

T TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS. MAY IMY BELOVED FRIENDS,-If a life of consistency did persid perseverance can entitle me to the respect of a titient tient and considerate hearing, I now appeal to our pater patience and consideration. When the battle r right right against might raged hottest, I was in its premosremost ranks; when power called for its victims, 1 eneerfuleerfully bore, not only my own share, but that hisich thich the folly, the indiscretion, and treachery of thers iters imposed upon me. When the fever was over, dd thed the nation relapsed into quiescence, I stood alest alest alone in the calm ; I rejoiced that if there was liliticalitical apathy, that apathy was caused by a comrativative improvement in your social condition. My eeat aeat aim and object, through life, has been to break num turn the crotchet barriers that sectionalised the la mour cour class, and to amalgamate the national mind 1 one one irresistible, overwhelming flood of thought.

I can I carly foresaw that the centralisation of the wealthy could only be resisted by the centralisation of the opor ; por ; and to prove that my mission has not been aborrive, tive, and my undertaking fruitless, I must again ask tion tron to take a retrospective glance at the position of figur four order previously to the establishment of the Monthornhern Star, and to contrast it with your present ppositiposition. First, see our progress from 1840 to 118121812. In 1840, it cost us £9,000 to get up twelve hundhundred thousand signatures on behalf of our princcipleciples; in 1841, our petition numbered 2,300,000, and cost cost us but £37; in 1842, our petition numbered rally under Duncombe as our leader, and in all things threthree millions and a half, and cost us not a fraction. Ha Ha 1835, we had not a working man who would ventureture to do more than propose or second a resolution. IIn In to that period, there were few, if any, public mermeetings consisting exclusively of the working WILL NOT HAVE IT THIS TIME, and, thereclasclasses. When their sham leaders wished to make a fore, what I propose on my own responsibility is this: disidisplay, they were obliged to have recourse to the that fifty delegates shall be elected by the fifty towns Buenos Ayres, I must say that you strain at a guat and pat patronage, the countenance, and the pockets of those M. M.P.'s who were most squeezable, and who possessed the the greatest amount of sham liberality.

| From that period to the present, I defy you to show me me a single instance in which we were upon the evel the movement, taking advantage of all circumstances of of one victory or another, that our triumph was not that may conduce to our triumph, and obeying the m: marred by the treachery of professing friends. WE NINEVER HAVE BEEN BEATEN BY OUR OP- tion I make no doubt that Mr. Duncombe would P PONENTS. Now, behold the difference. Every cheerfully accept the office of chairman, which would to town is fortified with legions of eloquent propounders | give the country unmixed pleasure, and compel the of of your own principles. Discussion is invoked, but | corrupt press to convey Chartist strength to all corners de denied. The press hears but to revile-reports but of the globe. The expense of this delegation not to te to damn. The Crown is opposed to you-the Lords be borne by the towns from which delegates are sent a are opposed to you-the Commons are opposed to only, but by the country at large ; while, again, I uny you-the press is opposed to you-the army is op- | dertake that no delegate shall want his six shillings p posed to you-the navy is opposed to you-the police on each night, as I could not lay the crime to my f force is opposed to you-the Church is opposed to conscience of having a second coat, while I saw that von-the landed aristocracy is opposed to you-capi- power was jeopardised for want of timely representalists of all shades are opposed to you-machinery tations. I invite you to think well upon this project, i is opposed to you-corporate power is opposed to you and to bear in mind, that if we are out of the strug--the law is opposed to you-the judges are opposed gle, or forced into it thoughtlessly, that we shall be to you-the jury class is opposed to you-the bar is absent upon the day when the spoils of triumph are opposed to you, and gives you but an equivocal, hired divided. Let us have an answer from every town support_the middle classes are opposed to you-the in England upon this policy as speedily as nos officers of trades' societies are opposed to you-the sible, so that writs may be issued to the several aristocracy of labour is opposed to you-the com- towns without delay, and that we may not be taken paratively comfortable of your own class are opposed by surprise. In conclusion, I tell you again that 1 to you-and not only are those several classes re- would rather live under a military despotism than spectively opposed to you, but a union of them can under a united government of League and Whigs. only be effected when the object is your oppression. and if you want further proof than that furnished to put up a shutter to screen himself from his towns-



LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1846.

It was a mere fallacy, a piece of bombast on the and I assure you that when the petitioners CATCH part of the League to attempt to convince the people | THE LAND they will protect it against Whig that a large number of the rural constituencies were plunderers or foreign invaders, whether they appear with them. I tell them that they will lose even the as a naval squadron in the Forth, or as glib philoso West Riding of Yorkshire in the next struggle, and phers, Malthusians, or sophists on the hustings. that that struggle is now at hand, and that my You proceed thus, and I cannot forbear reprinting object is to prepare you for it. Well, then, when it your opinions on the voluntary principle at length .-comes, we must look well to what we do, and while we seek to destroy one faction, we must take care kind of force which has been and may be employed in that we do not elevate a more cruel, irresistible, and dangerous one upon its ruins. We must not fight its nature, strictly defensive, and which is not likely ever under the banners of free trade, we must fight under to shed a drop of blood, unless danger of the most fearful the Chartist banners, remaining wholly and entirely kind should come near to our own hearths. I persuade distinct from the mere cheap bread faction ; we must obey his righteous commands.

Now, should the Lords throw out the measure, the League, with millions at its back, will endeavour to hurry the country into a senseless revolution. WE or districts, to which the Executive shall issue their writs next week, and that they shall hold themselves in readiness at an hour's notice to start for London,

there to sit as a Chartist Convention, governing commands of their constituents. Over this Conven-

Now, if you may lawfully contribute to the support of a offensive war, surely you may, without a twinge of conscience, contribute to the support of a force which is, by

myself that your aversion to the use of arms does not go to such height that you would hold yourself morally bound to see Edinburgh sacked by invaders without striking a blow for your home and family. Now, the

militia is meant to be peculiarly a security against invaders. It is not an instrument of aggression. You must therefore admit it to be, as compared with the regular army, an innocent institution. If, then, you refuse to pay anything towards the militia, while you are paying the soldiers and sailors who have just been fighting at swallow a camel.

What then, sir, you see no distinction between voluntary contribution for the maintenance of war. and a compulsory tax levied at the point of the bayonet? You argue as if the people not only volum? tarily, but cheerfully paid those taxes by which wars are carried on. You don't seem to understand the difference between the voluntary and compulsory principle. Really, sir, your illustration is most laughable ; it is you who appear to swallow the camel and strain at the gnat; and verily, if hitherto you have preserved a character for eloquence in modern Athens, I think you have now entitled yourself to the distinction of P.N.L., Professor of New Logic. now dismiss the constitutional portion of your letters, and shall offer a comment or two upon your notions of justice. Your lamentations over the great destruction committed at Newport are very characteristic, coming from a "turbulent and designing" Malthusian Whig, whose party have committed more destruction upon the rights of the working classes than all other parties put together, who created turbulence through famine, and nearly a national Bankruptcy through jobbing and peculation. The magistrate who was wounded in the discharge of his duty was a petty-fogging lawyer, one Thomas Phillips, now Sir Thomas. "An' if it please ye," he was not wounded in the discharge of his duty, he wounded

Now, bear with me when I ask you to give a mo- seven days in the week, read the two beastly letters men, to whom he had rendered himself odious ; and

CHARGE OF HIS DUTY-this was the only dis-

First in importance is the intelligence of the progress of 🚛 THE WAR IN INDIA.

Foreian Affairs.

A full account of the sanguinary battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah will be found in our fifth and sixth pages. Press of matter compels us to postpone our observations on the origin of the war, which we purpose in our next to elucidate for the information of our readers.

The news of the intended insurrection in · POLAND,

which was to have commenced on the 9th instant, has not been confirmed, but there can be no doubt that the insurrection was fully expected, as is proved by the despotic measures employed to nip it in the

bud. We give in another column some details of the arrests of the suspected. The Universal German Gozette states that the police had seized the treasury of the "conspirators," containing 60,000 thalers. This, if true, is a heavy misfortune. Terror reigns throughout unhappy Poland, but the terrorists themselves tremble, doubting, as they do, the fidelity of their armed forces. A letter from Lemberg in Galicia (that part of Poland under the tyranny of Austria), describes the army as being ." compro-

mised" as well as the people. The government "distrusts the political dispositions of the troops." Although the prisons are full, the arrests continue on a Inrue scale.

Since the above was written we have seen it stated in the German journals, that an insurrection has broken out in the Polish province of Volhynia, one of the provinces annexed to Russia in the first partition of Poland.

The news this week from

FRANCE is not very interesting. On Saturday a renowal of the struggle on the question of Public Instruction took place in the Chamber of Deputies, in which M. BERRYER and the Legitimists supported the Ministry against the motion of M. BARROT and M. THIERS, which was rejected by a majority of 67. On Monday M. Guizor formally declared, in one of the bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies, that the government had completely abandoned all idea of sending an expedition to Madagascar, and that it would content itself with reinforcing the garrisons of Bourbon and Mayotte. He added, that the English government would follow the example of France, and not chastise the Hovas upon this matter. The two governments evidently see, that under present circumstances. discretion is the better part of valour." The Arabs and the Sikhs are cutting out more than sufficient work for both governments. The Chamber of Deputies assembled on Monday to examine the project of law relative to certain extraordinary credits demanded by the Minister of War for defraying the expenses himself with a broken pane of glass in the attempt incurred in Algeria. These credits amount to 25,403.841 f. The increase sought is 34,000 men, and 3,317 horses. "Civilising" the Arabs appears to

GERMANY

SWITZERLAND

state of alarm which pervades the French govern ment is known to be extreme.

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

THE POLISH "CONSPIRACY." GRAND DUCHY OF POSEN.

POSEN, FEBRUARY 14 .- This morning, between the hours of one and half-past two, p.m., the whole garrison was on foot, and in a few moments all the gates of the town and the bridges on the Wartha were occupied by numerous detachments. Cannons were levelled on the great square De l'Artillerie ; the by writs of mandamus from the Court of Queen's Bench ; great square Guillaume was occupied by detachments f cavalry and infantry, with two pieces of ordnance :: detachments walked the streets, escorting the heads

of the police. The bazaar was equally occupied by the troops, and various hotels were entered and searched. One hour afterwards the authorities pub- represent, that the persons engaged by them as agents, lished the following proclamation :--

The extraordinary measures taken this day are commanded by necessity. The occupation by the military, and the closing of the gates of the town and of the bridges, are requisite for the maintenance of order and tranquillity. The persons who have been arrosted are accused of conspiring against the government, and by criminal projects of endangering the safety of persons and of property, as well in the town itself, as in the province of Posen. As it is our duty to guard the town and country from menacing danger and grave consequences, we trust that all well-intentioned inhabitants will place in us their entire confidence, and the care for their safety : that by their conduct they will prove themselves good citizens and worthy and loyal subjects of our well-beloved king and master, and that they will peacefully acquiesce in the disposition we have thought fit to adopt.

Nevertheless, should any one endeavour, either through folly or through bad intent, to render opposition and cause disorder, he may expect to be visited with the full rigours of the law .- Posen, this 14th Feb., 1846. Signed, Lieutenant-Seneral De Steinaccher, first commandant, and De Minutoli, President of Police,

The persons who have been arrested are principally young men of the provinces ; many of them elong to families of distinction (they amount to forty). The general in command of the fifth divi sion of the army has ordered various detachments into the provinces to assure the maintenance of tranquillity.

The Frankfort Post Gazette contains the following. dated Posen, 16th inst. :---

For the last few days it was remarked that the Polisi aoblemen, who, contrary to their habit, had kept away from Posen this winter, were congregating here in large numbers. Yesterday they amounted to upwards of 600, and at the hour when most of them were sitting down to sudden occupied by troops, as well as the avenues leading to it. Immediately afterwards domiciliary visits and cordingly, that you may prove to the nation and to the arrests commenced . 100 Polish noblemen were taken into custody in the bazaar, and conveyed to the Goversatisfactory manner for their presence in Posen were sent be rather an expensive amusement. The National to prison. Nine only of the thirty-nine reputed chiers of if upon such inquiry your house should discover that any Now, beir with me when I ask you to give a mo-ment's calm reflection to such an undeniable array of facts; and when you have reflected, then ask yours have to facts ; and when you have reflected, then ask yours have to of facts ; and when you have reflected, then ask yours have to the conspiracy were arrested into any combination or cabinet, and then ask yours were arrested into any combination or cabinet, and then ask yours were arrested into any combination or cabinet, and then ask yours were arrested into any combination or cabinet, and then ask yours were arrested into any combination or cabinet, and then ask yours were arrested into any combination or cabinet, and then ask yours were arrested into any combination or cabinet, and then ask yours were arrested into any combination or conspiracy to brave and evade the taw, or shall be round expect from such a tribe. If you are not ready NOW, it are not ready NOW, it discovered. Courses were despatched in various

Trades' Mobements.

FRAMEWORK KNITTERS' PETITION .- To the Right Hon . Sir James Graham, Bart., her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department. The respectful memorial of the undersigned framework knitters' workmen engaged in the manufacture of hosicry, in the county of Nottingham, sheweth, --- "That an act, at the prayer of your memorialists, founded upon the report of the commission appointed by her Majesty, to inquire into the state of the workmen employed in the making of hosiery, was passed during the late session of Parliament, in which the master manufacturers, generally termed hosiers, and their agents, generally termed masters, were required (to prevent fraud), upon giving out their material to be wrought into hosiery, a ticket specifying the quantity of material delivered, and the quantity of work required for a given quantity of labour, according to the schedules inserted in the act, under a penalty of any sum underfive pounds; which statute came into operation on the first day of January last :-- " That your memorialists humbly represent, that upon such law coming into force, the hosiers, especially the larger and more influential firms, many of whom are justices of the peace for the town of Nottingham, absolutely and unconditionally, in the most daring and determined manner, boldly refused to obey the said laws, some of them declaring their full resolution not to receive any information, unless compelled to do so and they now, in the most magualified manner, refuse or deliver out tickats to their agents, and issue their material, in defiance of her Majesty, and you, as the Executive power, empowered by the crown to see the laws obeyed and enforced. Your memorialists further to give out and distribute the material to your memorialists, have been openly encouraged and abetted in refusing to give out tickets according to law, and that such agents or master stockingers have openly met in large bodies, and have come to the resolution of not issuing tickets, and have opened made subscriptions for the purpose of hizing persons to defend them in case informations should be laid against them, and also to pay fines and expenses that may be imposed on them, which meetings and conspiracies to brave and evade the law have not been discourazed by the manufacturers who have threatened those masters with taking their frames from those who have declined to join the conspiracy. That your memorialists, anxious to forward the benevolent intention of her Majesty, her government, and Parliament towards them, have, with great difficulty, on account of the intimidation used by the hosiers and their agents, laid two informations - one before the justices acting for the county, and the other for the town of Nottingham-but in both instances the justices, acting under the influence of the hosiers, as your memorialists believe, have refused to convict, alleging that the act of Parliament is so wrong-worded that they cannot comprehand its meaning, and consequently the statute is to all intents and purposes nugatory, and the intentions of our most gracious Sovereign, her Ministers, and Parliament. to protect your memorialists, ara rendered wholly abortive. as though they had not the power or authority to enforce the laws made by them. That upon the information laid before the town justices, the hosiers who were justices, attended and remained in the room at the time the sitting justices were in private, considering their decision, in open contempt of the representations of your memorialists, and actually hired the attorney who acts as the justice's clerk to the county magistrates to detend and advocate their cause. Your memorialists, therefore. humbly throw themselves upon the public spirit, vigour, and justice of your honour, and humbly pray you to cause an inquiry to be instituted, without delay, into the condinner in their hotels, the William-square was of a duct of the justices, the justices' clerk, the hosiers, and their agents, and that a full report be made to you acworld that her Majesty's government will shew no respect to any class of persons, but will see the laws nor's residence, when those who could not account in a wholly obeyed, in whatever situation in life may be the offender. Your memorialists further humbly pray, that,

selves whether or no there must not have been some charm to have protected the Chartist body from such a combination of adverse elements? It is because we have withstood the combination of so many powers, when they were united upon common grounds. that I now ask you-that I now implore of you-that | pared to advocate Labour's cause after Labour shall I now beseech you to be prepared for that day, which is JUST AT HAND, when our combined strength greatest, its bitterest, its most cruel, griping, and can be effectively directed against the disorganised ranks of faction.

you. I told you, everywhere, to fold your arms while factions fought their own battles, but you were deaf; nevertheless I did not desert you, but again stood my trial at Lancaster, and defended even your indiscretion. Since then, a culpable apathy has invited every gnat to sting, every snarling cur to bite at me. I have stood all-I CAN STAND MORE ; and now the time has arrived when I may be called upon to stand the more powerful shock of powerful faction. But I am ready for that, whether you are prepared or no. The measures of Sir Robert Peel will very speedily force you into defensive action. They are but the means to an end, and the end will be in strict accordance to the means you use : it will be your salvation or your undoing.

When Peel's policy was submitted to the country. I was charmed with it; but, nevertheless, from the did not feel myself justified in submitting it to the country with a stamp of my own conviction and ap- | rance, and incompetency. I have no hope, sir, that proval alone. I felt it to be my duty to take the opinion of our recognized leader, and for that purpose held many conferences with him. Without knowing my mind, he argued every question like a far-seein: statesman, like a wise politician, and real philauthropist. He resolved that the measure should be taken as a whole, eulogised as a whole, and not lessened in importance by a niggardly carping at those portions which may appear at first sight to threaten injury to particular sections of the labour class; while he would use his every endeavour, while in committee, so to amend those portions of the measure as would lessen the hardships on the respective branches whose interests they were supposed to assail.

Not only had I his acquiescence in the measure, but I had his most unqualified approval, with the understanding that he would resist to the last any attempt to fritter away those portions which must, ultimately, lead to the regulation of machinery, and the more equitable distribution of its produce. Mr. Dancombe's speech on Thursday night last, more than ever convinced me of his fitness as a leader, his power as a legislator, and his courage as a man. I heard that speech delivered, and it was gall and wormwood to those who hoped yet to throw out the five years' RETROSPECTIVE industrial residence. Mark, the difference between prospective and retro-SIDENCE.

Let me now ask you when there has been an instance in this country before. of one of the leaders of the people, outside, so cordially co-operating with a leader inside, and so devoted to him, personally and publicly, as to be ready to sacrifice his own life, cheerfully, in defence of his leader ? Is not this an advantage that the working classes never

and if, for want of your preparedness, the League cajoles the country, then blame yourselves, and not me. I am prepared to face the dungeon, the dock, or the scaffold on behalf of Labour, but I am not prehave handed itself over, bound neck and heels, to its unrelenting foe.

I told you when in York Castle that the test of patriotism was to live honestly and die a pauper. In 1839, and in 1842, I traversed the country by Whether I have lived honestly you can tell, and that night and by day, to eaution you against the snares I shall die a pauper no rational man can entertain a and the traps that the manufacturers had laid for doubt. However, 1 can, thank God, yet subscribe myself

Your uncompromising, unpurchaseable, and faithful friend and servant. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULEY, WHIG NOMINEE FOR EDINBURGH. Sir,-If any communication that I have to make to you was to be confined to mere letter-writing.

should abstain from the task for two reasons. Firstly, as regards yourself, your mind is not in a fit state to of your friends, and hung the most serviceable of receive knowledge ; and, secondly, all who may have your allies. You entered into league and covenant

of making any impression upon you. My answer to tyranny, and withheld its protection from those you, sir, is this : I will meet you on the hustings at whom you induced to violate its provisions. Your subordinate position that I hold in the movement, I Edinburgh when the next opportunity presents itself, and I will there arraign you of folly, falsehood, ignomy triumph will go beyond the mere exhibition of blistered hands, while, be the result what it may in the polling-booths, I hereby pledge myself most solemnly to fight the battle to its close, by polling as long as the law allows.

Ailow me to remind you that a previous colleague of yours, now an expectant pensioner, once boasted at Edinburgh that he had killed Chartism. No doubt you believed his assertion, but it shall be my task to show you such a resurrection, as will convince you of his error. I shall now select a few passages from

your letters for very brief comment. Upon the subject of Universal Suffrage, you write thus :-My reasons for objecting to Universal Suffrage are very

lifferent. I believe that the non-electors are as deeply interested as I am in the security of property and the maintenance of order; but I believe that a very large

portion of them do not understand their own interest and might easily be induced, by the pressure of immediate distress, to act in opposition to their own interest. Now, sir, allow me to ask what emergency could have induced you to write so sen-cless, so foolish so ignorant, so contradictory a passage? You admi that the BODY of the non-electors have an equal interest with yourself in the preservation of order, but that a PORTION of them may be influenced "by the pressure of immediate distress to act in opposi tion to their own interest." So then, sir, you rely upon the "pressure of immediate distress" upon a spective is this :---Retrospective means, that every portion of the non-electors as a reason for withholdman who has resided in the parish in which he has | ing the franchise from the body ? Why, most foolish worked for the last five years, shall be entitled to a | man, that is the very uncontroverted and incontrosettlement : prospective means, that if a man comes | vertible principle upon which we demand the enfrannow to reside, he shall live there five years to come chisement of the BODY, in order that no PORTION before he is entitled to a settlement. I have strong may be INDUCED TO ACT UNDER THE don't see how I can, with any justice, be called upon to reason to believe and hope that an amendment will PRESSURE OF IMMEDIATE DISTRESS. be moved and carried for a THREE YEARS' RE- Now, I am aware that arguing with you, until I have an Edinburgh jury, is "throwing pearls before

swine," nevertheless, I must proceed with my extracts and comments. You go on, and in speaking of the objects avowed in the national petition. you say,--

They avowed that their objects were national bank of plachinery—in short, the destruction of all property.

charge that I have heard of. You say, "what has been their punishment? Transportation for about five years ?" Now, that was not their punishmenttheir punishment was sentence of death commuted to transportation for life. Five years' transportation is for that event. the limit we wish to put to the punishment; and The week's intelligence from

really, sir, for a professor of new logic, a barrister, a

is but of little account. We announced in our last member of Parliament, ex-king, ex-cabinet minister, the dissolution of the Chambers in the Grand Duchy and to be ex-M.P. for Edinburgh, the people have a of Baden. The government of Baden, like all the right to expect better reasoning. You close your powerless sovereigntics of the smaller States of Germany, is obliged to submit to the dictates of its brutal epistle thus :- "I cannot hold out any hope powerful allies, and from them it received an order that I shall vote for an address in favour of these to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. A revolution-

GREAT CRIMINALS," ary agitation is the result. The Opposition having Now, sir, I tell you here, as I shall tell you to your had a constant majority during the last session, is almost sure to re-enter the Chamber. Its leaders, teeth in Edinburgh, that you are a GREATER Itzstein, Plathy, Basserman, Welcker, and Hecker. CRIMINAL. Your master, Lord John Russell, and reckon with certainty on resuming their scats. The your party, led to the commission of that crime, and political ferment in Germany constantly increases. pesides the troubles so rife in Western Prussia; perpetrated more crimes against the nation. than in explosions are apprehended in Silesia and other parts. | carried. the longest life they could obliterate. You robbed The news from

the poor, and fattened upon the plunder. You coerced Ireland—you transported the most enthusiastic

read your very foolish letters are not very likely to with the Political Union of Birmingham, and then receive my answer. I therefore write this letter more | you attempted to frame an act for the annihilation for the defence of my own party, than from any hope | of all unions. You stretched the law in favour of many crimes and delinquencies, however, shall receive the fitting chastisement when the fitting time arrives. The public has long marked you as a heartless pensioner, and I will brand you as a consistent juggler. You boast of eloquence, but you are a mere bladder-full of wordy nothings. You are a glib philosopher, a stern Malthusian. You hate mankind. because you look more like a stall-fed, shaved ape,

than like a human creature. You are everything that's bad, nothing that's good. You are an awkward pedant, an ugly fop, a GREAT CRIMINAL. Pray be consistent, and don't insult our friends by voting for their release.

I am, your enemy,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Correspondence.

"The people fight and suffer :- think ye, Sirs. If neither country had been cursed with chief. The peasants would have guarrelled ?" John Ball, of Southey's Wat Tyler.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NOUTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR .- You will perceive that a Star sometimes reaches into the north of Yorkshire ; I observed in the Star of February 7th, that there is a society sprung into existence called the "National Anti-Militia Society." I beg leave to ask if any person, as distant as I am, would be eligible to become a member of the said society; and should I be allowed to join, would there be any objection igainst sending a post order for five shillings at once, as I consider it would save both trouble and expense ? It is true, sir, I can ill afford to do so, but would strain a point to do it. if allowed. Perhaps the committee may couire to know my objections against serving in the militia: if so, I can only simply state, that I have no voice in making such laws as the militia laws, or in choosing the men who do make them ; and, therefore, I obey them. Secondly, I don't like fighting, it is a trade I never practised, and I don't feel inclined now, at forty two years of age, to learn the art. Thirdly, I have nothing to protect, save a wife and four children, three of whom are above ten years of age; nevertheless, I think they require so much of my attention and care, that I ought to have no time to spare to learn the art and

perceive any right I have to take, or to attempt to take any man's life, by any means that a government may majority of seventy-five, against twenty-nine, 'that ruptcy. confiscation of the soil, of canals, of railroads, think proper to put into my power, under the pretence of the nine members of the executive council should

directions; the gates were then opened, and strong gendre, Carnot, and Garnier Pages, to their friends throughout the provinces, apprising them, that as the bodies of soldiers continued to patrol the streets during criminal information against them, and further, that you term of the existence of the present Chamber of the whole night. A great quantity of gunpowder and will advise her Majesty to strike their names oat of the Deputies will expire in the year 1847, it is almost | considerable sums of money were seized in the possession certain that a general election will take place during the present year, and that the electors should prepare Grand Duchy on the 14th inst. had been removed to the citadel of Posen

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON.

NATIONAL VICTIM COMMITTEE .- This body met or Sunday evening, February 22nd, at the Hall, 1 furnagain-lane-Mr. Shaw in the chair. Letters were read from Mr. John Richards, acknowledging the receipt of £2, voted at the last meeting : and from Mr. Robert Brook, of Todmorden, making an appeal for assistance on behalf of Mr. James Meoney f Millwood, Todmorden. Mr. Milne moved, "That the sum of £2 be awarded to Mr. James Mooney, which was seconded by Mr. G. H. Tucker, and

HAMMERSMITH. - FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.-The friends of the above martyrs are informed that is more interesting. The Grand Council of Berne, on petitions on their behalf lie for signature at Mr. the 14th, passed a decree, regulating the formation of Jullingham's, builder, King-street, Hammersa, ith ; Room, Town Hall, to take into consideration the pro-Mr. Newell, boot and shoemaker, 5, Provid ace- priety of petitioning Parliament in favour of a Ten the Constituent Assembly. The election of the denuties place, Brook Green-Jane ; and at Mr. E. Stallwood's is to be held on March 7th. There is to be one . Little Vale-place, Hammersmith-road. Friends deputy for every 300 citizens, making 189 deputies for the whole canton. The qualifying age for voting of humanity, attach your names immediately, as the has hitherto been twenty-three years, but on this petition must shortly be forwarded to the members for the county for presentation. occasion those who have attained twenty are to be

MERTHYR TYDVIL.

admitted to give their suffrages. The only exceptions are men of unsound mind, bankrupis, those who The members of branch No. 1 of the Land Society have received charitable relief, and convicts conmet in their Reading-room on Sunday morning, Feb. demned to infamous punishments. To be eligible to 22nd. After reading the Star, we started to see an become a deputy, the candidate must be a citizen or estate that is for sale, within five miles of Merthyr, We have sent the full description of it to Mr. O'Con-Berne, be qualified to vote, and be of 25 years of age and upwards. The constituent body is to meet on nor. After our return a portion of Mr. O'Connor's March 16th. The democrats are carrying all before work on "Small Farms" was read. them. The Presse (Paris paper) states, that-" There

has just occurred in the Grand Council of Berne a On Monday evening, at a meeting of the Chartists of this town, the following resolution was unaniscene which recalls the most stormy periods of the national convention. It is already known, that in mously agreed to :- " That it is the opinion of this consequence of a resolution moved in that assembly, meeting that an address should be published to the the nine members of the Council of State who were country, showing the injustice of war. the horrors of opposed to the revolution were summoned to promise war in India, and the tyranny of the embodiment of dicially by a public declaration their carnest assistthe militia; that our secretary be instructed to reance to the new order of things. This motion was quest the Executive to publish such an address, and placed amongst the orders of the day for the 15th. aat we pledge ourselves to give it every circulation.'

> OLDHAM. On Sunday last, Mr. Edward Clark lectured in the chool-room of the Working Man's Hall.

> > SIOCKPORT.

Mr. Danovan, of Manchester, lectured in the Chartist Room, Bombers-brow, on Sunday evening last. The lecturer gave universal satisfaction. A lecture will be delivered in the above room on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock precisely.

here. The members will meet at Mr. Charles Meakin's, next Sunday evening, at five o'clock. All persons wishing to become members are requested to

SUDBURY.

The weekly meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society was held at J. Goody's Coffee and News-room, Cross-street. A fresh committee was elected, and it was decided to call a gene ral meeting of the members on Thuesday, the 26th, for the purpose of explaining to the members who have only paid just the 1s. 4d., that they could not be considered members till they had paid 2s. 4d., and something on each share. These members have been waiting for the enrolment. Enrolled or not, the members of Sudbury are determined to stand by the society. After the business of the meeting was concluded, the health of Mr. O'Connor was drank. A meeting of the triends of liberty takes place every Sunday evening, at seven o'clock, for discussion, and reading the Northern Star, at J. Goody's Collee and News-room, Cross-street. All persons are at liberty

ALVA.

Mr. Abraham Duncan delivered a lecture here, in serving the Queen and country; and I should object to give an explanation on the 20th of February, at the Pcople's Hall, on Thursday evening, upon "The Samuel Clark, James M'Pherson, James Mann,

will direct her Majesty's Attorney-General to enter a commission of the peace, as unworthy to act in it, who of two of the conspirators and carried to the police. All refuse to nforce her laws because they are supposed to the persons arrested in Posen and in other towns of the militate against the interest and prejudice of such justice. Your memorialists, being reduced in their wages to less than an average of five shillings weekly, have not the means of exforcing the laws of their country against their rich and powerful masters, and they confidently hope that this very circumstance will induce her Majesty's Ministers to assist them in their calamity, and that the Executive having commenced to protect, will not abandon them to the oppressions now imposed upon them, and that in defiance of the law, as the masters have now openly set your memoralists the fatal example of breaking the laws and setting them at definice when it suits their interest, which, if followed up by other classes, will undermine the very foundation of good government and civil society; and your memorialists will, as in duty bound.

THE TEN HOURS' BILL.

ever pray.

MEETING AT CONGLETON.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Congleton was held on Monday evening, in the Assembly Hours' Factory Bill. The meeting was very numerously attended. Mr Alderman Warrington, who always takes delight in promoting the interests and welfare of his fellow townsmen, was unanimously called to the chair, and was enthusiastically cheered. After stating the object of the meeting, the chairman called upon Mr. T. Carty (an old veteran, turned three score years and ten, and who had been taken to the place of meeting in a hand-cart.) to move the first resolution, which was similar to those adopted at other meetings convened for the same purpose. The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. Gosling ; after which, Mr. West, of Macelesfield, supported the iesolution amidst great applause, and made one of the most argumentative speeches that most of his heavers'

ever had the pleasure of hearing. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Henry Skellern then proposed a petition, the prayer of which was, "that a good and efficient Ten Hours' Factory Bill te enacted without delay." Mr. J. Burgess seconded the motion, which was carried without any opposition. It was proposed and carried, that the petition be sent to Sir Philip Edgerton for presentation to the House of Commons, and that Mr. Tollemache be requested to support the prayer thereof. A vote of thanks was then manimously passed to the Mayor for his kindness in allowing the use of the Town Hall. Mr. Carty proposed, and Mr. West seconded, a vote of thanks to the worthy Alderman, for his kindness in presiding over the meeting, which was carried by acclamation. The chairman acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting broke up highly satisfied.

MEETINGS IN BEHALF OF THE CHARTIST EXILES.

[Continued from our Third Pane.] FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.

INTENDED MOTION'OF T. S. DUNCOMBE, M.P. The Albany, Feb. 22, 1846.

DEAR SIE .- I thought it was universally understood that I should not bring on my motion for, at least, a fortnight or three weeks, and you are quite right in saying that it was so arranged when I last had the pleasure of seeing you. In about a fortnight or three weeks I hope that this corn question will be so far advanced, that I shall then be able to bring it forward, and in the mean time. I hope you will have overything in preparation, at least as far as petitions can avail.

I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully, THOS. S. DUNCOMBE. Mr. Thomas Clark.

MEETING AT DALKEITH.

A public meeting was held in the Masons' Hall, to petition the House of Commons to memorialise her Majesty to extend her mercy to John Frost, Zenhaniah Williams, and William Jones. At the time anpointed, Mr. Daniel Potter was called to the chair, who opened the business of the meeting by a few appropriate remarks. The resolutions (three in number) were moved, seconded, and supported by the following gentlemen :-- Messrs, William Taylor,

The discussion commenced by a coup d'etat. It was decided that the nine members accused should not be oresent at the debate. M. Neuhaus, who a year since was the supreme chief and the oracle of the Radical party, was expelled from the Chamber by the Radi cals. This fact says more than all our comment-. It is all proportions, observed a new edition of the Girondins and the Montagnards. After this decision, a committee was forthwith appointed to prepare resolutions. The committee was composed of the movers of the resolution, and they elected M. Ochsenbein, chief of the free corps, for their president.

It prepared the following resolutions :- ' Considering that the nine members of the Executive Council who igned the declaration of the 27th of January last expressed an opinion that they regarded the establishment

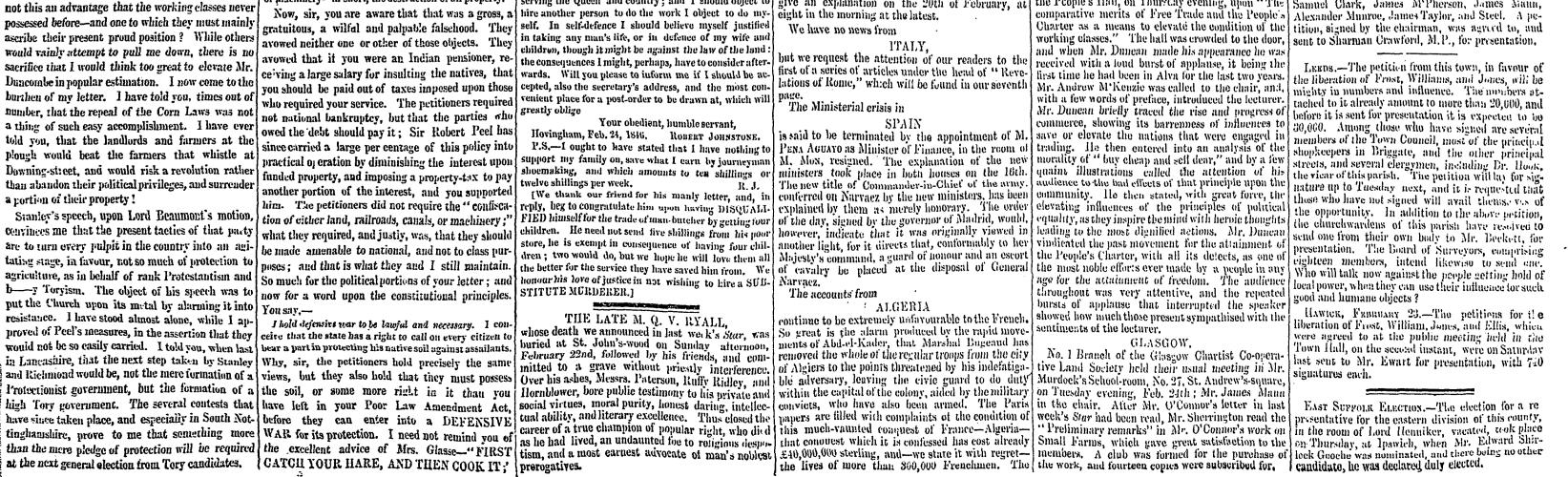
of a constituent assembly as a violation of the constitu- attend. tion, and that they never could assist in its formation ; considering that, in consequence of the popular vote of the 1st of February, the Grand Council

has decreed that a constituent assembly should be appointed to revise the constitution; considering kewise that the interests of tranquillity and of public order require imperiously that the nine members of the Council of State from whom the declaration of the 27th of January emanated should declaro how

they propose to reconcile the opinion which they enounced with their position of members of the ele-vated executive authority, of which they compose the majority,—the Grand Council decrees, "That the nine councillors of state above alluded to be summoned within an hour and a half, to swear that they will assist in the execution of the resolution of the Grand Council, which has confided the revision of the constitution to a constituent assembly.' An amendment, timidly presented in favour of the ac- to attend. The members of the Chartist Co-operamystery of becoming a human butcher. Last, I cannot cused, was rejected with indignation, and by an im- tive Land Society will meet every Monday night. mense majority." It was finally determined by a

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD. A branch of the Land Society has been established

NORWICH.



TO TH-Sole Prom , Grahmer-place, Waterloo-road, London etors of BRUCE'S SAMARITAN PILLS which , for seventeen years have effectually cured every so brought under their notice during that period,

2

2

smounting in all to upwards of 50,000 patients, continu to be consulted at their residence, as above.

BRUCE'S SAMABITAN PILLS, price 1s. 3d., 2s. 4d s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 11s. 6d. per Box, are the most effect tual remedy in every form of the Venereal Disease, in either Ser, curing in a very short period with ease secresy, and safety, and without the slightest confinement or injury to business. They are likewise a most efficient semedy for all eruptions of the Skin. Their unrivalled efficacy in Scrofulas and Scorbutic affections, and all im-"purities of the blood, bring well known throughout the Whited Kingdom.

MESSES, BRUCE AND Co., through the extent of their practice, having for many years declined giving publicity to their valuable medicines, now come forward, at the carnest solicitation of hundreds of patients, who have been led to the brink of the grave by trusting themselves in the hinds of Quacks.

THOUSANDS

fall victims to the Venereal Disease, owing to the unskill fulness of ignorant and illiterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, Mercury, ruin the constitution, causing a host of diseases, but too well known to be described , here, till at length a general debility at d decay of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

BRUCE'S SAMARITAN SALVE, a certain and efficacious cure for Sores of every description, reducing rapidly all kinds of Tumours and Swellings, and healing in a few days the most inveterate Ulcers. This we, the Proprietors, rouch for, and which can be verified by our numerous patients. Sold in pots, price 16, 3d., 28, 4d., or shree 2s. id. pots in one for 5s 6d. BRUCE'S TONIC MIXTURE, a safe and never-failing

remedy for the total eradication of that stage of the Vepereil Disease called Gonorchica, effecting a permanent cure in a few days, if taken in its early state, or where the case has been neglected. A Box of Bruce's Samaritan Pills, taken with Bruce's Tonic Mixture, will, without fail, restore the sufferer to perfect health in a miraculously short time. Sold in bottles, price 58. 6d., 6s. Ss. 6d., and 11s. 6d. each. The £5 cases may be had as usual.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

These invaluable medicines, as a certain cure for what they profess, strike, with irresistible force, a death blow to the quackery which has hitherto veiled these diseases; we, therefore, call the attention of the afflicted public to Bruce's invaluable Medicines, believing them to be the most efficacious medicines ever yet discovered.-Argus. Chelmsford, March .th, 1841.

Gentlemen .- Having heard of your invaluable medi sines as being a certain cure for that most dreadful of all diseases. I was tempted to purchase a small box of your Pills, together with a pot of your Samaritan Salve, for the cure of some malignant sores, the consequence of a neglected Syphilis, resolved to test their officacy upon a patient who had been under the treatment of some of the most eminent surgeons, but whose advice availed him was dreadfully afflicted with the worst stage of the disther with the Samaritan Salve, I told him to call again and report progress, resolving to observe the merits of a medicine so highly popular. A few days passed over without his calling on me, but on the fifth day he presented himself, and before I could utter a word, he fer. vently thanked me for having given him a medicine which had produced such unlooked for benefit. Genilemen, I will not trouble you with the conversation that transpired between us; suffice it, that after having taken one large box of your Pills and applied another box of your truly Samarilan Sales, he was perfectly restored, and is now in the enjoyment of that greatest of all blessings-good health! The only way I can account for

with the usual allowance to the trade, by the principal wholesale patent medicine houses in London. Only one personal visit is required to effect a permanen

Observe!-27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London

HEALTH, LONG LIFE, AND HAPP'INESS SECURED BY THAT POPULAR MEDICINE

NTO Medicine yet offered to the world ever so rapidly Nattained such distinguished celebrity : it is questionable if there be now any part of the civilised globe where be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited. This signal success is not attributable to any system of advertising, but solely to the strong recommendations of plaints, and effectually re-establishing the h-alth of the parties cured by their use. The Proprietors of Parr's ties of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune Life Piil's have now in their possession upwards of fifteen hundred letters, several of them from Clergymen of the Church of England, many from distinguished issenting Ministers, from gentlemen connected with the Army and Navy, also from Members of Parliament, Merchants, and last, though notleast, from members of the Medical Profession, and a skilful Analytical Chemist ; all speaking in the highest terms of the value of this inestimable medicine This is a mass of evidence in its favour beyond all parallel The extraordinary properties of this medicine are thus

lescribed by an eminent physician, who says, "After particular observation of the action of Parr's Pills, I am determined, in my opinion, that the following are their true properties :—

"First-They increase the strength, whilst most other aedicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let progress. any one take from three to four or six pills every twenty-

parted a lasting strength to the body. "Secondly-In their operation they go direct to the

disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills you will less and less by every dose you take, and if you persevere | Oxford street, London. in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the system,

"Thirdly-They are found after giving them a fair trial of good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use. whilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratum greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly where violent gurging is acknowledged to be injurious instead of beneficial.

Fourthly-As a general Family Medicine they are exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without them; they may be used with perfect safety in any disease, for to every disease they are of inestimable value. John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry, and Pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in a letter addressed to the Proprietors in London, says :--- '1 nothing. The party on whom I tried the effects of your beg to state I find them worthy of being recommended to justly named Samaritan Pills was a poor man, and who the public fo rtheir efficacy and simplicity, and to be really vegetable piils, containing, as they do, nothing but what is ease. Having given this patient the box of pills, toge- of vegetable origin. With this assurance the public need have no fear of giving them a fair trial,

> "Fifthly-There is no medicine ever introduced to the public that has become so universally popular with females and Co., Surgeons, 19. Cranmer-place, Waterloo-road, as Parr's Life Pills. For all complaints peculiar to Advice gratis every morning from ten to twelve :-females they are of most astonishing efficacy; and they Ague are confidently recommended to them for general use. A trial of a box of these pills will at once prove the truth of Bowel Complaints this assertion.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC. "We consider we are performing an act of humanity to Costiveness the community of Van Dieman's Land in acknowledging | Colics that statements have been made to us by several persons | Coughs such a speedy cure, must be from your Pills acting on who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial Croup

Price lis., or four bottles in one for 33s., by which lis, is sar.ed, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will often remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and. although for a while undiscovered, at length break out upon the unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms ; Bloomsbury-square, London ; Berger, Holywell-street, or else, unseen, internally endanger the very vital organs | Strand, London, and may be had of all Bookof existence. To those suffering from the consequences sellers, wheresoever residing; a very superb or no change on any of the market days, there being which this diserse may have left beling to the market days, there being which this disease may have left behind in the form of Print, representing the most splendid exhibition an absence of anything except a consumptive desecondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate. &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiseriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic comconstitution. To persons entering upon the responsibili during their more youthful days to be affected with any form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as more serious affections are visited upon an innocen+ wife and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions. than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams that flow from it cannot be pure.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box,

With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for gonorrhoza, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further

Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the four hours, and instead of having weakened, they will be loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinfound to have revived the animal spirits, and to have im- ary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a short space of time, without confinement or the least ex. | and Lungs, is insured by DOSUTO.

The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs, R experience their effect ; the disease upon you will become and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street.

> Hessrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication.

Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in for a few weeks to possess the most astonishing and invi- the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the comgorating properties, and they will overcome all obstinate plaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general complaints, and restore sound health; there is a return occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted at 106, Duke-street, Liverpool, every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; and St. 19, John-street, Deansgate, Manchester, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays. Only one per-sonal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co, to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

N.B.--Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Concentrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Spe-cific Pills, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London, of whom may be hard he "Silent Friend."

TO THE AFFLICTED PUBLIC.

NOTICE.-The following Complaints and Diseases may be radically cured for 5s. by Messrs. BRUCE #Inflammation of all kinds Jaundice Asthma Liver Complaints Lumbago and Sciatica **Bilious Disorders** Consumption

*Measles Purgings and all kinds of Fluxes **Piles and Fistula** Rheumatism

Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, FEB. 23 .- The

IN MARK-LANE.

BRITISH GRAIN.

Essex & Kent, white, hew ... 45 to 65 ... 57 Ditto, red 47 59 ... 53 Suffolk and Norfolk, red ... 47 57 white 49

••

57 white 49

.. 29 32 extra 35

47

2:

25

22

33

44

80

45

£26

Shillings per Quarter,

61 .. 42

58 .. 39

.. 18

-

. 58 -- 60

--- 30

- 26

- 30

- 25 - 26 .. 19

- 35 .. 28 -

69 _

.. 55

. 58

••

.. .. 53

Ticks, 33 to 38, small .. 36 - 40 .. 28 -

.. Essex & Kent, white, new .. 49 to 63

Lincoln and York, red ... 47 Northumb, and Scotch

•• ••

Wheat

Rye Barley

Peas

Flour

Buckwbeat, or Brank

Ditto

Ditto, soft

Ditto, soft

Ditto, fine

Spanish, hard

Malting

Distilling

Grinding

Town-made (per sack of 280lbs)

ENGLISH SEEDS, &C.

FOREIGN GRAIN,

Pomeranian &c., Anhalt56 -

Danish, Holstein, &c. .. 54

Russian, hard ..

Italian, Tuscan, &c., red Odessa Taganrog, hard Ditto, soft

Dantsic and Hamburgh

(per barrel), fine 30

Canadian, hard ..

.. ..

By approbation of Her dost Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria and His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

TO TALLORS.

THE LONDON and PARIS FASHIONS for Winter, 1845 and 1846, by READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, in Europe, an Interior View of the Colosseum, Regent's park, Londen. This exquisitely executed and beautifully coloured Print will be accompanied with fullsize Dress, Frock, and Riding Coat Patterns; also, Patterns of the New Fashionable Polka Frock, and Locomotive Riding Coats, and an extra fitting Fashionable Waistcoat Pattern, with every part complete, and a full explanation of the manner of cutting and making them up; also 9 extra plates, including 3 sections, 4 forcutting fancy coats, for waistcoats, the other for cutting Coat Collar Patterns, in proportion, for all sizes, so that any person may complete the whole in the most correct manner, without a previous knowledge of any system of cutting whatever. Price (as usual), the whole, 10s., or post free, toany part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, 11s. slow of sale. System of Cutting, 25s; Patent Measures, 8s the set. Patterns, post free, Is each; to be had of all booksellers. For particulars, see "Townsend's Parisian Costumes," "Gazette of Fashion," "London and Paris Magazine of Fashion," the "London and Country Press," &c.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.



PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN Malt TEN MINUTES AFTER USE, Oats A ND a rapid cure of ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Disorders of the Breath

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. The truly wonderful powers of this remedy have called

forth testimonials from all ranks of society, in all quarters | Beans of the world. The following have just been received :-CURES OF ASTHMAS, COUGHS, AND COLDS IN

STAMFORD. From Mr. R. Bagley, bookseller, Ironmonger-street.

Nov. 15, 1845. GENTLEMEN-Having been some few months appointed

agent for Stamford for your excellent medicine, I have Red clover (per cwt.) great pleasure in communicating to you the beneficial White clover (per cwt.) Rapeseed (per last) ... effects many parties in and around Stamford have ex-Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 7s to 11s; white, 7s perlenced from its use in asthmas, coughs, and difficulty of breathing, and the complimentary manner in which

to 11s. Tares, (per bushel), spring, 6s. ; winter, 5s. to 6s. 6d. Linseed cakes (per 1009 of 3lb each) £11 to £12 they recommend them. One highly respectable gentleman in Stamford has ex

perienced the most wonderful benefit in a severe and obtinate asthma, with which he has been troubled for the last twenty years. Calling at my shop the other day, he told me that he had a few days previous caught a bad cold, and by taking two or three of the wafers on going to bed, he found the cough entirely removed the next day. I have sold dozens of boxes entirely through his recom-mendation: I have pleasure in adding that the gentleman is willing to give all the information possible to parties who may be suffering from the same disease. and

on application to me I may give his name. R. BAGLEY. CURES IN SHEFFIELD. From Mr. A. Whittaker, bookseller, 1, Forgate, Sheffield.

Jan. 2, 1846. Rve Gentlemen-Numberless parties in and around Shef-Barle field, have found the greatest benefit from Dr. Locock's

Oats Pulmonic Wafers. Among the rest a gentleman, who has been a leading actor on the Sheffield stage upwards of twenty years, as. sured me that he always kept by him a box of Loceck's Beans Wafers, whether at home or when travelling to distant towns, as being the best and readiest remedy he can get | Peas Flour for colds and hoarseness, so peculiarly troublesome in is profession. And the gentleman, who lives at Pitsmoor, has been for years much subject to illness from colds, and he declares that during a number of years he has tried almost every medium that he has heard of for Buckwheat coughs and colds, but none had been of material service to him until he tried Locock's Wafers, which at once cured him.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, February 24, 1840.) supplies during last week were, on the whole good, of Henry John Todd and Edward Todd, Bow Church-yard, both grain and flour, but the general amount of busiwarehousemen-Abraham Frebout, jun., Steward-street, ness transacted was small. Prices underwent little Spitalfields, deaier and chapman-George Moir, John'srow, St. Luke's, boot and shoemaker-Charles Self, Sunstreet, Bishopsgate-without, plumber and glazier -Robert Garland, Walham-green, corn chandler-Jonafavourable to business, but the long pending discusthan Knights, Great Melton, Norfolk, cattle dealer and sion on the government proposition entirely annihialesman-Henry Pearson Coles, Wickhum-market, Suflates every disposition to make extensive purchases in folk, innkæper-William Kitson, White-street, Souththe grain-market. This morning there was a very wark, soap manufacturer -Samuel Holdsworth and limited supply of all grain fresh up to market, the William Holdsworth, Dri; hlington, corn millers-Wilcondition of the samples being decidedly worse than on Monday last. Fine wheats have brought last week's liam Longbottom and Ralph Bentley, Rochdate, wool merchants-William Rowlandson, Wakefield, surgeonrates, but other qualities have not met an active sale. Barley is altogether without variation. The Stephen Vertue, Liverpool, merchant-Joseph Walton, oat trade is slow this morning, with a tendency to Liverpool, coal merchant-Richard Kirby, Frankish, slightly lower rates. No alteration can be noticed in Scarborough, Yorkshire, joiner and builder-Edward beans or peas of any variety, but a fair demand has Strane Harley, Birmingham, Warwickshire, grocerbeen experienced at present quotations. Spring tares Samuel Hutchinson, Bradford, Yorkshire, stock and and clover seed find buyers, but other seeds continue share broker.

DIVIDENDS.

March 20, J. Marriage, jun., Chelmsford, Essex, miller CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR. AND SEED March 20, 5. Marriage, Juni, Onemain a, Essex, Builer -- March 17, A. Emerson, Beech-park, Shankhill, Antrim, distiller-March 19, J. Hollingsworth, Paddington-street, Saint Marylebone, Middlesex, butcher-March 19, R. Shillings per Quarter. Petit, Exning, Suffolk, livery stable keeper-March 10, .. 57 to 70 J. Woollams, 15, Charles-street, Marylebone, builder-65 March 19, J. Hardy and G. Hardy, Wisbeach St. Peter, 62 Cambridge, grocers-March 17, C. Blackmore, 10, Cork-62 street, Middlesex, tailor-March 17, J. Sisley, Margate, 60 -38 Kent, carpenter and builder-March 27, W. Drinkwater. Stafford, Lancaster, woollen cord manufacturer-March 29 25 17, G. Smith, Manchester, Lancaster, bill broker-March 61 18. W. Blinkhorn, Little Bolton, Lancaster, manufac-turing chemist-Harch 17, E. Heron, Hartlepool, Dur-23s 0d; potato, or short, 22s 0d to 20s 0d; Poland, 21s 6d to 26s 0d; Northumberland and Scotch, Angus, 21s 0d to 25s 0d; potato, 23s 0d to 26s 6d; Irish feed, 20s 0d to 22s 0d; ham, butcher-March 17, W. B. Briddick, Durbam, dealer in iron-March 24, W. Gibb, Lancaster, soap manufacturer-March 24, S. Brothers, Newcastle-under-Lyme, currier-March 24, T. Wenman, Birminghar, black, 20s od to 22s 0d; potato, 21s, 0d to 24s 0d; Galway, 19s 0d to 20s 0d. merchant-March 24, G. Carruthers, Coventry, Warwick, draper-March 24, R. Gough, Stourbridge, Worce ster. 46 shire, worsted dealer, - 48 37

CERTIFICATES to be granted unless cause be show a to the contrary on the day of meeting.

March 20, J. Miller, Southampton, cordwain er-March 58 17, J. Parr, South Wharf-road, Paddington, cost dealer -March 17, C. Wadhams, Charlotte.stre.et, Portlandplace, New-road, carpenter-March 17, J., Newburn, Ox-40 to 70 ton, Cheshire, joiner-March 18, H. J., Andrews, Ply-74 mouth, apothecary-March 17, A. Tulley, Hackney, 28 Middlesex, grocer-March 17, J. C allins, Salford, Lan-cashire, brewer-March 17, H. P. Gray, Caroline-street, Eaton-square, horse-dealer-May.ch 17, G. H. Bush, Edgeware-road, upholsterer-March, 17, W. Gill, Leadenhall. market, poulterer.

PARTNERS AIFS DISSOLVED.

Free. In Bond. Wheat .. Dantsic and Konigsberg 63 extra 70 .. 46 - 59 J. Featherstone and R. Kirkpatrick, Gaythorn, Manditto ... 54 - 61 ... 44 - 52 chester, brass and ir's founders-R. Wallwork, J. Wall-63 .. 44 - 52 work, T. Barnes, and R. Nightingale, Heath Charnock, Lancashire, colliers (as far as regards R. Wallwork)-B. Hagen, H. Clark, and H. Jones, Derby, gimp manufacturers-Wm. Ebbern, J. Ebbern, and G. Ebbern, Staffordshire, carriers (as far as regards G. Ebbern)-J. Barker and W. C. Brown, Manchester, merchants and commission agents-J. Hardcastle and S. Hill, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, brick-makers-D. Cockburn and J. Bennett, Maddox-street, tailors-W. Miner and J. Paterson Morley, Leek, Stafford, silk manufacturers-W. Stubs and J. Stubs, Warrington, Lancashire-E. H. Durden, J. Lasham, and J. Randall, Stroud, Gloucester, manufacturing chemists (as far as regards E. H. Durden)-W. Ray and G. Sponcer, Portsea, Hants, merchants-J. Sutcliffe and S. Roberts, Leeds, share-brokers-W. Sutcliffe and E. Binns, Bowling, York, stuff dyers-J. Parkyn and G. P. Parkyn, 'sodmin, Cornwall, drapers-R. White and J. Wilson, Noble-street, cotton manufacturers-J. Beydon, C. N. Broom, and S. Bevan, Llauelly, Carmarthen,. timber merchants-J. Gunning and G. Gunning, Crosbyrow, Walworth, drapers-C. Murley and T. I Churchyard, warehousemen - W. Mabson and J. T. Smith, Stanton-by-Dale, Derby, ironmasters-J. Grace and J. C. Grace, Liverpool, painters-P. Jeyes and J. Jeyes, Northampton, flovists-T. Wilson, Jun., J. H. Wilson, and G. Wilson, Queen-street, Norwich, confectioners -T. Wilson, jun., J. H. Wilson, G. Wilson, and W. R. Mark. Philpot-lane, Italian warehousemen-P, Murray, 47 Shoreham, and J. Flesher, Preston. Sussex, contractors -J. Orme and M. Taylor, Macclesfield, silk trimming 26 manufacturers-J. M'Dougald and J. Rowe, Peckham, 62 builders-D. Nisbett, jun., Sheffield, and J. Oxley, Ro-68 therham, York, iron masters-J. Roose and G. P. Hill, 50 Dudley Port, Stafford, wrought iron tube manufacturers -H. S. Coleman and F. W. S. Coleman, Crown-court, wine merchants - W. Freek and J. W. Beall, Leeds, millers - J. Flamank and J. W. Flamank, Tavistock, Devon, drapers-J. Rowe and W. Rowe, William-street, Morris-town, Devon, chemists, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, REGENT-STREET. -We visited this magnificent temple of the arts and sciences on Monday evening last, and were much delighted with the many new inventions exhibited in the hall and galleries of the establishment. Here may the ingenious mind obtain an insight into " carding and spinning" without the trouble and expense of a trip to Lancashire. Here they may be shown the means of escape from fire, without the risk of life or limbs. Here the art of diving is taught, and here also may you enter the great diving-bell and go down in deep water, and return to land safe and sound. Here may you see rich specimens of every kind of tropical fauit, or, if you desire, take a trip by Samuda's Atmospheric Railway. Here may the curious be gratified by works of art of every description, modelsof bridges on new and improved principles, chapels, churches, cathedrals, &c., newly-invented easy couches and beds, beautiful specimens of writing, splendid repre-Feb. 17, 1845) 59 6 30 0 23 3 57 11 34 11 38 1 sentations of celebrated scenes, worked in Berlin wool. Duties. ... 17 0 7 0 6 0 8 6 7 6 6 1 Here also may be seen the war equipments of the Indian savage, and specimens of corn, wheat, barley, oats, dc., grown in the British colonies of New Zealand, Australia. &c. &c. ; paintings by celebrated masters, and fine specimens of stuffed animals of the forest. Here also may cows, 8 calves, and 543 sheep. The importance of your ears be delighted with the most delicious and enadmitting foreign cattle into England free of duty chanting music. Professor Bachhoffner delivered an able and talented lecture on "Light, Heat, and Electricity." illustrated by ingenious, amusing, useful, and highly-instructive experiments, which elicited the trequent plaudits of a crowded and discerning audience. Dr. Ryan's lectures and experiments in chemistry are also most interesting. The evening's entertainment concluded by the exhibition of the newly-invented physioscope, representing the human face, magnified to ninety times its natural size, which excited the risible faculties of the audience. The dissolving views followed on, and the whole terminated with the brilliant ever-changing chromatrope. We know of no place where a shilling can be spent to greater advantage than at this institution, and we advise our

FEBRUARY 28, 1846.

the vicious humours, and di	iseased blood as a Specific.
I am, Gentlemen,	Your admiring servant,
	G. EDWARDS.

To Messrs. Bruce and Co., 19, Cranmer-place, Waterloo-road, London.

BRUCE'S FEMALE TONIC PILLS are especially directed to the cure of all kinds of nervous diseases, and those derangements of the system, causing general debility, loss of appetite, giddiness, flatulency, constipation, pains of the head, back, shoulders, sides, &c.

Sold in boxes, price 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 8s. each.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Bruce's Female Tonic Pills should be in the possession of every family, the same as any other necessary article, being a medicine highly beneficial to the various diseases 1Women.-Review.

N.B.-MESSRS. SRUCE AND Co., Consulting Sur geons, are in daily attendance, for consultation, at their residence, 19, Cranmer-place, Waterloo-road, London from ten in the morning till ten in the evening ; and on Sunday, from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon, Charge for Cure with Medicines, 5s.

and mentalis is a start of the N.B.-Country Patients regularly corresponded with receipt of 10s. A minute detail of cases is necessary. Advice gratis,

Just published, Sixteenth Edition, illustrated with cases, and full-length engracings, prioc 2s. 6d., in a sealed envelope,

and sent free to any part of the kingdom, on the receipt of a post-office order for 3t. 6d.

THE SECRET COMPANION.

MEDICAL WORK on nervous debility and the conloss of mental czpacity, with remarks on the effects of effected by this remedy. The following is a list of Wholecondary symptoms, &c., and mode of treatment ; followed | Barclay and Sons, Farringdyn-street ; Sutton, Bow Church by observations on marriage, with proper directions for |yard. Manchester-Mottershead and Co., Market-place the removal of all disqualifications. Illustrated with engravings, showing the evils arising from the use of mercury, and its infinence on the body.

By R. J. BRODIE and Co., Consulting Surgeons, Lendon. Published by the Authorc, and sold by Sher- country. wood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-rew; Mr. Noble, ford ; Terner, Coventry ; Slatter, Oxford ; New. rou.deach box, without which none are genuine. ton, Church-street, and 'Ross and Vightingale, Chro. Beware of Imitations. sicle-office, Liverpeol; Ferris and Score, Union-street, Bristol ; Wood, High-street, Guest, Ball-street, Birmingham ; Cellins, St. Mary-street, Portsmouth ; Mendham Nelson-sweet, Greenwich ; Davis, Bernard-street, Southampton; and by all bookse lers in town and country.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This is a work of great merit, and should be placed in the hands of every young man who is suffering from past folly and indiscrection. It contains many valuable truths, and its perusal is certain to benefit him in many ways .-London Heroantile Journal.

The authors of this valueble work evidently well understand the subject upon which they treat; and this is the best guarantee we can give those persons to whom it is likely to prove servicenble. It is a publication which can, and ought to be, placed in the hands of every young man to guide him arong the temptations of the world to which he may be subjected.—Kentish Mercury.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA : or, Nature's Grand Lestorative ; is exclusively directed to the cure of useful medicine in all cases of syphilis, ecastitutional weakness, or any of the previous symptoms which indicate approaching dissolution, such as depression of the spirits, fits, headache, wanderings of the mind, vepours and melanchely, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, disordered nerves, obstingte coughs, shortness of breetb, and inward wastings.

This medicine should be taken provious to persons entering into the matrimonial state, to prevent the offspring Oxford street; Gorden, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, suffering from the past imprudence of its parents, or inheriting any seeds of disease, which is too frequently the case. Sold in bettles, price 4s. 6d. and 11s. ezch, or the quantity of four in one family bettle, for 338., by which one 11s. bottle is saved.

effect to them. Accounts of their efficacy have been fur- Convisions and all kinds of Scarletina nished us by various individuals who have taken them. Fits since the supply furnished by the patentees in England to #Dropsy Mr. Dowling ; but they have generally savoured se much | Debility from whatever cause the Bladder of the marvellous, that we have hesitated to make the Deafness statements public. However, we are now satisfied from Dyspepsia further accounts given to us, that to hesitate longer would Erysipelas be perpetrating an act of criminal omission to our fellow- *Fevers of all kinds creatures, and having taken the pills ourselves with the Fluxes most satisfactory result, we perform an act of duty only | Gout in most strongly recommending the use of them to the Hooping Cough public at large. This we feel the more confidence in Head-aches doing, knowing that under any circumstances they cannot Indigestion do harm; and our conscientious belief is, that they cannot b: taken by any person without doing him good." the Skin -Cornecall (Van Bieman's Land) Gazette, Dec. 23rd, 1844.

The medicine of Old Parr is the most popular of the present day. It has been before the public only a few | Bruce's Female Pills, continue to be consulted as usual little perseverance to obtain a perfect cure. years; and in this short period has firmly established itself in public favour, and has effected mmense benefit to all who have obtained this inestimable medicine

ing beyond the possibility of doubt the wonderful character of the medicine by the number of extraordinary and decided cures wholly resulting from its use. This medi-

cine, solely by reason of its high character, has extended itself to ell parts of the world; and therefore its healing virtues may justly be considered universal. Agents are now established in every town in the United Kingdom. and persons desirous of testing the character of Parr's Life Pills may obtain printed copies of authenticated cealed cause of the decline of physical strength and Testimonials, relating satisfactory particulars of cures

solitary indulgence, neglected genorrhea, syphilis, se- sale agents: London-Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Ediaburgh-J. and R. Raimes and Co., Wholesale Druggists. Dublin-Lecky, Wholesale Druggist. Glasgow -Macleod, and Apothecaries' Osmpany. And Retailed by every respectable Medicine Vendor in town and

Sold in boxes at 16. 13d., 2s. 98., and in family packets, 214, Chancery-lane; Mr. Purkiss, Compton-street, 11s. The Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered Soho ; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street ; Barth, 4, the words "PARK'S LIFE FILLS" to be engraved on Brydges-street, Covent-garden; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall- the Government Stamp, pasted round the sides of each street, London ; Roberts, Derby ; Sutton, Review-office, box, in white letters on a red ground. Furchasers are Nottingham ; Gardiner, Gloucester ; Fryer, Bath ; Harper, also requested to observe that a fac simile of the Proprie Cheltenham ; Keene, Bath ; Cooper, Leicester ; Caldicott, | tors' signature, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleet Wolverhampton; Jeyes, Nerthampton; Parker, Here-; Street, Leadon," is printed on the directions wrapped

Just Prolished,

A new and important Edition of the Silent Friend on Human Frailty.

Price Sc. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for

38, 6d. MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an en-

quiry ento the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, eve vigour has esta-blished her empire:-with Observations on the baneful effects of SOUTTARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION. local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRAL TATEON, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration : the destructive effocts of Gonorrhoa Gleet, Stricture, and Socandary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Dirbellished with Ter Grand Zestorative; is exclusively directed to the curs of nervous sexual dobility, syphilis, obstinate gkeets, irregu-arity, weakness, impotency, barrenness, loss of appetite, indigestion, consumptive habits, and debilities, arising from venereal excesses, &c. It is a most powerful and Refer medicine in the set of th out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without expansive, and with assured confi-

dence of success. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., CONCULTING SURGEONS. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Re

sidence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, Londoz : sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, 10. Westmoriand-street, Dublin ; Lindsay, 11. Elm-row. Edizburgh ; D. Campbell, 156, Argyle-street, Glasgow Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Churchstrest, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham.

WANTONS OF THE PRESS.

The £5 cases (the purchasing of which will be a saving of £1 12s.) may be had as usual. Tatients in the country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send £5 by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit what reason we are at a loss to know. We sume them. what rea of such advantage. BRODIE'S PUBIFYING VEGETABLE PILLS are favourable in pression on our minds, that we not only re universally schewidedged to be the best and surest remedy commend, but cordially wish every one who is the vicin "ne numbers of the "shear riteral seem to be the "oughly conversant with the treatment of z class of com-plaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present day file perspicuous style in which this book is written, and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are appre-hensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to re-come vad it to a careful perusal."-Era. "T'ss work should be read by all who value health and wish 10 enjoy life, for the truisms therein contained defy all doubt .- Farmers' Journal. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakuess, total impotency, barrenness, &c.

Scrofula, or King's Evil Stone and all Affections of Skin Diseases Tic Doloreux Tumours of all kinds Thrush Ulcers, copic, of the Legs

Worms of all kinds Female Complaints of every kind Cum multis aliis, too nume. rous and too delicate to Itch and other eruptions of to be herein enumerated

Inflammatory Sore Throats

N.B.-Messrs. BRUCE and Co., Surgeons, and Sole call in a medical man, I was easily prevailed upon by a Proprietors of the well-known Bruce's Samaritan Pills, Proprietors of the well-known Bruce's Samaritan Pills, friend to try Dr. Locock's waters. The first box did me Bruce's Samaritan Salve, Bruce's Tonic Mixture, and so much service that I felt assured it only required a 19th of February to the 25th of February. in every stage of a Certain Disease, charge for the Cure of which, with Medicines, 5s. Advice gratie. Country Patients corresponded with until CURED

together with Medicines in those complaints not marked evidence to the high character on this remainly, and testify- | thus *, on receipt of 10s. 6d. A minute detail of cases is necessary.

> ALL MAY BE CURED!! BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS.

TITRACT of a Letter from John Martin, Esq., Chronick L' Office, Tobago, West Indies :- February 4th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,-I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of this island, especially those who cannot afford to employ medical gentlemen, are very anxious of having your astonishing medicines within their reach, from the immense benefits some of them have derived from their use, as they have been found here, in several cases, to cure sores and ulcers of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentleman in this island, who had, I believe, about fifty running ulcers about his legs, arms, and body, who had tried all other medicines before the arrival of yours, but all of which did him no good ; but yours cured him in about six weeks, and he is now, by their means alone, quite restored

(Signed) JOHN MARTIN. to health and vigour. Piles, Fistulas, and bearings-down.

A REMARKABLE CORE BY THESE PILLS AND ONTHENT. -A half-pay lieutenant, lately residing at St. Helier's, Jersy, whose name by request is omitted, had for three years suffered from piles and fistula, besides a general bearing down, of the most distressing nature. 'He had twice undergone an operation, but to no purpose, and at last gave himself up to despair. Yet, notwithstanding this complication of complaints, together with a debili. tated constitution, he was completely cured of all his infirmities, and restored to the full enjoyment of health by these justly renowned medicines, when every other means had failed.

Extraordinary Cure in the West Indies, of Leprosy, and other direful shin diseases.

June 3rd, 1844.

Mr. Lewis Reedon, of Georgetown, Demerara, writes under the above date, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment have cured bad legs that no dector could manage, ulcers and sores that were of the most dreadful description, as Ekewise leprosy, blotches, scales, and other skin diseases of the most frightful nature, and that the cures effected there by these wonderful medicines are so numerous and extraordinary as to astonish the whole population.

Canssred Bresst .- A Wonderful Circumstance. Copy of a Letter from Richard Bull, bootmaker, Tatton,

near Southampton :-

February 9th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,-The Lord has permitted to be wrought a wonder ful cure of cancers or abcesses, of twelve years' standing, in my wife's breast. In the latter part of the time, eleven rounds ware open at once. The faculty declared the case eas pasticure, several pieces of bone had come away, and I expected that my poor wife would soon have been taken appetite, relieve langour and depression of spirits; while from me. It was then that a friend recommended the use of your pills and cintment, which, to our utter astonishment, in the space of about three months, healed up the breast as soundly as ever it was in her life.

I shall ever remain,

Your most grateful and obedient servant, (Signed) RICHARD BULL,

A. WHITTAKER. Yours.

ANOTHER CURE OF COUGH AND COLD. 4, Princes-street, Hull, Dec. 3, 1845. Dear Sir, - Having received speedy and permanent

relief from the use of Dr. Locock's Wafers, I beg respectfully to make known my case to you. Last winter I took cold, which brought on a very bad cough ; for some time I neglected it ; it soon, however

began to wear a serious aspect. Having an aversion to friend to try Dr. Locock's wafers. The first box did me

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I am perfectly restored to health by them. C. PAN Yours truly,

To Mr. Reinnardt. ANOTHER CURE OF A FOURTEEN YEARS ASTHMATIC COUGH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Edward Preston, Coal Mer Paragon-street, Hull. Dated April 6, 18

SIR,-Grateful for the relief my wife has experi by the use of LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, fr distressing Asthmatic Cough, with which she was aff

for the lastf ourteen years, I feel a great desire that surprising cure should be made known, for the ben those suffering as she did, &c .- Yours, &c., ED PRESTON.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING. From S. Pearsall, Esq., of her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar Choral of Lichfield Cathedral.

Lichfield, 10th of July, 1845. GENTLEHEN, -A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS, I was induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour,-I find by allowing a few of the wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes

bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct. They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have ever used. (Signed) SANUEL PEARSALL.

The particulars of hundreds of cures may be had from every Agent throughout the Kingdom.

Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief, and a capid cure of Asthmas, Consumptions, Coughs, Colds and all disorders of the Breath and Lungs.

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, they are in. valuable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness,

They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per Box. AGENTS .- DA SILVA and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-

Street, London. Sold by all Medicine Vendors. CAUTION .- To Protect the Public from spurious imitations, Her Majesty's Honourable Commis ssioner have caused to be printed on the Stamp outside each Box, the words Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS, in white former occasion of a short supply, the number re-Letters on a Red Ground. If purchasers will attend to turned this morning being no more than 15,000 head. Box, the words Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS, in white this Caution they will be sure to get the genuine article.

Sold by one or more Agents in every Town in the Kingdom.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. THE BEST APERIENT AND ANTIBILIOUS ME. DICINE FOR GENERAL USE IS FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, which effectually relieves the stomach and bowels by general relaxation, without griping or prostration of strength. They remove headache, sickness, dizziness, pains in the chess, &c., are highly grateful to the stomach, promote digestion, create to those of a full habit and free livers, who are continually suffering from drowsiness, heaviness, and singing in the head and cars, they offer advantages that will not fail to be appreciated.

This medicine has for many years received the approval of the most respect ble classes of society, and in confirmation of its efficacy the following letter has been kindly forwarded to Mr. Prout, with permission to publish it, and, if requisite, to rofer any respectable person to its

author :---

ervant.

"To Mr. Prout, 220, Strand, London. HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE "Heavitree, Exeter, April 24, 1844. (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 2,720-Sheep, 15,000-Calves, 52-Pigs, 305. "SIR,-I feel pleasure in being able to bear my strong and imsolicited testimony to the excellence of your PROVINCIAL CORN MARRETS. 'Frampton's Pill of Health,' which I consider a most LIVERPOOL. MONDAY. - Dulness continues to persafe, efficacious, and very superior general medicine. vade our grain market, and, except for the finer breath was frequently so short that I was afraid every safe, efficacious, and very superior general mean relative qualities of old wheat, which are sought after for The widow of an officer, an elderly lady, and near relative qualities of old wheat, which are sought after for The widow of an officer, an elderly lady, and near relative qualities of old wheat, which are sought after for of mine, has used them-very rarely having recourse to mixing, maintain late prices ; all secondary deother medicine-for a long period of years; sha has recom- scriptions of new are very difficult to dispose of, even mended them extensively, and in one instance in which by submitting to lower rates. Flour has had a dull she induced a person to adopt them, and supplied the sale, and both sack and barrel are easier to purchase. first box herself, they have proved of extraordinary Oatmeal has been held at Tuesday's quotations; but effency. I think that perhaps there is scarcely any other oats, barley, beans, and peas have been disposed of at of the patent medicines before the public of equal values a a slight reduction in value on each. No sales of friend in need"-certainly not possessed of superior claims. bonded wheat have transpired during the week, and I shall be happy on all occasions to give them my in- the chief business under lock has been 4000 barrels dividual recommendation, and am, Sir, your obedient Western Canal superfine sweet flour at 26s. to 26s. 6d.

Canada, 30 to 33, United States 32 -- 35 .. 26 - 28 - 32 .. 24 -- 28 FUBEIGN SEEDS, &C.

Per Quarter. Linseed .. Petersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. 44 to 47 Archaugel, 40 to 45, Memel and Konigs-.. 40

Rapeseed (free of duty) per last £ Wed Clover (10s per cwt. and 5 per cent. on the £24 40 duty)

duty) .. White ditto .. 45 Tares, small spring (free of duty) 40 to 44, large .. 44 Linseed cake (free of duty), Dutch, £7, £8 106.

AVERAGE PRICES

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n now		Wheat		Barley		-						1	
ER.	Week ending	6.	d.	6.	d.	в.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	6.	d,
	Jan. 10, 1845	56	3	81	10	21	9	83	11	56	8	38	11
.8'	Jan. 17, 1845	56	2	91	11	22	3	34	9	36	9	39	3
~	Week ending Jan. 24, 1845	55	7	31	8	21	10	87	8	36	1	56	8
chant,	Week ending Jan. 31, 1845	54	5	31	3	21	10	32	0	35	6	35	8
45.	Week ending Feb. 7, 1845	64	3	30	10	21	7	34	2	85	9	35	6
enced om a	Week ending Feb. 14, 1845	54	9	30	6	21	9	32	7	34	9	35	7
llicted at her	with of the last					-							-
nefit of DWARD	six weeks	} 55	3	31	5	21	10	84	2	35	11	36	11

ages (ending

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, FEB. 23 .- The arrivals of foreign cattle into London during the past week comprise 97 head of oxen, 100 begins to wear the aspect of unquestionable necessity. The stock of cattle, and sheep in particular, in the country is at this present moment so immeasurably below the demand, that the prospect of an extraordinary rise in the price of mutton and meat generally is no longer a question of doubt, but clear certainty, unless some means be taken to meet the consumption. It is doubtful, however, if even the proposed measure of the Promier will be adequate for the pressing exigency of the case; for it is well known that the surplus stock of cattle in Holland, France, Spain, or Germany is small, compared with the enormous consumption of meat in this country, and which surplus only, it may be expected, will come to this country. and considerably increase the power and flexibility of the | There was a very brisk trade this morning in Smithfield, owing to the continued smallness of the supply of sheep. Purchases were made freely at high prices. but yeal and pork did not support the full extent of the advance. Clearances were in all cases effected before the close of the market. The supply of beasts comprised 2,700 head of fine oxen generally, which commanded a firm sale at former prices. The number of sheep on sale was considerably less than on any

The mutton trade in consequence received an increased stimulus, and a brisk sale ruled throughout at high prices. Downs made on the average full 5s. 8d. per stone, half-breds 5s. 4d., and polled sheep from 4s. 4d. The demand for yeal and pork was exceedingly good, but the prices obtained were below the rates of last Monday. Veal was 4d. per stone cheaper, and pork 2d. The former sold at from 4s. Sd. to

5s. Sd., and the latter from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. By the quantities of 8th cinking the offal

				8.	đ,	8,	1
Inferior coarse beasts				2	10	3	
Second quality .	•	•		3	2	З	
Prime large oxen				4	0	4	
Prime Scots, &c				4	2	4	
Coarse inferior sheep				3	10	4	
Second quality				4	6	4	
Prime coarse woolled				4	10	5	
Prime Southdown	•			5	4	5	
Large coarse calves .	•			4	4	4	
Prime small	•	•		5	0	5	
Suckling calves, each	•	•		18	0	81	
Large hogs			•	8	10	4	
Neat small porkers	•			4	10	5	
Queter-old store pigs,	eacb	L		16	0	22	

friends to pay a visit thereto, and judge for themselves. DREADFUL FIRE .- A fire broke out at an early hour on Sunday morning, involving a loss of property of upwards of £20,000, at the extensive sugar-house and factory of Messrs. Grant and Baldwin, situate in the Back-road, St. George's in the East. No life was lost, but the whole premises were destroyed. The proprietors are said to be insured to the amount of £16.000.

DESTITUTION AND DEATH .-- On Monday evening an nquest was taken before Mr. William Payne, at the Coopers' Arms, West Smithfield, on view of the body of E. W. II. Payne, aged forty-one, who died, under circumstances of extreme destitution, at a ledginghouse in St. John's-court, West-street. Deceased had for some months past been attempting to gain a livelihood by selling blacking, and occasionally getting employment, but, in consequence of being in a bad state of health, he was frequently unable to go about. For some weeks past he was many days without tasting meat, and he was mostly dependent upon his friends, who supported him as far as their slender means would allow. On Friday last he applied to Mr. Miller, the relieving officer of the West London Union, for relief, who gave him one shilling for his immediate wants, and told him to go to his parish (Lambeth), giving him a shilling to go there. He proceeded there on the following Tuesday, and obtained a note from Mr. Wagstaff, the parish surgeon, with a recommendation that, if the circumstances of his case rendered it necessary, he should be admined into the workhouse ; but, on going there, he was refused admission on the ground that, as he was re-siding in the parish of St. Sepulchre, he was not removed under an order. He then returned home, and daily got worse. On Friday h o'clock at night, he went to bed, where he was followed by the superintendent, who thought him in a dying state. In about half an hour after, he was found dead. Dr. Lynch, the medical officer of the union, was called in. He stated that from the appearance of the deceased's body, he must have suffered severe privations. The cause of death, in his opinion, was scrous apoplexy. The coroner, in summing up, remarked that the parish officers of St. Sepulchre had not acted according to law, inasmuch as the deceased, who was residing in that parish, ought to have been removed by an order, and not been sent there. Verdict, "Natural death." [Murdered according to law !] Among the many discoveries that characterise the present age, nothing has contributed so much to the comfort and ease of the community, nor conferred such a boon upon suffering humanity, as that important discovery and never-failing remedy for gout and rheumatism, Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. Thousands would join in the observation of an elderly female, as made to Mr. Fogget, the agent at Thirsk -" that she would rather be without butter to her important medicine is sold by all medicine venders. Cordwe U, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Waltefield; night. Berry, D. enton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, WAREFIELD, FRIDAY.—The arrivals of wheat are ulcers, besides similar large ulcers on his hip. He ferior are almost unsaleable. Barley, if fine and out receiving the least benefit. He has, however, had failed.

of such advantage.

for the cure of the Venereal Disease is both sexes, in- of past folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by cluding gonorrheia, gleets, secondary symptoms, stric-the advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus. "The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be the tures, seminal weakness, deficiency, and all diseases of the urinary passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. These pills, which do not contain mercury, have never been known to fail in effecting a cure, not only in recent, but in severe cases, where salivation and other treatment has been inefficient; a perseverance in the Parifying Vegetable Pills, in which Messrs. Brodie have happily compressed the most purifying and healing virtues of the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost importance to those afflicted with scorbutic affections, eruptions on any part of the body, ulcerations scrofulous or venereal taint, will cleanse the blood from all fouluess, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions top. istine health and vigour.

Price 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Observe the signature of "R. J. Brodie and Co., London," impressed on a seal in red wax, affixed to sach bottle and box, as none else are genuine.

Sold by all medicine vendors in town and country Be sure to ask for Brodie's Cordial Balm of Zeykanica, or Nature's Grand Restorative, and Purifying Vegetable Pills.

Messrs, Brodie and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as naual, at 27, Montague-street, Russeli-square, London, from eleven o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening, and on Sundays from eleven o'clock till two.

Country patients are requested to be as minute as pos sible in the detail of their cases. The communication must be accompanied with the usual consultation fee of £1, and in all cases the most inviolable secresy may be rehed on.

N.B.-Country druggists, bookcellers, and patent mediine venders can be supplied with any quantity of Brodie's Purifying Vegetable Pills, and Cordial Balm of Zoylanica, Islin,

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters derivable from parental debility.

Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle for \$5s., by which 11s. is saved ; the £5 cases may be had as usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE,

An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying

tions, and impurities from the vital stream ; eradicating sizes. the morbid virus, and radically expelling it through the

To Professor Holloway. Sir,- beg to inform you that I believe I had been, for mare than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the world with obronic asthma. For weeks together my moment of being choked with phlegm. I never went into a bed ; very sfien, indeed, I have been obliged to pass the night without being able to recline sufficiently to lay my head on a table, lest I should be sufficated. No one thought I should live over the winter, stor did I expect it myself ; but I am happyte sey that I am now able to work from morning to night, and that I sleep as well as ever

did in my life; and this miracle (I may say) was effected by rubking your invaluable distment twice a day into my cisest, and taking ten of your pills at bedtime, and ten again in the morning, for about three months,

(Signed) JERNHIAH CASEY.

In all Deseases of the SEIN, bad less, old wounds and ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcer ated owncers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lumibago, likewise in cases of Piles, Holloway's Pills in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment ; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater con tainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of moschetoes, sun 1-21 os, chiego-foot, yaws, coco-bay, and all skin diseases cor newson, to the East and West Indies, and other tropical clim cs. Burns, Scalds. Chilblains, Chapped Hauds and Lips, by the use of the Ointment.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Ba ?), principles throughout the body, even penetrating the boxes, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contamina- There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger [kingdom, Pr weils114d, and 2s. 9d, per bez.

to each pot and bor,

"____" per barrel. Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and MANCHESTER, SATURDAY. - Throughout the week by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, the trade has remained in a state of the greatest in-Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsond, Baines and New- activity, and prices of most articles have, in consesome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbettom, and Horner, quence, tended towards a further decline. At our Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Deunis and Son, Burde- market this morning the same want of animation kin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, noted above was continued. Although the trans-Tork ; Brooke and Co., Walker and Go., Stafford, Faulk- actions in wheat were on the most limited scale, and bread and sugar to her tea, than Blair's Pills." This ner, Boncaster; Judson, Harrison, Hinney, Ripon; Fog- wholly confined to the best qualities of new and old, gitt, 'Codtes, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Essingwold; we do not vary our previous quotations. Flour must Price 28. 9d. per box. Observe the name of "Tho-England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield.; Ward, Richmond; be noted a very slow sale, and all descriptions were mas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the govern-Sweeting, Knaresborough ; Pease, Oliver, Darlington : purchasable on rather lower terms. The demand for | ment stamp.

Bixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, either oats or oatmeal was only moderate, and the Hollowar's Pills AND OINTMENT.-Wonderful Exaith; Goldthorre, Tadeaster; Rogerson, Cooper, former may be quoted fully id. per 45 lbs., and the cure of Scrofula, or King's Evil.-Mr. C. Brook, resialso Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately ci ured | Newby, Eay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfoiract; latter 6d. per 240 lbs., cheaper than on this day se'n- ding at Stradishall Suffolk, had the whole of his

London; and by all respectable vendors of pate ut Halifax; Beeth, Rechdale; Lambert, Boroughlwidge; only moderate. As millers are indisposed to lay in had been thus afflicted for ten years. He had been the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and Daiby, We, "herby; "Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barnsley; stock, it evinced a very limited business to be done, under the greatest surgeons in the country, and was and all resp watable medicine venders threaghout the and we note no change in the finest runs, whilst in- for a considerable time at Worcester Hospital, with-Ask for FRA WRYOX'S PILL OF HEALTEL and ob- heavy, found buyers at last currency ; no demand for just been radically cured by the means alone of Hollo-

N.B. Directions for the guidance of P'etients are affixed serve the name ; We address of "Thomas Prout, 229, second qualities. Beans steady. Oats and shelling way's Pills and Ointment, after every other means Strand, London," on Way Government stamp. each the turn lower.

Poetry.

BEAUTIES OF BYBON. NO. XXXI. "THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS." The following extracts are from the second canto of this beautiful poem :---

SELIM AND ZULEIKA. His robe of pride was thrown aside, His brow no high-crown'd turban bore, But in its stead a shawl of red. Wreathed slightly round, his temples wore.

"I said I was not what I seem'd ; And now thou see'st my words were true : I have a tale thou hast not dream'd, If sooth ----- its truth must others rue. My story now 'twere vain to hide. I must not see the Osman's bride : But had not thine own lips declared How much of that young heart I shared, I could not, must not, yet have shown, The darker secret of my own. In this I speak not now of love : That, let time, truth, and peril prove : But first ---- oh! never wed another ----Zuleika! I am not thy brother !" "Oh: not my brother! yet unsay-God! am I leit alone on earth To mourn-I dare not carse-the day That saw my solitary birth ? Oh! thou wilt love me now no more! My sinking heart foreboded ill ; But know me all I was before. Thy sister-friend-Zuleika still. Thou led'st me here perchance to kill; If thou hast cause for vengeance, see! My breast is offer'd-take thy fill! Far better with the dead to be Than live thus nothing now to thee: Perhaps far worse, for now I know Why Giaffir always seem'd thy foe; And I, alas! am Giaffir's child, For whom thou wert contemn'd, reviled. If not thy sister-would'st thou save

My life, oh ! bid me be thy slave.

Of the following passage, Moone says:-- "The longest, as well as most splendid, of those passages with which the perusal of his (BrRON'S) own strains, during revision, inspired him, was that rich flow of during revision, inspired him, was that rich flow of feeling which follows the couplet ' Thou, my Zuleika, share and bless my bark,' &c .- a strain of poetry, which, for energy and tenderness of thought, for music of versification, and selectness of diction, has, following appropriate travesty of a passage in throughout the greater portion of it, but few rivals in | Byron :either ancient or modern song."

* "I have a love for freedom too. Ay! let me like the Occan-Patriarch roam, Or only know on land the Tartar's home! My tent on shore, my galley on the sea, Are more than cities or Serais to me : Borne by my steed, or wafted by my sail, Across the desert, or before the gale, Bound where thou wilt my barb! or glide, my prow ! But be the star that guides the wanderer thou ! Thou, my Zuleika, share and bless my bark ; The Dove of Peace and promise to mine ark! Or, since that hope denied in worlds of strife, Be thou the rainbow of the storms of life! The evening beam that smiles the clouds away, And tints to-morrow with prophetic ray ! Blest-as the Muezzin's strain from Mecca's wall To pilgrims pure and prostrate at his call ; Soft—as the melody of youthful days, That steals the trembling tear of speechless praise; Dear-as his native song to Exile's ears Shall sound each tone thy long-loved voics endears, For thee in those bright isles is built a bower Blooming as Aden in its earliest hour. A thousand swords, with Selim's heart and hand. Wait-wave-defend-destroy-at thy command !

How dear the dream in darkest hours of ill,

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THE NORTHERN STAR. their portraits, personal and intellectual, exhibited MEETINGS IN BEHALF OF THE in this Lart. We would suggest to Mr. Howitt, that in a publication like the Pcople's Journal, some-CHARTIST EXILES. thing more than .'n analysis of the mental and moral

EXILES' RESTORATION COMMITTEE. This body met at the Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-street, on Sunday afternoon, February 22nd. Mr. John Shaw was unanimously called to the chair. The attendance of delegates was very

numerous. Additional credentials were presented by Messrs. Sweetlove and Tanner, Greenwich ; Messrs. Worledge, Packer, Pattenden, and Goodwin, Marylebone; and Messrs. Dunn and J. Caughlin, City of London. The minutes of the last meeting having been duly confirmed, the address and circular drawn striking, but the writers may, probably, better deve-lope their ideas in future articles. Not the least important feature of this publication is "The Annals the sub-committee, and stated that they had written cerns the working-man to know, with regard to the to Mr. Duncombe, requesting him to postpone his state of his Trade-Strikes-amount of Employment -decrease of the hours of Labour-bearings of Law upon Industry, &c., &c. These "Annals" are im-partially written, and will form a valuable record of the condition contract, requesting him to postpone his motion for a short period, but they had not yet re-ceived an answer; but if they did not receive an answer in the affirmative early on Monday morning they contract the motion for a short period, but they had not yet re-ceived an answer; but if they did not receive an answer in the affirmative early on Monday morning they contract the motion for the monter of the state of th honourable member for Finsbury, and urge him tive classes. The engravings are admirably exe thereto. Mr. Doyle said they had suggested that it cuted, the paper excellent, the print tasteful, the be postponed for three weeks, by which time he calform convenient and handsome, and the price but culated they would be enabled to get their petitions three-halfpence a number! To "the People" we in numerously signed. Mr. John Simpson moved.-

That this committee hereby depute the sub-committee to wait on Mr. Duncombe to-morrow morning, and urgently request him to postpone his motion for three weeks." Mr. Pattenden seconded the motion. A considerable number of members having adduced unanswerable reasons in its favour, it was put and carried unanimously. On the motion of Messrs. all connexion with the Shoemakers' Society, while in his Simpson and M'Grath it was resolved that deputa- employment. tions be appointed to aid the several localities in setting up public meetings in the boroughs of Finsbury, Southwark, Lambeth, and the City of Not only have the men of Belfast to contend against this ty. London ; and that the Guildhall be obtained in the rannical document, but they have to meet and defend them. London; and that the Gundhan be obtained as a failed of the selves against a charge of "conspiracy" alleged against possible." "That Messrs. Dunn and Overton be the them by their employers—the committee of the workmen's leputation for the City of London ; and that Messrs. Simpson and Rogers be such deputation for the their trial at the ensuing Spring assizes. As regarded the boroughs of Southwark and Lambeth, with power to strong shoemakers of London, it was only necessary for He moved the next resolution :--add to their number." "That Messrs. J. Shaw, him to intimate that their employers wished to compel Overton, Dunn, Tucker, and Stallwood, be a subcommittee for getting up a public meeting in Fins-bury, with power to add to their number." "That this committee do, at its rising, adjourn until Thurs-day evening next, at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at eight o'clock precisely.' ˈ[·]Mr. Christopher Doyle was unanimously elected treasurer. The following sums were received in support of the committee :--Mr. Rathbone, 1s. ; Mr. Loft, 6d. ; Mr. Mills, on behalf of the Whittington and Cat locality. 4s.; Mr. J. Caughlin, on behalf of the City locality, 7s. 91d. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

MEETING IN THE POTTERIES. The Chartists of Hanley and Shelton were taken by surprise upon seeing, by the Stur of Saturday last, ing classes was identical in all countries;" he thought that Mr. Duncombe intended bringing on his motion for the return of the Welch patriots on the following Tuesday—but, nevertheless, a good meeting was of nation and nation, but he, on the contrary, thought a held on Monday last, in the Christian Brethren's good understanding should prevail between man and Room. Mr. J. Yates was called to the chair, who man-that they should co-operate for the general good, opened the meeting by making a few appropriate and then a just and equitable exchange of goods might remarks. Mr. John Moss moved the first resolution, be made betwixt nation and nation, and not before. seconded by Mr. Moses Simpson, in a masterly speech, and was, by great excrtions on the part of our old mitted by base employers to their workmen before, both friend, Daddy Richards, who is in a very weak state in London and Belfast, but the tyrant capitalist had been of health, most ably supported, and carried unani-mously. Mr. George Mart, in a thrilling speech, proposed the petition, which, being ably seconded by by this tyrannical stretch of power amounted to between Mr. J. Livesly, was carried without a dissentient three and four hundred; the men had tramped from the voice, and immediately posted to Mr. T. Duncombe town; the masters had been tampering with their wives, for presentation. The meeting then chose a committee of twenty, for the purpose of getting up a de-monstration in behalf of the exile Ellis. The meet- heroically said, "No, not until our husbands have the ing then separated.

earth, and promoting the general freedom and happiness of mankind. Ilas that mission been abided by? We are of the Democratic party-our BILSTON, TURSDAY MORNING .- Having been authorised by the unanimous voice of the inhabitants, in for let but oppression be established in Belfast, and, desympathies are with that party throughout the public meeting assembled, to be one of the parties to pend on it, it would soon come to London; and if the do-world; but we will not tolerate crimes against visit the clergy of all denominations, to solicit their cument system was once fairly set up, down go wagessympathies are with that party throughout the ignatures to the petition on behalf of Frost. on the contrary, for that very reason, we will the Williams, and Jones, we did so yesterday. We first more energetically denounce those crimes. But for visited Mr. Fletcher, incumbent of St. Leonard's, could not sign it, because he believed the parties to be guilty of the crime for which they were now sufyet he believed them to be guilty; but he would do anything for us in consistency. We next visited Mr. J. B. B. B. B. B. Owen, of St. Mary's ; he happened Health of Towns' Association, of which the Marquis with his signature; he emphatically said "No! but tion of their members, either directly or indirectly, it of NoRMANNY is chairman. The following are the if it was one to keep him where he is, I would sign it. becomes the immediate duty of the whole body of workers feel a pleasure in doing anything for you in reason, at any time I am asked." We next visited the Catholic priest ; he said he would sign it, but he did not wish to take the lead ; he must see a few names first. I told his maid to tell him we had some thousands, but we wished to have the ministers of all members of their union, or that they were no longer to sects next to the petition head. Well, we must be employed by them, is felt and considered by this meet- English sympathy. (Loud cheers.) his wife, and two more in the house. We then went degrading bondship." to the Methodist minister ; he asked us in, and seated us ; he asked me if I know them personally (meaning the exiles); I said "No." He said, "He was in Wales at the time, and he knew them all personally; and he believed their wives were glad they were removed from them, especially Mrs. Jones; she was a good woman, but Jones's character was such that pre-vented him from signing, and he considered them ing to us nearly half an hour. We next visited the magistrates; they were from home, with the exception of one, Mr. Foster; he said he must see his colleague first. We next called on some of the principal shopkeepers, and met with more sympathy than we expected. In the whole we obtained 4,400 signatures. I received a letter from the Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., stating that he should feel great same time showing the causes, and pointing out the remedies. The state of things exhibited in these pleasure in presenting the petition. It was despatched to him hast night at aight glack - Jour Joyre lectures is most disgraceful to the legislators and ad- to him last night at eight o'clock .- Jonn Jones,

OWN.

