 6d. The refined market has been dull, at last week's prices; ordinary native Ceylon were bought in at 44s. No sales reported by TEA.-The market has a firm appearance. Common congou 8d. private contract. SALTPETAR. -- 800 bags, refraction 52, sold in public sale at 256, Bartich was a full price. Corron. -500 bales sold by private contract, at full prices. Lotton. -500 bales sold by private contract, at full prices at INDIGO. -11th day: 500 chests passed auction to day, prices at unaltored. The quantity now passed sale is 16,700 chests, of which 5,400 have been withdrawn, 4,205 bought in, leaving 7,100 chests sold. COCHINEAL, -340 bags were offered in public sale, and went off Without spirit; the bulk was bought in. Honduras silver, 39 11d to 48 4d; black, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; Mexican silver 3s 11d to 4s. TALLOW remains steady at 270 04 TALLow remains steady at 37s 9d. Printed by JOHN BEZER at the Printing-office, 16. Grea Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, for the Proprietor, and published by the said JOHN BEZES at the office, 183, Fleet-street, in the City of Loudon, Saturday, July 31, 1859,

happily no personal injury.

THE YARMOUTH ELECTION .- A public dinner was held at the Corn Exchange on Monday last, in honour of Admiral Sir Charles Napier and Mr. W. T. M'Cullagh, the two defeat-d candidat-s in the liberal interest.

BONAPABLE AND SWITZEBLAND .- The " Austrian Lloyds' state- that Louis Napoleon has sent a diplomatic agent to Neufchatel, to endeavour to effect an arrangement favourable to Prussia.

AMERICA IN EUROPE .- The " National Zeitung" has an article on the treaty of amity just concluded between Switzerland and the Uni ed States of America, in which it remarks that the impolitic London protocol regarding Neufchatel, has hastened the period for the commencement of American interference in European diplomacy.

Loss of THE SHIP RHINE .- By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Naviga ion Company's steam-ship Ripon, Captain Monesby, which arrived at Southampton on Wednesday, news was brought announcing that the British brig Rhine, sixty-six days from Pernambuco, with sugar, bound to Genoa, foundered at sea on the 6th inst., having been leaky the whole voyage. The captain and crew took to the boats, and reached Gibraltar on the 7th.

To MAKE WATER LOLD FOR SUMMER.—The following is a simple method of rendering water almost as cold as ice. Let the jar, pitcher, or vessel, used for water, be sur-rounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton to be constantly wet. The evaporation of the water will carry off the heat from the inside, and reduce it to a freezing point. In India, and other tropical climes, where ice cannot be Broduced, this is common. . that 2.44

recognise that new form of elective power till after explanations shall have been demanded from Prince Louis Bonaparte as to the sense and meaning of his new title, and after he shall have taken an engagement-first to respect the treaties; secondly, not to endeavour to extend the territorial limits of France; and thirdly, formally to renounce all pretension to the continuation or founding of a dynasty. In the case that the Prince Louis Bonaparte should declare himself hereditary Emperor, the Powers will not recognise the new Emperor, and will address to the French Government, as well as to all the other European Governments, a protest founded on the principles of public law and on the letter of the treaties. They will afterwards consult, according to the circmstances, as to the ulterior measures which they may think it necessary to take. In the case that a popular or mititary movement should overturn the Government of Prince Louis Bonaparte, or simply in the case of the death of that personage, the Powers bind and oblige themselves to aid and favour by all means in their power the restoration of the legitimate heir of the Crown; and in the sequel they will recognize no other dynasty but that of the Bourbons, and no other claimant but M. Count de Chambord. In acting thus they protest beforehand against the imputation of wishing to attack the independence of France. France is free to organise her internal government as she chooses, and the Powers do not reject the system called constitutional any more than they reject any other system.