A public meeting, convened by the boot and shoemakers of London, was held in the spacious theatre of to their Bolfast brethren, he would sit down by cordially the Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, Chancery.lanc, on Monday ovening, February 23rd. The primary cause for convening the meeting was the "document":signing tyranny attempted to be practised by the master shoemakers of Belfust, and a portion of the murred, and, consequently, the meeting exhibited unmuster shoemakers of London ; and the secondary cause was that of considering the propriety of establishing manufactories of their own.

Mr. M'BEE, of Belfast, was unanimously called to the chair, and said-Ife was happy to see so many assembled to sympathise with his oppressed but chivalric fellow. and carried unanimously. shopmates of Belfast. He would only detain them while he gave a brief outline of their case. A few months back the employers of Belfast made an attempt to reduce the badly paid body ; and there was a certain Mr. Kendall, in he hoped all similar attempts would be, successfully re- of employers. Now, this man had no less than seven shops. sisted. (Loud cheers.) Smarting under defeat, the Did he uphold those shops by his own industry? Did he masters banded themselves more closely together for the live in splendour and luxury by his own industry ? Cerpurpose of utterly destroying the workmen's ." Trade Society ;" and with this view they resolved, in December | yet this tyrant would not allow men to belong to a society. last, to employ no workman who would not sign the following odious and highly degrading "document" :---

Belfast, January, 1846,

I do hereby agree to work for Mr. _____, boot and shoemaker, _____ street, for twelve months from this date; and also engage and bind myself to finish his work in a sufficient and proper manner; and I do also disclaim

> Signed. -Witness

society being bound over by the Belfast magistrates to take them to withdraw from their trade society. While the employers of Belfast propose a document binding the of work; neither do they say what wages it will please them to give. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") Now, as the Combination Laws were repealed, he contended that the men had a right to meet together and decide what wages they should have for their labour-(loud cheers) ; -he hoped they would give a fair hearing to all who might present themselves, and that they would be unanimous in the resolve to support the oppressed. 'Loud cheers.) He would now introduce Mr. Wilson, of the city division, to their notice. He said the resolution he held in his hand asserted "that the interest of the workthis was indisputable, although there were those who said that competition should be rife between the workman (Loud cheers.) Tyrannical documents had been submitted by base employers to their workman before, both compelled to withdraw them, and no doubt they would

and endeavoured to act on their feelings, and thereby cause the return of their husbands, but those women liberty of belonging to the society if they think fit. (Loud

cheers.) He entreated of them not to look on this as a mere Irish affair, but as though the case was their own :

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE LONDON the garb and badge of slavery; yet we submitted to this, OPERATIVES.—PROPOSED ESTABLISH-MENT OF MANUFACTORIES OF THEIR ourselves, of educating our children, and of conferring on OWN ourselves prosperity, conventment, liberty, and happiness (Great cheering.) Again reminding them of their duty

> seconding the resolution. (Loud cheering.) A gentleman in the gallery intimated a desire to say a few words. He was requested to come on the platform. He did so; but when asked to give his name he deequivocal signs of unwillingness to hear him. He at length gave his name privately to the chairman, and commenoed by saying a few words relative to the Corn Laws, when the meeting, taking him for a mere Corn Law repealer, declined to hear him. The motion was then put

Mr. T. WILLIAMS, West-end men's-many said that the strong men's men were generally admitted to be a very wages of the men in their employ, which attempt was, as Drury-lane, who was noted for being one of the very worst tainly not, but by the industry of his fellow man ; and One of his shopmates once went to complain of his conduct, and he was taken by the shoulders and thrown out of the shop. The man fell in the street, and was injured ing stolen a box containing three hundred and five -he lingered for a time, and died. (Great sensation.) He did not attribute any evil design in this matter to Mr. Kendall, he merely related a fact. (Hear, hear.) This, the strong shoe line, was supported by the industrious order entirely; he should much like to see a joint-stock company established, with a capital of £1,000, in shares of £1 each-and he believed their trade could effect it very easily. This would be the best way of defeating their op. pressors, and obtaining the true value for their labour. (Tremendous cheering.)

A voice : That is the way to do it !

Aye (said Mr. Williams) and we shall find it in the long run the only thing that will do for us-(reitcrased cheering) ;-and he thought a system like that he had just mentioned the best way of serving our Belfast brethren.

"That this meeting pledge itself heartily to co-operate with the journcymen boot and shoemakers of Belfust, and with the strong shoemakers now on strike in London. men to remain in their employ for twelve months, they during the struggle of right against might, for i twas his sinmake no stipulation for finding them a sufficient supply cere conviction that the law perfectly secures to them the right of doing what they please with their own property, which is their labour. We, therefore, recommend that the best counsel in Ireland be secured, in order that the men may be fairly defended, and the question legally de. termined, and that the men now on strike be supported by the various trades in union in Great Britain and in reland so long as the strike shall last."

The CHAIBMAN said Mr. Stallwood was desirous of saying a few words.

Mr. STALLWOOD rose, loudly applauded, and said the gentleman who had appeared on the platform, and whose extreme modesty had prevented him from obtaining a hearing, was not, as they had erroneously supposed, an enumy to Trades' Unions, but a friend ; he appeared to be one of those-

"Who do good by stealth, And blush to find it fame !"

That gentleman's name was Joshua Beardmore. After sitting down, he had expressed a desire for the republication of a pamphlet called the "Defence of Trades" Unions," written by the late talented Rev. Robert Hall, of Leicester, and had placed in his (Mr. Stallwood's) hands what he had called a guinea for that purpose-(loud cheers),-but on opening the paper he discovered a sovereign and half-a-crown. He further desired that if they should not republish the work mentioned, that the cash might be appropriated to the defence of the operative shoemakers of Belfast-(much cheering) ;-neither was the address that gentleman appeared so anxious to submit to them an Anti-Corn Law League address, but an address in favour of a league of the sons of industry, in defence of wages and their interest generally ; and sure he was that they would derive much information and pleasure from its perusal, and he, with their permission, would now read it to them. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Stall.

wood read the address. Mr. URUMP (strong shoe maker), in supporting the reso

should have for their labour. Mr. Kendall had been

referred to. He wished to add his testimony to that of

that in the opinion of his trade, as evinced by the reso-

lution he was now requested to move. The applause given

Beifast strike hinges much on the success of this resolu.

tion. He knew if ten men contended for one man's work,

of political economists was "buy in the cheapest mar-

ket." Such a doctrine, if fully carried into practice, was

well calculated to starve many of them out of existence.

(Hear.) He had heard of ten shillings being given as the

average weekly earning of the poor shoemaker. He be-

lieved this to be correct ; many of his shopmates he knew

to be in such a plight, that they could not leave their

homes on a Sunday-(hear, hear)-and this would con-

tinue to be the case until they put their shoulders to the

wheel and regulated supply and domand." (Loud cheers.)

The men of capital said labour should be free, while at

the same time their capital enabled them to buy up the

feod, and retail it at their own price. Hence was theirs

a one-sided freedom, at once " a mockery, a delusion, and

asnare." (Cheers.) He would propose that they have hence-

forth a league of their own-(hear, hear)—club their pence

together; let the Belfast strike be taken advantage of

in this sense. He would take it for granted that every

man in union pays in support of their society, strikes,

&c., at least £1 per annum; and taking their numbers

at five thousand only, here, in one year, would be £3,000;

and what could not the operatives of Belfast do, if

they had only one year's amount in their hands ? (Loud

cheers.) He thought that, to carry out their object

effectually, all trades should unite for the purpose ; and

that they should have a head for conducting their affairs.

(Cheers.) The men of Belfast had proposed rules for a

joint-stock company, in shares of £1 each, with a call of

2s, 6d, on each share; and he trusted they would show

that they were in carnest by taking up shares. Let them

not say they could not afford it, he was convinced they

could; if they could not find 2s. Ed., they could find

1s. 3d., and thus have half a share ; and if they allowed

"That this meeting views with satisfaction the endea-

General Intelligence.

3

MR. LEADER, M.P.-It is said that Mr. Leader does not intend to offer himself again to his constituents, should there be a dissolution of Parliament.

Abolition of SLAVERY.—A letter from Tunis, in the Akhbar, dated Feb. 4, says, "An event, which will form an epoch in the annals of humanity, has just occurred at Tunis. The bey has just published an edict, by which the blacks are declared free throughout his dominions. This act of emancipation status, moreover, in order to guarantee the irrevocability of this freedom, that every foreign slave who shall et foot on the soil of his kingdom shall by that very fact-become free, as the law of the country no longer recognises the existence of slavery."

POLISH JEWS .- WARSAW, FEB. 4 .- It is well known that the Russian Jews have been long since obliged to lay aside their peculiar costume for the Russian dress. This measure is now extended to the kingdom of Poland. On the 1st of January, 1850, all the Polish Jews must lay aside their own costume, and those who choose to retain it to that time are to pay a certain tax, after the 1st of July this year.

EXTENSIVE SILK ROBBERY .- At the Worship-street Police-office, on Monday, Thomas Davies was placed at the bar before Mr. Broughton, charged with havyards of manufactured satin, and one hundred and forty-two yards of silk velvet, of the value of ninety pounds, the property of Messry. Goodwin and Co., silk manufacturers, Steward-street, Spitalfields.-The case was clear, and the prisoner, who said that he was driven by distress to act as he had done, was committed for trial.

WORTHY OF IMITATION .- A new exhibition has been opened in the Town-hall, Manchester, and a similar show is proposed at Birmingham. It is no other than a collection of false weights and measure., labelled with the names of the roguish tradesmen from whom the law has taken them. The admission is gratis, and the attendance of visitors has been sufficiently numerous to give full notoriety to the contributors to the exhibition. The example might perhaps be followed with advantage elsewhere.

BENEFIT OF ADVERTISING .- A fellow in one of the cities "down east," recently advertised in a morn-ing paper for a wife, and, before night, eighteen different men sent him word he might have theirs .---

American puper. THE EARL OF MAR WASSCIZED with a fit of spoplexy at Mar House, on Wednesday, and is not likely to recover. The earl has no family, and at his domise the earldom falls back to his uncle, who labours under the deprivation of sight. THE RIVER PLATE.—We find the following in an

evening contemporary, but no dates are mentioned :--The agent to Lloyd's at Cork writes that the Susan. arrived there, states that it was reported at Rio Grande that a small British man-of-war steamer had been sunk by the forts in the River Plate, and that a large steamer came up and took possession of the forts.

SIR R. PEEL.-The Times contradicts, in "the most explicit manner," the reports which have been for some time current as to the health of Sir R. Peel. The Premier is in the enjoyment of his ordinary excellent health.

DRAINING .--- Sir H. W. Baron has fifty men draining his Gaultier estate. To each of his tenauts he allows two years' rent for every acre drained.

MANCHESTER PARK. -- Since the alteration in the weather workmen have been busily employed in the public parks now in course of formation at Manchester.

WATER CRESSES .- There are now in the environs of Paris sixteen plantations of water cresses, producing annually 1,350,000 dozens of bunnhes, valued at £37.800.

A LADY JOCKEY.-At the great steeple chase in Gallia (La Croix de Berny), on 19th April, a second Mrs. Thornhill, it is expected, will jump into the pigskin, and contest the break-neck for 30,000 francs. The lioness" has hitherto had her roarings listened to with deference ; what will be the result when she ounces in unmentionables? ANOTHER RESIGNATION .- The Hon. Captain Gordon, M.P. for Aberdeenshire, announces to his constituents that he has seen it is his duty, in reference to the present measures of government, to take his stand on the side of protection to the native industry of the country ; and, in order to leave him-self free and unfettered on the subject of the Cern Laws, has resigned his seat at the Admiralty Board. CUMOUS FESTIVAL .- It is proposed to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the last witch-burning on the Brocken, by a national feast. The last occurrence of this nature took place on June 21, 1749 .--ierman paper. A New DISEASE .- A physician of Vienna has discovered a new and terrible disease, to which the workmen in lucifer match manufactories alone are exposed. It commences with pains in the teeth and cheek bones, and breaking out openly on the removal of a tooth, when it inflames the periosteum of the jaw bones, gangrenes, and produces an injurious caries, causing consumption, and thus painfully putting an end to the sufferer's life. The cause of the disease is supposed to be the arsenic in the ph sphorus. GLORY !-Died, December 22, 1845, struck with a sannon-shot, while gloriously storming the Sikh batteries in front of Ferozepore, Lieutenant George Alfred Croly, 26th Light Infantry, N. I., endest son of the Rev. Dr. Croly, rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, London. [The father a saver of souls, the son a destroyer of bodies! With what face can Dr. Croly preach from the text-" Thou shalt not kill!" HEALTH OF MR. CONDEN -We regret to learn that the hon. member for Stockport is still confined to his residence in Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road, although better than he has been for several days,-Globe. SOUTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ELECTION. - Captain yse (Protectionist) was elected on Tuesday without opposition for South Northamptonshire, in the place of Mr. Cartwright, resigned. FACTORY CONVICTIONS .- At Haslingden petty sessions, Mr. Beal, one of her Majesty's sub-inspectors of factories, brought an information against John Knowles, the manager of Mr. Richard Ashworth's mill. at Hall Carr, for not sending a notice to the certifying surgeon, of a worker in the factory having received a bodily injury, as required by the act; he was convicted in £2 and costs .- The firm of Messrs. George and John Ashworth, of Bridge Mill, was also convicted in £2 and costs, for employing two children without proper school attendance .-- John Heys was fined 5s. and costs for gross neglect in his son's not attending school, the father receiving a benefit in the child's wages .- Peggy Warburton was committed to gaol for one week, for using a false baptismal register to obtain employment for her child for the long hour, and thereby depriving the child of attending school. And Richard Barnes was committed to gaol for a fortnight, for falsifying a certificate of baptism for the same purpose. GERMAN HOSPITAL, DALSTON .- The first anniversarv dinner of this excellent institution, for the reception of poor Germans, took place on Monday night, at the London Tavern, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. The asylum has now been opened four months, and has relieved upwards of two hundred poor natives of Germany, Switzerland, Hungary. Galicia, Posen, Denmark, &c. The denations and subscriptions, which, up to the day of the public meeting in June last, amounted respectively to £2430 12s, and £287 12s., have since been considerably increased by donations from the frieads of the hospital. FALL OF A HOUSE AT CHELMSFORD .- On Monday morning, about three o'clock, the roof of the house of Mr. John Wright Graves, butcher, of Conduit-street, Chefmsford, fell in. Mr. Gravos and his son, a child about three years old, were buried in the rains : but, fortunately for his wife, a large piece of timber, in falling, fell against the wall, and kept the tiles from failing on her. After about an hour's exertions by the police, assisted by other persons, deceased and his son were got out. Messrs, Bird and Copeland, surgeons, were on the spot, but could render no ussistance, life being quite extinct. SUSPECTED MURDER NEAR DARLINGTON,-On MONlay an inquest was held upon the body of James Lawson, who was found on the roadside, with serious vounds upon the back part of the head, from which he died without having had any sufficiently lucid interval to describe how the injuries had been inflicted. The inquiry was adjourned on account of the absence of some material witnesses.

"Notes and Illustrations," which form the mos valuable portion of the work, are added at great length. These "notes," &c., we have perused with sickening interest. The Americans will tell us to look at home, and rid ourselves of the injustice and social slavery-the slavery of poverty-existing here, before we too closely scan their institutions, or condemn them. But, admitting the worst that the Americans can charge against this country, and Europe generally, two blacks do not make a white, and European wrong forms no justification of American crime. Besides, the people of England are powerless, while the people of America are all-powerful. The people of this country are the ruled, those of the United States are the rulers. Again, to the American Republic was committed a mighty mission, that of setting an example to all the nations of the

Should all be changed, to find thee faithful still ! Be but thy soul, like Selim's, firmly shown : To thee be Selim's tender as thine own : To soothe each sorrow, share in each delight, Blend every thought, do all-but disunite! Once free, 'tis mine our horde again to guide : Friends to each other, fors to aught beside : Yet there we follow but the bent assign'd By fatal Nature to man's warring kind : Mark! where his carnage and his conquests cease! He makes a solitude, and calls it—peace ! I. like the rest, must use my skill or strength. But ask no land beyond my sabre's length : **F**ower sways but by division-her resource The blest alternative of fraud or force ! Ours be the last; in time deceit may come When cities cage us in a social home : There ey'n thy soul might err-how oft the heart Corruption shakes which peril could not part ! ÷

With thee all toils are sweet, each clime hath charms Earth-sea alike-our world within our arms! Av-let the loud winds whistle o'er the deck, So that those arms cling closer round my neck : The deepest murmur of this lip shall be No sigh for safety, but a prayer for thee! For the tragical sequel, we must refer the reader to the poet's works.

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE. NO. VII. WE WILL BE FREE. Base oppressors, leave your slumbers ! Listen to a nation's cry! Hark! united, countless numbers Swell the peal of agony! Lo, from Britain's sons and daughters, In the depths of misery, Like " the sound of many waters," Comes the cry-" We will be free !"

Tyrants quail :- the dawn is breaking-Dawn of freedom's glorious day ! Despots on their thrones are quaking-Iron bands are giving way ! Kingcraft, priestcraft, black oppression Cannot bear the scrutiny! We have learnt this startling lesson-"If we will, we can be free !" By our own, ---our children's CHARTER,---By the fire within our veins .--By each truth-attesting martyr,---By their tears and groans and rains,-By our rights by nature given,-By the voice of liberty,--We proclaim before high heaven,

That "we must, we will be free !" Winds and waves the tidings carry : Spirits in your stormy car Winged with lightnings,-do not tarry ! Bear the news to lands afar! Tell them,--sound the thrilling story Louder than the thunder's glec,-That a people ripe for glory Are determined to be free !

J. A. LEATHERLAND.

Reviews.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL-PART I. London : Artisan Office, Wellington-street North, Strand. We hail this publication as well worthy of its title. and well deserving the people's support. We have

The object of the People's Journal, as stated by its ideas as regards the means capable of effecting that editor, is the "combining amusement, general litera- much to be desired end ; but, unfortunately, he so ture, and instruction, with an earnest and businessmystifies his good sense by enveloping it in a thick cloud of nonsense, that it is extremely difficult to understand what he does mean. The present like inquiry into the best means of satisfying the claims of industry." This object is a great and noble one, and, on the whole, is pursued with spirit and pamphlet appears to be one of a series, and his talent by the editor and his assistants. It may be as plan" appears to have been developed more fully in well to name these writers. First, the "editor" is the previous numbers. Briefly, as well as we can Mr. JOIN SAUSDENS (if we remember right), an able make out, his scheme appears to be this,---to found and opular contributor to the Illuminated Magazine "baby nations" along the coasts and in the interior and Douglas Jerrold's Magazine. The editor is as- of Africa, commencing at the Cape of Good Hope. sisted by WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT, whose natural, These nations are to be regulated by a new principle, trathful, and beautiful productions have earned for that of Christian love, to the extinction of all selfishtheir names a world-wide reputation; ANGUS B. ness. In this case there will be more than enough are, his "Lectures" delivered at the National Hall. to the crown, for the soil which the baby nations cul-We must confess that our admiration of this gentle- | tivate ; one-third to meet the dividends on the shares | man is not of a very enthusiastic character, his alli-1 of the capitalists; and one-third to be subdivided, ance with the "League" forbids that. The cheap according to age only, amongst the inhabitants of philanthropy which exhibits itself in the shape of the same establishment. The reign of competition Cevent-Garden harangues against the "tyrant land-lords," while not a word is uttered against the tyrant place of Diabolism—plenty, that of want—truth, that millocrats, is not to our taste. Experience has of falsehood—civilisation, that of barbarism—and proved the "cheap bread" genury to be the remorse-freedom that of slavery. This is more fully detailed less oppressors of labour. Bent on their own aggran- in a suggested prospectus of "a South African Colo discment, bent on making themselves the sovereign nisation Company," annexed to the pamphlet. In power in the State, they have leagued against the looking forward to the realisation of his views, he landlords, but in so doing they have had no design to looks principally to the working class for aid and elevate and irce the working classes. The object of co-operation. He has hopes that a few benevolent the Leaguers is not the abolition of privilege and the landlords may help the good work, but he expects destruction of tyranny, but merely the changing of nothing from the aristocracy generally; of the etergy the outward form and semblance of "privilege," and he has a still worse opinion, and of the mero moneythe increase of their own enormous power and tyranny. grubbing capitalists he has a perfect horror. Our No one knows this better than Mr. Fox, nevertheless, own class, reviewers, editors, &c., he thinks no worse for certain reasons, he has leagued himself with that of, than that they are ignorant, and therefore cannot anything but enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Fox, it same predicament, and have to say with Byronmay be granted that we speak without favour or pre-judice, when we award to these "Lectures" our hearty a; preval; and add, that they form one of the "Curicsities of literature," will do well to read Mr.

an extraordinary press of matter, we would have given some extracts from this pamphlet-we may do so at a future time; in the meantime we recommend it to our readers, as well worthy of their attention.

character of such a 1, 'an as DICKENS, or WORDSWORTH,

is needed ; the "people" will desire to know some-

thing of the personal history of these men, wanting

which Mr. Howirr's sketches are imperfect. Two

pictorial sketches, entitled "Scenes from Society,"

are given by KENNY MEADOWS, to which are appended articles by ANGUS B. BEACH, entitled "The Pit at the Play," and "The Tavern at Midnight"-cleverly written and non-construction of the second

written and very amusing. The articles on "The Organisation of Labour," do not appear to us very

of Industry," a weekly record of all that most con-

the condition, struggles, and progress of the produc-

AMERICA AND HER SLAVE SYSTEM. Lon-

don : Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers Hall-

The author of this interesting brockurs proclaims

himself an advocate of the inalienable rights of all

men, of whatever country or complexion ; and, con-

sequently, a determined foe to that most abominable

of all "organised hypocrisies," the "peculiar insti-tution" of slavery in the "model Republic." In ex-

posing and denouncing this curse and ulcer of

American society, he employs both prose and verse,

excelling, however, in the former. He is no enemy

to Republicanism; but, on the contrary, defends the

American revolution, and is lavish in his praise of the

philosomhers and heroes who founded the United

States Commonwealth. He argues not against De-

mocracy, but against that most hypocritical and

infamous of all aristocracies, that which works its devilish doings in the name of Democracy, and enacts

portions of our author's composition, which portion he entitles "The 'Land of the Free;' or a kod for

Republican Slave Holders," he introduces with the

"Oh ! ye who teach humanity to nations,---

I pray you flog them well on all occasions ;

In order to arouse them to reflection!"

France, Eugland, ' free' America, or Spain,-

It mends their morals, -never mind the pain !

Even nations sometimes need this sharp correction

heartily recommend this excellent publication.

eourt.

UNHEALTHINESS OF TOWNS, ITS CAUSES AND REMEDIES. London: C. Knight and Co., 22, Ludgate-street.

The above is the title of two of a series of lectures. delivered and published under the auspices of the objects of this most excellent and praiseworthy Association :---

I. To diffuse among the people the valuable information elicited by recent inquiries, and the advancement of science, as to the physical and moral evils that result from the present defective sewerage, drainage, supply of water, air, and light, and construction of dwellinghouses.

II. To correct misconception as to the expense o the requisite measures, and to remove groundless apprehension as to interference with existing pecuniary intereats.

III. To devise and to endeavour to obtain some better means than at present exist for the investigation of the causes of mortality in any locality, and for the more effectual protection of the public by the prompt removal of those noxious causes which are proved to be removable.

. IV. To facilitate legislative enactments and their application, by the diffusion of sanitary information bearing on the several points.

One of the lectures before us was delivered by WILLIAM ACCUSTUS GUT, M.B. (physician to King's College Hospital), at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, in the metropolis; the other by II. D. GRAINGER. E-q. (lecturer on physiology at St. Thomas's Hos pital), at the Royal Institution, Liverpool, and the Athenæum, Manchester. Both lectures abound with the most appalling facts illustrative of the insalubrity of our large cities and manufacturing towns, and the pestilence and death resulting therefrom ; at the ministrators of the government of this country-the secretary. most expensive government in the world. Commissioners may report evils, and suggest remedies, but experience has proved that the government will never move in the path of improvement until forced to do so by public opinion. To create the necessary opinion the present ignorance so extensively prevail ing upon the great questions affecting the health, and even existence of the population, must be dispelled ; and these lectures, as originally delivered, and as now published, seem to us well calculated to promote not space at command to give extracts, but it is our intention to do so at the first favourable opportunity. In the meantime we urge our readers to procure Association. We should be glad to hear of them being read and discussed at working men's meetings. We may add, that the Health of Towns' Association has our warmest good wishes, and any aid we can

render in promoting its objects shall be cheerfully

COLONIZATION ON PRINCIPLES OF PURE CHRISTISM. By EDWARD KING.

This is a curious pamphlet, written by a man who looked through most of the articles contained in this is evidently in earnest, who desires to better the con-Part, and have perused them with much satisfaction. dition of the working class, and has some sound CAMULA TOTIMIN, THORNTON HUNT, J. BOURNE, AENHELDT WEAVER, MARY LEMAN GILLIES, CAROLINE A. WHITE, W. J. LINTON, the author of "Orion," This plus will be distributed so as to meet every want and W. J. FOX, whose contributions to the Journal are, his "Lectures" delivered at the Nutronal Hall party. His "lectures" in this publication enunciate, appreciate his views; and to enlighten them he good- an affair, and like not to do the dirty work, act working classes should calmly and deliberately reflect on the noblest principles, and breathe the warmest sym- humonredly favours "the race that write" with a not the part of cowards by trying to place it on the their present condition, and if they did, sure he was, that pathies, clothed in the most cloquent language; but lecture explanatory of his system. For ourselves, backs of your poorer fellow working men; neither they would come to the concusion that they had not how many of Mr. Fox's Largue friends, the "cheap-1 we must confess that the explanation has made advise others to take a course you fear to pursue done their duty to themselves. Let them only set about how many of Mr. Fox's Largue friends, the "cheap-1 we must confess that the explanation has made advise others to take a course you fear to pursue done their duty to themselves. Let them only set about how more duble the matter in real earnest, and they would find they bread philasthropists," now many of them will "en-" confusion worse confounded," and mystified us more dorse" the principles, views, and sentiments pro-than we were previous to reading the lecture. We and flagrant, and one that you have had no partici-pation in making. It is my intention to fill the militia (Great cheering.) The speaker next contrasted the con-that most of Mr. Kixe's readers will be in the locument as follows:-" Locoph Mineran Chaptist : dition of the comparative uscless employer with that of

On Wednesday last a public meeting, called on requisition by Bailie Briggs, was held in the Townhall, Bailie Briggs in the chair, when resolutions condemning, in the strongest terms, the contemplated calling out of the militia, were unanimously so desirable a consummation. At present we have agreed to; and a petition, founded on the resolution, was passed, and ordered to be sent to Mr. Duncombe for presentation to the llouse of Commons. The meeting was an enthusiastic one. The Hall was these lectures of the publisher, or the agents of the crowded, and the speeches breathed a spirit of determined hostility to the raising of the militia, whatever mode may be adopted by the government for that purpose,

> LETTER FROM W. S. CRAWFORD, Esq., M.P., ON THE MILITIA MOVEMENT .- The following communication from the Honourable Member for Rochdale will be read with deep interest :---

London, Feb. 20th, 1846.

DEAR SIR,-I have received your letter, together with smending the Militia Acts, and by which the mode of raising that body, he expected, would be improved. Notwithstanding this statement, I think it is highly desirable the opinion of the country should be expressed with regard to compulsory conscription in any form Besides other objections, the system of balloting for the militia has always fallen with most unjust and intolerable pressure upon the poor, and I am satisfied there is no real necessity for resorting to such means of raising a Belfast had done so, and were called conspirators; and,

hardly allowing them to eke out a miserable existence. A lution submitted, contended for the right of the operacommittee of inquiry was formed some time since, and tives to meet and determine what amount of wages they with the petition ; and after reading it, se said he the result was, that in a small district thirty-six families were found without beds to lie on. Again he entreated them to feel the Belfast oppression to be an oppression of Mr. Williams. Mr. Keudall-true oppressor-like-took fering. Although there appeared an informality in themselves. A little assistance administered for three the trial, and the judges differed on certain points, weeks only, tyranny must then succumb, and victory be the worst time of year, the depth of winter, to carry out his base designs. He had at least sixty pairs of shoes ours! (Loud cheering.) He had much pleasure in made per day, and by his profits from the labours of moving the following resolution :-one individual must realise £350 per annum. Although

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the interests of the strong men's men were few in number, no less than to be in the church ; I presented the petition to him, the working classes (in all countries) are identical, and 900 persons were deprived of subsistence by the capricious asking him if he would be kind enough to favour us that whenever oppression is practised towards any poracts of these capitalists. Mr. ALLBRIGHT, delegate from Belfast, who was recoived with much applause, said-Ile was grateful for The law is stronger than John Frost. What! assist in to protect, by every possible means, and to the utmost of the interest taken in behalf of his oppressed shopmates. getting a firebrand home. No! Liberty is one thing, their power, their oppressed brethren, inasmuch as the That a clever counsellor was necessary at the trial of his anarchy and bloodshed is another. No! no! I shall oppression of the few is to a great extent the oppression of brethren, was clearly shewn by the perjury committed the whole; and that the attempt made on the 30th of before the magistrates, and by the declaration of one of December last, by the master boot and shoe makers of those magistrates, that "he would transport the whole of Belfast, to break up the union of journeymen of the same them if he could." By this they would at once perceive town and trade, by insisting that they should sign an their salvation depended on the defence set up in their agreement, pledging themselves no longer to remain behalf, and the necessary cross-examination of the witnesses. He did not thisk he should appeal in vain to

"call again in the evening." We did so; then we ing to be a wanton, uncalled-for, and tyrannical at-must "go again in the morning." We then went to the Baptist minister: "Yes," said hc, "walk in; I think they have no business there." He signed, and in refusing to become a party to any such slavish and The resolution was carried unanimously, Mr. JOHN SKELTON rose, much applauded, and said he had a resolution put in his hand, which it gave him inexpressible pleasure to move. We had witnessed great changes and strange conversions lately, but no change had he seen that afforded him so much delight as did

Mr. HOLMES (West-end women's-man) said, the influence the successful termination of the present strike would have, should be the matter at which they should direct their attention. Shoemakers now had to work to the enunciation of self-employment was quite encoufourteen hours a day for a bare subsistence, yet these raging. (Loud cheers.) We must make ourselves tyrants wished to introduce a bond compelling them to thoroughly acquainted with this subject, and then, depend work for them for twelve months. The capitalists treated on it, the proposed change will tend much to our advanus as mere machines ; but he would have them to know | tage, interest, and happiness. (Loud applause.) The better off than being here." This fellow kept preach- that we at least were intellectual machines, and that our intelligence was fast teaching us to employ our machinery for our own advantage. (Great cheering.) what must be the result. (Hear, hear.) The doctrine The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. Mr. WILLIAM CLARK, general secretary, said, much had

been said about the legality of their union ; however, he did not think the middle or upper classes would think it so, until the working classes had the power of making the laws-(loud cheers) ; then would lawyers and judges respect them and their opinions and institutions, and not before. (Hear.) They now said we have the right of standing up for wages, or against oppression, but that we must do it individually. He would much like to know of what use would it be for a humble individual like himself to stand out singly against a wealthy capitalist ?--- it was a mockery and delusion to talk thus. Besides, those classes had their own union. He would ask, when the parson wanted his tithe, did he go alone for it? No, he took good care to have a troop of soldiers at his heels. (Loud cheers.) If the parson did venture alone, he was quite sure Paddy would not let him have his pig. (Great cheering.) If such tyranny as that practised by the employers of Belfast was persisted in, it would be the duty of the workers to produce for themselves. (Great cheering.) It appeared to him that every man above the working classes had an interest in oppressing those boneath him-(hear, hear)-and, curious as it may appear, whenever the representatives of those superior classes (as they were called) wished to bring in a measure for the purpose of oppressing his order, they gave it a pretty name; for instance, when they wanted to butcher. oppress, and destroy a great portion of the wealth producers of Ireland, they called their measure "a bill for the greater security of life and property." (Loud laughter and cheers.) He had much pleasure in moving the second resolution :---

apathy to prevail, let them no longer complain of oppres-"That this meeting views with astonishment and insors, for apathy or neglect on the present occasion would petitions from the inhabitants of Rochdale, Small dignation the position into which the journeymen boot but too truly demonstrate that they were their own Bridge, and Littleborough, against the enrolment of the and shoemakers are placed at the present time by the oppressors. (Great cheering.) He cordially moved the militia, which I shall take care to present to the House (employers of Belfast they being now out upon bail, charged idoption of the resolution :of Commons. A question was lately put to Sir James with a conspiracy; for it had long since been believed Graham on this subject ;--- he auswered, that there was that all laws regarding unions of working men were enyour that is now being made by a portion of the illno immediate intention of enrolling the militia, but that { tirely abolished, and that the working classes possessed treated journeymen boot and shoemakers of Belfast, asit was intended to introduce a bill for consolidating and the right of disposing of their own labour to the best sisted by many of their fellow townsmen of the working possible advantage." and middle classes, to establish a joint-stock boot and

shoe company, for the direct employment of their own Mr. CHARLES M'CARTHY, of the City division, seconded the motion, and said he thought it a great degraindustry.' dation for men to sign such a bond as the one proposed. Mr. DEVLAN, in seconding the motion, said he most (Hear, hear.) It was evidently an attempt on the part heartily concurred in the principle involved. He trusted of the masters to destroy trades' unions. (Hear, hear.) continued addresses would be poured forth on this sub-Judge Patteson had said the workmen had a right to ject, and thus prepare men's minds for the great result. meet and combine for their own protection. The men of He fully agreed with William Howitt, the Messrs. Chambers, and others, that self-employment would be the only as such, the just-asses of Belfast had sent them for trial : security for lasting prosperity and happiness. (Loun

Mr. WILLIAM DEAB said : As and old shopmate, he was

HOURS OF FACTORY LABOUR .- The master spinners (says the Manchester Guardian) held another meeting on Tuesday, and discussed at considerable length the subject of shortening the hours of labour to eleven daily. Opinions were very much divided as to its practicability and expediency. The general impres-sion ultimately appeared to be, that it was desirable to wait till the fate of the ministerial measures now under the consideration of the legislature should be known; and the meeting at length adjourned to Tuesday next. PARDON OF THE CONVICT MISSIONARY. - Her Maesty has been pleased to grant a free pardon to Joun Potter, a runaway convict, and an order for his immediate release has been received at Newgate from Sir James Graham. It may be remembered that in October last the prisoner surrendered at the Mansionhouse, and accused himself of escaping from Van Diemen's Land (to which colony he had been transported for ten years), before the term of banishment had expired. He stated that he was conversant, with the dreadful horrors of transportation, yet he was desirous of returning, as, since he had been at large, he had been convinced of his error, and he was desirous of an opportunity of inculcating religious and moral principles in the minds of the convicts, as they were living in a state of lawful depravity. Although Sir J. Pirie offered him immediate employ as a mariner, ac persisted in his determination of returning into captivity, and he was committed to Nowgate. At

NO VOTE! NO MUSKET!! MEETING AT HAWICK.

obtained by such improvements in our political constitution as will give the peoplo that just share of influence in the legislature which they do not now possess, but which they respectfully claim; and thus creating that assurance of just laws and good government which will always bind the hearts and affections of the people to the state. If this great basis of national defence be firmly body, their wages not averaging more than ten shillings established, no foreign enemy shall ever be able to raise a triumphant standard on British land. I am, dear Sir,

Yours, faithfully, WM. SHARMAN CRAWFORD. a bill for the suppression of trades' unions, a statistical Mr. William Logan, Rochdale,

Mr. M'Carthy here contrasted the condition of the shoe-MILITIA. - WORKING MEN! abandon the militia maker with that of the agricultural labourer, at seven clubs, and join the Anti-Militia Association. Do or eight shillings a week, and showed the superiority unto others as you would have others do unto you. of the condition of the labourer over that of the mechanic, Should you be called upon to serve in so disgraceful who had to serve an apprenticeship of seven years. The nation in making. It is my intention to fill the militia (Great cheering.) The speaker next contrasted the con-document as follows:-"Joseph Morgan, Chartist; dition of the comparative uscless employer with that of

one of 3,500,000 of the British subjects who signed the useful wealth producer : the former had his country "I wish he'd illustrate his illustrate in is illustrate his have higher higher

If the voluntary services of the people would have been sold a best of circumstances? It is, therefore, for you to lend your vious speaker had remarked, "we wanted a head!" Well, foreign war be their object, that security can best be aid, so that they may have the assistance of the best he thought a head was necessary; and he said, let us in counsellor that can be found in Ireland, and that the our divisions to-morrow night set about the business, question may be fairly tested. Remember, poor Bryan and elect a head; and then, in less than a month, we Seery had been tried by one jury and acquitted, but he was might commence operations. (Loud cheering.) The again placed on his trial before another jury-found guilty, resolution was carried unanimously, amidst the loudes and, alas! another judicial murder had been committed. applause.

(Loud cheering.) The shoemakers were a badly paid Mr. Wilson said he observed three gentlemen of the press present. He felt delighted at finding the press take per week. (A voice, "No, no;" and loud eries of "Yes, notice of their proceedings. He, therefore, had great yes.") A gentleman said "No," but he begged to assure pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to that portion of the that gentleman he was correct in the statement he had public newspaper press who had attended their meeting. made; for when Daniel O'Connell talked of bringing in Mr. ROBERT SMITH, in seconding the motion, said, if the other classes held a meeting in a small room, gentlemen return was made, and the result was what he had stated. of the press were present to report their sayings and doings; but the working classes-the producers of all wealth-scarcely ever had the honour to be attended by gentlemen of the press ; he was, therefore, grateful to see them present on this important occasion. One of the gentlemen now present was from a weekly paper devoted to the advocacy of the rights of industry, and whose reporter was ever with us-he meant the Northern Star-(great cheering); the others, were from the Morning Advertiser. He had much pleasure in seconding the motion. (Loud cheers.) The resolution was carried by acclamation, as was a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the meeting dissolved.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

FEBRUARY 28, 1846.

Thomas Cooper, the chartist's WORKS.

THE PURGATORY OF SUICIDES. A Prison Rhyme. In Ten Books. (One Vol., 7s. 6d.) The most wonderful effort of intellectual power

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"We hall the writer as a new power in the world of poetry, the ruler of a new domain, as yet but little known, but which the public cannot fail to recognise, when its kings of thought shall put on their singing robes, and with fresh voice and soul speak its praises to the world."-Sentinel.

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reader with the conviction that Cooper, the Chartist, is a man of lofty genius, and must and will be remembered with his land's language."-Boston Herald.

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committed, and to appoint an additional force within (1wo vois, 105.) (ay to commence with the state out. Onal deters) (asses from this further tax upon their industry. It such district, to be maintained by a tax upon the inis no new doctrine with us, that the shonkce wis · Mesdame Lickfold, ant and T. Lee, Marcl habitants-a further power to the Lord Lieutenant are manifest portraits, and admonish us of the aut Campbell, Neville, and Robberds. After which, Profesthose who thrive best upon a steady and remunera-Laws, it is the transference of power from one class to skill in taking the literal likeness."-Athenceum. to warn all persons in proclaimed districts to remain sor Hemming and his Sons will perform. To conclude, "We have read some of these stories with deep inting labour-market, have, above all other classes, the terest, and few, we are persuaded, will rise from their on Monday, with the "Thirteenth Chime;" and on Friin their houses from sunset to sumrise-a prohibition perusal but with feelings all the warmer for what they day and Saturday, "Linda; the Pearl of Savoy." On greatest interest in opposing the Malthusian monoagainst assembling in public houses in the night have read. They can scarcely fail to be popular with Tuesday, a variety of performances, for the benefit of polising policy of the League. By this time the time, and against the possession of fire arms without me that I am not one of those who have been slow in country will have learned that Mr. FIELDEN has post- authority ; and, lastly, a punishment for the injury 'the masses;' and, upon the whole, we think they deserve Mr. Neville, Stage Manager. On Wednesday, no performance. On Thursday, for the benefit of Professor Hemto be so."-Atlas. poned his motion upon the Ten Hours' Bill for a or intimidation of jurors, witnesses, or prosecutors. "The author excuses the sternness of his pictures by ming and Sons, month. This will give the country full and ample in any case of offences arising within the proclaimed Stage Manager, Mr. Neville. alleging their truth. The justification is all sufficient. Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Chartist as these sketches are, they are healthier, in tene time for reflection and preparation ; a period which, districts. These additional powers are to be wielded if wasted, may never again present itself. We have by the existing constituted authorities ; the trials are and sentiment, than the tawdry fictions vamped up for the reading public by some popular writers, that profess to exhibit the life of the labouring classes."-The NOW PUBLISHING, in Penny numbers, or Sixpenny Parts a complete Hismonry WAR WITH AMERICA, shewn elsewhere the purpose to which the interto be in the old form by juries; and so far the Con-Parts, a complete HISTORY OF AMERICA. vening time should be devoted, and we carnestly call servative Coercion Bill contrasts favourably with the Britannia. "Of a truth, this Chartist agitation has thrown to the beautifully illustrated with Plates and Vignette Enupon all-especially those whose trades are threatsavage one of their predecessors, the Whigs. surface no more romarkable a man than THOMAS COOPER, gravings, from the period of its discovery down to the ened with competition by Sir ROBERT PEEL's new and we much question if there be any one so fitted to re- present time, detailing the number of distinct communi-The tone of Lord Sr. GERMANS, in propesing the present the manufacturing masses, to describe their ties therein, the different views which actuated its policy-to join in an enthusiastic, continuous, and measure, was carefully studied to procure unanimity wants, and expound their wishes, as he .- Kentish Inde- founders, and the extent of territory over which it energetic agitation in aid of the measure. No doubt in the house, and it succeeded in doing so. He pendent. spreads, by J. Frost. A.M. the Home Secretary's own words, in his speech on some true and painful pictures of the miserable condition graphic, and perspicuous : the author has evidently the present debate, will be quoted and usefully used which a discussion while others of them which a discussion might have been raised ; and, after of many of the poorest operatives, while others of them unoted the best authorities : and his narrative possesses against him. We have not seen those words turned alluding to the sum of nearly half a million already are of a humorous description. They cannot fail to be all the charms of a romance, while it records truths beyond to their legitimate account by any portion of the popular with the thinking and reading portion of the all suspicion. We cordially approve of the work, and voted this session for the promotion of public works press, or any portion of the thinking public-we wish it the success which it so eminently deserves .in Ireland, and the nine millions sanctioned last sesworking classes."-Leieester Chronicle. "Many of the stories exhibit considerable vigour of have treasured them, however, as well as a memorial Weekly Dispatch. sion for making rallways, he very adroitly put the pencil, shrewd sense, and clear-sighted observation, ac The embellishments consist of engravings, illustrating to Chartist fame as in justification of any agitation, measure, on the ground of its necessity as a proteccompanied with a kindly, genial feeling and toleration. the most important and striking events in American however violent, in support of the measure. tion to the poor man. The landlord had the power we were not prepared for from so determined a poliannals. They are at once numerous and striking .-When a represented or influential class demands a of removing from the scenes of violence he had de-Morning Advertiser. tician."-Glasgow Citizen. It is profusely embellished with highly finished and new law, or a change in the old law, it is followed by scribed-the capitalist could keep aloof and choose Also, just published, THE BARON'S YULE FEAST. beautiful engravings, and is just such a work as we can an immediate obedience to their will. The League more secure fields of investment, but the poor man, most heartily recommend to our readers .- The Northern have demanded free trade in corn as a means of ex- to whose daily existence employment, and consethan we should so fall, I would prefer to find those in-A Christmas Rhyme. In Four Cantos. Star. tending their commerce with the world ; and as far quently the expenditure of the capital thus withheld, vigorating energies we should lose in an educated and London: Willoughby and Co., Aldersgate-street; (One Vol., 55.) enfranchised people. (Loud cheers.) Heywood, Manchester; and all the agents of the Star "There is a rough earnestness, both in its thoughts as the voice of the Commons can go, it will be regiswas absolutely necessary, could not fly from the fatal througbout the country. and verse, which is strictly in accordance with the genius tered in their favour, even at the expense of indispot. The primary step towards the pacification of of our ballad minstrelsy. If it does not show, in point vidual apostacy and ministerial inconsistency. The Ireland the indispensable preliminary to the outlay of ability, an advance on the author's previous produc FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES. Home Secretary is compelled to run the gauntlet, of capital, and the employment of labour, was to of defending his own side, he carried the war into the tions, it yet shows that he can change his hand without Mr. Duncombe, not anticipating a fair hearing for to skip through the labyrinth of change, in support give security to the one and protection for the life of ioss of power."-The Britannia. his clients, pending the great debate, has post-"Mr. Cooper appears to much greater advantage in of this national requirement; and he gives it his the other. It was with that view, and that only, this seasonable poem than he did in his more ambitions poned his motion for their liberation until Tuesday, the 10th of March, when it will POSITIVELY support even in opposition to his previously registered that the bill was proposed. It forms no part of our sttempt of " The Purgatory of Suicides." " The Baron's come on. Thus the country has ten days more to opinions. Upon the subject of the Ten Hours' Bill, duty in this place to examine how far these state-Yule Feast" has a genial spirit, various subjects, and a popular animated style. The poem is the best of Mr. however, he has not so much to retract, and herein ments and representations are correct, or to what add to the petitions which have already, we re-Cooper's productions."-Spectator. extent enlarged and coercive powers ought to be in the house; and the style in which he charged the consists perhaps the difficulty-for our public men joice to state, poured in most satisfactorily. Let "The most charming and fantastic feature in this little the good work go on incessantly, by night and by now-a-days would establish character upon faithlessvolume, with its right dainty title-page, is the exuberance, lodged in the hands of the Irish Executive. We ness, and keep pace with progress by rapid strides of will only say, generally, that we believe a frank, and, sooth to say, the appositeness of the different songs day, until the victoy is achieved. chaunted round the ingle in Torksey Hall. Thomas inconsistency. However, to the opinions of the straightforward course of action, for the purpose of Cooper's heart seems brimming over with this spontaneous Home Secretary. That functionary, not being able to giving employment and food to the Irish people, and THE LAND. poetry. The book altogether is an original : it is just We have to thank our numerous friends from discharge his mind of those substantial ghosts which placing them in a position to avoid, by their own suited for the winter's fireside, over a posset and curds." Merthyr Tydvil, Staffordshire, Sussex, and elsestood behind the veil of temporary relief, saw regu- exertions, the recurrence of such a calamity as that "Let Cooper throw away his Chartist notions-and where, for their notices of estates to be sold. We lation of the hours of labour standing prominently in which now afflicts them, would not only be the what has a poet to do with rude questions of politics, of would thank some of our Doncaster friends to send the group of hobgoblins, and he said-" ALTHOUGH Charters, and pulitical faiths, creeds, and the like ?-and speediest, but the most effectual way of quelling the us further intelligence relative to the 221 acres to PARLIAMENT CANNOT INTERFERE IN natural discontent and turbulence, generated by ophe may take his place high up in the Temple of Fame, as be sold in that neighbourhood, now in the possession one of England's greatest and truest hearted wets. The THIS QUESTION OF REGULATION, THERE pression ar i misery. Force has for centuries, with man who can write such exquisite gens as this little volume of Mr. Wagstaff; we communicated with the IS NO QUESTION OF MORE IMPORTANCE, very trivial exceptions, constituted the basis of all solicitors at Bawtry, to whom reference was given, abounds with, may, and he will, carve out for himself OR NONE THAT HE WOULD MORE GLADLY legislation for Ireland. Would it not be well, just by & name as enduring as the language in which he pens the but have not received their answer. We would "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn." Altogether SEE AMICABLY ADJUSTED BETWEEN way of change, to try the effect of JUSTICE-nay thank every one who hears of an estate to be sold this is the best Christmas book we have yet seen."-MASTERS AND THEIR MEN." to send us word. more, of KINDNESS? Leicester (Tory) Journal. " We are happy to meet Mr. Cooper in this light depart Now, we would ask if words could pass a more The second episode of the week, the Game Bill of ment of poetical labour, and to find that his muse can for THE NORTHERN STAR. severe and cutting censure upon our present repre-Lord DACRE, was noticeable, not on account of any a while lay aside her sternness, and, ceasing to brood o'er sentative system, and especially upon the present intrinsic merit in the bill itself-for of that it is as human wrongs, can yield to the impulses of the season SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1846. government ? What do they amount to ? "The settle- destitute as any specimen of hereditary legislation and sympathise with the kindlier emotions of social festivity. The poem before us proves how much the earlier ment of the question is a necessary adjunct to the | could be wished or expected to be-but | ecause it COMMERCE. efforts of the author were imbued with true poetic feeling. great measures that we are now debating-it is in- incidentally illustrates the tremendous force which The notes exhibit a learning that is surprising when the THE NEW STAPLE OF THE COUNTRY. dispensable to the interest of the working classes, public opinion exerts upon every species of social or writer's history is taken into account. And yet this self-CONTROL OF MACHINERY INDISPENSABLE TO acquired learning is but one of the many singular features and even to the peace of society. We see its import- political abuse at the present time. There is not a SUBDUE IT TO MAN'S WANTS. that characterise the productions of this singularly gifted ance, it inspires us with anxiety ; but we are not here | more fruitful cause of prevention to agricultural man, a poet of Nature's own making. whose extraordinary A TEN HOURS' BILL-THE FIRST EXPEto represent labour-we are here to protect capitalgenius cannot fail, ere long, to exhibit still higher mani. improvement, of loss to the farmer, and of demo-RIMENT. we hold effice to do the bidding of faction -- we dare ralisation to the rural labourers, than these same festations of its powers and versatility."-Kentich Inde-In compliance with our pledge of last week, we not interfere on behalf of those who have NOT sent Game Laws. The preserves required for rearing pendent. now return to the consideration of the most impor-"A clever fellow is our Thomas, the Chartist, full of tant of all questions to the labouring classes, and, us, and from whom we hold no commission." The rough common sense, and as much imagination as could and sheltering the vormin, not only cumber the ground, words were soft, and bland, and glib, but, neverthepossibly fund room in a head so crammed with the hard consequently, to all society ; not only to the English but obstruct everything like scientific or systematic knotty presaims of politics. On the present occasion he people, but to those of all other nations who traffic less, through the veil of sophistry the cloven-foot of farming; the ravages committed by them alike on the has essayed, in his own peculiar way, a metrical story, faction was seen. We, therefore, tell the people of in English productions. The altered tactics of the crops of the farmer and the allotment patch of the which, although at times uncouth enough, is written Free Traders cannot erase from our memory the England that they must force, coerce, compel, Sir labourer, constitute a serious pecuniary grievance : with a heartiness that forms a pleasant relief to the namby-pamby rhymes of most of our poetasters who have earlier principles upon which they argued the ques. JAMES GRAMAM to do by law that which he says the and the temptations held out to poaching-the sansung of the moon and stars above, and the streams with sung of the moon and stars above, and the streams with the flowers below, till ordinary folks are sick and tired of tion of free trade. "CIIEAP BREAD, HIGH necessity of the case demands. It will not do for the guinary affrays between the ponchers and the gamethe flowers below, till ordinary loss are size and the ordinary loss are size and the powerers and the game-hearing of them. We have not for a long time met with WAGES, AND PLENTY TO DO," were the in-skinflint Malthusians, for the RozBucks, the HUMKS, keepers-the downward course of the former, after ne of poetry that we could read through with half ducements held out to the working classes to join and the BRIGHTS, to talk of the injustice and the im-

mounting the above can be had of J. Egerton, No. 1, Temple-stheet, Whitefriars, London. Descriptive Cata- cast up his share with as great case as the capitalist but no threat of famine ; and why ? Because we can- "It stands in its pride alone," a species of pheenix

labour : nor, indeed, do we see so much difficulty as in the outset this proposition may appear to present From the present clumsy mode of making calculations, we can simply arrive at the following result, A Manchester manufacturer is now said to be netting a profit of a hundred thousand pounds per annum; and if we estimate his hands at 2,000 in constant fifteen shillings a week each, big and little, men, women, and children, we find that he pays annually £76,000 in wages, and receives £100,000 in the shape of profit. This is by no means a peculiar or inaccessible mountain-passes of Switzerland, and an isolated case; many have been known to make much larger profits who employ fewer hands, and pay less wages. However, here we have the capitalist realising £24,000 a year, over and above the whole amount of wages paid. Thus it appears that he might pay 30s. a week to each person employed, and still have the lion's share of £24,000 per annum.

We would ask then, whether there is any margin in law of constructive sedition. True, we behold the the export list to denote the fair share of the producer, or any margin in the import list to denote his share of the imports ? We may be asked how a Ten to the physical inferiority of the English working Hours' Bill could possibly destroy this evil, or classes. lessen the power of the capitalist? We answer, easily, by at once relieving the labour market from the competition of one in six, who would then be brought into the more remunerating service of manufacture. Upon the other hand, we will state the case as most fair and interesting to the shopkeeping and middle classes of Manchester. We presume, first, that the new staple of the country, commerce, must their share of it :" and the first step towards the

be subdued to national requirements, and then we accomplishment of that great desideratum is show the shopkeepers the peculiar interest which they, above all other classes, have in joining in the establishment of some equalising machinery. We ask whether it would be more conducive to the interest of the shopkeepers of Manchester that one man should monopolise a hundred thousand pounds as his profit upon business, while those who produced 2 it had only £76,000 as their share, or that the one had £24,000 profit, and that the 2000 of their cus tomers had £152,000 to spend with them ? But i does not stop here; when £76,000 only is paid i wages, more is spent in dissipation than if £152,000 was paid to the same number: for instance, the broken-hearted pauper, with casual employment and fitteen shillings a week, will be less thrifty and more a dissipated than the man with thirty shillings a week 0 in certain employment and with a prospect of being able to lay by something for sickness, old age, or even speculation.

Again, the higher wages and proper regulation of the labour-market would tend to the reduction nay, to the annihilation of the pauper-tax. Again, as poverty is the parent of crime, and as a large nolice-force and expensive law establishments are up-Minute Gun" induces the Manager to continue it until | beld for the suppression of crime, its banishment from further notice. Wonderful mechanical effect of the Sink- the land, through remunerative wages and regular employment, would relieve the shopkeepers and middle

and loss upon calculation of imports and exports, we to Belgium, and there we see a simple see it repealed. Indeed, we have often wondered To THE LEY-PAYERS OF THE SIXTEEN PARISHES COMdemand, in the first instance, a LABOUR READY constitution, with a King elected to obey how an Act so favourable to the unrepresented RECKONER, by which the producer will be able to its provisions. We hear of a deficient harvest, working classes ever did receive legislative sanction. who employs him can cast up the profit upon his not see the district leech, the large land monopolist, among Parliamentary Acts, of which we may say, in the gormandising shepherd, the disparity that mocks | the words of BrRON-

high heaven between the rich and the poor ; neither "One wonders how the devil it got there." do we hear of her foreign dominion, or her glorious It is very likely that its originators did not theminstitutions established for class protection. Les selves see all the tendencies of their own measure. Braves Belges-the NAPOLEON mockery-may be borne or were not aware of the uses to which it could be with equanimity by a contented people, who' will be put by the sharp-witted, thinking, industrious more reconciled to the ignominy than the English classes. It must have amazed them to find that they employment, and allow them the over-average of slave to foreign confession of his country's command- had unwittingly, in defiance of the whole genius and ing position. Wea journey on through despotic interest of class legislation, given to the sons of France, and there we see a rural peasantry contented labour, left-handed, and indirect, though it be, an opin the possession of the soil. We climb the almost portunity of improving their social condition, of protecting themselves against the aggressions of capital, there, where the Almighty seems to have tested and of associating for the promotion of the rights man's ingenuity to live, we see no want and no disand interests of their class. It is evident, from the content, because there is comparatively no disparity. tone of Sir J. GRAHAM's remarks, that he is disposed We gently tread upon the Italian states of the to say "Thus far shalt thou come, but no farther ;" Austrian despot, and prepare our eyes for that misery but the time has gone by for such a decree. Trades' which will make the blackest of England's labourunions and political associations are not only legalpictures look beautiful by contrast. True, we see ised in public opinion, but are so also virtually, by the great mental coercion, but nothing worse than our use which has been made of the existing law. They cannot now be attacked, except by means which disgusting military surveillance, but then, in the would apply to all other kinds of property, and public midst of mental coercion, we see nothing comparable hodies. The working classes have, by a side door. crept within the pale of the constitution. Let them keep their vantage ground, and gallantly support If it is true that A MAN'S MIND IS HIS their leader.

KINGDOM. the Italian 'slave possesses a more in-As to the often-adjourned debate on the Corn dependent kingdom than the FREE-BORN English-Laws. we have little fresh to remark. Since our last man. If we wrote for months upon the subject, we commentary upon it only two speeches of any could not better conclude than in the words of the novelty have been delivered. We mean those of Mr. Yorkshire prophet,--- "All the stuff 'e the wurld wor D'ISRAELI and Mr. FERRAND. The former showed made for all 'e folk in 'e wurld, and the people han't his usual ability in a new style of oratory; for the vituperative he substituted the argumentative. Instead of making one of those brilliant assaults upon the Premier, for which he is famed, he mainly confined himself to the business part of the subject, and handled statistics on the commercial, financial, and The introduction of a new Coercion Bill for Iresocial aspects of the question, with very considerable

power and dexterity. He met the question. not upon and into the House of Lords, by Earl ST. GERMANS. who was recently, under thetitle of Lord ELIOT, Chief the ground of this or that member's inconsistency, but Secretary for that country; a short airing given to npon its own merits, and endeavoured to show that the Game Law question, by a bill of Lord DACRE'S. the system of protection was not the odious thing its in the same house ; and the debate on the Amended opponents assumed it to be. In reply to the vaunted Friendly Societies' Bill, brought on by Mr. Dunprosperity of the Premier, which had followed each COMBE. in the Commons, constitute, at the time we successive relaxation of the protective system, he write, the only Parliamentary novelties of the week said that Sir Rovers had proved the case of the Pro--the only relief to the great monster debate, which tectionists-he had proved that the country was has now for three weeks absorbed the attention of the (flourishing, because we had given it a just, judicious, and a moderate protection. But the fact of the In justification of the first measure, Lord ST. country prospering under such a modified protection formed no argument for its entire abolition. GERMANS brought forward a ponderous mass of

He next turned to the case of the League against statistical documents to show the immense increase Protection. Protection said that body aimed at two of attacks upon life and property in various parts of Ireland, and the impossibility of putting these outobjects-to feed the people, and employ them. It did rages down without calling into action extraordinary neither. In support of the contrary opinion, Mr. powers. We can here only notice the general pro-D'ISBAFLI entered into an elaborate, but spirited examination of the past and present state of this visions by which the government propose to effect country as compared with others. In the conclusion this object. These are as follow :- The granting of of his speech he hit the right nail on the head ; and a power to the Lord Lieutenant to proclaim a district where murders or attempts to murder have been mere truly apprehended the great question at issue than any speaker who had preceded him.

> I know, said he, and it is from the highest authority in at this movement is not alone a thing of Corn

PRISING THE CHURLTON UNION .- Ladies and Gentlemen,-We, the paupers, working on Trafford Moss, and domiciled in the Chorlton Union Workhouse, take the liberty of humbly soliciting the commiseration of the feeling and humane, and particularly of the ministers of religion, resident in the said union. We beg leave to state, that we are compelled to go three miles to our labour every morning, and to return the same distance to the Workhouse in the evening; and for which we are only allowed three pauper meals per day, which are, ofcourse, very scanty ; and on many occasions the quality of the food has been, and still is, of a very inferior description, and the whole cost of the three repasts is very little (if any) more than threepence for a whole day's allowance. We, therefore, feel ourselves compelled, reluctantly, but respectfully, to make this honest appeal to the philanthropic and humane, soliciting them to make inquiry amongst ourselves (as well as amongst those resident in the vicinity of Trafford Moss) as to this our statement when they will learn the full truth as to the unformnate situation in which we are placed; and we solemnly declare that we have not a sufficiency of solid nutritious food allowed adequate to sustain us under the various kinds of labour which are exacted from us. Moreover, we have further to state, that a portion of us are either far advanced in years, crippled, or labouring under some bodily or mental infirmity, and a part of our quota has already been laid up sick some time in the workhouse. We are, therefore, emboldened to lay before you a true statement of our case, confidently hoping that you will remonstrate in such a manner, in the proper quarter, as to bring about an alteration in our present situation, and an alleviation of the unmerited miseries heaped upon us, only for the crime of being poor !- THE PAUPLES WORKING ON TRAFFORD MOSS .--- [One of the delightful occupations of these unfortunate creatures, in sowing-time, is drawing ploughs and harrows, after the manner of horses and oxen. This is too true and needs no comment.] MR. SHAW AND SERJEANT RIDLET .--- In compliment to Mr. Shaw minself, we must really decline publishing his very sensible, but by no means requisite, answer to Serjeant Ridley. The propriety of Mr. Shaw's election for the metropolitan district to the recent Convention was perfectly right and proper, and was further justi-

fied by his conduct as a delegate to that Convention. We would, therefore, very respectfully invite him to stand at ease, and not to receive the word of command from Serjeant Ridley. THE LANCASHIRE COLLIERS .- We give the following very sensible letter just as it came to hand, assuring our correspondent that it requires no correction what ever, while we cannot allow it to pass without comment :-- " Respected Sir,-A very extensive strike of the colliers of the Bury, Bolton, and numerous other districts in this part of the country, has taken place ; and as it is not generally known, we wish it to be published in your extensively circulated paper, that those who may be applied to by the masters to come and fill their places, by offering increased wages, and deceiving them by saying the colliers of this place are not turned

out, may have an opportunity of knowing the real cause of dispute. It is a well-known fact, that the masters have been in the habit of getting more coals to the surface than there was demand for ; their object for this, is very clear to every one, even to the disinterested. The colliers, therefore, proposed to limit their time of labour one half. The masters foreseeing the consequences of this proposition, preferred, rather than submit to it, that they should work none. And a general ejectment from their houses of all those that lived under them, was immediately put in force to the number of forty families, the majority of them having been born in the houses they have been forced from. The unprincipled tyrants have been scouring the country for several weeks, and have succeeded in getting several coach-loads of knobsticks; seven individuals of the number brought were from Bradford, and being ignorant of the matter, having searched the Star for information, and none to be found, they were induced to come, but went back again the next morning. Hoping that you will correct and insert these few lines, with a little of your own comment on the matter, as many of the colliers are giving up the Star in consequence of this strike not appearing in it ; and I firmly believe, that a line before this, has never been sent for insertion. There are some who think that the Star should be acquainted with, and publish every thing, whether they send word or not .- I remain, yours devotedly, -----Radcliffe Bridge, Feb. 22. P.S. We have five shillings for the Executive ; will post-stamps do instead of a postoffice order ?" [It is quite true that there are many who think that the Star should be acquainted with, and should publish every thing, whether they send word or not. It is also quite true, that we have solicited the lecturers and leaders of the colliers to furnish us with the necessary intelligence for the guidance of their party, and it is equally true that not one line has ever come to our office in connection with the movement of the colliers, that has not been published. We have devoted more attention to this section of labour than to any other. When they were on strike in Northemberland and Durham, we allowed them the privilege of running in our debt, and our agents took a very mean advantage of the permission, by remaining so. The colliers-that is, the leaders of the colliers-have professed to attach more importance to a finger's length in any other paper, than to columns in the Star. We can scarcely hope to be exempt from the censure of men, who, having provoked a premature strike in'Northumberland and Durham, then turned round upon the men who had given them strength as a party, and gained triumphs that were almost incredible, to cover their own folly. We have pursued a very novel course with regard to the colliers-we have extracted every passage from the Sun, the Dispatch, and other papers that spoke favourably of them, and our thanks now are that we have neglected them. However, we tell the WORKING COLLIERS, that no neglect of their lecturers shall ever drive us from the advocacy of their righteous cause, and that when the world frowns upon them, they may always calculate upon our sympathy, our countenance, and our support. We thank our friend for his kind letter, and only suppress his name, lest the tyrants should turn him also out of the house where he was born. No doubt these tender-hearted masters are all free traders. We trust, however, that every trade throughout the kingdom, as well as " the Associated Trades of England," will sustain the colliers of Bolton and Bury in their endeavour to carry out the principle of restriction-the one of all others most

A TEN HOURS' BILL.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

house and the country.

another. (Cheers.) I know that it is a transference from the class who are the present possessors to another, not less distinguished for intelligence and wealth-to the great manufacturers of England. My conscience assures doing justice to the intelligence of that class, and most assuredly I am'not one who envies their wide and deserved prosperity. But I can best fulfil my duty, in this age of political revolutions, when system after system is falling around us, when we know and are told that we are to be rescued from the alleged power of one class only to sink under the avowed dominion of another-(cheers)-I, for one, if this is to be the end of all our struggle-if this is to be the great result of this enlightened ern, - solemnly protest against the igno. minious catastrophe. (Cheers.) I believe that the monarchy of England, its Sovereign, with an influence mitigated by the constitutional authority of the estates of the realm, has still a root in the hearts of Englishmen, and is still capable of securing happiness to the people and power to the State. (Cheers.) But if it be true that it is for these changes we have progressed, I, for one, anxious as I am to continue our present authority, ready to make as many sacrifices as can any man for that object, hope, if we are sure to have, and must have, a change, that the foundations will be deep, and that the scheme will be comprehensive, and, in the end, instead of felling under such a thraldom, a thraldom of capital-(cheers),-a thraldom of those who make a boast of their, intelligence, and who are proud of their wealth, I say, for one, that if we must bend to a new course of things, I will strive to maintain the ancient throne and moral monarchy of England; and sooner

Mr. FERRAND's speech was of a different cast, but not less telling in its own dashing, straightforward style. In accordance with his usual tactics, instead enemies, camp. His dissection of the speeches delivered by several ministerial members to their constituents, and in the house, before PEEL changed and the contrast drawn between them and their present opinions, was one of the richest things ever done League, exposed the working of the factory system, and the hollowness of the expectations based upon Corn Law repeal, while machinery was unregulated and competition unrestricted, was of the true FERRAND stamp. The fact of his keeping a large house together for upwards of two hours, is perhaps the best proof that can be offered of the vigorous nature of his address.

At the moment of printing this the debate is still going on, but from what fell from Mr. Miles, the leader of the Protectionists, on Tuesday night, we confidently anticipate being able to give the conclusion and division on Saturday morning.

To Readers & Correspondents.

THE MURDEROUS MISCREANT JOHNSTONE, OF THE " TOKY." -We have received the following from a valued friend. and although it came to us in the shape of a private friendly letter, its sound sense warrants us taking the liberty of making public use of it. With every word written by our friend we cordially concur :-- "I knew that a jury found Robert Mason guilty, and that a judge sentenced him to be transported beyond the seas during the term of his natural life. I knew that another jury found Henry Cooke guilty, and that another judge sentenced him to be hanged, which savage sentence-savage in this case-was carried into effect. I knew that, more recently, another jury found Mary Furley guilty, and that another judge sentenced her to be hauged, like poor Cooke. I knew these facts but I did not think England contained twelve men, who, after hearing the evidence given by the crew of the 'Tory,' would let the monster Johnstone escape upon the plea of insanity. Good God Almighty! to think of Brian Secry-an innocent man-hanged, and this monster yet alive! Not one bit insane was he any mor than Herod was when he slew the innocents-or than Nero, and Caligula, and Domitian were, when they butchered thousands-or than Napoleon was when, in cold blood, he shughtered his Mameluke prisoners on the Egyptian san ls-or than Nicholas, the woman whipper, is at the present moment. What! and shall II. HAGVE, KENTISH TOWN .- Three miles from the Post ost we knock on the head a faithful and trusty dog after he turns mad, and yet permit this brute to live ? Are we to be taxed to feed, and clothe, and tend this monster -and is it to be borne-patiently borne ? And the names of the jurors ! are they to be forgotten ? Will you, gentlemen of the press, not print them, just as you do the names of the Peterloo butchers ? It is right that their names should be known, in order that they may be hooted whenever and wherever they show their ugly faces. I'll warrant they were a set of soulless wretches. non-resistance and passive-obedience-mongers, who would gabble "an hour by Shrewsbury clock" about all war being wrong, and abolition of punishment by death, and so forth. Oh ! how I hate this slabbering cant, and how I despise those mental cunuchs, whose doctrines, if carried into effect, would quarter whole hordes of monsters, like Johnstone, on the public. No ! no! let us be just-let us be merciful-but let us no! encourage the wholesale murderer, by telling him that imprisonment for life will be the heaviest punishment he will have to suffer. One's blood runs cold to think of the brute ordering a rope to be noused round the loins of the poor half-killed seaman. Are not the pound of strong hemp and " the stout cross-beam" the nroper things for such monsters !"-J. M. K. COBBETT'S WOEKS,-Could any of the renders of the Star favour James Moir, of Glasgow, with the 24th, 25th, and 27th volumes of Cobbett's Register ? They are wanted to complete a set. Any reasonable price would be paid for them, or double or treble the number of volumes would be given in exchange for them. Any TTKO.-The lines are inadmissible. person having the same, will oblige by communicating J. WABD, BAENSLET .- The printed address was receiverceivee with James Moir, 174, Gallowgate, Glasgow, T. A. C .- Send the advertisement when issued, also par-- ticulars,-T. M. WHEELER.

needed by the working classes. IALF.A.DOZEN OF FOUR-ACRE MEN, MANGHESTER. - NEST week we shall have much pleasure in answering their question tully, as to the mode of procuring light, as well as the number of shareholders.

. S. MELVILL, KIRKALDT .- Threepence a-week is the subscription to the Anti-Militia Fund; Mr. Feargus O'Connor is treasurer. The individual subscription may be sent in postage stamps, addressed, "Feargus O'Connor, Esq., 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, London.⁴ H. PAGE, SHOEMAKER .- We hope to be able to forward

him a copy next week BENJAMIN Fox.-Theelder brother of deceased can claim

the property. For early turnips or carrots in a garden, the best was is to sow them in beds, thinning them, if too thick, when they come up. The earth should not be kept to the reots, as they grow from top roots, and not like potatoes. If frost or snow comes, they should be covered with straw at night.

ILLIAM FURNIVAL .--- If a shareholder who has taken out a two-acre share, wishes to alter it to a threeacre share, he will have to pay £1 6s. more, and he is then entitled to a certificate for three acres, to a house that will cost £45, and to £22 10s, capital.

SERJEANT RIDLEY AND T. MILES, MANCHESTER .- The same answer as to Mr. Shaw ; we really cannot interfere with any of Mr. Ridley's other appointments, as we believe him to have discharged his duty as secretary to the United Patriots' Association with great energy / and honesty. We omitted to observe, that in Mr. Mr. Shaw's letter he states that Serjeant Ridley is s working heaven and earth to create dissension between a Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Cooper. As to that, we must it leave the matter entirely with Mr. Cooper, as Mr. r. O'Connor knows nothing of it.

EDWARD TODD, CANNT HILL .- He is entitled to a portrait it of Mr. O'Higgins, and shall receive it as soon as it is cut. t. As to Paine's works, Mr. O'Connor must refer E. T. '. to the Executive, as he is ignorant upon the question n upon which he seeks information.

GENERAL CORBESPONDENCE .- We really receive so many by letters of four, five, and six pages upon Militia and Id Land subjects, with stamps enclosed, as if for reply by by letter, that we are not able to read them. We have we again to request our friends to be brief, as otherwise ise

as much pleasure."-Churton's Literary Register. "Not having seen the ' Prison Rhyme,' nor any of the

poetic effusions of Mr. Cooper, we certainly were not prepared to find from his pen poetry of so high an order as the volume before us contains. The author of 'The fore the tack has been changed to "high wages, con-Wise Saws' has written a Chrismas Rhyme, which bids fair to compete successfully with the best productions of sequent upon increased trade." Byron or Shelley, and which, without any great exaggeration, might be compared to the hitherto unequalled verses of John Milton. It is remarkable that every thought is clothed in poetic diction-almost every line, taken apart, presents a poetic image of surpassing beauty."-Glasgow Eraminer.

Published by Jeremiah How, 209, Piccadilly.

COLOSSEUM .- NOTICE .- PRICE OF ADMIS-SION DURING THE HOLIDAYS!! Evening Do. 25. 6d. Children under Twelve..... 18.

Conservatories, Gorgeous Gethic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage and Mont Blanc, with Mountain Torrent, &c. &c. Open from Ten till Four o'Clock.

Swies Cottage, Mont Blaze, and Mountain Torrent reprosereed by Moonlight. Open from Seren till a Quarterpast Ten o'Clock.

A SEAND OSCHESTES OFGAN, on which the most admind OVERTURES, &c., are played, from Two to Four and from Eight till Half-past Ten o'Clock. The whole projected and desigued by Mr. William Bradwell.

the League in their demand for free trade in corn. policy of interfering with the labour market, while into the mysteries of a gaol life-his character gone The working classes very speedily discovered the they have abolished every right that the labourer -his person marked-make up a total which constiparadox of high wages and cheap bread, and there- possessed. tutes a standing nuisance, and ought to be imme-

We travel through England, and in the midst diately destroyed. The bill of Lord DACRE will do of her boasted greatness, we see poverty unequalled | do no such thing ; it aims at perpetuating this great

In our letter upon Lord Asnier's motion in 1844, in any other part of the world. In the metropolis abuse, and to prevent poaching at the same time, by we fully analyzed this portion of the subject, and we see the elevated ground, the healthy situation, means which are as clumsy, inadequate, and ridicushowed that foreign countries had each a strong the sewered, well-lighted streets, with their princely lous as can well be imagined. Even the Duke of manufacturing interest, who would resist any mea- mansions for the commercial speculating wealthy, RICHMOND and Lord ASHRURTON, though differing sure calculated to reduce their profits, and that, and we see the producers of that wealth hemmed in from each other in the mode they adopt, or the obtherefore, England could not act independently upon the back slums, the cellars, and unhealthy stews. ject in view, have better ideas on the subject than the question of free trade. We differ materially It is worse in the manufacturing towns, where the this liberal lord. The one says he has long sancfrom those who would estimate the national wealth princely villa stands as a mockery to look down upon tioned the destruction of all the hares and rabbits on by the increase of national exports. We look to Ire- the loathsome cellar, where its victim preserves a his estates as mere vermin; the other proposes to land, and we find that in proportion to her popula- miscrable existence for another hour of misery. Wo take hares out of the game list altogether, as rabbits

therefore her condition is an answer upon this sub- We make a parochial tour, and we find the gorged the working classes in Parliament, upon the existing ject. We fully agree in the assertion, that an exten- shepherd wearing the fleece and consuming the fruits law affecting Friendly Societies, is of a most imporsive export of national materials may mark national that belong to the flock. The mind of thinking man tant nature to these classes. Let our readers care EVENING-INC ne new and experimenty renorance of readers care-Lowdon BY NIGHT, Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories, wealth, if the imports taken in return were equitably is outraged by the disparity of wealth, and the dis-fully mark the observatories, wealth, if the imports taken in return were equitably is outraged by the disparity of wealth, and the dis-LONDON BI Aloni, Auseum of Computery, See, brilliantly illuminated; divided amongst those whose ingenuity supplied the satisfied are pointed to our glorious institutions-to on the subject, especially those we have marked in exports, whether in a raw state, extracted from the the terror we create abroad-to the lustre of our arms italics, and those of succeeding speakers emphasized quarry or the mine, or in a manufactured state, in India-to the dominion of our flag-and the terror in a similar way, and they will speedily discover of our arms. We say look at home-look at the where the shoe pinches. The Home Secretary. like tinished by the process of machinery. As, however, it'is impossible under the present operative's face ; look, if you dare, into the many other class legislators, is, we dare say, sorry arrangements which regulate that monster producer, squalid hovel; ee his uneducated family, his that such a measure as the Friendly Societies Act to come to any fair calculation as to national profit stunted offspring, IIIS MAN-WIFE. We go was ever passed, and, could it be done, would gladly their questions must remain unanswered

Office is the limit within which newspapers are charged ged a penny.

VETERAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES' WIDOWS' AND CHIL-IIL DREN's FUNDS .-- I beg to acknowledge the receipt of; of 12s, from Mr. Overton (being 7s, from Cheltenham and and 5s, from Sunderland, sent to Mr. Wheeler) ; also of £1 £1 from Mr. Edward Mitchell, of Rochdale; also of £1 £1 from Mr. David Pott, of Birmingham. I beg most car-carnestly that every member of committee will meet me me in the Coffee-room, at the Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, nextnext? Sunday afternoon (10 morrow), at half-past two, in or-n or-der that we may make arrangements for holding the sevesecoud quarterly public meeting on the following Sunday-day-Such members of the committee as I have seen, thinkhinks it will be much better to propose to a public meeting sting) that the recipients from our funds do henceforth ren receive regular weekly help, sufficient to supply their wants ants : moreover, since the present committees are at the end end of their quarterly tenure of office, they do not think it it is modest to enter on a step of so important a natureatures and one that would bind their successors .- THEMAGEMAN COOPER, Secretary, 134, Blackfriar's-road.

CATRINE.-A letter is now lying at the office of this this paper. addressed to Mr. or Mrs. Hugh Campbell, 340, 3400 Strand. The person of that name has removed from from the place the letter is addressed to, but where goue tone to is not known. The letter, which is supposed to beto be from Catrine or Manchline (Ayrshire), will be kept aept as this office for a few days, at the expiration of which, iich, ii not claimed, it will be returned to the Post-office, ,

too late for insertion this week. The letter to that the electors and non-electors of Edinburgh is rendered used used necessary by Mr. O'Connor's letter to Macauley.

and would throw out of cultivation all the interior land in

-the quality of certainty.

Capt. Fitzharris "condemned the present pro-

positions of the government, and regretted that we

LORD MORPETH AND THE WELCH EXILES .- The follow-LORD ing letter has been received by Mr. F. M.rfield, chain ing man of the Barnsley Restoration Committee:--- 'Lon. 101 don, February 24.-Sir,-Itisalways my wish to comply do with the desire of my constituents, but, in justice to wi many who are sentenced to even severer punishments m for less serious offences, I do not feel myself prepared fo to vote for a remission to men whose offence was not to being Chartists, but rebels and shedders of blood. I have the honour to be, sir, your faithful servant, Moz-PETH.—Hr. Frank Kirfield."—[Will the Whiglord ever dare to go to Barn-ley again ? We shall sec. He had a warm reception in 1841-much warmer than he liked-but the devil help him next time the Barnsley Inds get hold of him.]

J. GREGORY .- We believe the cheapest edition of Byron's 3. (poems is the volume edition, published at fitteen shillings, by Mr. Murray, Albemarle-street. This edition may, we believe, be procured at still less cost at many of the London book dealers. Our correspondent will find in our advertising columns all the information we could impart to him concerning the "History of America." Our correspondent's third question we have forwarded to the Executive.

JAMES WILLIAMS, No. 9. Lowe-street, Hillgate, Stockport, wishes all sub-secretaries in South Lancashire to inform him whether their respective localities are prepared to act on the suggestion offered by the South Lancashire delegate meeting-viz., to hold a delegate meeting of all branches of the Land Society in South Lancashire, on the second Sanday in March. Mr. Williams wishes to have this information by, or before, the 3rd of March.

D. SNELL, COLE-BROOKDALE .- We are compelled to postpone the notice of your communication till next week.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. SHARES. PER MR. O'CONNOR.

Pershore, per W. Conn			£
Pershore, per W. Conn	Rouen, France, per J. Sidaway	••	
Ashton-under-Lyne, per L. Hobson 4 Gorgie Mills, per W. Mechan 2 Halifax, per C. W. Smith 4 Addingham, per S. Widdof 1 Prescot, per J. Robinson 0 Sunderland, per W. Doblie 4 Stockport, per T. Woodhouse 2 Oldham, per W. Hamer	Pershore, per W. Conn	••	
Gorgie Mills, per W. Mechan 22 Halifax, per C. W. Smith 4 Addingham, per S. Widdof 1 Prescot, per J. Robinson 0 Sunderland, per W. Dobbie 4 Stockport, per T. Woodhouse 2 Oldham, per W. Hamer 5 Bary, per W. Ireland 5 Carlisle, per J. Gilbertson 7 Norwich, per J. Hurry 2 Dodhurst Brow. per J. Bowden 2 Barnsley, per J. Hurry 2 Dodhurst Brow. per J. Bowden 2 Barnsley, per J. Kard 5 Carrington, per J. Ley* 12 Glargow, per J. Smith 0 Heywood, per R. Wrigby 5 Nottingham, per J. Swett 5 Nottingham, per J. Swett 0 Rochdale 3 Thomas Sutton, Salisbury 3 Thomas Sutton, Salisbury 5 Manchester, per J. Murray	Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson	**	
Malifax, per C. W. Smith	Gorgie Mills, per W. Mechan	••	
Addingham, per S. Widdof	Malifax, per C. W. Smith	••	
Prescot, per J. Robinson.	Addingham, per S. Widdol	••	
Sunderland, per W. Dobbie	Present per J. ROBINSON.	••	
Stockport, per I. Woodnouse	Sunderland, per W. Double	••	
Oldham, per W. Hamer <td< td=""><td>Storkport per I. Woodhouse</td><td>**</td><td></td></td<>	Storkport per I. Woodhouse	**	
Bary, per W. Ireland	Oldham, ver W. Hamer	••	5
Carlisle, per J. Gilbertson7Norwich, per J. Hurry2Dodhurst Brow, per J. Bowden2Barnsley, per J. Ward7Carrington, per J. Ley*12Glargow, per J. Smith9Leeds, per W. Brook12Glargow, per J. Smith9Leeds, per W. Brook12Montiner Osborne, per ditto10Rochdale.2City of Londou district, per J. Wyatt3Thomas Sutton, Salisbury5Manchester, per J. Murray39Hanley and Shelton, per H. Foster5Bradford, per J. Alderson6Waterloo, near Bradford, per ditto4Huddersfield, per J. Stead9Ashford, per J. Maxson7Baconp, per J. Maxon7Baconp, per J. Maxon2	Bury, per W. Ireland	••	. 31
Norwich, per J. Hurry	Carlisle, per J. Gilbertson		-
Dodhurst Brow. per J. Bowdea	Norwich per J. Hurry	••	2
Barnsley, per J. Ward	Dodhurst Brow per J. Bowden		2
Carrington, per J. Ley*	Barnsley per J. Ward		. 5
Glasgow, per J. Smith 0 Hegwood, per R. Wrigby 4 Leeds, per W. Brook 5 Nottingham, per J. Sweet 6 Hunter Osborne, per ditto 0 Rochdale 2 City of London district, per J. Wyatt 2 Thomas Sutton, Salisbury	Carrington, per J. Lev*		. 12
Heywood, per R. Wrigby	Glacgow ner I Smith		- 0
Leeds, per W. Brook	Horrood nor R Wright		
Nottingham, per J. Sweet 6 Hunter Osborne, per ditto 0 Rochdale. 2 City of London district, per J. Wyatt 3 Preston, per J. Brown 3 Thomas Sutton, Salisbury 5 Manchester, per J. Murray 5 Manchester, per J. Murray 5 Hanley and Shelton, per H. Foster 5 Bradford, per J. Alderson 6 Waterloo, near Bradford, per ditto 4 Huddersfield, per J. Stead 9 Ashford, per J. Mawson 7 Bacup, per J. Mawson 7 Bacup, ner J. Mawson 2	Lade nor W Brook	•*	
Hunter Osborne, per ditto	Nottingham par I Sweet	••	
Rochdale 2 City of London district, per J. Wyatt 3 Preston, per J. Brown 3 Thomas Sutton, Salisbury 5 Manchester, per J. Murray 5 Manchester, per J. Murray 59 Hanley and Shelton, per H. Foster 59 Bochdale, per E. Mitchell 4 Bradford, per J. Alderson 6 Waterloo, near Bradford, per ditto 4 Huddersfield, per J. Stead 9 Ashford, per A. Doxy 7 Bacup, per J. Mawson 5 Solton, per Edward Hodgkinson 2	Hunter Ocharus ner ditto	••	
City of London district, per J. Wyatt 3 Preston, per J. Brown 3 Thomas Sutton, Salisbury 3 Manchester, per J. Murray 5 Manley and Shelton, per H. Foster 5 Rochdale, per E. Mitchell		••	
Preston, per J. Brown		••	•• ĝ
Thomas Sutton, Salisbury 5 Manchester, per J. Murray <t< td=""><td></td><td>••</td><td>• 9</td></t<>		••	• 9
Manchester, per J. Murray	Themps Sutton Salishum	••	
Hanley and Shelton, per H. Foster 5 Rochdale, per E. Mitchell 4 Bradford, per J. Alderson 6 Waterloo, near Bradford, per ditto 4 Huddersfield, per J. Stead 9 Ashford, per A. Doxy 5 Bacup, per J. Mawson 5 Bolton, per Edward Hodgkinson 2	Thomas Suctor, Sansbury	••	
Hochdale, per E. Mitchell 4 Bradford, per J. Alderson 6 Waterloo, neur Bradford, per ditto 4 Huddersfield, per J. Stead 9 Ashford, per A. Doxy 7 Bacup, per J. Mawson 5 Bolton, per Edward Hodgkinson 2	Hanley and Shelton ner H Foster	••	
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Waterloo, near Bradford, per ditto 4 Huddersfield, per J. Stead	Brodfund nor I Alderson	••	
Huddersfield, per J. Stead 92 Ashford, per A. Doxy 7 Bacup, per J. Mawson 5 Bolton, per Edward Hodgkinson 2	Waterloo near Brudfurd per ditto	••	
Ashford, per A. Doxy	Waterioo, near Diamond, per uno	-	
Bacup, per J. Mawson	Ashfull and Dung	••	
Bolton, per Edward Hodgkinson 2	Asmora, per A. Doxy	••	** *
	Bacup, per J. Mawson	••	••••
Nerroactie per Martin dude	Bolton, per Edward Hougkinson	••	
Are the set of the state of the latter are haine and	Newcastle, per Martin Jude	••	

* This sum was stated in the letter as being advised rected at once, as we are already £36 out of pocket by our deputy-treasurership.

LEVY FOR THE LAND CONFERENCE. PER MR. O'CONNOR. .. 0 1 Sunderland, per W. Dobbie Merwood, per R. Wrigby City of London district, per J. Wyatt Ashford, per A. Doxy LEVY FOR DIRECTORS. PER ME. O'CONNOR. NATIONAL ANTI-MILITIA FUND.

Summary of the Week's Rews, 1 the country. MONDAY. HORRIBLE SLAUGHTER.—The first announcement be to break the farmers who have leases at such ä is the account of a horrible slaughter that has taken have landlords who will vainly hope to keep up the place in India; and, as we do not belong to that class who rejoice in triamphs over the British suldiery, nor yet in their triumphs over the native Indians fighting for the re-possession of that property pre-the small farmers until their own interests were at

inglicing for the possession of that property pre-viously stolen from them, we have only to regret the great fact of torrents of blood having been shed, without reference to the GLORY OF OUR ARMS, or the establishment of our power in India. It ap-pears that sixty-two officers have been killed, and one hundred and fifty wounded; while the returns are were imperfect and that used on the subject. Wr. Liddell approved the proposed change in the two of settlement as a great boon to the auricultural very imperfect, and that, upon an average, every law of settlement as a great boon to the agricultural regiment fighting under the British flag has last one interest, and an act of justice to the labouring hundred and fifty rank and file-so that, when the artisan returns are complete, we have little doubt that from Mr. fi Mr. Hutt said:-S,000 to 10,000 men will have been destroyed, or made pensioners upon the industry of the British

people for life; whereas, if those \$,000 had been ap- Peer's measures, relaxing protection and approaching to plied to the cultivation of two acres of land each, free trade; but now, when they came to the best tariff of was the person who fired at me." they would have produced a surplus, after good all, they stopped short of a sudden, and began to prate of living, of £400,000 per annum, to exchange for their virtues and their sufferings. the manufactures of the country. It is a truth, that Does not Mr. Hutt see that there was a pleasing what the eye does not see the heart does not feel for ; mystery in the sliding scale of Sir R. Peel, suiting and that there is more horror at seeing one man the weak intellects of the agricultural class, but that dashed from a scaffold, or otherwise suddenly destroyed, there is a certain understandable thrust in the present

than of hearing of a whole distant empire being swallowed up. If such a havoe of British life had taken place on British ground, the country would be in mourning, whatever the loss of the enemy might have been; while, to our horror, the ears of the relatives and friends of those who fell in the late were about to lose our place among the nations of couffict were shocked by the firing of cannon in honour of OUR triumph ! We have given an ac-Europe, in order to become a great shop for the benefit of the whole world." Well done, gallant count of the slaughter at such length as to render captain !-- who are about to lose their place among further comment unnecessary.

the nations of Europe ? The landed aristocracy, for-E s, d has a paralysing effect, but reaction is sure to fol-low; and hence we find that the majority calculated upon excitement is dwindling down as thought pro- all times they might enjoy it while the people were gresses, while the rejection of the measure by the starving. Lords is no longer spoken of as a mad freak of that THE LORDS .-- COERCION FOR IRELAND. -- The Earl Before we go to press, it is not at all unlikely that the Earl of Lincoln, the son of his Grace of Newcastle-who, it appears, has NOT A RIGHT to do what he blow of the son of his Grace of Newcastle-who, it appears, has NOT A RIGHT to do what he blow of the son of his Grace of the poor, and the good likes with his own child-may be added to the list of pathy for the poor into his measure, by assuring their wishes of every man, who loves justice and the impartial rejected free traders. The Duke of Newcastle (no doubt emboldened by the defence offered by Sir Robert Peel, on the motion of Mr. Collett, for those peers who interfere at elections) has addressed a very did their lordships ever cast a thought upon the coudition of the poor of Ireland ? Ilis lordship said, significant letter to the electors of South Nottinghamshire, calling upon them to reject his son, and to night, the bill, amongst other provisions, should conwill the people be now prepared to believe that the "ELECTRIC SHOCK" is now at hand—and will they be prepared to meet it? Again we tell them. send him back to the place from whence he came. they be prepared to meet it? Again we tell them, the noble earl continues—The house must not sup-pose that this was the only measure contemplated for THE RELIEF OF IRELAND !—Matchless effronthat Stanley, the Lords, and the farmers that whistle at the plough, will risk a revolution (if the working classes are prepared to bear the blows) rather than tery! So, then, to make it a crime for the Irish surrender that portion of their property with the loss peasant to be out of his miserable hut from sunset of which the measure threatens them. to sunrise IS A RELIEF! The people work from sunrise to sunset, and are coerced to remain in their

TRADE .--- From every manufacturing town we have notice of declining trade, fall in prices, and a general houses till their tyrant task-masters require them despondency, owing to want of confidence and tight. for another day's toil ; and yet, instead of rising one through a Loudon bank, but upon application, no such uess in the money market. It is expected, however, remittance had been made. We wish the mistake corafter the other. with manly indignation, to threaten the Prime Minister with defeat, the Irish traffickers CARRIED, will alter the state of affairs. They may will first aid him in his commercial policy, and then, when carried, but those who are likely to suffer in having given him strength, will vituperate him with the interim must never lose sight of our oft-expressed TARDY VENGEANCE! dread of the time of settlement ; a period in which $0 \ 1 \ 9$ we have asserted that the poor alone will be the $0 \ 0 \ 6$ sufferers, while the rich can fold their arms and wait

. 0 0 9 the change, living in idleness upon the produce of their slaves, while their slaves are bearing the blows in their battles, or supporting a miscrable existence

TUESDAY.

THE DEBATE .- Mr. E. Buller confined himself

wholly to statistics and figures, for the purpose of

mysuitying the brains of the muddle-pated Pro-

tectionists. Captain Bateson, an Irish Protectionist,

Four millions of waste lands in Ireland would have

been brought into cultivation under the fostering influ-

ence of protection ; but the heath would still continue to

flourish on one part, and the bog to encroach upon the re-

maining part of them, under the system now proposed.

For such a loss, what pecuniary grant could be a com-

for another hour of misery in the Poor Law Bastile. Now is the time for a TEN IIOURS' BILL! Now to the interests of the resident jobbers, and contended .. 0 0 013 is the time that the Protectionists will support it. that the power to be lodged in the Executive should the time that the nearly should he vested in the hands of the local magistracy. with a loud and irresistible voice. indeed, would be out of the frying-pan into the fire. CORN TRADE.-This branch of trade is bearing its It is the tyranny of those fellows, and their jobbing, full share of the doubt and uncertainty created by that has given rise to every disturbance, and, would Sir Robert Peci's measure. The farmers, though to God ! that some noble lord would propose an unwilling to sell, cannot get prices up, even though a amendment upon the principles laid down by Mr. scanty supply. The patriotism of the millers does Swanston-namely, that whenever a disturbance not induce them to purchase more than a mere hand- | takes place, the nearest parson, the nearest landlord, to-mouth supply, and therefore, even with the threat, the nearest magistrate, the nearest middleman, and of famine staring us in the face, we have a simulta-neous decline in the price of all kinds of grain. the nearest lawyer, should be hung upon the nearest tree. Every noble lord in succession, even the reneous decline in the price of all kinds of grain. MONEY AND SHARE MARKET .- Notwithstanding forming son of Earl Grey, gave the measure their the coalition between the Government and the Bank | cordial support, and the bill was read a second time. After which the bloated buffoons adjourned to gorof England, both these departments are very flat, and, in fact, together with all other channels of mandise and get drunk; while the demand of the traffic, appear to partake of the general uncertainty native Irish for food, for the poorest food, is met by produced by the government measures. coercion, and every man, by law, is made a prisoner in his own hut from sunset to sunrise. Oh! for an IRELAND. Emmett, or a Fitzgerald ; but, enough. Ireland has SIR ROBERT PEEL'S MEASURE .- We take the following from the Tipperary Vindicator, as the best proof of her patriots, and they will add another laurel to their the indomitable courage and resolution of the la- wreath, by actually making a merchandise of Irish baurers and cottier tenants of Tipperary :-coercion

No. Mr. Lockhart, the effect of the measure will that meets the eye on this, the first day of the week, rent as they cannot pay with reduced prices, and who to the magistrates in the neighbourhood and to the police. I that the government is only waiting the issue of the

They had supported the Corn Law of 1841, and the last tariff. Step after step they had supported all Sir R.

bitterness to come out with his angry assertion that Seery Charter were never so involved for in London, as they are at the died subsequently. was not only a murderer during life, but a perjurer in his anxiously looked for in London, as they are at the died subsequently. The 19th and 20th were spent by both armies in The 19th and 20th were spent by both armies in the second present moment. will believe the last solemn declaration of a pious Catholic on the scaffold, or the angry affirmation of the prosecutor measure which defics solution in their muddled pates? at the Sackville-street Club. It possesses just the quality that they don't wish for

"Sir Francis is annoyed at the comments that have been made by the press on the contradiction between the testimony of Mr. French, the stipendiary magistrate, and his own. He tells us that he has letters from a policeman and an attorney's clerk to prove that he himself was right, and then, in triumph, he concludes by saying the "public can now fairly judge between Mr. French's testimony and my own." How a drowning man catches at the nations of Europe? The landed aristocracy, lor-sooth ! The fellows who saddled the working classes with a debt of eight hundred millions, an overgrown standing army and navy, a civil list of prostitute pensioners, and all the appliances of tyranny, to preserve the country to their kindly use, so that at reeds ! I wish the baronet may attempt an explanation Bryan Seery, and why it was that the prosecutor volunteers an explanation on the contradiction with Mr. Free ch, more than on his contradiction with the other witnesses,

Lordships that it was MORE ESPECIALLY IN- administration of the law; while, if Sir Francis Hopkins TENDED FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE sells Rochfort and goes to the continent, as it is reported, POOR IN IRELAND. Oh, tack a-day, and when his loss will not be felt either as a guardian or a landlord, and his few poor workmen can then hear mass on the that as the crimes committed were concocted at | be, dear Sir, your humble servant,

"J. SAVAGE.

There, young baronet, how does your young Sirship like that? The sooner you leave the scene of your former glory the better the Irish people will love you. THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE. - In the midst of famine. postilence, coercion, and national degradation, we find the following disgusting passage in the Liberal papers :---

THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE,-The subjoined ample contributions to this great claim upon the country speak for themselves. The tribute of 1845 is to be completed in all the patriotic parishes still outstanding, in the course of the next month, and early arrangements for the purpose will materially facilitate and secure the success of the collection then.

The Cameleon, Harry Brougham, hoped there would upon this wholesale patriotic plunder of the poor by THEIR LIBERATOR. We wish Sir J. Graham be no delay in passing this measure, and advocated a clause to the effect, that trials should not take place would answer his jabber about famine by reading in a part of the country where the accused would the above, and ask him if it is true,

have any chance of escape. The Earl of Clancarty objected to a clause in the This.

attempted the assassination of Sir Francis Hopkins, tor- | Whig nominee of Edinburgh. When the ballot for mented by his own conscience, and in a fruitless despera- the militia' comes, as in all other cases the sufferers tion, openly declares that Bryan Scery is innocent, and when too late, will sing out,-"Oh! why didn't I that he himself is the man who fired at Sir Francis Hop- pay more attention to the advice given in the Norkins! There is no secret in this affair, the man is known thern Star!" Now, we tell once more the unprotected, Under such circumstances it might be expected that the present debate, to bring in a swingeing Militia Bill; prosecutor would pause, reflect, and say, "many mis- and then, while we have done our duty, the people

takes have occurred in the identification of assailants; I will regret that they have not done theirs. was attacked in the darkness of night: the rattling of SIR ROBERT PREL AND THE "TIMES."-The alslugs was ringing in my ears; I was excited; and, per- tered tone of the Times upon the question of free haps, I was mistaken in swearing against Seery !" Such | trade, and upon the character of the Prime Miniswould be the thoughts of a diffident and humane Chris- ter, is no longer a secret, as it now appears that the tian; but Sir Francis, in his own conceit, is infallible. Minister and the scribe were in consultation at the bers on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of December, pro-He is vexed at the sympathy for Seery as an innocent period that the Times was so busily engaged making ceeded to attack the post of Ferozepore, which was man and a martyr; and, not satisfied with the result of prophesies, which, however, have not been fulfilled. his swearing at the commission, herushes into print, and attempts to fasten the infamous stain of perjury on the more of the more and the Commander in Chief were hastening memory of the man who was sent by his testimony to a Frost, Williams, and Jones, and that Mr. O'Connell to support the Ferozepore division at the rate of premature grave. Bryan Seery, on the scaffold, solemnly and others have promised their cordial support to the thirty miles per day, moved off to intercept them.

called God to witness the truth of his declaration of his measure. The Executive are daily waiting upon innocence. Sir Francis, in his letter to the Freeman, says members of Parliament, and, notwithstanding the with the British army, after a long march, had that, "notwithstanding thereported dying declaration of beastly letter of the GREAT CRIMINAL Macaulay, we reached Moodkee and encamped, when the Sikh innocence by Seery on the scaffold, I again affirm that he have every reason to anticipate a favourable result. LONDON AND CHARTISM .- It will be cheering to our

THE TEN HOURS' BILL.-It will be seen that Mr. Fielden has postponed his motion for a month upon the Ten Hours' Bill. He has done this partly upon our suggestion, from the conviction that the Protec-tionists are not yet in a fit state of mind to vote, and four divisions—the right under the command of Sir from a well-founded belief that justice would not be Hugh Gough, the centre commanded by Major-Ge-done to the subject pending the great debate. He neral W. R. Gilbert, the left by Sir J. Littler, and has acted wisely, and now the question is, will the the rear by Sir Harry Smith. The Sikhs were com-country act bravely and energetically? Will the manded by Tej Singh, and had formed entrenchments country back us in our humble exertions, and send in a jungle country, which rendered the march of In-Mr. Fielden two millions of signatures to support his fantry exceedingly difficult. The Sikhs have long Mr. Fielden two millions of signatures to support his motion? Will the Short Time party send twenty-one or thirty delegates to sit in London for the week pre-viously to the motion of Mr. Fielden? Will they bring their petitions with them, and will they take the trouble—for it requires no more—to escort those petitions with 200,000 men to the House of Commons? If they don't do that, they DON'T WANT the Ten Hours' Bill; if they do that, THEY WILL get the Ten Hours' Bill. The cost of twenty-one delegates at 6x each for ten days would be £63. We'll at 6s, a-day each for ten days would be £63. We'll give a pound, making ourselves the sixty-third part of the nation; the expense of a room will be £10; the expense of coming and going will average 30s. and General Gilbert stormed several parts of the

a man, that's £31 10s., making in all £104 10s. That's just the price of the Ten Hours' Bill. The moment we hear upon this subject from the central guns were taken. The British soldiers afterwards committee, we will take all the trouble of making | began to collect their wounded, and to bury the dead ; holidays of the Catholic church .-- I have the honour to the necessary arrangements for their reception, and when large bodies of cavalry and of the camel corps,

will farther tell them, that however their pride may urge them to do without us, they cannot. We pears to have been carried on by General Gilbert and tell them more, and with that we close — KING by the Governor-General, who headed the centre. RICHARD IS IN LONDON. The Sikhs, from their acquaintance with the country,

IRELAND. THE POTATOE, PESTILENCE, AND FAMINE. - Still we continue to receive the most disastrous and heart-

rending accounts from Ireland. It is really treason of the darkest dye to occupy night after night in a wrangle about party interests and class privileges, while a plundered, abused, and trampled-upon people are allowed to pine for want of the commonest neces saries of life. We declare that the House of Com-mons has rebelled against the people of Ireland by

giving them coercion when they ask for food.

THE FRANCHISE .- THE MILITIA .- THE CHAR TIST EXILES.

TIST EXILES. The slaughter and the debate take up so much of our space, that we are compelled to be brief in our summary, and must devote the entire space allowed, the militia; and the second an answer to a letter to a resting in the first to fortify their positions to a resting in the first to fortify their positions to a resting in the first to a second an answer to a letter to a second an answer to a letter to a second an answer to a letter to be brief in our the militia; and the second an answer to a letter to a second an answer to a letter to be brief in our the second and the second an answer to a letter to be brief to a second and answer to a letter to be brief to be the second and answer to a letter to be brief to be the second and answer to a letter to be brief to be brie

GREAT BATTLES IN INDIA.

VICTORIES OF THE BRITISH. IMMENSE SLAUGHTER!

The extraordinary express from Marseilles, in an ticipation of the Bombay mail of the 17th of January, brings some of the important details of the three actions which took place on the 18th, the 21st, and 22nd of December.

The conflicts took place at Moodkee and Ferozeshukur, about twenty miles from Ferozepore.

The Sikhs having passed the Sutlej in great num held by Sir John Littler with about 7,000 men.

In the evening of the 18th the Governor-General. army, 30,000 strong, came hurrying forward and attacked. A short but severe conflict ensued; the "It was better for the prosecutor to allow the ashes of Scery to sleep quiet in the grave than in such a spirit of bitterness to come out with his angry assertion that Seery was not only a unurdered during the back activity for the second of the second o

burying their dead and procuring reinforcements.

Sir John Littler, at the head of 5,000 men, joined the British on the 21st, about sixteen miles from the

will engage the Crown and Anchor, White Conduit House, and other noted places of meeting, for them to lecture in, and we will lecture for them; and we the point of the bayonet. The contest of the 22nd ap-pears to have been carried on by General Gilbert and possessed great advantage, of which they profited to the utmost. They worked mines before their entrenchments, and in their front position, which they blew up on the approach of the British, and destroyed hundreds.

The action of the 21st and 22nd is called the battle of Ferozeshah, and is looked upon as one of the severest ever fought in India. The British troops have earned the highest praise for their bulldog valour ; but their ignorance of the country, or of the mode of fighting adopted by the enemy, has been alluded to as having produced an unnecessary loss of some of the bravest men of the army.

On the 25th the Governor-General issued a proclamation announcing the victories achieved by the British torces, and inciting all British subjects to return thanks to Almighty God for his signal

between Ferozepore and Hureeka Ghat, the princi

"Chapel-house, Mullingar."

We shall not trust ourselves with a single comment MR. MACAULEY AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

WEDNESDAY.

PER MS. O'CONNOB.	Now is the time that the people should demand it
J. Sweet, Nottingham 0 1 9	with a loud and irresistible voice.
NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.	CORN TRADE.—This branch of trade is bearing its
EXECUTIVE.	full share of the doubt and uncertainty created by
PER MR. O'CONNOR.	Sir Robert Pecl's measure. The farmers, though
Helm locality 0 6 ()	
T. Breariley, Triangle 007	scanty supply. The patriotism of the millers does
	not induce them to purchase more than a mere hand-
RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE	to-mouth supply, and therefore, even with the threat
LAND SOCIETY.	of famine staring us in the face, we have a simulta-
. FHARES.	neous decline in the price of all kinds of grain.
PER GENEBAL BECRETART.	MONEY AND SHARE MARKET Notwithstanding
£ s. d. £ s. d.	the coalition between the Government and the Bank
S.M. D. D. Devloymon S. P. A	
Mr. W. Fox 2 19 9 Burnley 4 0 0	of England, both these departments are very flat.
Alfred Briaris 0 1 7 Hyde 1 1 6	and, in fact, together with all other channels of
Chorley 2 12 0 Somers Town 2 0 0	traffic, appear to partake of the general uncertainty
Westminster 1 8 6 Armley 0 1 1	produced by the government measures.
Elderslie 1 19 0 Mixenden Stones 0 17 4	IRELAND.
Whittington & Cat 5 11 S Rachel Rowall 0 0 9	SIR ROBERT PEEL'S MEASURE We take the follow-
Lambeth	ing from the Tipperary Vindicator, as the best proof of
Sutton-in-Ashfield 0 2 6 Mottram 1 17 0	the indomitable courage and resolution of the la-
Hindley	baurers and cottier tenants of Tipperary :
The MCC-PECH of a state of a stat	
Birkenhead 2 0 0	SIR ROBERT PEEL'S MEASCRES-TIPPERARY IN A
	BLAZE !- Sunday night, the county for many miles was a
Norwich 0 0 6 Hanley 0 0 8 LEVY FOR THE LAND CONFERENCE	sheet of flame. The fires were so singularly numerous
	and brilliant, that nothing of the kind to surpass them
Eldershe	has been remembered for a very long period. They ap-
Norwich	peared to have originated in a northerly direction, and to
LEVY FOR DIRECTORS.	have been caught up with surprising velocity on all sides,
Brighton 0 3 6 Darlaston 0 0 6	so that for many minutes their appearance was extremely
Carlisle 0 1 3 Lower Worley 0 1 4	grand, and attracted universal attention. The Duharrow
Staleybridge 0 1 7 Bury 0 0 7	Hills, Keeper and Latteragh Mountains, the Devil's Bit,
Stockport 0 7 5 Newcastle-on-Type 0 1 3	and on to the Shannon at both sides to Galway and Clare
The new rules are now out. All parties needing cards	the fires were everywhere lighted up, and all nearly at
and rules are requested to immediately apply for the	the same moment, There were various conjectures as
same. An error of a verbal nature occurred in the	
balance-sheet, in Mr. O'Connor's name being substituted	the cause of them, but we believe we may state, with some

for that of Mr. Roberts, as tr-asurer. When the sheet was sent to press it did not contain the name of the trea. surer or secretary, only those of the auditors. The printer supplied the omission, placing F. O'Connor instead of W. F. Roberts, and the error was not detected until too late to be altered. The name of one of the auditors should have been James Knight, instead of William.

T. M. WHEELER, Sec.

Vindicator.

the Whig cabinet.

pensation ?

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

	PER GENERAL	SECRE	TARY.				
Whittington a	and Cat (cards)		••	••	0	1	2
Greenwich, (d	itto)	••	••	**	0	1	()
Mr. Doyle's le	cture at Turnag	ain-lar	ne	••	Û		G
Leicester, pro	fits on Sorthern	Star	••	••	0	3	0
Carrington		••	••	••	0	ŧ	0
Ū	EXILES' BESTO	BATION	FUND.				
Mr. Allnut	006	Mr. Co	leman	••	9	0	6
	THOMAS MAR	TIN W	HELLER,	Secu	eta	rv.	

THE LATE DUNCOMBE SOIREE AT THE CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN.

At the meeting of the General Committee, held on Monday evening, February 9th, at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane, Mr. Cuffay in the chair, the annexed balance-sheet was presented and received. A vote of thanks was unanimously given to Messrs. Barratt and Stallwood the Secretary and Assistant. Secretary, for their efficient services; also to the office senter. bearers on the night of the source, for the very able manner in which they conducted the proceedings. It was unanimously resolved, "That the surplus re-maining in hand be presented to the Secretaries." BALANCE SURET of the "Duncombe Soiree," held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, January 26th, just come to hand from the brave fellows of Man-

1010.			- 1
EXPENDITURE.	c	_	,
To Teas, and use of room for public	£	s.	a.
meeting afterwards	35	5	0
Printing and other expenses	8	9	6
	43	14	6
INCOME.			
By cash for tickets	- 36	10	- 0
By cash admission to public meeting	7	11	3
	44	1	6
Balance	0	7	0
One ticket, 2s., only remaining due. THOMAS BARRATT, EDMUND STALLWOOD, S	ecret	arie	25.
	n		

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A GENTLEMAN'S BUTLER. On Wednesday, Mr. Bedford held an inquest at St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner, on the body of

morning last, he was going to his employ in Gros-

venor-crescent, Belgrave-square, when he found the

deceased lying on the pavement at the end of the

lights in the crescent came by, and recognised the time.

ceased had lived upwards of ten years in the fumily, said :-

deceased, and shortly afterwards, with the assistance

of two of the deceased's fellow-servants, he was re-

moved to the above hospital. Frederick Waters,

steward to Mr. Sanderson, stated that the de-

and he was a very sober, steady man, and had not

had a day's illness during the whole of that time.

After waiting at dinner, on Friday evening last, he

went out for an hour, as was his usual custom, well

and hearty. Mr. Mason, landlord of the Triumphant

Chariot, Pembroke-mews, Grosvenor-place, said that

the deceased was in his company for two hours ou

Friday night, and left the house about half-past ten,

to return home, quite well and sober. Police-con-stable Moore, 119 B, stated that he was on duty in

agreed to.

---- " Alas! poor country, Almost afraid to know itself." IRELAND.

and brilliant, that nothing of the kind to surpass them From all parts of the country there is sad intellias been remembered for a very long period. They apgence of famine and increasing pestilence. We give the accounts as we find them in the several prowared to have originated in a northerly direction, and to vincial papers, and we fear they are not overcharged. nave been caught up with surprising velocity on all sides, The Cork Constitution Baysso that for many minutes their appearance was extremely

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury rand, and attracted universal attention. The Duharrow Hills, Keeper and Latteragh Mountains, the Devil's Bit, have been pleased to extend the Warehousing Act to the and on to the Shannon at both sides to Galway and Clare port of Youghal; and his Grace the Duke of Devonshire the fires were everywhere lighted up, and all nearly at has already contracted for the building of warehouses for the same moment. There were various conjectures as that purpose, which will be a great advantage to the traders of the town, together with giving present employthe cause of them, but we believe we may state, with some ment to a number of tradesmen and labourers in a lodegree of truth, that they originated in a rumour having gone among the people that Sir Robert Peel's meacality where much distress prevails. sures had been sanctioned by a large majority in the

Another Cork paper (the Reporter) adds :-

House of Commons, and that there was a positive cer-We have reason to believe that it is the desire of gotainty of their becoming law. There is no doubt that vernment that those important buildings about to be mong the great bulk of the agricultural populationerected in the city should be commenced as early as posthat is, among the labourers and the cottier tenautrysible, and that, with that view. the arrangements for the as far as they comprehend the nature of his measures. purchase of sites are now in active progress. The new Sir Robert Peel's plans are extremely popular .- Tipperary District Lunatic Asylum will, it is understood, be built on the lands of Shanakiel, and as the Board of Works The labourers and cottier tenants are perfectly have a power of causing a valuation to be made, we ex-

aware that they will be the first and greatest sufpect to find all the preliminaries for that work soon arferers from the proposed change; and yet, from a ranged. The site for the college will most likely be Sans wise belief that benefit must result from any Souci, and when both buildings are in progress of erecchange from a condition that caunot be worse. tion they will afford extensive employment to our deinduces them with heroic virtue to brave all chance serving local artisans and labourers.

in favour of alteration, whatever it may be. It is The Reporter also announces, that yesterday (Thurs seldom that the Irish people have had occasion to day) "the ship Emerald, Captain Thomas, arrived at hail the measures of a Saxon Prime Minister, and Cove, from Naples, with a cargo of potatoes, consigned to the Tipperary boys have been induced to the approval Messrs. D. and W. D. Seymour. Through the kindness from a conviction that it is the wedge to split the of Mr. W. D. Seymour, Italian Consul at Cove, we have Protestant Church, to destroy the monopoly of the been favoured with a large sample, which to all appearlauded aristocracy, and to compel them (if they wish ance are as fine and sound as any we have ever seen. to live) to bring their estates into the retail market, The captain of the vessel states that there is an immense where an Irish Catholic will be held to be of equal crop in the kingdom of Naples, and through the Italian value with the English Protestant or Scotch disstates, and that no sign of disease has been found in it. We think it may be useful to our agricultural friends to

examine the samples which have been left at our office,

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES .- The most important as they appear to us most valuable for the purpose of news of this day is the fact that petitions are arriving seed. They are of the description called in that country from all parts of the kingdom, praying for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones. One has "Potato Rosse." SPREAD OF FEVER IN THE SOUTH. - Dr. Fitzgerald, the medical attendant of the Croom Dispensary, in the chester, signed by nearly 40,000, carriage paid, and county of Limerick, has written an alarming statement which we instantly despatched to Mr. Duncombe. to a local paper, respecting the rapid progress of fever This will be the best answer to the lying fabrications among the lower orders, superinduced in a great measure of Mr. Macaulay, which we shall distinguish with by the badness and insufficiency of food :- "I am sorry more extensive reprobation than a mere comment in to inform the public," he writes, "that fever in a most our summary. We shall use it here, however, to aggravated form is raying here. There is scarcely a family ask one simple question ; it is-what chance of justice, in some of the localities here that is not suffering under or even respect, the working classes can expect from this babbling, hired lawyer-this wordy, glib philothe malady. I am sorry to add, that I consider it is pro-

duced, in a great degree, by the badness and insufficiency sopher-this devil, that looks more like a shaved of food. baboon than a human creature? Of all men living, But why despond ?-there is an easy answer to all we don't believe that this miserable speech-maker this :- " llowld your tongues, howld your tongues, you has a friend on earth out of the friendless rump of noisy devils ; arrah, what do you want, and arn't you going to get Coercion from the Saxons? and arn't ANOTHER GHOST FOR THE TIMES. - The Times of they kind to you, when they tell you that if you are this morning has an article from ''a correspondent" hungry your neighbours mustn't see it, for you must on the present state of affairs; and in which we stay at home after sunset, and if you want a brusna find the two following significant passages :-(a bundle of sticks) to SOFTEN the praties-after

The consequences of this hesitation may be serious. sunset you must eat them raw, or do without them, In conjunction with the new elections, it may considerably and work again to-morrow, you sowls, with light impair the Minister's strength. His expected majority hearts? And isn't that relief for you, you devils ?-

to a review of an article, in the Times of this morning, in justification of the murder of Bryan Seery. The

Times, according to its high Protestant vocation, labours hard on behalf of its Protestant client, Sir Francis Hopkins. But it is one of those strained the elective franchise. I never in my life said that you fanatical effusions which carries with it its own conwho have no votes were not interested in the public weal viction. The advocate, in attempting to prove too God forbid! My reasons for objecting to universal sufmuch, weakens the principal points upon which he frage are very different. I believe that the non-electors makes his client's ease to rest. We shall quote a few are as deeply interested as I am in the security of property of the passages from the Times. Number one :-"Both the assassins fled, but not before Sir Francis large portion of them do not understand their own in had seen the countenance of the first fully and looked at his profile-the countenance of the man was indelibly imprinted on his mind. A hat was afterwards found on the scene of the outrage, which two policemen swore to having seen on the prisoner's sented to the House of Commons in 1842. In that docuhead some months before." Again, the Times says : -"With regard to the evidence of identity, we the franchise, and told us how they meant to use it. They avowed that their objects were national bankruptcy, conwould ask these plain questions :- ' Will any one deny the possibility, the probability, the almost certainty of one man's remembering the features of another so close to him, though but for a moment, and even firmly convinced, and am firmly convinced, that such in a gleam of uncertain light, when the two were measures would produce indescribable misery to the great majority of the petitioners themselves. I refused them struggling face to face, in a contest for life or death?" the franchise, not from disregard of their interes:s, but Now, such is the case against Scory, suggested by from the same feeling which would lead me to refuse a the Times, and such is the evidence, the probable, razor to a man who told me that he wanted it in order to

the possible, the almost certainty by which the advocate sustains the charge ; as to the general reasoning, we shall say a word presently. We have before thrown over the evidence of Sir Francis Hopkins upon the question of identity altogether, or rather Mr. French has done it for us, and we can only offer a derisive laugh at the testimony given by the two policemen against Seery's hat. As to the proba-you that my conduct will be guided by principles which bility, the possibility, the almost certainty of the witnesses' knowledge of the prisoner, they are not ful and necessary. I conceive that the State has a right altogether sufficient to establish guilt. The question to call on every citizen to bear a part in protecting his is not, " Are you almost certain as to the identity ?" but the question is, "Could you by possibility be mistaken ?" And if the fact is not thus clearly sworn

divided as fairly as possible, is quite true. But I suspect to, the identity is not proved; but when an Irish that all the inconveniences which even a vexatious enrol-Catholic is murdered, then circumstances, which in ment can produce would be small, indeed, when comother cases would go to cast doubt upon testimony, are here relied upon as the strongest possible proof. appearance of a hostile armament in the Forth. For instance, having seen Seery's features BUT FOR A MOMENT, and in a gleam of UNCERTAIN LIGHT, and during a struggle for life or death, why, merciful Providence ! was there ever defence stronger these taxes go to support the regular army and navy. than this would have been upon the trial of a Pro-Now, if you may lawfully contribute to the support of a kind of force which has been and may be employed in offensive war, surely you may, without any twinge of con-

Seeing the features but for a moment in a gleam of uncertain light, and in a life and death struggle, the very time of all others when a man would pay all attention to the mode of defending himself, and little

a jackass : we presume that it is the same orthodox scribe who now so zealously comments upon the stiff conscience of a dying Catholic. The writer says, in speaking of the inducements to persevere in innocence, it is but the sentence of man he has to undergo

and that sentence may be revoked by man. To this unreal shadow of a hope he clings with desperate fondness. It deserts him only with his latest breath, and for it he perils his immortal soul, by adding to a life of crime a death without repentance, and crowned with a wicked lie. How magniloquent ! - how charitable ! - how State Church Christian-like ! But where was Seery's life of crime ? His was proved to be a life of honesty; and, however the Times may

sneer at the sympathy of the Rev. Mr. Savage, and presumptuously mock the conscious innocence of the murdered man, we tell the Times that we do not believe that there is an instance upon record of an Irish Catholic dying without making a full confession to his priest; nor do we believe that a single Roman Catholic priest in Ireland would assert the innocence of a man whom he knows to be guilty. That Seery was murdered, no man of common sense can entertain a doubt ; and we tell his murderers that the day George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner, on the body of James Morgan, aged forty-four, late butler in the service of — Sanderson, Esq., M.P., of No. 46, Belgrave-square. Robert Brown, a mechanic, de-posed that about half-past six o'clock on Saturday will they throw out the bill altogether, or petition the will they throw out the bill altogether, or petition the posed that about half-past six o'clock on Saturday and what do you want more? But ye's are always seventy, or even sixty. In that case the question, "What will they throw out the bill altogether, or petition the posed that about half-past six o'clock on Saturday and what do you want more? But ye's are always seventy, or even sixty. In that case the question, "What will they throw out the bill altogether, or petition the other the country will be such but they do you right, but they'd pass a short bill to but the car flow into avery anich where this pairs."

from the secretary of the committee for the liberation of Frost, Williams, and Jones :-

fiscation of the soil, of canals, of railroads, of machi

nery-in short, the destruction of all property. I was

cut his throat; and I assure you that I have never in-

quired of any inhabitant of Edinburgh who complained

And now to the main subject of your letter. I shall

give my best consideration to the measures which may be

differ widely from yours. I hold defensive war to be law

science, contribute to the support of a force which is, by

its nature, strictly defensive, and which is not likely ever

bound to see Edinburgh sacked by invaders without strik-

to me of a grievance whether he was an elector or not.

pal passage of the river on the road to Lahore; but Albauy, London, Jan. 30, 1846. " Sir,-You quite misunderstand my sentiments about

they soon abandoned them. Tej Singh, their commander, had an interview with the Governor General, who refused to enter into any terms until the British were under the walls of Lahore. Tej Singh retired with some of the Sikhs to an island, where he was threatened by the British and by his own countrymen. At length the whole of the Sikhs retired from the British territory. and the maintenance of order; but I believe that a very

The conduct of some of the protected Sikh chiefs terest, and might easily be induced by the pressure of | having been found culpable, they have been severely mmediate distress, to act in opposition to their own in- punished. The Rajah of Putteala was hanged on a terent. That this is so I have proof under their own tree for treachery. The Rajah of Ladwa, on the 4th hands. I refer to the petition which Mr. Duncombe pre-sented to the House of Commons in 1842. In that docu-the European barracks; but it was expected that he ment some hundreds of thousands of Chartists asked for | would be driven back.

The Sikh troops having been disappointed of their plunder, and driven out of the British territory, loubts are entertained of their uniting to fight another battle. A party under Runjoor Singh has approached Loodiana, as if desirous of plundering there. but nothing was known of the results of their movements. The Queen-Mother has, it is said, encouraged the troops to fight in order to get rid of their turbulent rule.

It was reported at Bombay, at the departure of the mail, that the Governor-General had resolved to maintain his position within the British territory, and not to make any attack on the Sikhs until the expedition against Moultan, which was preparing in Scinde, under the orders of Sir Charles Napier, had begun operations.

Tranquillity prevails in the other parts of India. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The grand army of the Sikhs, consisting of 80,000 men, and about 140 guns, has been put hors de combat. native soil against assailants. That the exertion and with immense slaughter, and beaten across the burden ought to be reduced as much as possible, and Sutlej, leaving behind them all their guns, camp equipage, stores, &c. They acknowledge the loss of 9,000 men killed, and from 20,000 to 39,000 wounded. Would that I could add that our loss was but small. pared with the misery which would be caused by the The official returns have not yet been received, but the accounts above given show the frightful amount I cannot at all understand your scruple about joining a of 57 officers killed and 50 wounded; and the loss in protection society. You pay taxes, I presume, directly rank and file is estimated at 4,000. The whole of or indirectly. You must be aware that a large part of the operations leading to the decisive defeat of the enemy are as yet but imperfectly known. The following detail, however, may be considered pretty correct :- It was formerly stated that the Governor-General, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, with a numerous body of staff, was pushing on for Ferozepore. On the 18th of December they arrived to shed a drop of blood, unless danger of the most fearful at a village called Moodkee, about twenty-two miles kind should come near to our own hearths. I persuade from Ferozepore, and were encamped ; when, about myself that your aversion to the use of arms does not go four o'clock P.M., the alarm was given that a large to such a height that you would hold yourself morally body of the enemy was marching to attack them ; and scarcely had our troops got under arms when the ing a blow for your home and family. Now, the militial Sikh forces, consisting of 20,000 horse, 7,000 foot, is meant to be peculiarly a security against invaders. It and about 3,000 artillery, were upon them, and comis not an instrument of aggression. You must therefore menced a heavy fire from about twenty-five guns. admit it to be, as compared with the regular army, an in- | Here occurred the immense loss which the Governornocent institution. If, then, you refuse to pay anything General's staff suffered, and on this occasion fell the towards the militia, while you are paying the soldiers survivor of a hundred battles-Sir R. Sale. Here and sailors who have just been fighting at Buenos also fell Sir John M'Caskill, Captains Munro and Ayres, I must say that you strain at a gnat and swallow | Herries, of the Governor-General's Staff - Majer Grant, Deputy Adjutant-General, Captain Hiller, Aide-de-Camp, and many other officers being wounded. The enemy was, however, routed, with great slaughter, and with the loss of seventeen of his twenty-five guns. During the 19th and 20th, the forces halted at Moodkee; and on the 21st advanced about ten miles to the attack of the entrenched camp of the Sikhs, at a place called Ferozepore. Previous to this attack the Commander-in-Chief's force was reinforced by General Littler, with 5,000 men, from Ferozepore, and it would seem had been joined by a portion of the Loodiana force. The entire force at Ferozepore, Umballah, and Loodiana, amounted to eight troops of Horse Artillery, five companies of Foot Artillery, one regiment of Dragoons, two of Native Cavalry, Governor-General's Body Guard. wounded a magistrate in the discharge of his dutycaused the deaths of several unhappy creatures-and | two regiments of Irregular Cavalry, seven regiments would, if their attempt had not been stopped in the outset, of European and sixteen regiments of Native Inhave caused such a destruction of life and prop.rty as has | fantry, or say, in round numbers, that they consisted not been known in England for ages. This is their of forty-eight Horse Artillery guns ; Foot Artillery, offence. What has been their punishment ? Transpor- unknown ; Cavalry, 3,500 ; European Infantry, tation for about five years-a lighter punishment than 6,000; Native Infantry, 12,000; total, 21,500 of all has been inflicted on many poor lads for picking pockets. arms, But a portion of the above must have been You disclaim very property all projects of insurrection. left at Loodiana, at Ferozepore, and even at But rely on it that there will be insurrections enough if Umballah ; and it is not improbable to suppose that turbulent and designing men are apprised that the the actual force engaged with the Sikhs on the 21st penalty of raising a civil war is henceforth to be less than | and 22nd did not exceed 19,000 men. In addition to the penalty of robbing a hea roost. Thinking this, I these may be added the 1st European and 29th Foot, cannot hold out any hope that I shall vote for any address | perhaps 1,500 strong, which would increase our force to near 21,000 men. The force of the enemy is variously stated at from 60,000 to 80,000 men, and from 100 to 104 guas; but the Governor-General's announcement to the Vice-President in Council states the number of troops at 60,000, and of guns in ACCIDENT.-SARERNESS, FEB. 24 .- We are sorry to the entrenchment camp at seventy pieces, many of have to record an accident of an alarming character, them of large calibre, and much longer than is usual which occurred on Monday afternoon to Mr. Woodger, in our armaments. As at Maharajpore, the principal master of the Electra, corvette, fitting out at Sheer- loss in our army was caused by the overwhelming ness, and which had also well nigh proved destruc- superiority of the enemy's guns to ours, and the tive to several others of the party engaged in the par-ticular duty at the time. It appears that Mr. Woodger was superintending a party of seamen and the bayonet; for the Sikhs had taken up a very strong position, and fortified it in a masterly manner. Between two and three o'clock, P.M., the attack by some means or other (we have heard that unfor- began, our infantry advancing by brigades in line tunately there was no shank-painter attached) the from the right; and when our artillery ceased firing flukes slipped from the forecastle, dragging Mr. our centre column forced their way into the enemy's flukes slipped from the forecastle, unagging mit. Woodger by the legs against the gunwhale, and so overboard into the basin. While in the act of sink-ing, the first lieutenant, Mr. A. D. Gordon, rushed on the forecastle and leaped into the water in an in-stant, and supported the unfortunate gentleman till British force was formed into four divisions, the right the arrival of one of the caulker's boats, which having the Commander-in-Chief at its head; the was fortunately moored by the stern of the Electra. left, General Littler; the centre, General Gilbert; Having got both gentlemen inboard, they proceeded and the reserve, General Smith. The Sikh army to land them by the accommodation afforded by the was commanded by Rajah Lali Singh and Sirdar Tej ladder of the Tartarus steamer refitting in the basin. | Singh, who appear to have made a most noble stand by a large wound exposing the bone for several inches, 14th Native Infantry, which formed a part of General Littler's force, they must have met with

testant for murdering a Catholic ?

to the appearance of his assailant ! If a technical doubt existed as to the murder of Seery, the Times has relieved our mind of that doubt, and has established the fact beyond the possibility of doubt. The Times admits great uncertainty in all things, while the law presumes certainty as indispensable. We did not wait for the hanging of this poor Catholic to proclaim the fact that if he was executed upon the finding of the second jury he would have been murdcred

In 1840, the Dispatch charged the moral editor of the Times with having administered the sacrament to

a camel. If you have any special hardship to complain of, it shall eceive my best attention. I have the honour to be, sir, Your faithful and obedient servant,

T. B. MACAULLY.

Albany, London, Feb. 16, 1846. S18,---I cannot agree with you in thinking that the law ias, as respects Frost and his accomplices, been thoroughly satisfied. Consider what they did, and what they have suffered. They raised a rebellion, which you admit to have been unjustifiable-led thousands of ignorant men into guilt and danger-fired on the Queen's troops,

to enter. Where murder will be such, but not by in favour of these great criminals. construction of human law or professional ingenuity. I have the honour to be, Sir, you faithful servant,

THURSDAY.

SOUTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ELECTION .- Mr. Hildyard, the son of a country parson, has beaten Lord Lincoln, the son of the Duke of Newcastle, for the

crescent, in a state of total insensibility. Ilis hat was lying a few feet from him, and the lower part of his dress was disordered. There were no marks of number of the Lords turn it to account." Well, Queen and the quality, here, is forced to give a pinny his dress was disordered. There were no marks of maroly wonder it the Lords turn it to account. It is, a pound for them, and they hasn't the trouble of external violence, beyond a slight bruise on the left if the Times had profited by our early intelligence, a pound for them, and they hasn't the trouble of side of his face. A man who was outting out the gas the question would have been beyond wonder by this working at all? Now, I tell ye's what it is; take representation of this division of the county, by a majority of 691. We have but little interest in the triumph of the Church, while we fear that our very the Liberator's advice, and starve and be tranquil.

or, by the holy Queen Mab-God forgive me for worst predictions with respect to the turn that swearing-but ye's never will see the Repale till ye's county elections will henceforth take, will be realare all dead and buried, and yer children after ye." ised. We certainly would prefer even the rule of the THE "MURDERED" SEERY .- We give the following pulpit to the rule of the never-ceasing steam-engine. excellent letter from the Rev. Mr. Savage, the We prefer York, with its churches, to Manchester. clergyman who attended the murdered man in his last moments :--

The Kev. Mr. Savage, the clergyman in attendance on those who worship in them maintain them by voluntary contribution ; the long chimneys may stand, prothe late unhappy criminal, has addressed the subjoined letter, in reference to the recent communication of Sir vided their smoke is e qually divided amongst all Francis Hopkins, to the editor of the Freeman's Jour. classes. We may now talk of clerical and commercial abuses, because we have the power, if we but val :-

"February 19.

We would ask the gallant captain, in passing, if the "Dear Sir,-I have seen in your paper of yesterday a care, however, that our hatred of steam monopoly stable Moore, 119 B, stated that he was on duty in Belgrave-square on Friday night, and passed the the cultivation of those four million acres for such letter from Sir Franis Hopkins, which I consider deserves does not lead us to encouragement of church some notice from the Catholic chaplain to the Mullingar tyranny.

spot where the deceased was found every twenty-five a long period, what right we had to anticipate that its gool, as in that letter the young baronet takes a bigoled minutes during the night, and he was not there a | continuance would have led to such a result ? It is | fling at Catholic morality.

Queen to dissolve Parliament? Then the country will let the say flow into every parish where this noisy

again be subjected to the process of an agitation such discontint was hard-and so they would. What the

as it has not witnessed since the days of the Reform Bill. | devil do ye's want, ye dissatistied beggars ! Ramnation

minutes defining the light, and he was not there a few minutes before six o'clock, when he went off duty. The coroner said, that in addition to the mystery in which the case was already involved, it had been intimated to him that the deceased's watch had been intimated to him t and some money was missing from his person. He Mr. Lockhart expressed the deep regret which he felt | innocency is believed and proclaimed by the people and danger !' with more alacrity than the hired mercenary

should, therefore, advise the adjournment of the at being compelled to vote against Sir R. Peel on this by the press ; subscriptions pour in from England, and will fly to the cry of 'The Church and State are in The catch of sprais on the North Lincolnshire coast insurmountable obstacles. The centre, under General inquiry, to obtain further evidence; which the jury measure; but he had no choice, as he was convinced that fr un every part of Ireland, for the support of his afflicted | danger!" The letter of the member for Rochdile it would sweep away all the mail farmers of the country, widow and his five slittle orplians. The man who actually contrasts strangely with the beastly crisile of the by waggon loads and sold to farmers as manure.

T. B. MACAULEY.

marines in stocking the anchor ; and while doing so,

evince the will, to get rid of both. We must take

No Vore! NO MUSKET ! !- The letter of Sharman Crawford, which will be found elsewhere, will be read in length.

set in, further progress was stayed by the darkness, vigorously replied to by the battery of Horse Ar-and it was deemed advisable to withdraw our troops tillery under Brigadier Brooke, which was soon equipage, and ammunition. joined by the two light field batteries. The rapid and retire for the night.

slaughter from the centre of their position, they again paralyse that of the enemy, and, as it was necessary advanced and resumed possession of their post on to complete our infantry dispositions without advanour troops retiring, keeping up so murderous a fire oing the artillery too near the jungle, I directed the during the night from their cannons, that our men | cavalry under Brigadiers White and Gough to make were obliged to be at them again, and in the middle a flank movement on the enemy's left, with a view of the night drove the Sikhs a second time from their of threatening and turning that flank, if possible. guns; which had the effect of keeping them quiet | With praiseworthy gallantry, the 3rd Light Draagainst such portions of the intrenchments as had the Body Guard and 5th Light Cavalry, with a pornot been carried the previous evening, and drove the | tion of the 4th Lancers, turned the left of the Sikh energy everywhere before him.

In the absence of official returns it is impossible to try and guns, silenced for a time the latter, and put give any correct account of the movements which their numerous cavalry to flight. Whilst this movewere made by our army, and which led to our gaining ment was taking place on the enemy's left, Idirected charged mines, by the successive springing of which so glorious a victory; which, whether viewed with the remainder of the 4th Lancers, the 9th Irregular many brave officers and men have been destroyed. regard to the forces engaged, or the momentous in- | Cavalry, under Brigadier Mactier, and a light field terests at stake, may be fairly placed at the head of battery, to threaten their right. This manœuvre all the battles which have of late years been fought was also successful. Had not the infantry and gun by us in India. Up to the present moment all is in of the enemy been screened by the jungle, these brilthe dark respecting the arrangements for the fight ; | liant charges of the cavalry would have been producand we know not what was done by the right of our | tive of greater effect. army, or whether the reserve was ultimately brought | When the infantry advanced to the attack Briga-into action; but enough has transpired to convince dier Brooke rapidly pushed on his Horse Artillery any man who has any knowledge of military move-ments, that the most egregious want of skill and on both sides. The infantry, under Major-General management of our limited resources. in men and Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert, and Sir John M'Caskill, guns, has been evinced in the manner in which our attacked in echellon of lines the enemy's infantry force was brought into action ; and there cannot be a almost invisible amongst wood and the approaching doubt in the mind of any soldier who understands darkness of night. The opposition of the enemy was his profession that to the persevering energy of those such as might have been expected from troops who in partial command, to the gallant example of our had everything at stake, and who had long vaunted officers, and to the bravery of our troops alone, are of being irresistible. Their ample and extended line, we indebted for so glorious a victory gained against | from their great superiority of numbers, far outsuch fearful odds. flanked ours; but this was counteracted by the flank

Among the killed was Dr. Hoffmeister, in medical movements of our cavalry. The attack of the inattendance upon Prince Waldemar of Prussia, who is | fantry now commenced, and the roll of fire from this said to have been in the midst of the battles of the 18th, 21st, and 22nd. The Prince will be able to tell his countrymen what gallant fellows our native whole force was driven from position after position soldiers are, under the command of European officers, and how nobly they emulate their courage and of artillery, some of them of heavy calibre; our inenergy. It is said the young Prince narrowly escaped fantry using that never-failing weapon, the bayonet, being killed.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS. The following is from the Delhi Gazette of December 31 :---

amidst a cloud of dust from the sandy plain, which yet more obscured every object. We previously mentioned that the head-quarters camp were to reach Bhaga Poorana on the 17th, was attended with considerable loss. Major-General Major Broadfoot having ridden on to examine the ground. This they did, and on the 18th marched to Sir Robert Sale, to whom India and England are so Moodkee, twenty-two miles from Ferozepore, and much indebted, had his left thigh shattered by a much indebted, had his left thigh shattered by a grape shot, and that the wound has since proved were quietly encamped, when about four o'clock in mortal. Sir John M'Caskill, an old and valued the afternoon (not on the 19th, as had been previously stated on the very best authority) an alarm officer, who has done his country much good service, received a ball through his chest, on the advance of was raised that the Sikhs were in full march upon the camp, some 30,000 men strong. This number his division, and immediately expired. approximates greatly to that given by our Lahore correspondent, who says that the detachment which Extracts from the despatch of the Commander-in marched was under the personal command of Rajah Chief. Sir Hugh Gough, dated Camp, Ferozeshah Lall Singh, and consisted of 20,000 cavalry, twelve Dec. 22, 1845 :-battalions of infantry (500 each), and a proportionate After the combat of the 18th at Moodkee, informa amount of artillery, which would give about the tion was received the following day that the eneny, total mentioned in our English letters. The British in increased numbers, were moving on to attack us troops were scarcely under arms before the Sikh guns A line of defence was taken up in advance of our en opened upon them, but the attack was met so resocampment, and dispositions made to repel assault lutely that symptoms of wavering began soon to mani but the day wore away without their appearing, and fest themselves. The cavalry and artillery then adat night we had the satisfaction of being reinforced vanced, closely followed by the infantry in line, and a by her Majesty's 29th Foot and the East India Comlittle after sunset the Sikhs were in full retreat, leavpany's 1st European Light Infantry, with our small ing all their guns they had brought with them in our division of heavy guns. * * On the morn-ing of the 21st the offensive was resumed; our copossession. It was thought they would have renewed the couffict on the next morning ; but though it is evident by our Lahore letter that they meant to do lumns of all arms debouched four miles on the road to Ferozeshah, where it was known that the enemy so, at least Rajah Lall Singh, who has shown himposted in great force, and with a most formidable self a man of great bravery, as well as of considerable artillery, had remained since the action of the 1Sth. talent, they contented themselves, according to that incessantly employed in intrenching his position. In letter, with carrying off two of their guns, thus stead of advancing to the direct attack of their forleaving seventeen (the number mentioned in our "Extra" of the 23th) in our possession, or in collect- midable works, our forces manœuvred to the right; ing their dead by means of small parties, who were the 2nd and 4th divisions of infantry in front, supsuffered by our troops to do so. Whether the troops ported by the 1st division and cavalry in second line, halted at Moodkee on the 19th or 20th, we cannot exactly tell, but we believe they did, and that, leaving the camp standing, they marched forwards on the 21st, and were joined by Major-General Littler, with 5000 men from Ferozepore, which junction appears to have been effected south of, and between Sultan Khanwallah and Ferozepore, some sixteen or seven. teen miles from the camp, the troops being nearly all the time without refreshment. When thus reinforced, the whole body formed into four divisions, that on the right apparently under the command of General Sir H. Gough, the centre commanded by Major-General W. R. Gilbert, the left by Sir J. Littler, and the rear by Sir Harry Smith, marched to the attack of the entire Sikh army under the command of Rajah Lall Singh and Sirdar Tej Singh, which had entrenched itself in several strong positions in a country rendered difficult for the march of infantry by the large quantity of brushwood and high The consequence was, that the enemy's iungle. guns told most severely as they approached the entrenchments. That Sir J. Littler failed in his at-tack from the left there is no doubt, but how or from what cause is as yet unexplained, bu will, we trust, not remain so long. The centre, under General Gilbert. was more successful, and carried some of the positions of the enemy, but even he was obliged to desist on account of the darkness of the night, and the scattered state of our troops, many of whom were blown up by mines dug in the ground in front of the Sikh was "file and bad little and was still and the Sikh guns. The men had little, and some of them no food, and were obliged to take up their quarters on the bare ground, the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief sharing in their privations. The enemy, resolute on doing all the mischief in their power, were not long in finding out the spot where Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir Hugh Gough had arranged their bivouac for the night, and having brought some guns to bear on the same, opened a most destructive fire, by which it is supposed the severe loss experienced amongst the members of the army and personal staff of the Governor-General was caused. It having become necessary to remove this battery of the enemy, our gallant soldiers rose from their hard bed, and were, in the middle of the night, led to the attack, and beat the Sikhs from their guns. After a few hours further rest, the weary men were led by General Gilbert at daybreak of the 22nd, to the storming of such parts of the enemy's positions as had not been taken on the previous evening, and carried everything before them. notwithstanding the strenuous efforts which had been made by the enemy to strengthen their works during the night, and a large number of guns, thirty of which were of large size, came into their possession. While our men were engaged in collecting their dead and wounded comrades, whose number was great in proportion to the resistance made by the Sikhs, large bodies of the latter, especially cavalry, and camel swivel-men, poured down upon, and compelled them to take up their arms, and were only beaten off after a severe struggle, rendered much more so by the absence of artillery and cavalry, who had, through some misunderstanding, retired upon Ferozepore when the brunt of the battle was over, and were not. as we supposed in our Sunday's "Extra," absent altogether, at least such is our impression, from what we have heard since that "Extra" was issued. Three times did they renew the battle in this manner, and three times were they beaten back at the point of the bayoset. The whole of the contest on the morning of the 22nd appears to have been carried on by the centre division, the left and the rear having failed to communicate during the night, and being, we presume, without orders. Sir H. Gough is reported to have had a narrow escape, a horse having been shot under him during one of the engagements. Of the loss in the ranks we have no idea, but presume it must be very great, from the fact that her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons are reported to have lost upwards of 309 men in killed and wounded, other European corps suffering in proportion. The number of wounded soldiers, European and Native, at Ferozepore, was estimated at 2,000, and the loss in killed is said to average 150 men per regiment of the Europeans. It appears, however, certain that, instead of stand ing to wait the result of another action on the new ground the enemy had taken up, and which had been arranged to come off on the 25th, they fled across the Sutlej, and thus rid the position of Ferozepore of their presence, after being eight days encamped on British ground, with an army of from 50,000 to 60,000 men, and fighting three battles with a spirit and determination worthy of a better cause. Major Broadfoot fell on the evening of the 21st. He was last seen near the entrenched position thrown up by the Sikhs, about seven o'clock. He attempted to take his horse over the ditch ; the animal fell, and three Sikbs rushed on and speared the callant major to death. Ilis remains were not found till the 25th, when they were interred at Ferozepore, followed by the Governor-General and staff. He was buried as he was found.

and they have abandoned large stores of grain, comp

Thus has apparently terminated this unprovoked Although the enemy had been driven with great and well directed fire of our artillery appeared soon to, and eriminal invasion of the peaceful provinces under British protection.

The loss of this army has been heavy ; how could hope be formed that it should be otherwise? Within thirty hours this force stormed an intrenched camp, fought a general action, and sustained two considerable combats with the enemy. Within four days it has dislodged from their positions, on the left till about daybreak, when General Gilbert led them goons, with the 2nd brigade of cavalry, consisting of bank of the Sutlej, 60,000. Sikh soldiers, supported by upwards of 150 pieces of cannon, 108 of which the enemy acknowledged to have lost, and ninety-one army, and sweeping along the whole rear of its infan- of which are in our possession.

In addition to our losses in the battle, the captured camp was found to be everywhere protected by

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE OF MOODKEE.

Return of killed and wounded in the army of the Sutlej, under the command of his Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, in the action fought at Moodkee, on the 18th of December, 1845.

Camp, Sultan Khan Wallah, 26th December, 1845. Personal Staff-2 officers killed : 2 others wounded. General Staff-1 officer killed; 1 officer wounded. Artillery Division-2 officers, 4 serjeants, 13 rank and file, 5 syces and grasscutters, 5 syce drivers, 45 horses, killed ; 4 officers, 1 native officer, 2 serjeants, 22 sycos and grasscuttors, 11 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 7 sycos, 25 horses wounded.

Cavalry Division-3 officers, 6 serjeants or havildars, 1 rumpeter, 71 rank and file, 164 horses, killed; 9 officers, L native officer, 6 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 70 rank and file, 63 horses wounded.

1st Infantry division-4 officers, 1 native officer, 4 serjeants or havildars, 69 rank and file, killed : 18 officers, powerfularmy soon convinced the Sikh army that they 2 native officers, 20 serjeants or havildars, 299 rank and had met with a foe they little expected; and their file, 4 horses wounded.

2nd Infantry Division-1 native officer. 17 rank and file with great slaughter, and the loss of seventeen pieces I horse, killed ; 4 officers, 5 native officers, 10 serjeants or havildars, 81 rank and file, wounded.

3rd Infantry Division-1 officer, 1 serjeant or havildar, 6 rank and file, killed : 1 officer, 4 serjeants or havildars, from worse disaster; for this stout conflict was main-73 rank and file, I lascar, wounded.

tained during an hour and a half of dim starlight. Total-13 officers, 2 native officers, 15 serjeants or navildars, 1 trumpeter, 176 rank and file, 5 syces and grasscutters, 3 syce drivers, 210 horses killed ; 39 officers, I regret to say this gallant and successful attack native officers, 42 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 545 rank and file, 12 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 7 syces, 92 horses, wounded.

European officers, 13; native officers, 2; non-commis tioned officers, drummers, rank and file, 192; syces, &c., . killed.

Grand total, 215,

European officers, 39 ; native officers, 9 ; non-commisioned officers, drummørs, rank and file, 588 ; syccs, &c.,

l, wounded. Grand total, 657.

Grand total of all ranks, killed aud wounded, 872. List of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Head Quarters' Staff -- Major General Sir R. H. Sale, C.B., Quartermaster-General Queen's troops, killed Major W. R. Herries, A.D.C to the Governor-General killed; Captain J. Munro, killed; Major P. Grant, De. puty-Adjutant General of the Army, dangerously wounded ; Captain G. E. Hillier, A.D.C. to the Governor-General, soverely wounded; Captain H. B. Edwardes, A D.C. to the Commander in-Chief, slightly wounded.

Artillery Division -- Captain Jasper Trower, killed On the morn-First-Lieut. R. Pollock, killed; Captain F, Dashwood, severely wounded, since dead ; Frst-Lieutenant C. V. Cox, slightly wounded ; First-Lieutenant C. A. Wheelwright, wounded ; First-Lieutenant C. Bowie, slightly wounded. Cavalry Division Staff-Brigadier W. Mactier, severely; Brevet Captain and Brigade Major T. L. Harrington, severely; Volunteer Mr. A. Alexander, A.D.C. to Brigadier Gough, severely.

Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons-Brevet Captain G. Newton, killed; Cornet E. Worley, killed; Lieutenant S. Fisher, severely wounded; Lieutenant E. G. Swinton,

them from their guns, but by this time the night had nonade upon our advancing troops, which was Their camp is the scene of the most awful carnage, severely wounded; Lieutenant F. P. Haines, Aide-de- enemy were slain. The cavalry got in amongst them, Camp to his Excellency the Gommander-in-Chief, severely wounded. General Staff-Major A. W. Fitzroy Somerset, Military | We halted on the 19th and 20th, and the 1st Euro-Secretary to the Right Hon. the Governor-General, mor-peans and 29th Foot having joined, we moved on the tally do., since dead ; Brevet Captain W. Hore, Officiating

Deputy Secretary to Government, killed. Artillery Division, Divisional Staff-Captain W. K Warner, Commissary of Ordnance, slightly wounded. Brigade Staff-Captain M. Mackenzie, Major of Brigade,

slightly wounded. 2nd Troop, 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery-Oaptain E. D A. Todd, killed.

1st Troop, 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery-1st Lieutenant R. M. Paton, slightly wounded.

3rd Troop, 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery-1st Lieute nant P. C. Lambert, killed.

3rd Company, 4th Battalion-1st Lieutenant E. Atlay slightly wounded.

Cavalry Division.

Divisional Staff-Lieutennnt-Colonel D. Harriott, Comnandant, slightly wounded; Captain C. F. Havelock, H.M. 9th Foot, D.A., Quarter-Master-General, wounded. Brigade Staff - Lieutenant.Colonel M. White, C.B., commanding 1st Brigade, slightly wounded.

H.M. 3rd Light Dragoons-Brevet-Captain J. E. Codd killed ; Cornet H. Ellis, do. ; Cornet G. W. K. Bruce, 11.M. 16th, do.

Do.-Major C. W. M. Balders, slightly wounded ; Lieuseverely wounded; Cornet Lieutenant J. D. White, slightly wounded ; Cornet J. Rathwell, do.

1st Division of Infantry.

Divisional Staff-Captain E. Lugard, D.A.A.G. wounded ; Lieutenant A. J. Galloway, D.A.Q.M.G., de. Lieutenant E. A. Holdich, A.D.C., do. H.M. 31st Foot - Lieutenant J. L. A. Pollard, killed

Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Bernard, do. Do .- Major G. Baldwin, severaly wounded ; Lieutenant

ton, do. ; Ensign J. Paul, slightly wounded ; Ensign H. P. Hutton, do.

H. M. 50th Foot-Captain W. Knowles, wounded ; Lieu tenant C.A. Mouat, do. ; Lieutenant E. J. Chambers, do. Lieutenant R. M. Barnes, do.; Eusign A. White, do Lieutenant and Adjutant E. C. Mullen, do. 24th Regiment N.I .- Brevet Major J. Griffin, killed.

Do. Ensign E. A. Grubb, wounded. 42nd Light Infantry-Lieutenant J. G. Wollen, killed. Do. Lieutenant Adjudant C. W. Ford, wounded : Ensign

Wardlaw, do. 48th Regiment N.I .-- Lieutenant E. W. Litchford lightly wounded ; R. C. Taylor, do.

2nd Division of Infantry, Brigade Staff-Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Taylor, Brigadier, wounded. Captain J. O. Lucas, Major of Brigade, killed ; Captain

J. H. Burnett, 16th N.I., do. 11.M. 29th Foot-Captain G. Molle, killed; Lieutenant A, A Simmons, do.

Do. Major G. Congreve, wounded ; Captain A. St. G. H Stepney. do.

1st Euro, Lt. Inf .- Captain T. Box, killed ; Ensign I Moxon, do.

Do .--- Captain C. Clark, severely wounded ; Captain B Kendall, dangerously do. ; Lieutenant D. C. T. Beatson 14th N.I., Officiating Interpreter, severely do.; Lieutenan R. W. H. Fanshawe, slightly do. ; Ensign F. O. Salusbur severely do.; Ensign C. R. Wriford, slightly do. 2d Regiment N.I., Grenadiers-Ensigh G.A. Armstrong

killed. Ditco-Captain T. W. Bolton, severely wounded

Ensign W. S. R. Hodson, slightly wounded. 16th Regiment N.I. Grenadiers-Major L. N. Hull

killed. Ditto-Ensign J. J. O'Bryen, slightly wounded. 45th Regiment N.I.-Lieutenant C. V. Hamilton vounded.

3d Division of Infantry, Brigade Staff-Lieutenant Colonel N. Wallace, Brigadier, killed.

H.M. 9th Foot-Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Taylor killed; Captain J. Dune, ditto; Captain J. F. Field, litto.

Ditto-Captain A. Borton, severely wounded; Lieute nant A. Taylor, severely wounded; Lieutenant J. U. Vigers, slightly wounded ; Licutenant F. Sievwright

almost all the troops were there, it was proposed to b, King of Nepaul to murder all the inhabitants at the and carried destruction till night put an end to it. station and take possession of the place, The man while We got back to camp at half-past one next morning. made the proposition was the Moonshee of the 1st Reg ment. who was to be made the King's Vizior. He was t bribe the whole of the Mussulman Sepoys and to rais 21st, and came near the enemy's fortified position at men in the King's service, take the barracks, and murder two p.m. We opened our artillery, but with light guns little was or could be done against their heavy ones. all the European soldiers and inhabitants. For this pur, pose he received, they say, three lacs of rupees, and thou, sands of rupees have, I believe, been found in his house done up into small parcels. He bribed several of the The infantry were formed in brigades and advanced in line from the right by regiments 80 paces distance; when our artillery ceased firing, the infantry went Mussulman Sepoys of the 1st Regiment, and offered a at the fortified positions, found the eneny posted at them, went at them with the bayonet, every gun of large bribe to two of the head of the Jemadars and Subadars : they accepted the bribe, and signed the re. theirs turning down half a dozen of our ranks every ceipt for it before four witnesses, and the Moonshee re. time they fired. We carried, we overcame all, but mines were then led off and disabled guns, and hun-dreds of our fine fellows were blown up. Night came on, vealed to them the whole plan, to which they readily as. sented. After he had settled everything with them, and and we were obliged to withdraw the troops outside had taken his departure, the Jemadars and Subadars went slick to Major Rowcroft, commanding the 1st Regithe tortified position, and draw them clear of it. The ment. who was just going out in his buggy, and told him noble 3rd Dragoons went on, but came on another pothat they wanted to speak to him. He said they must sition with guns, and the infantry suffered dreadfully come at another time, as he was in a hurry, but the men and retired. The enemy occupied the position again. and began hammering away with all their heavy guns told him it was something very particular and important. at 9 o'clock p.m. They got so bold that we were and they then related to him the whole plot. He told them to go to the Moonshee's house that evening under pretence obliged to detach a brigade or two, and cleared their position, but not without heavy loss. They kept up of asking him some questions; and he went himself. I a heavy fire on us all night. We were without water believe, with a guard, surrounded the house, and, of or covering, and tired enough on the morning of course, nabbed the Moonshee, who was clapped into the 22nd. The enemy assembled every man and gun the main guard cells, with two Kuropean sentries with tenant II. C. Morgan, severely wounded; Lieutenant J. they had, and brought their cavalry to threaten an muskets before the doors, with orders to shoot him G. A. Burton, slightly wounded; Cornet W. H. Orms, attack. We formed again in cchellon of brigades and if he tried to escape. He was sent to Patna for trial advanced from the right by echellon of regiments, the other day, and must feel in rather an awkward pre-attacked and carried everything before us in two of dicament, as letters have been found upon him which, the positions, and thought all was ours and over ; but they say, prove the whole affair, and some say that he in an hour another alarm was sounded, that 40,000 | will be hanged, others that he will be tied to a cannon and blown to pieces. The massacre was to have taken cavalry with infantry, and a heavy battery of artilplace last Sunday during church time, when the rascals lery, were at hand. Our cavalry and horse artillery wore to have gone to the barracks, taken possession of the were in advance, and forced to retire. The infantry arms and ammunition, and have rushed into church and threw themselves into squares of regiments, and bore murdered all the European soldiers, and also all the the most dreadful fire of round and grape you can T. H. Plasket, severely wounded ; Lieutenant A. Pilking- imagine. Part of the infantry in an hour or two officers ; some were to have gone to the bungalows of the were ordered to take possession of a strong village ; different people and sacked them, and then a regiment the rest ready to advance. The cavalry were formed was to have been sent over by the King of Nepaul; in fact, there was to have been a regular mutiny among the on both flanks, and ordered to advance. Such cheer-Jacks. It is rather amusing, isn't it, when you come to ing as took place, each corps and regiment cheering think that you have escaped being murdered in cold blood. each other, and on all went; but the Sikhs, horse, infantry, and all, took to their heels, leaving there 101 | Next mail I shall be able to tell you more about it. There as fine guns as any in our army, the whole of their has been a robbery committed at Patna, at the house of magazines, tents, cattle, baggage, and everything, and a very rich Zemindar. The Dacoits tried to steal all the were off across the Sutlej. We have lost many very rupees which he had in his house, but four of them were killed, and they turn out to be Nepaulese, which looks dear friends." very suspicious. The Grenadiers and Light Infantry of

Extract of a letter from an officer with the Ferozethe 66th have been sent, with three officers, to Patna to pore force, dated Dec. 24, 1845. :--

guard the Treasury, which, they say, is to be attacked to. "My dear____, We have had a most severe and terrible fight, such as India never saw before. We morrow by all the rabble. Should they try it, they will find rather a warmer reception than they bargained for. have gained a victory, it is true, but at what a cost i Dinapore, Dec. 31, 1845. There are, I am sure, at least 2,000 killed and wounded; amongst the former, Generals Sale and M Caskill, Major Broadfoot, Captain Nicolson, Captain Egerton, and a host of others. The Europeans have suffered dreadfully; only about 200 of the 3rd DUBLIN, FEB. 23 .- CONFLICT BETWEEN THE POLICE Dragoons can now be brought into the field. The AND THE ROCKITES .- The following appears in the Sikhs, after threatening to attack us for many days, Limerick Chronicle received this morning :-- "About moved off to meet the Governor-General and Comeleven o'clock on Tuesday night, a police patrol mander-in-Chief-that is, a portion of them, the main from Kilfinnan station, consisting of constable body being at a village about eight miles distant from O'Brien, sub-constables Roohan, Kenna, Kearney, this; they were defeated with great loss, and seven-Donoghue, and Ireton, fell in with an armed party of teen guns taken. We suffered terribly. On the morning of the 21st (Sunday) we, for the fourth time, men, with their faces blackened, from twelve to fourteen in number, near Cush, at the foot of the turned out about 7 A.M., and, after marching about mountain. Before the police closed on the gang in ten miles, fell in with the other force under the Goconflict, several shots were fired at them, which were vernor-General and Commander-in-Chief. At 3 p.M. promptly returned. The Rockites, disregarding the we came up to the Sikh camp, and the action comsummons to stand or surrender, again fired at the menced. Such a terrible one it was ! it raged fiercely police, but fortunately without fatal aim, a ball till night fall, I may say till 9 P.M., and the cannonado having cut the forehead of sub-constable Kearney, lasted all night. The troops bivouacked, and, oh ! raising the skin on the left temple, and a second what a night it was; dying and dead all around us perforated the waistcoat of constable Ircton. Both balls whistling around us in every direction ; no food, parties now came to a personal encounter, and a and above all, no water : and the cold intense. May desperate conflict ensued, hand to hand, in which I never spend such a night again. At four the next the police behaved gallantly against double morning the action commenced again, and raged their number, displaying courage, resolution, with great fury till seven, and from that time to ten and confidence in one another. Not having space

o'clock with redoubled fury. At one o'clock their or time to reload, they fought with the bayonet and camp was taken by storm, and the fighting thus carabine, as if with sticks, and wrestled one to two ceased, and the Sikhs retreated ; we took their whole | with their assailants during the collision. Eventually camp, and 106 guns. The field is literally covered | the lawless band, yielding to superior skill and dis

continued to defile for some time out of cannon-shot between the Sikhs and Ferozepore. The desired effect was not long delayed, a cloud of dust was seen on our left, and, according to the instructions sent him on the preceding evening, Major-General Sir John Littler, with his division, availing himself of the offered opportunity, was discovered in full march to unite his force with mine. The junction was soon effected, and thus was accomplished one of the great objects of all our harassing marches and privations, in the reliet of this division of our army from the blockade of the numerous forces by which it was surrounded.

BATTLE OF FEROZESHAH.

Dispositions were now made for a united attack on the enemy's intrenched camp. We found it to be a parallelogram, of about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, including within its area the strong village of Ferozeshah ; the shorter sides look-ing towards the Sutlej and Moodkee, and the longer towards Ferozepore and the open country. moved against the last-named face, the ground in front of which was, like the Sikh position in Moodkee, covered with low jungle.

The divisions of Major-General Sir John Littler. Brigadier Wallace (who had succeeded Major-General Sir John M'Caskill), and Major-General Gilbert, deployed into line, having in the centre our whole force of artillery, with the exception of three troops of horse artillery, one on either flank and one in support, to be moved as occasion required. Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division, and our small cavalry, moved in second line, having a brigade in reserve to cover each wing.

A very heavy cannonade was opened by the enemy. who had dispersed over their position upwards of 100 guns, more than forty of which were of battering calibre ; these kept up a heavy and well directed fire which the practice of our far less numerous artillery of much lighter metal, checked in some degree, but could not silence; finally, in the face of a storm of shot and shell, our infantry advanced and carried these formidable intrenchments; they throw them-selves upon the guns, and with matchless gallantry wrested them from the enemy; but, when the bat teries were partially within our grasp, our soldiery had to face such a fire of musketry from the Sikh infantry, arrayed behind their guns, that, in spite of the most heroic efforts, a portion only of the intrenchment could be carried. Night fell while the conflict was everywhere raging. Although I now brought up Major-General Sir

Harry Smith's division, and he captured and long retained another point of the position, and her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons charged and took some of the most formidable batteries, yet the enemy remained in possession of a considerable portion of the great quadrangle, whilst our troops, intermingled with theirs, kept possession of the remainder, and finally bivouacked upon it; exhausted by their gallant efforts, greatly reduced in numbers, and suffering extremely from thirst, yet animated by an .indomitable spirit. In this state of things the long night woreaway.

Near the middle of it, one of their heavy guns was advanced, and played with deadly effect upon our troops. Lieutenant-General Sir Hopry Hardinge immediately formed her Majesty's 80th Foot and the Ist European Light Infantry. They were led on by their commanding officers, and animated in their ex-ertions by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood (Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-General), who was wounded in the outset; the 80th captured the gun, and the enemy, dismayed by this counter-check, did not venture to press on further. During the whole night, however, they continued to harass our troops by fire of artil. lery, wherever the moonlight discovered our position. But, with daylight of the 22nd came retribution. Our infantry formed in line, supported on both flanks by Horse Artillery, whilst a fire was opened from our centre by such of our heavy guns as remained effective, aided by a flight of rockets. A masked battery played with great effect upon this point, dismounting our pieces, and blowing-up our tumbrils. At this moment, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge placed himself at the head of the left. whilst I rode at the head of the right wing. Our line advanced, and, unchecked by the enemy'

fire, drove them rapidly out of the village of Feroze shah, and their encampment; then, changing front to its left, on the centre, our force continued to sweep the camp, bearing down all opposition, and dislodged the enemy from their whole position. The line then halted, as if on a day of manouvre, re. ceiving its two leaders as they rode along its front with a gratifying cheer, and displaying the captured s of the Khalsa army.

evorely wounded; Lieutenant E: B. Cureton, severely wounded. Governor-General's Body Guard - Lieutenant W.

Fisher, killed : Brevet Captain C. D. Dawkins, severely wounded : Lieutenant G. R. Taylor, very severely ditto : Lieutenant G. C. G. Bythesea, ditto. wounded.

5th Light Cavalry-Major Alexander, slightly; Licut. R, Christie, slightly,

First Division of Infantry.

Divisional and Brigade Staff-Captain Van Honrigh, 48th N. I., Acting A. D. C., killed; Brigadier S. Bolton, C.B., dangerously wounded; Brigadier H. M. Wheeler C.B., severely wounded ; Captain E. Lugard, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, slightly wounded; Lieutenant Nicolls, Engineers, Acting A. D. C., severely wounded.

First Brigade. Her Majesty's 31st Foot—Lieutenant H. W. Hart, killed ; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Byrne, severely wounded ; Captain W. Willes, dangerously wounded; Captain T. Bulkeley, dangerously wounded; Captain G. D. Young, dangerously wounded; Lieutenant J. L. R. Pollard, slightly wounded; Licutenant J. Brenchley, mortally wounded, since dead; Assistant Surgeon, R. B. Gahan, 9th Foot, dangerously wounded.

47th N. Infantry-1 wounded, Lieutenant J. F. Pogson, langerously.

Second Brigade.

H. M.'s 50th Foot-Assistant Surgeon A. Graydon. killed. Captain H. Needham, severely wounded; Lieutenant W. S. Carter, slightly wounded; Lieutenant J. C. Bishop, severely wounded; Lieutenant R. E. De Montmorency, severe contusion; Lieutenant C. E. Young, severely wounded.

42nd N. Light infantry-Lieutenant J. Spence, killed : Ensign E. Van II. Holt, slightly wounded.

Second Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff-Major R. Codrington Assistant Quartermaster General, severely wounded. Second N. Grenadiers-Captain T. W. Bolton, severely ounded; Captain J. Gifford, severely wounded; Ensign 1. D. Warden, severe contusion.

Third Infantry Division. Divisional and Brigade Staff-Major General Sir J. "Caskill, K.C.B., and K.H., killed.

	Fifth Brigade.								
H.	M.'s	9th	Foot - Eusign	J.	Hanham,	slightly			
woun	ded.								

Sixth Brigade. H. M.'s 80th Foot-Lieutenant-Colonel T. Bunbury slightly wounded.

P. GRANT, Major, Deputant Adjutant. General of the Army.

Return of Ordnance captured from the Sikh army, at the battle of Moodkee, on the 18th of December, 1845, by the army of the Sutlej, under the command of his Excellency Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

6 brass guns, 4 in. 6-16ths, 12 pounders; 1 brass howitzer, 6 in. 5-10ths, 64 pounder; 4 brass guns, 4 in. one 9-do.; one 3-do.; one 8-do.; one 6-do.; one 9-do. 2-10ths, 9 pounders; 3 brass guns, 3 in. 6-10ths, 6 one 9-do.; one 9-do.; one 12-do.; one 10-do.; one 6-do.; pounders ; 1 brass gun, 2 in. 9-10ths, 3 pounder.

Remarks. Total number of guns captured 15. It was impossible to compute the quantity of metal in these guns, but it was evident that they were much heavier than those of a similar calibre in the Bengal artillery. The carriages were all in good repair, with the exception of one or two struck by our shot. The whole were

destroyed, and the guns left in the fort of Moodkee. Four more guns reported to have been dismounted by the men of the horse artillery, and left on the field from want of means to bring them away. GEO. BROOKE, Brigader, commanding artillery, army of the Sutlej,

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE OF FEROZESHAH.

Return of killed and wounded of the army of the Sutlej, under the command of Ilis Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, in the actions fought near Ferozeshah, on the 21st and 22nd of December, 1845.

Camp, Sultan Khan Wallah, Dec. 27, 1845. Staff-I European officer killed, 3 European officers vounded.

Artillery Division-2 European officers, 2 native officors, 1 sergeant, 26 rank and file, 4 lascars, 4 syce drivers, 2 syce grasseutters, 118 regimental horses, killed ; 4 European officers, 2 warrant officers, 10 serjeants, 61 rank and file, 7 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 2 syce grasscutters, 75 regimental horses, wounded.

Cavalry-3 European officers, 2 native officers, 4 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 78 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, place their batteries in at least very respectable

dangerously wounded ; Lieutenant W. G. Cassidy, dangerously wounded; Ensign W. H. Forster, contused. H. M. 80th Foot-Captain A. D. W. Best, killed ; Cap.

tain R. Scheberras, ditto; Lieutenant R. P. Warren Ditto-Major R. A. Lockbart, wounded ; Brevet Cap

tain S. Fraser, since dead ; Lieutenant M. D. Freeman, wounded.

26th Light Infantry, N.I.-Lieutenant G. A. Croly killed ; Lieutenant A. C. Eatwell, ditto. 73rd Regiment, N.I.-Captain R. M. Hunter, killed.

4th Division of Infantry, Divisional Staff-Lieutenant Harvey, Aide-de-Camp, killed ; Captain J. F. Egerton. D.A.Q.M.G., wounded.

Brigade Staff-Captain C. F. J. Burnet, Major of Brigade, slightly wounded ; Lieutenant-Colonel T. Reed, slightly ditto.

II. M. 62nd Foot-Captain G. H. Clarke, killed; Captain H. Wells, do.; Lieutenant T. K. Scott, do.; were very long, from fifteen to twenty miles, and in a Lieutenant McNair, do.; Lieutenant R. Gubbins. do.: Lieutenant M. Kelly, do.; Lieutenant and Adjutant G. and join the Commander-in-Chief's army, then has-sins, do.

Ditto-Major W. T. Shortt, slightly wounded; Captain | crossed. Though we subsequently marched from S. W. Graves, badly do. ; Captain C. W. Sibley, do. ; Captain D. G. A. Darroch, slightly do.; Lieutenant M. J. Gregorson, badly do.; Lieutenant W. L. Ingall, slightly do.; Lieutenant A. S. Graig, severely do.; Ensign C. Robert, do. ; Ensign J. M. M. Hewett, slightly do. a more formidable one than had been anticipated

12th Regiment Native Infantry-Lioutenant Colonel L. Bruce, very severely wounded ; Captain W. B. Holmes, severely do. ; Lieutenant C. B. Tulloch, very severely do. Ensign J. H. C. Ewart, slightly do.

14th Regiment Native Infantry-Captain W. Struthers, started on the road towards Ferozepore, to meet the slightly wounded; Bt. Captain C. G. Walsh, do.; Lieut. A. O. Wood, severely do.; Lieutenant I. H. H. Lukin

slightly do. ; Ensign G. Weld, severely do. P. GRANT,

Major Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

KILLED .- European officers, 37; native do., 17; non commissioned, drummers, rank and file, 630; syces drivers, &c., 10. Total, 694.

WOUNDED. - European officers, 78; native, do., 18 ion commissioned, drummers, rank and file, 1610; syces, drivers, &c., 12; warrant officers, 3. Total, 1721. Grand total of all ranks, killed and wounded. 2415.

Return of Ordnance captured during the Action of the 21st and 22nd instant.

Camp, Ferozeshah, 27th Dec., 1845.

One 9-pounder gun; one 42-do., howitzer; one 18-do. gun ; one 18.do., do. ; one 18.do., do. ; one 9-do., do. une 9-du., du.; one 9-do., do.; one 8-do., do.; one 9-do,, do; one 9-do., do.; one 9-do., do.; one 18-do., do.; one 9 do., do. ; one 9-do., do. ; one 18-do., do. ; one 8-do., do. ; one 8-do., do.; one 8-do., do.; one 6-do., do.; one 9-do. do.; one 12-do., do.; one 7-do., do.; one 7-do., brass do. ouo 8-do., brass do.; one 18-do., brass do.; one 15-do., brass do.; one 11-do., brass do ; one 24-do., brass howitzer; one 3-do., gun, brass; one iron 3-do.; one

6-do. ; one brass 24-do. ; one 6-do., do. ; one 6-do., do. one 8.do.; one 12.do.; one 10.do.; one 10.do.; one 12.do.; one 8-do.; one 3-do.; one 10-do.; one 9-do.; one 8-do. one 8-do.; one 9-do.; one 3-do.; one ten-inch shell mortar; one & pounder gun; one 6-do.; one 8-do.; one | ment, I advanced into the field with my regiment -do. ; one 3-do. ; one 8-do. ; one 8-do. ; one 32-do. ; one -do.; one 24-pounder mortar; one 9-pounder gun; one -pounder howitzer ; one 18-pounder gun ; one do. Many of these guns have long Persian inscriptions on

them, and very old dates; some are highly ornamented, carriages in good repair, and closely assimilating to those in use with the Bengal Artillery, the whole well fitted for post guns; the metal in these guns is much heavier than those of a similar calibre in use with the Bengal Artillery.

SUFFERINGS OF THE BRITISH TROOPS. EXTRACT FROM A LETTER .- "The privations endured by all from the time we left Ferozepore were excessive, the cry for water universal, and when we found a well on the 22nd in front of the village, the water was putrid, it having been destroyed by the Sikhs, and partially filled with their dead; it was then eagerly drunk by all grades."

"The havec said to have been done amongst the artillery, and its harness, and the number of the horses killed, is described as beyond conception ; and the most urgent indents have been sent down the country for material of all kinds, to replace the damage ; the officers on the spot doing in the meantime all in their power to render their troops officient, and some of them had succeeded so far as to endeavouring to find the regiment in the direction

order. The sufferings of the wounded on the field

of battle during the night of the 21st must have been

with dead, and horses and camels out of number, cipline, fled, and were pursued by the police, who ammunition, and baggage, guns, &c., blown up. The whole of the Sikh camp ground was mined, and they are even now going off every hour. The 62nd barracks are full of wounded, so is the magazine." Extract of a letter from a Surgeon in the Army :---

halted at Moodkee, and the next morning at 3 A.N.

My dear-

succeeded in apprehending three of the actual party, one of whom, Patrick Dwyer, was dangerously wounded, a ball having passed through his body, which entered at the breast and came out at the back. This man also received a severe bayonet wound in the conflict. Patrick Cosheen, and James

Freland.

Ferozepore, Dec. 28, 1845. Sheehan, his comrades, were besmeared with blood. from the violent nature of the contest, but did not which will I dare say reach you before this letter, will make you anxious to hear from me. For the last suffer any fatal injury. It is rumoured that others of the marauders were wounded by the police, but month a brush with the Sikhs has been talked of, they have not yet been discovered. After arresting but I for one did not anticipate anything of the kind, the prisoners, the small police force conceived it imand I think I said so in my last letter. However, prudent at that hour to march them to the station, after several notes of preparation, the order came to Kupowlie, on the evening of the 10th, for our regiand accordingly kept them in safe custody in a cabin on the road side, until morning, when a reinforcement to march on active service the next morning at ment arrived, and they were conveyed into Kilfinnan. seven o'clock. The marches on the route sent us from whence Cosheen and Sheehan were transmitted direction towards this place. We were to overtake | to the county gaol, on Thursday, but Dwyer is under medical treatment in Kilfinnan bridewell with only slight hopes of recovery. Near the spot where the engagement took place, a large rifle percussion-lock gun was found, also a pistol, and the barrel of a twenty-five to thirty miles a day, we did not effect this junction till the 19th, at Moodkee. An action

gun, which, it is supposed, exploded during the attack. Fifty bullets, a quantity of powder, and had been fought the day before; in which, though our troops were victorious, they were very severely handled, and were obliged to acknowledge the enemy some percussion caps were also found on the scene of action.

SUPPRESSION OF AN ANCIENT CUSTOM Each party, on the morning of the 1Sth, retired to IN DERBY. their respective camps. On the 20th the army

THE RIOT ACT READ, AND THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

division under General Littler from that station; The authorities of Derby announced last week their these two portions of the army met about mid day determination not to permit the game of foot-ball to and it was determined then to lose no time in attack be again played in Derby, according to an old cusing the Sikhs in their entrenched camp. The cavalry tom, on Shrove Tuesday. The announcement was placarded very freely, and every possible publicity was given to the notice. In order, however, to secure the town against disturbance, and to effectually put down the play, it was deemed necessary that the civil power of the enemy were already annoying us, but the action seriously commenced at two r.M., and, expecting for about an hour or so after midnight, did not cease till four P.M. the next day. Our troops had driven the Sikhs from their position on the evening of the should, in case of need, have the assistance of the 21st; but, from some cause or other, we did not hold military, and for this purpose two troops of the 5th our ground, but retired, and the enemy, returning in Dragoon Guards, under the command of Lieutenantthe course of the night to their entrenchment and Colonel Scarlett, from Nottingham, were located guns, left us the same work to be done over again here. Several hundreds of special constables were also sworn in, and ordered to be on duty in various parts of the town.

the next day. Our regiment was engaged in the thickest of the fight, both days, and distinguished itself as it did in the Peninsula. Nothing could be more admirable, in the way of daring and discipline, Matters, however, appeared to take so favourable a turn that it was hoped, and indeed many persons fielt assured, no breach of the peace would be atthan the advance of the regiment upon the murderous entrenchments of the enemy, both on the 21st and tempted; and this belief was most materially 22nd. The havoc in the charge made on the 21st was strengthened from the circumstance that a body of frightful ; three of my brother officers, with forty men the ordinary promoters, or players, visited the Townkilled, and about 120 wounded, and in the most hall on Monday evening last, when they delivered up horrible manner, by cannon and grape shot. On the a ball, declaring their intention to obey the wishes of second day the slaughter was less, but still numbers of poor fellows fell. On the 23rd, we halted on the the mayor and magistrates strictly and cheerfully, and, not only to abstain from playing at foot-ball field the remainder of the evening, retiring to the themselves, but to use their endeavours to induce Sutlej during the night. The army marched on the and prevent others from violating the law in this 24th, in the direction the enemy had retired, and respect. halted at Saltan Khanwhallah, about seven miles

The morning of Tuesday betrayed considerable from Ferozepore, where I came with all the wounded symptoms that there still lingered a strong disposiof the regiment I could collect, numbering, on the tion on the part of many individuals to set the law at evening of the 24th, no fower than 173, and I have defiance; and this feeling increased as the hour at received many since. With my small hospital equipwhich the game is usually played drew near. Large numbers of lads and young men thronged the streets, and when the wounded began to drop behind fast, but not to an extent sufficiently to demand the interopened hospital. We had nothing to protect us but ference of the constables. The special constables the cover of one stunted tree, the ground here being were on duty, and blocked up the different entrances for an endless distance one sandy plain as flat as a panto the market-place, where the ball has always been cake. I assure you whilst I was operating, and I did thrown up, in order to prevent any body of men conmany amputations on the field, the cannon shot were gregating there.

playing about us much too near, and now and then a Two o'clock in the day is the hour at which the shell would make the whole party of us bob our heads. play has always commenced, and at this time, with Knowing there would be no water for us on the road the exception that a groat number of lads werein the or on the field, I had taken the precaution to load streets rather noisy, and giving various indications several vessels and leather bags with it, and carried them in the doolces or portable beds for the sick and of a desire to see the game played, no material act of insubordination took place. A ball, indeed, was wounded. I had also about two and a half dozen brought from the opening leading from Eagle-street towards the Pig-market, and was in the brandy, without which two articles I see nothing in to be done in the campaigning line. My surg cal operations continued incessant till dark, and would water instanter. A general huzza was set up, hundreds rushed to the spot; but the ball was sehave continued through the night, for I had candles cured by the police, and cut in pieces. Things went with me, but I had no sooner lighted them than orders on for about an hour, when the special constables came to put them out at once, and keep all dark. Shortly after, I was ordered to remove my wounded on duty in the Morledge were insulted and attacked, and wore obliged to exert themselves to put down and join my regiment-very easily said, but not to be the attempt to break the law. A good deal of con-fusion ensued, during which a ball was thrown out of a public-house in the Morledge, and immediately a done. I had no carriages, and I had a crowd of wounded from all regiments; however, as they said the Sikhs would be down upon us, those who could number of persons commenced the play. The Mayor (W. E. Mousely, Esq.), Dr. Baker, and the rest of get away were anxious for a start, and it was at last determined to remove as many as we could, and proceed in search of the regiment. Unfortunately in the magistrates who had been in attendance during the whole day, were on the spot immediately. I

THE BATTLE OF MOODKEE. We give the following extracts from the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Hugh Gough's). despatch, dated "Camp, Moodkee, Dec. 19, 1845:"

You, sir, know, but others have to be told, that the sudden and unprovoked aggression of the Sikhs, by crossing the Sutlej with the great proportion of their army, with the avowed intention of attacking Ferozepore in time of profound peace, rendered indispensable, on our side, a series of difficult combinations for the protection of our frontier station, so unjustifiably and so unexpectedly menaced.

"The troops were in a state of great exhaustion, principally from the want of water, which was not procurable on the road, when, about 3, p.m., information was received that the Sikh army was advancing, and the troops had scarcely time to get under arms, and move to their positions, when the fact was ascertained.

wards of seventy-three pieces of cannon, and were masters of the whole field. The force assumed a position on the ground which

it had won, but even here its labours were not to cease. In the course of two hours Sirdar Tej Singh, who had commanded in the great last battle, brought up from the vicinity of Ferozepore fresh battalions

and a large field of artillery, supported by 30,000 Ghorepurras, hitherto encamped near the river. He drove in our cavalry parties, and made strenuous efforts to regain the position at Ferozeshah. This attempt was defeated; but its failure had scarcely become manifest when the Sirdar renewed the contest with more troops and a large artillery. He commenced by a combination against our left flank ; and when this was frustrated, made such a demonstration change our whole front to the right. His guns during this manœuvre maintained an incessant fire, whilst our artillery ammunition being completely

expended in these protracted combats, we were unable to answer him with a single shot. I now directed our almost exhausted cavalry to

threaten both flanks at once, preparing the infantry to advance in support, which apparently caused him suddenly to cease his fire, and to abandon the field. For twenty-four hours not a Sikh has appeared in

163 regimental horses, killed; 9 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 warrant officers 9 havildars, 133 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, 112 regimental horses, wounded.

1st Infantry-4 European officers, 6 native officers, 5 serjeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 119 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, killed; 19 European officers, 21 scrjeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 299 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

2nd Infantry-8 European officers, 3 native officers, serjeants or havildars, 150 rank and file, 6 officers' chargers, killed; 13 European officers, 9 native officers, 26 serjeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 365 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

3rd Infantry-11 European officers, 1 native officer. serjeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 111 rank and file, 2 LETTERS FROM PERSONS ENGAGED IN against the captured village, as compelled us to officers chargers, kinea, a Laropean against the captured village, as compelled us to officers, 13 serjeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 315 rank officers' chargers, killed; 9 European officers, 2 native and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

4th Infantry-8 European officers, 3 native officers, 9 serieants or havildars, 115 rank and file, 7 officers'

20 sorjeants or havildars, 5 drummers, 323 rank and file, wounded.

Grand Total-37 European officers, 17 pative officers. as if they had been in their lines for a month. We 27 serieants or havildars, 4 trumpeters or drummers, 599 marched out a couple of miles, met 20,000 of inrank and file, 4 lascars, 4 syce drivers, 2 syce grass-

cutters, 33 officers' chargers, 281 regimental horses, our front. The remains of the Khalsa army are said killed : 78 European officers, 18 mative officers, 3 warrant

beyond conception frightful." EXTRACT FROM SIR II. GOUGH'S DESPATCH .-"Most harassing have been the marches of the troops in completing this concentration. When their down their loads, and I lost the whole of my instru-

march had been farther prolonged to this place, they had moved over a distance of upwards of 150 miles in six days, along roads of heavy sand, their perpetual labour allowing them scarcely time to cook their food, even when they received it, and hardly an hour for repose, before they were called upon for renewed exertions."

See also the following :---

THE BATTLES OF MOODKEE AND FERO-ZESHAII.

The following letter we extract from the Delhi

chargers, killed; 21 European officers, 5 native officers, ful marches of thirty-odd miles a day, and after one chief men of the Sikhs, have not joined in this invaof such, the enemy came down to offer battle on the sion of our territory.

18th, about three p.m., just as we reached our ground. The troops of all arms turned out as fresh

CONSPIRACY AT DINAPORE. The following is an extract of a letter from the

within gun-shot of the enemy's camp.

pointed out, we strayed a little to the left and came

above station giving details of a murderous confantry, 12,000 cavalry, and their horse artillery. spiracy against the Europeans, which had just been tensive engineering establishments, have been in a 1 a.

The horse artillery and cavalry set to work, and the frustrated :-"The country is a dead flat, covered at short in- to be in full retreat across the Sutley, at Nuggur- officers, 99 serjeants or havildars, 23 trumpeters or drum- infantry came up in echellon and set at them. The We have all had a most wonderful and miraculous estervals with a low, but, in some places, thick jhow puthur and Tilla, or marching up its left bank to-mers, 1496 rank and file, 8 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 2 jungle, and doited with sandy hillocks. The enemy wards Hurreekeeputhur, in the greatest confusion grasseutters, 6 officers' chargers, 187 regimental horses, among others came on part of the enemy's guns with every European, all of whom were to have been murdered, allow them to leave off at four o'clock on Saturdays, ive, screened their infantry and artillery behind this and dismay. Of their chiefs, Bahadur Singh is wounded. jungle, and such undulations as the ground afforded; killed; Lal Singh said to be wounded. Mehtab in the barracks taken possession of by and to be paid their full time. Sir John kennic, ite, and, whilst our twelve battalions formed from echel- Singh, Adjoodhia Pershad, and Tej Singh, the late on of brigades into line, exerce can- Governor of Peshawur, have fled with precipitation. de-Camp to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, de-Camp to the men.

hurled, and severely bruised. This, and other proofs upon the Sikh camp, fancying it the position of our of the temper of the mob were too unequivocal to be troops. The enemy soon undeceived us by commentmistaken, and it became instantly necessary to have ing to fire upon us, and it became necessary to retreat the Riot Act read. This was done, and the aid of the rapidly ; and here my hospital establishment, that is, the native part of it, in the hurry to get away, threw military was called in; the players having, meanwhile, got the ball in the water, and were proceeding to the Holmes. About fifty of the dragoons acments and stores. In retiring from the Sikh camp we were challenged by an officer, and upon advancing he companied the mayor and Dr. Baker, but the players r were soon out of the limits of the borough, and, in a proved to be an aide-de-camp with Sir Henry Hard. fact, at the time the military arrived many of them, a inge. The Governor-General asked mea great many as well as spectators, fled into the town again. The m questions, and whilst the conversation was going on an officer of my own regiment came up, and I found that dragoons and magistrates then returned, and up to to the regiment was close by, lying silent, under arms, the time of our going to press with our first edition, n no other outrage of the public peace had occurred .- -The army have marched to-day to a point of the Derby Mercury of Wednesday. river about twenty miles from this, where there is an

worship was struck on the shoulder by a brick-bat

island to which the Sikhs have retreated, and which THE WANDERING JEW .- Une of the exhibitions at at they are fortifying. Our artillery is to bombard them on this side, and Gholab Sing is to have at them from the other side, for you must know the Sidars, or 'Le Juif Errant" of M. Eugène Sue. The cos- ostumes were admirable. Dagobert was attended by a y a great concourse of people.

STRIKE AMONG THE ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, AND IND Satrus .- During the last few days the whole of the the London mechanics, connected with the various ex- exstate of great commution, in consequence of the whole ole

THE NORTHERN STAR.

foreign Mobements.

a And I will war, at least in words, (And-should my chance so happen-deide) With all who war with Thought!"

I think I hear a little bird, who sings the the people by and by will be the stronger."-BIRCN.

REVELATIONS OF ROME.

NO. I. The last number of the Westminster Review consins an article founded upon two publications, entitled, first, "The Christian Alliance :" second. Appendiato Popolare." The first of these may be officers were in general men known for their ferocity or terned the "Constitution" of an American Society, for an ultra Sanfedism ;* their commander was Barbieri. termed the "Constitution" of an American Society, dating from the 12th of May, 1843, which has been stablished "to promote religious freedom, and to diffuse useful and religious knowledge among the natives of Italy, and other Papal contries." The am of this association is purely theological : it re-pulates political questions. Admitting that the light of this society may be as good as the motives the motives of the second and informing the comments and unconditional surrender, and informing the variance the there have be as good as the motives of its members are undoubtedly pure, still the writer recusants that they had not to expect justice. The Roof the article in the Westminster Review well argues that "it is impossible to get at the religious question otherwise than through the political." The writer emphatically adds :- "To be must precede to think ; and Italy is not." Again-"You may warehouse hibles, or copies of MERLE D'AUBIGNE and M'CRIE, at every point around Italy that may favour their dispersion; slowly, and in numbers imperceptible. they may reach the hands of those who have no need of them, of those whose souls are already freed ; but the mass, 'the gay unthinking peasantry' of the villages of Italy, 'the mechanics and shopkeepers of her towns,' will never hear of them. The gendarmes, the priests, and the Custom-house form, between them and the instruction you seek to afford, a triple wall, insurmountable to individual agents of a trans atlantic society. Every theory of education, then, for the masses of Italy, resolves itself into a problem of liberty.

The "Apostolato Popolare" is, we are informed by the writer we have above quoted, a periodical publi-cation in Italian, published in London, of which twelve numbers have made their appearance; it represents the opinions of the National Italian Association known as "Young Italy."

On these two publications the writer in the Westand prospects of the Italian people. He commences On his departure he bore with kim the esteem of the He complains most justly of the disgraceful apathy which prevails in this country in reference to the Italian question, "the cause of a people to whom Europe owes its civilization." Ile reminds the English public that "The map of Europe has to be rc-modelled. The part of statesmen should, therefore, be to prepare for England a new political and commercial existence, by cultivating the germs of the Pontiff; Nicholas laid his sincere regards at the feet sympathy and alliance with the new Powers that will spring out of the crisis." For ourselves, desirons of employing every available means to promote the great principle of Fraternity, and knowing that we The Belgian question now absorbed attention; Austria could best do so by imparting to the working classes of England a knowledge of their brethren of other triots commenced a more silent struggle; but the Italian lands, we saw the utility of transferring to our columns at least the principal facts contained in the article in the Westminster Review; we accordingly applied to the anthor of the article for permission to extract from his veluable composition, which assent, we are happy to acknowledge, was kindly and promptly given. The extracts we have now to lay before our readers cannot fail to deeply interest them, and will, we doubt not, kindle in their breasts feelings of the warmest sympathy for unfortunate Italy. and corresponding indignation towards her cruel gaolers, and intolerant oppressors :--

AUTHOBITY OF THE POPES-NAPOLEON-BESTORATION OF "LEGITIMACT"-INSUBRECTION OF 1831.

Our readers will recollect how the districts which now

5th of January, 1832, chosen, with the assent of the Pro-Legates, by the heads of the magistracy, who were charged to make known to the government the real wishes of the people. This committee was dissolved. The Pope persisted in exacting the precise and simple execution of the enactments of the 5th of July, and succeeding dates. On quitting the Legations, at the end of July, the Austrians had intrusted the preservation of order to the Civic-Guard : the disbanding of this guard was decided upon, and on the 10th of January, 1832, Cardinal Bernetti announced that it would be replaced by a re-organised regular soldiery. These soldiery, whose pay was amount of crime, murder, and outrageous assaults torthcoming by the raising of a loan, were in great part composed of banditti and miscreants picked from the pri-with the view of establishing the necessity for the and revolutionary scheme of the government. He sons of Civita-Castellana, San Leo, and St. Angelo ; the magnese resolved that it became them to evince their opinion to the world by a marked demonstration. The troops advanced, under the direction of Cardinal Albani the Civic Guard resisted, then fell back, to weaken the enemy by compelling him to spread over the country. The Papal ruffians committed horrors which would be incredible were it not that there are living and unexceptionable witnesses of the facts. Cesena was given up to plunder: even the churches were not excepted; in that of the Madonna del Monte, men suing for life, the crucifix in hand, were pitilessly massacred. At Forli, children, old

men of eighty, and pregnant women, were among the murdered. These excesses would have driven the whole people to the direst reprisals, when the Austrians made their appearance a second time, invoked by the Pone. We omit the French expedition to Ancona. which took place at the beginning of February. It had no bearing

on the principal question, and was only undertaken to quiet the anxiety of France. But we dwell with pleasure on the noble language held at this time by Lord Seymour, who had been despatched to Rome by the Buglish government. He alone of the envoys of the great powers plainly declared that the pretended reforms neither answered the requirements of the people nor even the guarded demands of the memorandum of the 21st of

May. He alone affirmed, in a correspondence with Prince Metternich, that there could be no possible tranminster Review grounds an article on the condition quility for the Italian provices until justice was done. with (and in the present article confines himself to) Italians, who were afflicted to perceive that, while every an investigation of the condition of the Papal States. j intervention for ill was tolerated in Europe, there was that any district in which offences should be comterfere effectively for good. The language of the other spoke of the imprescriptible rights of the throne, and of legitimate authority; they loaded with commendations the wisdom of the court of Rome; the King of Prussia declared his profound veneration for the sacred person of of Gregory. France descended still lower, and even to calumny, in the person of M. de St. Aulaire, who asserted that the Civic Guard had plundered the public treasury. auestion had made one step in advance : for the subjects of the Pope, convinced that they had nothing henceforward to hope from without, drew closer their bonds with those who alone can work out their triumph, the twenty millions of their brethren.

From this rapid survey, our readers will have deduced the unanimity of opinion that reigns in the Papal States that government is,

(To be continued.)

FIVE PERSONS POISONED. LIVERPOOL, FEB. 24 .- An inquest was held yester-"LEGITIMACT"-INSURFECTION OF 1831. In readers will recollect how the districts which now the territories of the Pope accepted his authority in the territories of the Pope accepted his authority in Could ensure security to the capitalist, and to the la Margaret Gilton, aged 16; and their brother, John Gilton aged 12 roothers of the same family the territories of the Pope accepted his authority in Could ensure security to the capitalist, and to the la bource employed in carrying out these works, security for life and limb. He believed the measure he pro Gilton, aged 12 years. Two others of the same family

Imperial Parliament,

HOUSE OF LORDS-MONDAY, FEB. 23. PROTECTION OF LIFE (IRELAND) BILL.

The Earl of St. GERMANS moved the second read-ing of this bill, of the necessity for passing which it became his duty to endcavour to satisfy the house. The object of the bill was to invest the executive go-The object of the bill was to invest the executive go-vernment in Ireland with powers with which it was dependent upon such supplies. He should give not at present armed, in consequence of the increased amount of crime, murder, and outrageous assaults measure, to read a mass of documentary evidence, availed himself of the opportunity to accuse Mr. proving the increase of crime in Ireland, particularly as regarded offences against property, hitherto of Factory Report for 1845, of dealing in professions of rare occurrence in that country, as compared with humanity, which were not genuine, and in declara-England, under the head of robberies. The total tions of liberality and philanthropy towards the poor, HO number of all offences committed in Ireland against which were at once spurious and hypocritical. Th the person, against property, and against the public peace was, last year, 3,103, and in the present 5,281. The noble carl then went on to say, that he was sa-shut out from Great Britain its agricultural produce, tisfied it would be in some degree consolatory to their and annihilate its linen trade. It would likewise lordships to know, that in eighteen counties of Ire- give a premium to agitation, by enabling the Reland crime had diminished, and in four others that pealers to state, and unfortunately with truth, that it remained stationary. It was only in ten counties Irishmen were treated in England no better than that it had increased, viz., Cavan, Fermanagh, King's Co., Longford, Westmeath, Clare, Roscom-mon, Limerick, Tipperary, and Leitrim. The noble to the landlords of Ireland for this most injurious timidation. Out of 137 homicides and aggravated what pecuniary grant could be a compensation ?

assaults, five only were committed on the persons of Mr. MONTAGUE GORE avowed a change of opinion of the Lord Lieutenant to declare, by proclamation, not a single government that deemed itself obliged to in- mitted required an additional police force, the house. terfere effectively for good. The language of the other expense of such addition thereupon to be borne by powers was mean, false, and designedly canting. They the district. The inhabitants of the district so proclaimed are to remain within their houses from sunset to sunrise. Another clause empowers the execu- to Ireland. tive to offer rewards for the apprehension of offenders. permitted to congregate in public-houses, or places where liquor is sold, between sunset and sunrise. The offence for so congregating is, by another clause, made a misdemeanor. Trial by jury is in all cases preserved. The intimidation or injuring of witnesses may be tried like the other misdemeanors, under liament had, in the present sessions, already voted an expenditure of £9,000,000 in the same country

countries for corn, was neutralised by the circumhe should give his decided opposition to the hazardous

earl then proceeded to detail a variety of cases of measure. Four millions of waste land in Ireland outrage and violence of an appalling character in the would have been brought into cultivation under the more disturbed districts, by bands of armed men at fostering influence of protection; but the heath night, by men who it was believed belonged to secret | would still continue to flourish on one part, and the associations, bound together by oaths, and banded to- bog to encroach upon the remaining part of them gether for the purposes of violence, robbery, and in- under the system now proposed. For such a loss,

gentlemen, the rest being committed on small far- with regard to the policy of maintaining the Corn mers and cottiers, persons, some of whom had lived Laws. The apprehensions of the agriculturists remany years on their holdings, and only were sub- specting foreign competition were groundless ; the jected to these acts of ontrage because they were em-ployed by persons obnoxious to these sanguinary de-countries affording a sufficient protection to the predators. As the law stood, the rich man, with his native grower, and various circumstances concurring house well secured, and his servants well armed, was to prevent any superabundant supply from those in a comparative state of security, while the poor man had, at best, but a most inadequate and in-relied upon as a better security for the welfare of sufficient protection, although everything had been British agriculture than could possibly be derived done that could be done by the government to afford it him under the existing law. He thought, there-statistics to show that free trade would be adfore that he was justified in asking their lordships to vantageous to every class of the community, whether pass a law for the protection of the lives and lands of labourers, tenants, farmers, landholders, shipowners, all classes of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland. The or manufacturers. These arguments he reinforced by principal provisions of the bill were the empowering | quotations from the speeches of many of the most famous statesmen of past and present times. He gave his hearty support to the measure before the

Mr. A. FITZGERALD approved the measure as a pre lude to a policy not merely advantageous to England, but also to every portion of the empire, and especially

Captain LOCKHART was favourable to moderate The next provision levies a fine on any district in protection, and had supported the measure of 1842 which a murder occurs, for the benefit of the sur. on account of its conformity to this principle ; but viving relatives. The rates for these purposes are to be levied on the poor-rate valuation, and no holding, extent of withdrawing it, and would thereby throw however small, to be exempt. No persons are to be our inferior lands out of cultivation. He should therefore vote for the amendment.

Sir GEORGE CLERK, like Mr. Buller, principally occupied himself in replying to the speech of Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli, and in controverting his statements. Mr. D'Israeli had alleged that the prois, by another clause, declared a misdemeanor, which posals of government were directed to a two-fold purpose; first, to provide for a sudden casualty. and this bill, either at quarter sessions or the assizes. The noble earl, after alluding to the fact that Par. the first, but denied the second inference. Government were carrying out a policy which, for the last respecting their government: we shall now show what the sum of £448.000 for the purpose of public works twenty years, had been successively acted upon by in Ireland, and that last year railway bills involving every administration which had presided over public affairs. He then proceeded to defend the measure passed the legislature, said that it was impossible now proposed by the government, and to show that these sums could produce the results expected from it would equalise prices, not by bringing English their employment, unless by other measures they prices down to the continental level, but by raising could ensure security to the capitalist, and to the la- continental prices to the English level. Helikewise bourcer employed in carrying out these works, security for life and limb. He believed the measure he pro-sources of Germany, Poland, Russia, and America,

free trave was inapplicable to any separate country, | not, therefore, from any feeling of confidence in present debate, avowed their intention to vote conand could only be successfully adopted under treaties either Sir. R. Peel or his government that he gave trary to their recorded pledges on the hustings. the institutions of that kingdom being wholly averse the opinions which he had formerly held, and which Mr. Beckett, Mr. Escott, Mr. Cripps, Mr. Sidney to the pursuits of commerce. The plea for protec- he still continued to hold on the subject of the Corn tion derived from our future dependence upon foreign motion.

On the motion of Lord INGESTRE the debate was again adjourned.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at twenty minutes to one

be deemed sufficient for a seller. He also proposed remedy, by way of compensation, against preservers of game ; in case of damage to the neighbouring lands upon which the Duke of Richmond and Lord Hatherton said they had long caused the hares and rabbits on reservation of game merely tempted to poaching.

of the class of game would meet the popular com-plaints against the Game Laws, and he would propose The bill was then read a second time, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-TUESDAY, FEB. 24. The house met at four o'clock.

FROST, WILLIAMS, JONES, AND ELLIS. Petitions, praying for a remission of the sentence Guest, from Merthyr Tydvil, and one from Southwark.

Sir G. STRICKLAND presented a petition from the particulars of his case.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL' resumed the adjourned de bate on the Corn Laws. He supported the ministerial measure. The other speakers in its favour were Messrs. Packe, Trelawney, and the CHANCELLOR of the Excusques, who contradicted the rumour of his being opposed to the measure before the house. and yielding it a reluctant support to preserve his party in power. He gave a history of the part he had taken at the time of the ministerial crisis, and then plunged into a sea of statistics for the purpose of answering the statistics adduced by Protectionist speakers. Agricultural alarmists were not a modern race ; they had existed at least as early as the time of Charles II., and in that reign the Protectionistsheaded by the Duke of Buckingham-had vaticinated most mournfully of the danger of the admission of Irish cattle into this country. Their apprehensions were entirely disproved, according to the testimony of Sir Wm. Temple. The agriculturists must necessarily be benefitted by the impulse which a free commercial intercourse with other countries would vative or Democratic principle prevail? Shall Messrs. afford to our native manufactures. for the purpose of demonstrating that the apprehenof public men had been a topic prominently introsions which had been once entertained, that so large duced into this discussion, but the term "consistency" meant something different from a blind adhesion to a particular law, at all times and under all circumstances. The Protectionist party were not consistent. if unanimity upon the Corn Law were to be taken as the test, some proposing its continuance for a longer period than others. He might be charged with political cowardice, but he was afraid to retain party connection at the expense of great public inerests ; and if he was guilty of political tergiversa-

of reciprocity. Turkey could not legitimately be his support to it, but because he felt that it was the Among those who came in for a share of the castigaoited as an instance of a country ruined by free trade, only course which he could pursue consistently with tion administered by the honourable member, were Herbert, and others. We must, however, make room Laws. The question, then, before the house was, not for a specimen of the manner in which it was admi-whether it would be satisfied with a modified protec- nistered. Having in each case asserted that the pertion, but whether it would adhere to the principle of sonal honour of the members named was at stake, he protection in all the force of the Central Association | continued :-He (Mr. Ferrand) had heard the right in Bond-street? To that principle he could not hon. baronet, the member for Stamford, Sir G. Clerk. assent, and therefore he must vote for the original argue last night the great brass case with considerable ability on behalf of the right hon. gentleman. the First Lord of the Treasury, but he had failed in impressing the house with the truth of his arguments. But he would suggest that whilst the right hon. baronet was attacking the Protectionists, he knew all the while that amongst the other contents of his official red-box that lay upon the table, there was an address The business this evening presented no feature of importance or novelty. The only measure deserving of notice in this journal was a bill introduced by Lord Dacre for the purpose of preventing dealings face whilst he was speaking, and he thought-no, he between poachers and licensed dealers for the sale of would not say what he thought-(a laugh)-but he game, by compelling the dealer to keep a book of his purchases, with the name of the seller, when, if it appeared the latter was not a person possessed of | rand's next onslaught was upon Sir James Graham, land, it might be concluded that he had obtained it I am glad to see the right hon. bart. the Secretary of illegally. A qualification of ten or fifteen acres might | State for the Home Department, in his place. He, too, went before his constituents when he accepted office, and how stands he pledged to the electors of Dorchester ? I tell him, too, that his personal honour is atstake. (Loud cheers from the Protection benches.) He may dispose of his changes of opinion by one fling of his arm ; but he will not dispose of his constituents found the practice conducive both to the welfare of in that manner. (Hear, hear.) He is bound to rethe landlord, the tenant, and the labourer, whom the deem his pledges on the hustings; and if his political opinions have changed, I tell him that he is bound as a Lord ASHBURTON suggested that taking hares out man of honour to resign his place into their hands once more, in order to enable them to be freely and honourably represented. I have read the speech which the a clause to that effect in the committee on the bill. right hon. baronet delivered to his constituents on that occasion, and was delighted with its talent and ability : and I think the best thing the Protectionists could de would be to print it in a cheap form, and circulate it through the country, as the First Lord of the Treasury used to do with his speeches when in opposition to the Whigs. (Laughter.) I was then one of the rank and file of the Conservative party, Petitions, praying for a remission of the sentences on Frost, Williams, and Jones, were presented by Mr. S. Crawford, from Rochdale and Dalkeith; by Mr. Bain, from Greenock; by Mr. Williams, from Mr. Bain, from Greenock; by Mr. Williams, from never found out, but I suspect that the right hon. baronet had heard that I was a warm and earnest supporter of his principles, and therefore favoured a me with packages of his speeches, carriage paid, place in the West Riding of Yorkshire, praying for the which I circulated among the people in my reigh-remission of the sentence passed on Ellis. He was bourhood, and I rejoice to say they made many proconvicted of setting fire to some houses, but since his selytes, and were the chief cause of the return of Mr. transportation circumstances had occurred which left | Stuart Wortley as a Protectionist. (Hear.) But to little doubt that he was innocent. The petitioners return to the right hon. baronet. the Secretary of prayed that a full inquiry might be instituted into all State for the Home Department ; he said, "A friend of mine said, and what about the Corn Laws ? I conceive the true principle to be, that a protective duty, should be substituted for absolute prohibition ; and I think that, as a general rule, it should be the smallest amount which, on a careful revision. would be found to give to native industry fair play in its competition . with foreign countries, the circumstances attending our relation to those countries being duly considered.

7

Then he went on to quote what poor Lord Mel-bourne said on the Corn Laws. "What did Lord Melbourne say in the House of Lords when the proposal to alter the Corn Laws was mooted in that house ? He declared that it would be absolute madness in any one to make such a proposition." The right hon. baronet then proceeded to say-"I never have and never will shrink from public opinion.' Then, why don't he go down to his constituents? (Cheers.) I am delighted to see the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) in his place. The right hon. baronet thus spoke of the noble lord and his party :--"The late government is fallen to rise no more. The question now at issue is this-shall the Conser-Roebuck, Warburton, O'Connell, and Bowring sway the destinies of this great empire, or shall Sir

Peel continue Prime Minister ?" (Laughter.) Let

me ask the First Lord of the Treasury who have been

his supporters of late? (Loud cheers.) Where has

been the "democratic Roebuck ?" Where has bein.

the "democratic Warburton ?" Where has been t he

the middle ages as a power protective of the spirit of democracy and of the municipal franchises, against the had did previously to the three deceased, namely, its second reading. despotic usurpation of foreign emperors. Originally, it was a sort of synallagmatic contract, more or less explicit, by which there was conferred on the Pope a right of suzerainty and a tribute, reserving to themselves the uncontrolled administration of the finances, the choice of magistrates, the power of making and dissolving alliances-all, in a word, that constitutes bona fide independence. Afterwards, devotion to the Holy See, the splendour necessary to the centre of Christianity, the necessi ties of the Church, reforms to be accomplished, betty grants to be put down, furnished so many bases for the profound and Machiarelian system of usurpation consummated by Alexander the Sixth and Clement the Seventh. One by one, the popular liberties were swallowed up : those that were nominally spared were rendered nugatory. Thus, a council and a magistracy were left in the towns, possessing the right of voting on municipal matters; but the Sovereign reserved the power of appointment to the Council, the choice of the heads, the fixing of the time when and the matters on which they were to deliberate. If local statutes were conserved, they were those which might tend to maintain division and rivalry between city and city, and which, such as the difference of weights and measures, were bars to commerce and intercommunication. Deprived of liberty and political life, and under the thousand ills notorious as inherent to ecclesiastical government, the Roman provinces had attained, at the time of the French Revolution, the wretched supremacy of Italy in misery and misgovern-

Under Napoleon, the Marches and Legations formed part of the kingdom of Italy, as they had before been comprised in the Italian Republic. An enlightened public administration, the subversion of every feudal privilege, the abolition of the old law, and the substitution of codes more adapted to the times and manners, the equality of all in the eyes of the law, the diffusion of education, mili tary rank open to all classes of the youth, and, lastly, nationality beaming brightly before the eyes of all as possibly to be realised at no distant time, rapidly elevated these provinces from their surken state. Rome, and the other portions of the estates of the Pope, which were united to the empire in 1810, made less progress than the Marches and Legations. The inevitable consequences of foreign domination, obtrusive in all things, even to its language, neutralised the civil and legislative benefits that might otherwise have resulted. However, these provinces were also improving, when in 1814 one stroke of the pen annihilated all those elements of wealth, of

life, of progress, so recently manifest. That epoch restored old authorities, but did not restore ancient rights. Promises were lavished, as at the beginning of all restorations. The Napoleon Code was to be maintained, taxes were to be lowered, public education was to be confided to those whom public opinion esteemed the most capable. All these promises were violated. The canon law was resuscitated; old forms were revived. The taxes remained such as they had been under the exigencies of war; with this difference, that their produce, of which a part at least, under the kingdom, had been appropriated to public works and institutions, was wholly swallowed up in pensions, in sinecures, and in support of the luxury and vices of the high dignitaries of the Church : thus, while the salary of the Prefect of Bologna was 12,660 francs annually, the Cardinal-Legate, discharging the same functions, now receives 64,000 francs. Education was no more mentioned ; but to possess and to exhibit talent was to give cause for suspicion and persecution. From all this, combined with the ever-present idea of Italian nationality, sprang the insurrection of 1851.

This is not an occasion for going into the details of the movement, or for referring to the motives that localised it in the Roman States-motives, in our opinion, arising from the errors of the men whom accident placed at the head-but we will remind our readers that the insurrection spread over ten provinces in three or four days, without the effusion of a single drop of blood, without a shadow of opposition, and that it succumbed only before the Austrian army. A capitulation was signed at Ancona, on the 26th of March, between the Insurrection ary Government and Cardinal Benvenuti: & full and en tire amnesty was guaranteed. This was shamefully broken. The document was sent to Rome the same day, but remained unanswered whilst the patriots were in force. On the 3rd of April, when all had been given up, arms and fortified places, and when Bandiera, the Austrian Rear-Admiral-the same whose two sons died, in July 1844, for the national cause-had arrested on the high seas some of the most compromised, an edict of the Pane annulled the convention. Prosecutions commenced

on the 15th of the present month the youngest son, Edward Gilton, aged seven years, and on the 17th Mrs. Gilton, the mother, widow of the late Mr. Gilton, printing-ink and colour manufacturer. The business had for some years past been carried on in the premises in West Derby. The whole of the inmates of the house had been more or less ill for about three weeks; the eldest and yet surviving son (aged about twenty) being the least affected, he not having been so constantly at home as the other members of the family. The female servant and a nurse were also taken ill. The eldest son deposed to these facts. and stated that about three weeks ago he was employed in making green verditer, an article used by paper-stainers, and in colouring walls. In this preparation there was a large quantity or arsenic. He but the ingredients into a boiler in a shed at some distance behind, and detached from the house. Between this shed and the house there is a long building, which appears to have been formerly a conservatory or greenhouse, but had been converted into what is now called "the colour-house." In one division or compartment of the colour-house-that nearest to the shed-there was a well with a pump on one side of it. The well is about four yards deep, and contains about two yards depth of water. This

well has also a pipe communicating with a pump in the back kitchen, from which the water is taken for domestic purposes. It appeared that, after the eldest cool. This was carefully done by a labourer who was | proposed measure. employed on the premises. After being cooled, and the other ingredients added, the liquid on the top re-

quired to be drawn off, which was done by a siphontween the colour-house and the boiler-shed. The de- for the benefit of Ircland. He did not, however, posit from the liquid was all that was required in the concur in all the details of the bill, which he thought trade. There was no evidence that any of the liquid had been suit in the transit, but it is not improbable defective in the degrees of punishment apportioned that some of it has either found its way into the to certain offences. well by the top, which was only covered with a The Earl of WICKLOW said the measure, so far as it wooden lid level with the floor, or, it may be, that went, had his support, but to make it effective, adsome of the poisonous liquid had oozed from the sough into the well, between which there is a distance of six or eight yards.

The three deceased (on whom the inquest was

hours afterwards; and Margaret at half-past eleven | the local magistracy as likely to be more efficient. on Suuday Right.

A post mortem examination of one of the bodies was made by Mr. Garton. He found all the internal inflammation and appearances, such as led him to the effects of poison. He had analysed the water from the well, and found unequivocal traces of arsenic.

The Coroner suggested that the inquiry should be adjourned, in order that the well, the sewer, and the pipe should be taken up, and every means used to diswater. Adjourned accordingly.

drank a solution of arsenic, which had accidentally oozed from the drain into the well.

THE LATE MURDER IN CRIPPLEGATE .- Last evening

Mr. Wm. Payne held an inquest in St. Bartholo-mew's Hospital, on the body of Thomas Martin, aged thirty-seven, the man killed in Cripplegate, when the jury returned a verdict of "Wilfal Murder" against John Facey, who is already committed to Newgate to take his trial for the offence.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD .- On Tuesday evening, shortly after ten o'clock, a fire, that caused considerable alarm on the Surrey side of the river, broke out upon the premises of Mr. Martyn, starch and farina manufacturer, at No, 23, Little Guildtord-street, Southwark Bridge-road. It authore, the accomplices, and favourers of the insurrec- composed principally of timber, and adjoining the ex- government to introduce into Parliament, as soon as commercial advantages. Another consequence of tinuing his speech, had said that his (Mr. Ferrand's) many forms ; I have been in the huts and hovels of tion; the poets who had celebrated it, the orators who | tensive candle-works of Messrs. W. and R. Brookes. Plenty of water being at hand, the engines were quickly set to work, and a vast stream was discharged upon the blazing building; but it was nearly halfpeared so orident and so just to the eyes of other govern- past twelve o'clock before the fire was safely extinmeuts, that a memorandum was addressed to the Court guished, and not before the spacious premises in is unknown. FORGERT .- At the Mansion House, on Monday, Louis Phillips [not the royal knave Louis Philippe was brought up for final examination charged with having forged several acceptances, which were cashed by Messrs. Prescott and Grote, bankers, for Mr. Lyons Michael, a customer of the house. He was

posed would give that security, and, therefore, moved

an inundation of foreign corn would follow the repeal The Marquis of LANSDOWNE did not rise to offer the slightest opposition to the second reading of the bill which he had no doubt was intended as it pure of cultivation, were false and unfounded. In the bill, which he had no doubt was intended, as it pur- last five years we had imported 10,000,000 quarters ported to be, for the preservation of the lives of her of corn, or 2,000,000 annually. He did not think Majesty's subjects in many parts of Ireland. As that any man would contend that the people of Engthings at present stood, no man would be permitted land had been overfed in that time; and he now asthe free use of his labour, in connection with the measerted, that if in the next five years our importation sures proposed by her Majesty's government, with out should amount to 3.000.000 a-year, it would not be finding his industry or his enterprise liable to be more than sufficient for the rapid increase of our popuarrested by the hand of the assassin. He fully adlation, and would not throw a single British aore out mitted the justice of the proposition that the object of the bill was to afford protection to the poor; at Mr. Hudson and control to the speech of Mr. Hudson, and commenting upon his assertion that the same time he should reserve to himself the in the year 1837 he had imported foreign corn into right of urging on her Majesty's government the

England at 25s. a quarter, observed that no argunecessity of endeavouring by some other methods ment against the present measure was to be deduced to alleviate and improve the condition of the Irish from it, as there had been then four consecutive good harvests, and a glut existed in the corn markets both

Lord BROUGHAM said their first duty was to make at home and abroad. But what happened the very Ireland a habitable country. He could have wished next year? The price of corn at Hamburgh, from to have found a provision in the bill to change the the badness of the harvest, rose to 63s. 9d., and the venue, by having the trial and accusation take place freight to England rose from 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. to in a part of the country where the parties prosecution 81, and 95. That led to great fluctuations of price in and witnesses would not be subject to the shot or the home market-fluctuations which would be blow of the assassin. avoided in future by the operations of the govern-

Lord FARNHAM gave a sketch of the disturbances in ment measure. He then answered in detail the Cavan, which from being the most peaceful county other arguments advanced by Messrs. D'Israeli, Iludin Ireland had become in fourteen months the seat of son, and Muntz with respect to the injury inflicted desperate outrages. The origin of these crimes on the silk trade, the paper-hanging trade, and the son had made that part of the preparation containing might be traced to the Riband societies—associations zinc and spelter trade, by the relaxation of protective the arsenic, it had to be ladled into a bucket, carried of the most dangerous description. The noble lord dutics. He replied to their assortions and arguments into the colour-house, and there put into a tub to concluded by giving his most cordial support to the by the production of Custom-house and other public documents, proving that every one of these trades had

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE defended himself derived the greatest benefits from the very measures against the attacks of a portion of the Irish press which were said to have been so pernicious to them. which had assailed him for adhering to the proposed He also accused Mr. E'Israeli of having been guilty pipe, letting it into a wooden spout which discharged coercive measure, which seemed to him to stand of the greatest unfairness in his "business speech its contents into, or near to, a sewer which is be- alone, and to be unconnected with any other projects as he had himself been pleased to call the speech which he had delivered on Friday evening. He showed that Mr. D'Israeli-in the comparison which should be limited as to its duration, and which was he had drawn between the effects of protection and those of free trade-had never taken his comparison during an average of years, but had always made his

ditional clauses were required, which would ensure the bringing to justice of the perpetrator of crime. The bill, as it present stood, merely aimed at pre-

venting its commission. confined to their beds on Tuesday last. John died on magistrates or any additional police force he might Saturday afternoon at six o'clock ; Jane about three think proper, and recommended communication with

Lord CAMPBELL protested against the proposition of Lord Brougham, that power should be given to countries, and especially that of France, to a liberal the Executive to choose another place of trial. Ilis system of commercial policy. Having grappled with might rest as-ured it was not, and that it would be of them all Mr. D'Israeli had been inaccurate, he an encroachment on the liberty of the subject.

After a few words in explanation from Lord nion that the house ought to give a preponderance BROUGHAM.

Eari GREY said, that though some of the provi- | Clerk) repudiated it both as a member of Parliament cover in what manner the poison had got into the sions in the bill were repugnant to his feelings, he and as an individual landowner. If the influence of LIVERPOOL, FEB. 25 .- This morning at ten o'clock, government with additional powers. He could not, ance of the Corn Laws, he for one should tremble the inquest on the bodies of John, Jane, and Margaret however, consider the present measure as discon- for it. Mr. D'Israeli's argument, on that point, was Gilton, was resumed before the county coroner at West | neeted with other plans for the amelioration of Ire- | the most dangerous one that could be used, and had had accidentally communicated with the water. The this coercion bill with others of a more comprehenjury accordingly found a verdict to the effect that the sive and statesmanlike nature. So strong was his keep up the landlords' rents. deceased parties had died in consequence of having opinion on this point, that if no other noble lord drank a solution of arsenic, which had accidentally came forward, he should feel it his duty to move, on the third reading of this bill, a resolution for an ad-

dress to her Majesty, pledging their lordships not to rest satisfied with this measure alone. After a few words from Lord WKSINEATH, the bill Speaker. was read a second time, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-MONDAY, FEB. 23. THE WAR IN INDIA.

Sir ROBERT PEEL, in reply to Sir Robert Inglis, announced that despatches had been received from the Governor-General of India conveying intelligence army of the Sikhs.

THE FRANCHISE IN IRELAND.

tion, it had been to shield his friends from the consequences of their own want of foresight at this imnortant crisis. Mr. FERRAND made one of those slashing and out spoken speeches which have given him such a celebrity in the country, and which are so rare in the

house. He commenced by repeating his assertion, the other night, with reference to the petition presented by Lord Morpeth from the West Riding, that the signatures were obtained by the compulsion of the League masters. The house would remember that in the year 1843 he had produced evidence in the house that the Anti-Corn Law League had purhowever much he (Lord Morpeth) might believe that they were the honest and the independent acts of the parties who had attached their signatures to them. that was not the fact. He (Mr. Ferrand) was prepared to preve before a committee of the house the truth of his statement, that the working people were, compelled by the master manufacturers, who member for Montrose (Mr. Hume) for having, several contrast between the best year of protection, and the worst year of free trade. After stating that he could He (Mr. Hume) had stated to the house that there net congratulate the hon. member on his first appear- | existed a regular system in the north of Scotland, ance upon the stage as "a man of business," for he by which any man who threw up his employment shone much more as a joker of jokes, and a fabri- was prevented from obtaining employment elsewhere | perity of Tamworth depended mainly on the proscator of pleasant sarcasms, he proceeded to notice from the master manufacturers-keeping a register perity of the agriculturists, and if they were permanames and vomiting, and the mother had also a bill, giving the Lord-Lieutenant power to send down imports ?" Now, to that question he replied, first, other manufacturers in the neighbourhood. The hon. bourer in it would be involved in one common ruin, severe cough. Neither of the three deceased were into a disturbed district any number of resident that this measure had not been introduced with any member for Montrose had said that that was an reference to foreign nations, but with reference to odious combination. That combination had now been the interests of the great mass of the community in introduced into the manufacturing districts of York- as would enable him to compete on equal terms with the British islands; and next, that Mr. D'Israeli Law League manufacturer dared to refuse to attach and ill-paid labourer of the continent." noble and learned friend had said such a power was all the alleged facts of Mr. D'Israeli, and having him. (Hear, hear.) Notwithstanding the number tuents! (Laughter.) Can you (pointing to the decided opinion that the deceased had died from the sanctioned by the law of England, but the house satisfied the house he hoped, that in the statement of these petitions presented by members on the op- Treasury bench) look these hon. gentlemennext proceeded to comment upon Mr. D'Israeli's opito the agricultural interest. For one, he (Sir G. (loud laughter)-to one of those petitions, without) hought a case had been made out for arming the the agricultural interest depended on the continu- ever having left his house or asked a single person office, and carry those measures in this house. (Hear, style in which these documents were manufactured, Derby. The coroner, in summing up, said it must land, and he thought the house should record, by hitherto been always disclaimed by the landowners; opinions of the working men. Mr. Ferrand then nonourable men, at once to appear to the country-be satisfactory to all parties to know that the arsenic a solemn vote, its opinion of the necessity of coupling for translated into plain English, it meant nothing gave a graphic account of the proceedings of the late (loud cheers from the Protection benches)-and ask for translated into plain English, it meant nothing the statement of the constituencies of England for their approval of else, than that the Corn Laws must be maintained to

> Mr. MUXTZ entered into an explanation of his arguments respecting the zine and spelter trade, which was at last cut short by the interference of the would not now have been in that house as the mem-Mr. LIDDELL said that Sir G. Clerk had made one or two of the boldest assertions in his speech which it had ever been his fortune to hear, even from the Treasury benches. Sir G. Clerk had told the oppo-nents of the present measure that they ought to look out for some arguments against it. They had not had endeavoured, and succeeded in his peculiar mis- sion of which it was now proposed to sacrifice the occasion to look far ; for they had only to turn to Sir sion, of creating hostile feelings between the masters agricultural interest. In support of his statements George's own past speeches against the Corn Laws to and their men. He (Mr. Ferrand) denied that as to the injurious effects of the factory system, he the Governor-General of India conveying intelligence and plenty of arguments against it. He condemned charge, and every statement made by that hon. adduced the authority and statements of the late Sir of the proposals of government as, in the matter of member. It was true that he had exposed to public Robert Peel, Mr. R. H. Gregg, Dr. Shuttleworth timber, placing in jeopardy the welfare of the ship. gaze, and brought under the notice of the house, the Kay, Dr. Shaw, and others. As a general specimenping interest, and in opposition to the policy upon crucities and oppression which had been for years of the nature of this testimony, we give an extract In reply to a question put by Mr. O'Connell, Sir which the Navigation-laws had been constructed, practised by the master manufacturers towards the from Dr. Cooke Taylor. He says, speaking of the

"democratic O'Connell," who was only a short timeago a "convicted conspirator ?" (Applause.) The right hon, baronet continued his address to his con--stituents as follows :-- " My opinion is, that a further prevalence of the domocratic principle would, provemost destructive to the institutions and great interests of the country. Should that unfortu nate day. ever dawn upon the political horizon when the principles of democracy will be paramount, degraded indeed will be our fate,-The day when thou, imperial Troy ! m ast bend. And see thy warriors fall, thy giories end.

But I will add-

May I be cold before that dreadful day, Pressed with a load of monumental clay."

The mock-heroic tone in which the hon. member read this extract threw the house into convulsions of chased signatures in the West Riding of Yorkshire laughter.) After this poetical fervour, the right at the rate of a shilling a hundred. (Loud laughter hon. baronet concluded his speech thus-" It now and cheers.) He was well aware, when the noble only remains for you to decide whether I shall return lord (Lord Morpeth) presented these petitions, that to the House of Commons as your representative. (The right hon, baronet then set down amidst most vehement and long-continued shouts of applause. As no other candidate presented himself, Sir J. Graham was pronounced duly elected, and was afterwards chaired through the town with the usual honours." He then took up Sir R. Peel, and after quoting from his speeches at Tamworth, continued : Now, sir, the favoured the Anti-Corn Law League, to attach their right hon. baronet is pledged in the face of his con-signatures to the petitions, however much they might stituents—he pledged himself of his own free will e opposed to them in principle. (Hear, hear.) And to stand by his principles and the pledges he gave on if the men dared to refuse to attach their signatures that occasion ; and I call on him, not as Prime to the petitions, they would have to sacrifice their | Minister of this country, not as once the leader of a daily bread. (Hear.) He was indebted to the hon. great party, but as an honest member of this house, to resign his seat, and go down to his constituents years ago, exposed in the house the intimidation and | for their approval or disapproval. (Hear.) I said oppression which was practised by the master manu- this should be the last quotation ; but perhaps you acturers towards their men in the north of Scotland. I will allow me. as a make-weight, to throw in a remark of his hon. colleague (Captain A'Court) when he contested the borough of Tamworth. (Laughter.) His colleague said, "He was certain that the prosbourer in it would be involved in one common ruin. (Cheers.) With that feeling he would never consent to take from the British farmer such fair protection shire and Lancashire; and he repeated, that no the foreign corn-grower, nor consent to reduce the working man who was employed by an Anti-Corn | English labourer to the same condition as the ill-fed Great his signature to a petition when it was presented to laughter.) What a figure to cut before his constiposite side, they had never been referred to in the honourable by the courtesy of this house. and debate, a proof that they were considered petitions honourable by character in their political princieven by themselves. He was prepared to prove on ples-can you look them in the face at this preevidence, before a committee of the house if they sent moment, and say you are conducting yourliked, that one man attached 14,000 signatures | selves with common honesty? (Loud cries of "Hear.") Do not tell me you were bound to re-accept to affix his name to it. That was a specimen of the hear.) I tell you, you were not bound to do so ; but that the moment you found yourselves unable to carry and then palmed upon the country as the out the principles of protection, you were bound, as West Riding election. He denied the statement of the constituencies of England for their approval of Mr. Ward, that £2000 had been subscribed to enable your conduct. (Cheers.) Now, I believe it the right him (Mr. Ferrand) to fight the battle, and offered to hon, baronet had pursued that course at first, he give Mr. Ward 20 per cent. if he could get the might have rallied around him a great party in the money. (Loud laughter.) If Mr. Lascelles or Mr. | country ; but I must tell him that the people of Great Lane Fox had either of them stood, Lord Morpeth | Britain and Ireland view with unmitigated disgust his contemptible apostasy and tergiversation. (Cries ber for the West Riding. Mr. Ward had styled his of "Order," and "Hear, hear.") From these per-(Mr. Forrand's) letter a very able one. He begun sonal matters Mr. Ferrand proceeded to an examito think it was so, for it had never been answered by nation of the physical, social, and moral effects of our the League. He repudiated the accusation that he manufacturing system, for the promotion and exten-

had enlogised it, all those who had in any manner concurred in it.

In the meantime the local causes of insurrection auin which these was enforced the necessity of introducing radical changes into the system of administration. By a circular of the 3rd of June, addressed to the Ministers of those powere, the Pope himself admitted this necessity. and he engaged thinself to give such institutions as would

he said, open for his reign a new cra. The edicts of the 5th of July, 5th and 31st of October, and 5th of November. 1831, made their appearance in discharge of these | committed for trial. engagements.

What kind of constitution these edicts gave to the Papal government will appear further on. We will here state that the people openly and angrily repudiated it. The municipal bodies exclaimed against what they termed a deception. Petitions circulated in town and equatry, and were covered with signatures : there were some, as that of Forli, that boasted the name of the bishop's vicar himself. They were unanimous in demanding the admission of fathers of families to the higher offices of the anaristracy; the election by the people of the Councils for the Comuni, from which were taken the Provincial Coun. oils, shat were to farnish in their turn the members of the Council of State; the publication of the revenue accounts; publicity to the proceedings of courts of law. and the permanent establishment of the National Guard. The essential defects in the edicts were pointed out in an argumentative memorial addressed to the Pro-Legate Count Grassi, by the corp: of judges and advocates of Bologna. A committee was formed at Bologna, on the

Law of Settlement .- If a person, on the passing of this new bill into a law, has had an industrial residence for five years in the place where he then resides, he will be entitled, immediately, to claim has so resided.

LIFE IN AUSTRIA .-- The Sidcle publishes the following letter from Vienna ot the 12th inst :- "Two days since (being the fifth time within a very short space) a sentinel fired upon, and severely wounded, a person who refused to remove a cigar from his mouth when peremptorily ordered to do so by the sentinel. It is not many weeks since a similar occurrence happened at Vienna, when, it will be redead up on the spot.

* The S'anfediets (from santa fede, holy faith) were, like the Calder: ri of the Neupolitan States, a secret association opposed to the patriots.

ment of land in Ireland, by giving compensation to tion. It contained, however, one redeeming feature. during the period of their tenancy. Also a bill to tlement as a great boon to the agricultural interest. amend the county registration, and the mode of hold- and an act of justice to the labouring artisan; but of Rome on the 21st of May, 1831, in the name of the five which it originated were almost entirely destroyed ing elections in Ireland generally, the effect of which concluded by claiming for the shipowner and the powers, France, Austria, Prussia, Bussia, and England, and the contents consumed. The origin of the fire latter measure would be to produce an alteration in agriculturist the protection which they had long chise in Ireland to that adopted in England.

CASE OF BRYAN SEERY. In reply to an application from Mr. O'Connell.

Sir JAMES GRAMAM expressed his readiness to lay Sir Robert Peel's creed, until it had eventuated in before the house the correspondence between Bishop Cantwell and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, rela-simultaneously he had watched the Protectionist ting to the recent execution of Bryan Seery, at Mullingar. He also stated that a deputation from the county of Westmeath, had applied to Lord Heytesbury to have the sentence of the law, in this instance, rigidly repudiating that policy on the present occasion. He parish relief from the parish or union in which he carried into effect. The result had coincided with cordially supported the proposal of government. the petitioners' request, though his lordship's deci-sion had been influenced by totally different conside-of his party against Sir R. Peel's inconsistency on the unbiget of the Corn Laws. He condemned the

ADJOURNED DEBATE. The wearisome and protracted debate on the Corn and Customs Bill was then resumed ; but as it is impossible for even the most talented speakers to impart any degree of novelty to a question so thoroughly

worn out, we shall not waste space, which can be Protective party.

to maintain that protection, and would oppose all such hazardous experiments as the present. Mr. HUTT had marked the gradual development of

party giving the minister their support to pass the Canada Corn Bill, the tariffs of 1942 and 1945. and he could imagine no grosser inconsistency than their

present propositions of the government, and regretted that we were about to lose our place among the nations of Europe, in order to become a great shop for the

benefit of the whole world.

memb ared, the unfortunate transgressor was shot more profitably employed, by giving at any length by many of his friends, when he recollected how refused then was again refused there to-night. the authority of a charge of Judge Coleridge, delispeeches which seem made merely to spin out the many great men had modified their opinions upon speeches which seem made merely to spin out the many great men had modified their opinions upon debate and protract the final prostration of the the subject of the Corn Laws. Looking, however, stances which caused the last general election, and ber, 1844, and added, that the West Riding Gaol at

at the past commercial measures of Sir R. Peel and the state of public feeling at that time, together with Waketield was never so full of prisoners as at this Mr. E. BULLER was the first speaker. He contro- his government, he could not consider the present the speeches made by several members who were re- moment. The hon, member next took up the ques-verted the argument advanced by Mr. D'Israeli, that project as a legitimate deduction from them. It was 'turned on protective principles, and had, during the tion of machinery, and the opinions provalent

the commercial measures at present before the house the present measure would be to damage our own own friends absolutely repudiated his doctrines. He Ireland, when my native land was visited with the had been completed, a bill to encourage the improve. colonies by ruining lands hitherto under corn cultiva- (Mr. Ferrand) would wish to know how it was, then, scourge of the cholera; I have visited the cellars of that he had been so successful in sowing hostile feel-| Liverpool, where existence assumes an aspect that tenants for improvements which had been effected He approved the proposed change in the law of set. ings? He thought that that was a contradiction of ceases to be human; I have ponetrated into the itself. (Hear, hear.) But to show to the hon. wynds and venals of Glasgew (localities that would member that the working men did not repudiate his try to the utmost the hardest of hearts and the doctrines, he would tell him that he had stood on the strongest of stomachs); but nowhere have I seen hustings at the election, and he had heard a friend misery which so agonised my very soul, as that which the county franchise. Government likewise proposed enjoyed, and by declaring that so long as he had a of the noble lord (Lord Morpeth) twice during the I have witnessed in the manufacturing districts of to bring in a bill for assimilating the municipal fran- seat in the House of Commons, he would endeavour proceedings propose to the good working mon who Lancashire? And why? Because the extreme of had been taken down to Wakefield by the League wretchedness was there, and there only; combined manufacturers, that they should give three groans with a high tone of moral dignity, and a marked for him (Mr. Ferrand), and twice they had refused to sense of propriety—a decency, cleanliness, and order, do so. (Hear, hear.) Surely, if they had repudiated the elements which produced the vast wealth I have his doctrines they would have answered to the call, described, and which do not merit the intense suffer-

and would have given him (Mr. Ferrand) three ing I have witnessed. I was beholding the gradual groans. (Hear, hear.) Was the hon. member for immolation of the noblest and most valuable popu-Sheffield aware that when he (Mr. Ferrand) was down lation that ever existed in this country, or any other in the West Riding of Yorkshire, he had challenged | under heaven." Yes, I say they are murdered by the every member of the Anti-Corn Law League who factory system, in order that a few may grow rich. was a member of the house to meet him in public, Are we to be told, that with the manufacturing poand discuss the question of free trade before the pulation in such a frightful state as this, we-the working men? (Hear.) He had made that challenge agricultural party in this house-are to consent to at Leeds, at Bradford, and at Huddersfield, and he hand over the agricultural labourers, who have looked now repeated the challenge in that house, and dared | up to us and to our ancestors for centuries for sucthem to accept it, and appear openly to discuss the cour and support, to your tender mercies-(cheers question before the working men of the West Riding from the Protection benches)-and allow them, in the of Yorkshire; and in order that no doubt language of Dr. Cooke Taylor, to be immolated, might remain, he had made the same challenge that a few cotton lords may get rich? (Loud cheers.) Mr. M. MILNES was not inclined to take the harsh to them in the house that he had given in the West Mr. Ferrand then contradicted the statement of the view of Sir. R. Peel's conduct which had been taken | Riding of Yorkshire. The same challenge that was | Home Secretary as to the diminution of crime, on

among the workpeople in the manufacturing dis- an opinion of my constituents to believe that he can tricts. When I was in the north of England, attend- be successfui, or that the association which he reprearge bodies of the working population, and they in- the indulgence with which, this evening, I have been and they said that their battle was the battle of labour against capital, and that so far from an extension of trade in this country being of the slightest benchit to them, it had been the bitterest curse. They produced statements of the greatest importance to prove to me that this was the fact : which statements I have to thank my hon. friend the member for East Cornwall for having, at his expense, publisked to the world ; and let me tell this house, that it would be well if hon, members would purchase the book, and in a few pages read the history of a working man in the manufacturing districts of the north of England during the last few years; it is written by a working man, but one who has shown ability far above his order. He traces all the sufferings which the working classes have endured, not to a restrictive policy in your manufactures and commerce, but to overtrading, and the glutting of the markets. (Hear, hear.) He proves in these pages, that the more your manufactured goods have increased, the more dreadful have been the sufferings of the working population ; and with the permission of the house I should just like to read fifteen or twenty lines. He says, that in 1781, 5,198,000 ib. of cotton were used in the manufactories of the cotton districts of England, and that the mean increase from 1781 to 1841 was from that quantity to 528.000.000 lb .- the trade increased 101 times, or, in other words, where we manufactured 1 lb. of cotton in 1731 we manufactured 101 lb. in 1841. This working man goes on to say, "we presume the Corn Law repealers could not expect a more rapid increase of trade than has here taken place during the last sixty years, supposing that all restrictions were removed from our commerce; and surely if there were a shadow of truth in the statements that 'increased trade would give increased prosperity to the working classes,' they ought indeed to be supremely Now hear the effect upon the wageshappy." will be seen, however, that the hand-loom weaver yards at the same rate as the weaver of 1790 for thereof, their wives, children, &c., in sickness, in-Such is the effect of your increased manufactures upon the hand-loom weavers in the cotton districts. (Hear, hear.) Can anything be more frightful than the sufferings which increased trade has brought upon those poor people? (Hear, hear.) But this working man goes on and shows the price of calico, and, speaking of the amount of money expended for clothes, he says: "In 1815, when the weaver was paid 28s. for the same work which he now performs for 5s., he had to pay 1s. per yard for calico; in 1843, he might pu chase it for 4d.; and he shows that this, and the cheapening of silk, linen, and woollen, give him a total saving of £5 in the year; but then the loss in his wages amounts to ±58 10s." (Hear.) But the power-'oom weavers have even suffered more extensively in a shorter time, than has been the lot of the hand-loom weavers. He says that in 1823 the power-loom weavers of Sidebottom's mill, Waterside, had for weaving twentyfour yards, twenty-one picks to the quarter-inch, 2s. ; they now receive 1s. for the same length, with one pick more to the quarter, which ought to be ld. extra. Another master paid 2s. 8d. in 1825 for twenty-four yards, and in 1836 only 1s. 2d., and the wages have fallen still lower since. (Hear, hear.) I could quote many other statements equally startling from this book; and, late as it is, there is one statement made by Mr. Muggeridge, the commissioner for inquiring into the state of the manufacturing population in the midland counties, which I must not overlook. It shows that what brought £2 3s. in 1829, broughtonly 19s. in 1839, while the trade of Rochdale had doubled. A weaver of Bolton, who was examined be-it was, Mr. Tidd Pratt was obliged to hold his fore the select committee of the house, being asked whether he would be as well off if the Corn Laws were repealed, replied that he would not if he got all his food for nothing; and when further asked, why he thought so, his answer was, because a reduction had taken place in his wages amounting to more than the price of all the food he needed and the clothes he wore. The same volume also contained evidence of a startling character, as to the effects which the introduction of machinery to so large an extent in manufactures, had produced on the condition of the labouring classes. The other evening had decided that to come within the meaning of this I was accused by the hon. member for Stroud of totally unfounded. I am in favour of machinery, so loss the relief and maintenance of the mem-long as it is subservient to manual labour, but the being opposed to all machinery. That charge is long as it is subservient to manual labour, but the moment it supersedes manual labour, I think, with duced was to give a more extended effect to the Act; the late Sir R. Peel, that it becomes the bitterest curse of this country. After showing that the inevitable tendency of machinery and open competition with foreigners was to reduce the wages of labour, the hon. member next took up the exportation of la-bourers from the agricultural districts, for the purpose of competing with the manufacturing operatives, Though he did not mean to oppose the second read and thereby lowering their wages. He brought forward the celebrated correspondence between Ashworth, of Preston, and Gregg, both Leaguers, and Chadwick, the secretary to the Poor Law Commission, praying for these labourers : showed how they were inveigled from their homes: and then showed the treatment they received from their new masters. Two years ago I moved for certain returns, which were to prove that the agricultural population which were to prove that the agricultural population had been worked to death in the manufacturing districts, the house ordered the Poor Law Comp districts; the house ordered the Poor Law Commissioners to account for the tens of thousands of labourers who had been induced to leave their homes, and go to Yorkshire and Lancashire, but the only return that could be made was of about \$,000 who had so migrated; they could account for their leaving the South of England, but they could not account for their return. I can prove that they have been worked to death-(hear, hear) ;-but before I do that I must state that extraordinary documents connected with the Poor Law Commissioners and their assistants have come into my hands within the last few days. The country will now begin to know what has been going on in Somerset-house for the last few years, and how the commissioners have been playing into the hands of the Anti-Corn Law League. (Hear, hear.) I have received a letter from Mr. H. Gibbons, Bledlow Ridge, West Wycombe, Bucks, inclosing an account forwarded from Messrs. Ashworth to that parish for charges for persons belonging to it who had been tempted to migrate to Egerton mills in 1835 at the instigation of the Poor Law Commissioner, - Gilbert, Esq., and Messrs. Ashworth and Gregg. The charges were for medical attendance and allowances to different families, and amounted to £61 13s. 4d. A part of this was paid, and a prompt order sent that no farther advances would be made by the union. The consequence of this was that Messrs. Ashworth wrote to the guardians, stating that, "after the service they had rendered to the parish of Bledlow, they considered this as a very unworthy return" (hear, hear); and pressing for the repayment of money they had advanced in sums of 4s. 6d. a-week to a widow named Avery. What will the house think of this? The Poor Law Commissioners have paid to Messrs. Ashworth the sum of £47 13s. 4d. in aid of wages-paid it to a firm which proposed that labourers should be sent to their district in order to reduce the rate of wages! (The hon, gentleman also read the items of the account for medical attendance above referred to, and a list of the number of the family, Avery, who were sent back to their parish in a state quite unlit for agricultural pursuits.) This is a pretty exposure. Mr. Charles Trimmer, a factory inspector, engaged in 1837, 1838, and 1839, the three succeeding years to the removal of the agricultural labourers, reported that in that time 340 cases of accident had been taken to the infirmary at Stockport, out of which thirty-six were owing to the parties being caught by the machinery whilst cleaning it in a moving state. Out of these 340 cases he states that he only knows of two in which the manufacturers have made any reparation or compensation to the injured parties. (Hear, hear.) Thus it appears that 240 poor la-bourers have been torn limb from limb in three years by the machinery of the free trade manufacyears by the machinery of the free trade manufac-turers, and carried into the Stockport infirmary, and had brought in this bill he had been overwhelmed yet only two have received the slightest compensation. with letters complaining of its defects, and asking (Hear, hear.) I challenge hon. members opposite him to introduce all sorts of amendments, but which

try gentleman having a labourer lamed in his employ-

ment, without having instantly provided for his

family. (Hear, hear.) I challenge them to send

their paid lecturers, convicted blasphemers, and dis-

charged soldiers, with the stripes of the cat-o'-nine-

tails on their backs, to inquire and to produce

one instance of cruelty on the part of the country

gentlemen, similar to what I have just described.

Having thus exposed the cruelty of the League to

their work-people, Mr. Ferrand next took up the

selfishness of its members. He brought forward the

conduct of Mr. George Wilson, its chairman, with reference to the proposal of Sir Robert 1'cel to take

the duty off starch, in which he is a dealer. In con-

sequence of his influence, a deputation waited upon the Promier, and the consequence was that starch

was one of the two things that obtained mercy in

the tariff, lobsters being the other. (Laughter.) Ile

then referred to the charge he had made against Mr.

Cobden for practising truck at Chorley, and read

extracts from the report of the committee, of which

Lord Ashley was chairman, and Messrs, Colden and

Bright members, to show that his statements were fully

borne out, and concluded a long speech by saying-I

appeal to the sentlemanly feeling of this house for my

justification. It is late in doing so, I admit : but my

conscience has always acquitted me; and I was un-

willing to rake up an uppleasant discussion. I knew

I was speaking the truth, and I now call upon the

house to decide which of the two members it was,

the hon, member for Stockport or myself, who made

a statement without a shadow of foundation. (Hear.)

I am prepared to meet that hon, member on his own

ing the West Riding election, I came in contact with sents would be countenanced. I thank the house for was elicited. structed me to bring their case before this house ; heard. I have felt it my duty to redeem every pledge heard. I have felt it my duty to redeem every pledge heard. I have felt it my duty to redeem every pledge hand) Bill was read a second time. The Public Works (Ire-l gave to my constituents. I am prepared to go be-l gave to my constituents. I am prepared to go be-land) Bill was read a third time. Their lordships for them adjourned. Cheers.) On the motion of Dr. Bowring, the debate was

On the motion of Dr. Bowring, the debate was then adjourned till Thursday, and after the other orders of the day were disposed of, the house rose at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25. The house met at twelve o'clock.

resented by Mr. T. Duncombe, from Glasgow, Paisley, and other places; by Sir R. II. Inglis. from a place in the county of Lincoln ; and by Mr. W. Patten, from several places in Lancashire.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES. Mr. S. CRAWFORD presented three petitions agreed to at public meetings held at Rochdale, praying for remission of the sentences on Frost, Williams, and

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL. Mr. T. DENCOMBE moved the second reading o this bill. Its object was to correct an error which had crept into the wording of the act, and to remove certain doubts as to the meaning of one clause, which had been declared by Mr. Justice Wightman to exclude friendly societies from its operation. The case in which the decision was given was this :- A man named John Scott was a member of the South Shields Provident and Loan Society, and being in arrear with the society, was sued by the body. To evade payment he availed himself of this flaw; and the judge held that the objection was fatal to the action. To remedy this defect the bill was brought in. The following was an extract from the opinion of Mr. Justice Wightman on that case, as reported in the Legal Observer of January 15:--"I am of opinion that this society is not a friendly society, and that "During the periods included in the above table, it the words, 'or any other purpose not illegal,' in the second section of 4 and 5 William IV., c. 40, must was reduced from 33s. 3d. for weaving 20 yards of a bo construed so as to bear some relation to the de-60 read, down to 3s. 9d. for 24 yards. Now, if the clared object of the act, namely, for the mutual rehand-loom weaver of 1841 was paid for weaving 24 lief and maintenance of all and every the members weaving 20 yards, he should receive 39s. 10rd., fancy, advanced age, widowhood, or any other natural instead of which he only received 3s. 9d.; that state or contingency, whereof the occurrence is sus-is, he received 1s, where he used to receive 10s." (ceptible of calculation by way of average. If these words were to receive a more extended construction, they would then include societics which it is not contended fall within the act, namely, for insurances on lives, and numerous others." The concluding sentence of his decision, if the words referred to were to receive a more extended sense, would include societies for insurances on lives, and showed he was not very familiar with the facts of the case ; seeing that there were at that very moment no fewer rying from £5,000 to £7,000 a-year each. Now, it tion of the Corn Laws after a period of three years, rect, what would be the consequence to those socieber and the trustees? The consequence would be, that the magistrate would refuse to interfere, the and which he hoped that Sir R. Peel would never case would go before the Court of Queen's Bench, live to regret himself. Though he should oppose to and the society would be ruined. Or a trustee might go off with the whole funds, and mischief and roguery of every kind might ensue, if Mr. Justice Wightman's construction of the Act of Parliament were the correct one. It was not for him to say that Mr. Justice Wightman was wrong; but he might by voting for the amendment. In conclusion, he mention that the Attorney-General was decidedly warned Lord Morpeth against believing that his reof opinion that societies like the one in question or opinion that societies ince the one in question turn for the vest found was a proof that one opinions of the electors of that district were changed Act; and surely, if Mr. Justice Wightman had on the subject of the Corn Laws; and, by adver-known that Mr. Tidd Pratt had enrolled some thoubefore he gave such a decision as he had given. As test.

tion of the house for a short time, but nothing new he hoped that the foundations of it would be deep, and tion. Mr. Broderip inquired if an inquest had been held cheering.

The County Works Presentments (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. The Public Works (Ire- themselves more upon their wealth than their intelligence, of murdering the child, by returning an open verdict.

LABOURERS IN FACTORIES. On the motion of Mr. E. BULLER the debate was ad-Mr. DUNCOMBE presented a petition in favour of the journed to Monday. [We have selected, if not the most important portion of Ten Hours' Bill. He also presented a petition from six factory girls, in the employ of Messrs. Baxter and Brothers, manufacturers, of Dundee. The petitioners complained of ill-treatment at the hands these girls made a demand for a similar increase, which was refused them. They did not in consethey returned on the following morning, the six of the consistent or inconsistent fores number for and the following morning, the six of the consistent or inconsistent fores number for and the following morning, the six of the consistent or inconsistent fores number for and the following morning, the six of the consistent or inconsistent fores number for and the following morning, the six of the consistent or inconsistent fores number for and the following morning, the six of the consistent or inconsistent fores number for and the following morning, the six of the consistent or inconsistent fores number for and the following morning, the six of the consistent or inconsistent fores number for and the following morning, the six of the consistent or inconsistent fores number for and the following morning, the six of the consistent or inconsistent fores number for and the following morning, the six of the consistent or inconsistent fores number for and the following morning is and equal have peace, prosperity, and the following morning is and equal have peace, prosperity, and the following morning is and equal have peace prevent, and the following morning is and equal have peace prevent, and the following morning is and equal have peace peace, prosperity, and the following morning is and equal have peace peace prevent. (Great cheering, is a set of the following morning morning is a set of the following morning is a set of the following morning morn admissions), when they were sentenced to ten days' imprisonment, with hard labour. They, therefore, praved the house to make inquiry into the matter, with a view to remedy this grievance.

Dr. Bowning presented five potitions from Bolton in favour of the Ten Hours' Bill.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD presented a petition, signed by upwards of nine thousand of the inhabitants of Rochdale, in favour of the Ten Hours' Factory Bill. A number of petitions were presented for and against the government measure.

FROST. WILLIAMS, AND JONES.

Captain PRCHELL presented a petition, signed by seven hundred of the inhabitants of Brighton, praying for a free pardon for Frost, Williams, and Jones. The hon. and gallant member said he had to inform the house that the parties signing the petition were most respectable, and had affixed their places of residence to their names.

A new writ was ordered for the borough of Bridport, in the room of Mr. Baillie Cochrane, who since the Election had accepted the office of her Majesty's

Chiltern Hundreds. ADJOURNED DEBATE. Mr. Ross opened the debate, and expressed his intention to vote for the government measure. Mr. B. DENISON contradicted the statement which had been made by Mr. Ferrand, on Tuesday night that he (Mr. Denison) had been deluded by Sin Robert Peel into seconding the Address, under a false representation of the purposes of government with respect to the Corn Laws. He had undertaken that duty, approving Sir R. Peel's tariff of 1842, and conjecturing from its success that it was the intention of than 5,000 friendly societies enrolled and their rules certified, for the purpose of providing relief in the event of the death of the members, with incomes va-wing from 45 000 to 45 0000 to 45 000 to 45 000 to 45 0 the construction of Mr. Justice Wightman were cor- during which we were to have a diminished sliding scale, accompanied by certain compulsatory proposities, in the case of a dispute arising between a mem- tions. In propounding such a scheme, Sir R. Peel had committed a mistake, which many now regretted the uttermost that scheme, he hoped that, if it were made law, it would promote the public interests in the way which Sir R. Peel expected. He had been returned to Parliament upon Protectionist principles, and he should act in accordance with those principles turn for the West Riding was a proof that the sands of these societies, he would have hesitated extent of the change would probably be brought to a although she had her sister's child asleep in her arms. sure. Mr. CHRISTOPHER expressed his intention to resist

Police Intelligence.

MANSION-HOUSE,

THE RUFFIANLY POLICE .- On Monday, Mr. Charles liceman. The case occasioned no small degree of interest. | unhappy terms, and he was in the habit of ill-using her. Policeman Jeremiah Maher (513) stated that between three and four o'clock on Sunday afternoon he had a pri. | Cox, who lived servant next door, deposed that on the soner in custody on London Bridge for selling nuts, the morning in question, about eight o'clock, she was footway having been completely blocked up. The de- in the parlour of her master's house, and heard a fendaut, Mr. Watson, walked up and got between wit- man say, in the passage of the prisoner's house, ness and his prisoner, and Mr. Parker began to abuse

would twist your neck off." The latter defendant, in other | scuffle, and a gurgling noise, and then the parties seemed words, encouraged the former to interfere with the policewoman's voice say, "What have you done ?" and "Oh ! man's duty. The crowd, always ready to take part against the police, became extremely noisy and turbulent, and something heavy fall on the ground, With respect to the the prisoners escaped. Mr. Watson declared that there medical evidence, there appears a considerable difference never had occurred, in the public streets, a more gross in the opinion given by the two surgeons who have been outrage. He and his wife, child, and sister-in-law, were examined. Mr. Otway, the gentleman who was first walking over the bridge, when his wife pointed to policecalled in, and under whose treatment the prisoner's wife man Maher, who was knocking about two poor boys who were selling nuts in a most cruel manner. She requested has nearly recovered, expresses it to be his decided him to speak to the policeman, not to treat the boys so opinion that Mrs. Munton had inflicted the wound herself, and speaks of the situation of the wound itself roughly, and he accordingly tapped the policeman on the being in front of the throat, as in a great measure conshoulder, and repeated his wife's request, but the moment firmatory of that opinion. Mr. Howitt, a surgeon, who had been called in by the police, gave a different and as if he had committed some robbery. Mr. Parker said opposite opinion. The latter gentleman thought that if that the utmost Mr. Watson had done was mildly to re. | Mrs. Munton had attempted to cut herself, she would have

commenced the wound further back on the left side. A quest Maher not to ill-use the boys, who were crying person cutting at the throat of another who is resisting, bitterly, and whose heads Maher was knocking together. after having tumbled their nuts about several times. would have greater difficulty in getting at any other part Charles Lord, of No. 37, Redcross-street, tailor, said that than the wind-pipe. Witness had seen many cases he and his wife and three children, were passing when the wherein suicide had been committed by cutting the he and his wife and three children, were passing when the which had come under his notice and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock and throwing their nuts about, pulling them, and the wound was generally inflicted on the left side of the then seizing Mr. Watson and dragging him to the stationthroat, and not in the centre as the present wound. Mr. Howitt said that on going to the station house he rehouse. Miss Parkes, sister to Mr. Watson's wife, was the quested the prisoner to strip. On his right arm were two first who noticed Maher knocking the heads of the boys together. Maher, the moment Mr. Watson expostulated, seized him, and insisted upon dragging him along to the station-house, telling him at the same time that he had a fine coat on, and that it would soon be taken off. The policeman tumbled the nuts about three timos, and would

GUILDHALL.

to take his trial for the murder.

scratches, as if by finger nails, and fresh done, just below the thick part of the arm. He also found bruises at the back part of the right arm, and a bruise and scratch on the elbow of the same arm. Both shoulders were much bruised and discoloured, and the bruises extended from shoulder to shoulder. On the left arm there were two not let the boys go over the bridge; witness spoke to him, and he threatened to take her into custody. scratches and a slight cut below the elbow. Three fingers of the left hand were cut across apparently by the

Other evidence to the like effect was given, and the Lord | cut of a broad-pointed sharp instrument. There were Mr. BROTHERTON supported the government mea- Mayor dismissed the defendants, and said that he should no other marks about him, but he was much discoloured send a copy of the depositions to the Commissioner of with blood all over, especially his feet. his shirt, both the front and sleeves, was saturated with blood.—Mrs. Munton, the prisoner's wife, was next examined. She Police, who would be able to decide whether policeman Maher acted according to the instructions issued to the is a tall middle aged female, was very pale, and seemed

The case of Brian Seery again occupied the atten- | ignominious catastrophe. If we were to have a change | weak state, and was allowed a seat during the examina- theirs. Mr. O'Connor resumed his seat amid great the scheme grand and comprehensive : then, instead of on the child ? The answer was in the affirmative, and The resolution was then unanimously adopted. falling under the thraldom of capitalists, who prided that the jury had relieved the prisoner of the heavy charge Mr. Doyle rose and submitted a petition, embody. ing the spirit of the foregoing resolution, and said

THEOAT .- On Wednesday, Frederick Munton, a master the employment of such base nefarious means, on the tailor, residing at No. 3, Halford-terrace, Penton place, plea that it had been adopted by all former govern-Walworth, who has been in custody for several weeks on ments, and he presumed that Russell and Melbourne Mr. D'Israeli's speech for his own party, at least for our- the charge of cutting the throat of his wife, was placed had no better excuse for continuing the same dasselves, and the conclusion to which the hon. gentleman at the bar before Mr. Henry, for final examination. tardly practice. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Doyle next precomes, that when the measure is carried and the old There are several circumstances attending this case, sented a graphic sketch of the misery, wretchedness, TEN HOURS' BILL. | of their employers, and prayed the house to make party connection broken up, that their reliance upon an which render it one of a very peculiar character. In the and destitution of the people, especially in the manu-Petitions in favour of a Ten Hours' Bill were some inquiry upon the subject. He (Mr. Duncombe) EDUCATED and ENFRANCHISED people must be the first place, the mother-in-law of the prisoner, who was a facturing districts, and asked, under such circumsome inquiry upon the subject. He (Mr. Duncomber) and only alternative for the nation; those few words believed that the circumstances of the case were last, and only alternative for the nation; those few words these. The Messrs. Baxters had, it appeared, in- of Mr. D'Israeli's speech, whether they are indicative of since the prisoner's apprehension and her examination such meetings as those for which the Welch martyrs creased the wages of some of their workers, and party conviction, party apprehension, protectionint fear, in this court. In the next place the evidence against the were so unjustifiably banished? (Loud cheers.) or protectionist spite, are, nevertheless, balm to our accused appeared so conclusive, that nearly every in- It was for enlightening the people that Frost, Wilcause. It is an old saying amongst sportsmen, that there dividual who heard it felt almost conscious of his guilt; liams, and Jones had sacrificed their liberties, and quence attend their work one afternoon, and when is no foul hunting a fox, and we care but little whether but the wife herself has come forward-declares her until the people possessed what they justly demanded duche attend their work one attendon, and when is no four hunding a fox, and we care but here when and husband perfectly innocent of the charge, and asserts -equal rights and equal laws-peace, prosperity, and

were locked up for six hours and then taken before a will find but little interest in the anti-Peel portion of her throat was inflicted. The circumstance took place Mr. Philip M'Grath rose, loudly applauded, to magistrate (but previously he might state that they Mr. D'lisraeli's speech. It was sound but not argumenta-had been compelled to sign a paper making certain twe, cutting but not crushing, spiteful, and, therefore, de-when the prisoner and his wife were heard by the mother had met to do an act of justice—to ask, in the name prived of one of the essential charms of oratory. How-ever, the confession of ENFRANCHISING the people some moments after the seuffling ceased, and the prisoner mercy to John Frost and his brave, but perhaps covers a multitude of sins, and induces us to tolerate was heard to cry "murder," or "mother;" and his erring compatriots. (Loud cheers.) Frost was the mother-in-law hastened down to see what was the matter. advocate of the rights of all; ho saw one man in On reaching the bottom of the stairs she found the pri-soner standing there in a state of nudity, with his person the pale of the constitution, hence his exertions in covered with spots of blood, and, upon looking into the favour of the People's Charter. John Frost only front-parlour, the old lady saw her daughter lying on the enunciated the great truth, that all mankind were floor, with a wound in front of her throat, from which equal. He (Mr. M'Grath) called on all the daughters, her blood was copiously flowing. She exclaimed, "Who sons, matrons, and fathers present, to make the Watson and Mr. Parker, "respectable tradesmen," were has dono it ?" and the prisoner's wife, pointing to the cause of the Welsh martyrs their cause ; then would brought up, charged with a misdemeanor in having as. prisoner, replied, "He has done it." Besides this, it was they be enabled to get up such a breeze of public feelsisted in the escape of a person from the custody of a po. proved that the prisoner and his wife had lived on most ing as shall waft them from the land of their captivity to the bosoms of thoir wives, families, and friends, and threatening her life; and further, a female, named (Loud cheers.) The petition was unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. Morgan moved, and Mr. Walter Flyer seconded-"That Admiral J. W. Dundas be requested to present the petition just adopted ; and that E. G. Barnard, the other member for the borough, be re-"You'll halloo murder; I'll give you something to witness, and said to him, "if it were not for the law, I halloo murder for, you faggot." After this there was a quested to support its prayer." Carried unanimously. to go into the front parlour, and she (witness) heard a

A vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to the chairman, who suitably acknowledged the honour you villain, you've done it at last!" and then she heard | done him, and the meeting dissolved.

Forthcoming Meetings.

THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members, and transacting other business connected therewith, are held every week on the following days and places :---

SUNDAY EVENING.

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road : at hali-past six o'clock .- City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane : at six o'clock .- Westminster : at the Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at half-past seven .- Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's, Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at half-past seven.—Tower Handets: at the Whittington precisely .- Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern. Lisson-grove, at eight o'clock precisely.-Marylebone: at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at halfpast seven.

MONDAY EVENING.

Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, at eight o'clock precisely.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Greenwich: at the George and Dragon, Blackheathhill, at eight o'clock.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne : This branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, every Monday evenng, from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpo

hands; applications were every day made to him to certify the rules of similar societies, and he could not do it. (Hear.) He (Mr. Dancombe) assured the house that the introduction of this bill was no crotchet of his; he had not only been requested to hon. gentleman's speech was merely a repetition of introduce it by many friendly societies, but he had the usual "protectionist" arguments. the full concurrence of Mr. Tidd Pratt himself. who had seen the bill, and approved of it. (Hear, hear.) The object of the bill was very simple. The present Act, as he had stated, contained the words " or any other purpose not illegal." Mr. Justice Wightman Act, the objects of the societies must be cjusdem age, &c. Now, the object of the bill which he introand he, therefore, proposed to introduce, after "any other purpose not illegal," the words " whether of the same description as heretofore mentioned or other-

wise. Sir J. GRAMAN was most friendly to such societies. and desirous of seeing their advantages extended. ing, he wished to have an interview wich Mr. Tidd Pratt before he could give his entire support to the bill. On looking into the bill he found that the only difference between it and the present act lay in the enacting words "or otherwise." Now, he confessed that he did not approve of the introduction of those words. The objects of the societies ought, in his opinion, to be ejusdem generis as those specified in whereas, if the words " or otherwise" were introduced, it would enlarge the operations of the friendly ties, under the operations of the present act, had many advantages. They might sue and be sued by their officers, they might make byc-laws, which were enforced by summary and stringent laws. He would and raised the price of food, but did not raise the candidly state to the house the apprehensions he entertained in regard to this bill. He was not prepared to say that if masters should continue to reduce the rate of wages it was illegal, or even inexpedient, that workmen should combine to obtain a rise of wayes. Such was the effect of the law as it now stood since the passing of the measure introduced by the hon, member for Montrose. But if workmen were to enter into a mutual assurance for the purpose of maintaining the Corn Laws was high prices. In bringing forward each other during strikes, although that might not be this measure the government was protecting the illegal, yet he had great doubts whether it would be agriculturists from themselves, and he hoped that politic on the part of the state to extend all the advan- they would have good sense enough to see that, and tages of the Friendly Societies' Act to such societies. (Ilear, hear.) Now the introduction of the words "or otherwise" would have that effect. He thought it, therefore, most desirable to pause before going into committee on this bill. He did not see why political objects might not distinctly come under the operation of this bill, if passed. Now, although not illegal, it did not follow that it would be the policy of the state to encourage these. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HENLEY was also afraid that the great advantages possessed by friendly societies, under the act, might be perverted to improper purposes. There was one matter, however, which he wished speedily to mention with reference to these societies. He meant the power of carrying actions against friendly societies into the Court of Chancery, which he feared might become a great abuse. He (Mr. Henley) did not know whether any means could be adopted to improve the law in this respect, but he thought the point well worthy of consideration. (ilear.)

Mr. DUNCOMBE assured the house, that, as the object of the 4th and 5th William IV. was understood to extend the operations of friendly societies to all purposes not illegal, and as a construction had been put upon that act at variance with this object, he only wished, by the present measure, to carry out the intentions of the original framers of that measure The right hon, baronet (Sir J. Graham) had expressed his fears of political objects coming under the operation of this measure. He could only say that he had introduced the measure for no political purpose whatever; but, after all, political societies were not illegal, and he did not see any harm would be done even

who profess Anti-Corn Law League doctrines, to he had declined to do, because it would require a new produce one case in this country of an English cound declined to do, because it would require a new declined to do because it would require a new declined to be the ment the met the met

people who had addressed him. He intended merely

to confine himself to extending the operations of

friendly societies to the objects originally intended

by the last alteration of the law. Ile hoped the

right hon, baronet would take an early opportunity

of seeing Mr. Tidd Pratt, who would explain the

matter much better than he (Mr. Duncombe) could

do, and who could assure him that there was no such

danger to be apprehended from the measure as he

After a few words from Mr. J. S. Wortley and Mr.

Sir. J. GRAHAM said, that if the hon. member (Mr

Duncombe) would put the bill for committee on Wed-nesday next, he (Sir J. Graham) would take the op-

portunity before that time of seeing Mr. Tidd Pratt,

of conferring with the law officers of the Crown, and

considering the effect of Mr. Justice Wightman's judgment. He would also confer with the hon.

member himself before Wednesday, and point out

The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be

The Roman Catholic Relief Bill was read a second

Some railway bills were forwarded a stage, and the

HOUSE OF LORDS-THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

petition from a town in the county of Warwick against

gaged in the ribbon manufacture, and viewed the

what alterations he wished in the bill.

committed on Wednesday next.

seemed to think.

Hawes.

time.

ground or on mine. He may go down to Knares-borough, and spend his £1,500, but I have far too high measures of the government with great alarm.

house adjourned.

the measure of the government, and to give his corforce. dial support to the amendment of Mr. Miles. The

Mr. CARDWELL supported the measure.

Mr. Fixen opposed the measure. He ridiculed the "conversions" on the Ministerial benches as partly miraculous and partly ludicrous. He entered into a general defence of the existing Corn Laws, and into a day's Star. It appears that the unfortunate man, after violent denunciation of the proposed alteration in them, concluding both with an impassioned appeal to Saturday evening. After evidence of these facts had been the house not to assent to the monstrous injustice of sweeping away at once all protection from agriculture.

WORSHIP.STREET. CHARGE OF RAPE .- On Wednesday, William Challis, a Mr. SEYMER (one of the newly-elected members for Dorsetshire) observed, that some members elected tobacconist in the Hackney-road, was placed at the bar five years ago, seemed to have forgotten the sentibefore Mr. Broughton charged with having criminally ments of their constituents; but it was impossible assaulted Jane Wilson, a child twelve years of age. The for him, who was only elected on Thursday last, to complainant stated, that as she was proceeding home at display such a failure of memory. He undertook to nine o'clock on the preceding evening, the defendant, say, that in Dorsetshire the farmers were to a man who was standing at the door of his shop smoking a cigar, stopped her, and induced her to enter the house, under strong Protectionists, and he believed that ninethe pretence of sending her upon an errand. He next teaths of the farmers in other counties of England were so too. led her into a room at the back of the shop, instantly

Mr. VILLIERS commented upon the speech of the threw her down, and, in spite of her resistance, succeeded previous speaker. The debate had been proceeding in perpetrating the offence imputed to him. The defendant then promised her 55. if she would not mention his at a tardy pace, protracted beyond all endurable limits, affording too clear a proof of the importance conduct towards her, and placed 1s. 6d, in her hand, but attached to any legislative measure involving the she indignantly flung it upon the ground, and a customer interests of the rich. Ile admitted that the present having fortunately entered the shop at the moment, she measure was not complete, but it went a great way availed herself of this interruption to escape into the in the right direction ; and the declaration of the street, where she informed the first woman she met of the Protectionists assured its further efficiency, if the treatment she had sustained, and requested to be led home present proposition was affirmed. They had allowed to her parents. Elizabeth Blake, the woman just resocieties to all objects of whatever kind, provided only eleven nights of the debate to pass without giving ferred to, proved that the girl, upon leaving the defen-that they were not illegal. (Hear, hear.) Now, he any reply to what had been alleged as the results dant's house, accosted her in a state of great distress and b gged the house to observe the effect of this. There of a Corn Law-want, immorality, and increased alarm, and having informed her of the circumstances, she might be many things not illegal which it might not be mortality. Mr. V. then commented on several of the conveyed her to the house of her sunt, who returned the policy of the State to encourage. Friendly socie- speeches made by the Protectionists in that house with her to the defendant, and gave him into custody. and elsewhere, and more particularly on a speech made by Lord Stanley some years ago in Lancashire, when he admitted that the Corn Laws raised rents, when he admitted that the Corn Laws raised rents, and sobs of a child in the room beneath her : and the constable who apprehended him stated, that on reaching the rate of wages. Such was the system for which the house he found a crowd of several hundred persons assemlandowners of England were fighting ; and that was | bled in front of it, amongst whom were numerous women, the system which rendered the prosperous farmer who threatened to tear the defendant to pieces, and 'so rare a bird that he was to be stuffed and sent as altogether expressed such exasperation against him, that a curiosity to the British Museum," and the labourer the witness was compelled to procure a cab and the asso demoralised that his wretched condition had passed sistance of several other officers to enable him to convey into a by-word. Yes; the complaint of the agricul- Challis in safety to the police station. The prisoner was turists was low prices, and their object in supporting committed for trial.

this measure the government was protecting the to consent to the abolition of a law which was an evidence of their past selfishness and present shame. On the motion of Mr. BANKES, the debate was adiourned.

Lord J. RUSSELL hoped that to-morrow night this debate would be brought to a close.

Several voices cried out " No, no."

Col. SIBTHORPE called attention to the circumstance that several members of the government were unprovided with scats in the house to the detriment of the public interests.

Mr. SPOONER hoped that the debate would terminate to-morrow night, but would not consent to such a proposal unless every member had an opportunity of delivering his opinion. The other orders having been disposed of, the house

adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS-FRIDAY, FEB. 20.

[From our Second Edition of last week.] The adjourned debate was resumed by

Mr. CUMMING BRUCE, who reiterated the usual argunents against the abolition of protection. Mr. POULETT SCROPE urged at length the absurdity of the prisoner did not attempt to prevent the unfortunate

denying to a skilful and industrious population an ample supply of the first necessaries of life. Mr. NEWDEGATE consured the policy of the government the act. The moment he used the expression, she put both on currency and corn, as detrimental to all the in-

terests of the country. The peculiar burdens on agricul- was between two and three o'clock in the atternoon, and ture he estimated at twelve millions sterling annually, although the prisoner must have been aware of the deadly which included tithes, a charge essentially a peculiar | nature of the dose, yet he made no attempt to counteract burden. Sir Robert Peel was the Minister of the neces- its chects, and permitted the unfortunate creature to resities of the crown, not of the public opinion of the main writhing in agony until between five and six o'clock, country.

Mr. BARKLY spoke at some length in favour of the Corn Law League.

Mr. RENNETT (S

sure.

very weak from the excessive loss of blood, and the effects of the wound, which, it appears, is nearly healed. Upon THE LATE STABBING CASE .- COMMITTAL FOR MURDER being sworn, she in a low tone deposed that she had been -On Monday morning John Tracy was brought up bemarried to the prisoner for about three years, and, with boot and shoemaker, Armley Town-gate, every Monfore Aldermen Copeland, Farebrother, and Hunter, the exception of a few words about business, but charged with the murder of a man named Thomas which they soon made up again, they lived happily Martin. The facts of the case appeared in last Saturtogether. She was subject to an unusual flow of blood to her head, and this disturbed her mind being removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, expired on a good deal. On the morning of Sunday the 25th of last month she got out of bed from her husband produced, the prisoner was fully committed to Newgate for the purpose of lighting the fire, and while she went

along the passage her mind became so distressed that she past six. could not tell what her feelings were. There was something came before her and excited her very much, and said "You must do the rash act!" She then went into the kitchen and got the razor. She was at that time in a dreadful state of madness, and gave one cut in the passage and the other in the room. She declared that her husband was innocent and that she had inflicted the wound herself. The sister of Mrs. Munton, a respectable married female, contradicted a part of her sister's evidence, declared that the prisoner was frequently in the habit of ill-using her, that her sister had on many occasions complained of his ill-treatment, and being black and blue from his violence, and she actually saw the prisoner ill-use her herself. This was confirmed by Arthur Vesey, the illegitimate son of Mrs. Munton. Mr. Henry remarked that taking the whole of the evidence into consideration, he should send the case before a jury, and leave it to them to say whether they believed the statement of Mrs. Munton, or whether she was not giving a false colouring to the case in order to screen her husband

IMPORTANT MEETING AT GREENWICH.

from the charge.

[From our Third Edition of last week.] A public meeting took place in the splendid Leeture Hall, Royal-hill, Greenwich, on Wednesday evening, when not less than 700 persons were present, on behalf of the Chartist exiles.

Mr. Ellis, an opplent tradesman of Deptford, was unanimously called to the chair, and in a few appropriate remarks, he concluded by reading a letter from Admiral W. J. D. Dundas, one of the members for the Borough, in which the writer said he should be engaged on the 18th, but, nevertheless, he should be most happy to present and support any petition the meeting might entrust to his care. (Cheers.)

Mr. T. Clark then moved the first resolution as follows :-- " That this meeting is of opinion, considering that mercy has been extended to Papineau | eight o'cl ck precisely. Tickets may be had of Mr. and other Canadians, who were arrested with arms in their hands, that the time has fully arrived when a measure of equal mercy should be meted out to John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, the victims of the Newport outbreak of 1839. Resolved, therefore, that a petition to the llouse of held at the Artichoke Inn, William-street, on Tuesl Commons be adopted for an address to her Majesty, day next.

praying her to restore them to their country, families, and friends." Mr. Clark said-lle was well but they, nevertheless, sympathised deeply with the was that the prisoner turned her out and shut the door working classes ; they saw that the middle and upper against her. Shortly after, a policeman on finding her in classes were represented in Parliament, and, consethe street, and she having disclosed to him the conduct of her assailant, insisted on her admission, and she was acthe working classes, being unrepresented, their intecordingly permitted by him to enter the house again. The following day (Sunday) the parties again had high words. rests were unprotected, and they were treated like miserable, wretched outcasts ; they, accordingly, dein the midst of which the deceased drew from her manded for them the same rights, privileges, and pocket a paper containing a white powder, and emptying

immunities which were enjoyed by the other classes, it into a tea cup, poured water upon it, and exclaimed and which they, as the producers of all wealth, so that she should poison herself. Upon hearing the threat justly merited-(loud cheers)-yet for the advocacy of such pure and holy principles they had been woman from carryingitinto execution, but gave utterance banished. (Hear, hear.) (Mr. Feargus O'Conno to words calculated to urge her into the commission of now entered the hall, and was greeted with great cheering.) Those much esteemed and highly honourthe cup to her lips, and swallowed off the contents. This able men were now in the sixth year of their exile, and he had no doubt the meeting agreed with him, that the sufferings endured by these men and their bereaved wives and families had been more than a sufficient explation for any crime they had committed. (Loud cheers.) when a Mrs. Seager entered the house and found her

(Loui

lying on her back in one of the rooms evidently in great Mr. O'Connor rose amid great cheering to second government measures, which he approved in preference to pain. The prisoner was present at the time, and in reply the resolution, and said-Whatever might be the rethe extreme policy of either the Protectionists or the Anti- to the question of Mrs. Senger, the decensed said that sult of this petition they had met to propose and supshe had taken arsenic, and calling the prisoner to her she port, the meeting reflected great credit on the Char-

receiving subscriptions and enrolling members.

Leicester: The members and committee of the Cooperative Land Society meet at S7, Church-gate, every Sunday night, at six o'clock.

Armley: The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet at the house of Mr. William Oates, day evening, at eight o'clock.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH .-- A meeting will be held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Monday evening next, at eight precisely.

LEEDS .- Mr. T. S. Mackintosh will deliver his third lecture to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at half-

OLDHAM. - On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, will lecture in the schoolroom of the Working-man's Hail, at six o'clock in the evening.

SALFOED .- A meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society will take place in the National Chartist Association-room, back of Great George-street, Salford, on Sunday (to-morrow), March 1st, at two o'clock. The members of the Chartist Association are requested to attend a meeting on Tuesday next, March 3rd, in the above room at eight o'clock.

HULL.-The members of this branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet every Tuesday evening, at the Ship Inn, Church-lane. All the members are requested to attend next Tuesday, at seven p.m.

BOLTON .- The shareholders of this locality are requested to attend a meeting of great importance, on Sunday next, March 1st, at six o'clock in the evening, in the Chartist Association-room, top of Kingstreet, Great Bolton.

Morrnam .- The monthly meeting of the shareholders in the Co-operative Land Society will be held in the lecture-room, opposite to the Bull's Head, at two o'clock, on Sunday next, March 1st.

ROCHDALE .- The members of the Land Society are requested to meet in the Chartist-room, Mill-street, next Sunday, at three o'cleck, on business of importance.

The South Staffordshike Miners' delegate meeting will be held on Monday next, March 2nd, at Mr. Javon's, sign of the Loving Lamb, Hall-green; each delegate is requested to bring with him the law-fund books.

BRIGHTON .- A democratic supper will be held at the Artichoke Inn, William-street, on Wednesday evening, March 11th, to commemorate the birthday of the late William Cobbert ; supper on the table at Davey, 25, Grosvenor-street; Mr. Mitchell, 24, Wood-street; Mr. John Page, 14, Camelford-street; Mr. Tullett, 11, Jew-street; Mr. Williams, 34, Kingstreet; or at the bar of the above house -A generamonthly meeting of the Chartists of Brighton will be

THE NEXT DELEGATE MEETING OF LANCASHIRE MINERS will be held on Monday, March 9th, at the pleased to see so many present, it spoke well for the sign of the Antelope, Little Hutton, near Bolton ; cause in which they were engaged, that of mercy and chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, justice. (Hear, hear.) Frost, Williams, and Jones —There will also be a public meeting, which will be -There will also be a public meeting, which will be belonged to a class rather above that of working men, addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and other gentlemen .- The miners of Bolton and its vicinity request their brethren in Yorkshire, Wales, and elsewhere, not to be deluded from their homes under the prequently, that their interests were protected, but that | text of new pits being opened, and there not being a sufficiency of men to work them, such reports being gross fabrications, and only put in circulation for the purpose of aiding the dishonourable portion of the coal proprietors to keep down wages.

THE PENRITH RIOTS.

At the spring assizes at Carlisle, on Wednesday, John Hobcay, charged with cutting and wounding Dennis Satmon, was found guilty and sentenced to be transported for fifteen years. Mr. Justice Patteson, in passing sentence, said a more cowardly and dastardly act than that of which they had been guilty, in attacking to the number of some 2,000 a house in which ten or twelve of their fellow-subjects had taken shelter, and beating them in the inhuman manner they had done, had hardly ever come before court of justice. Even if there had been a fight between parties more equally matched, and such outrages had been committed in the course of it, it would be necessary to repress such conduct by very severe on the ground. Two men named Stead and Andrews were found guilty on a similar charge; the former was sentenced to eighteen, and the latter to twelve months' imprisonment. Several other parties who were indicted for riot pleaded "Guilty," and were discharged on their recognizances to keep the peace.

SOUTHWARK, EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE, - On Tuesday George

Thompson was charged on the police sheet with feloniously and knowingly urging Bridget Edgar, of Dyerstreet, Gravel-lane, Southwark, to take poison, of which

she died. The investigation into the circumstances excited a considerable degree of interest, during which the court was crowded with persons anxious to hear the result of the case. Mr. Robinson (solicitor) briefly stated the case, from which it appeared that a female named Edgar, a widow in the above street, said that for some time past she had been cohabiting with the prisoner, who formed an acquaintance with her. That of late they lived very unhappily, the prisoner being in the habit of treating her in a very cruel manner. On Saturday night, the 14th inst., they had a disagreement, the result of which

> DREADFUL EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIVE ON THE SHARSPEARE CLIFF TUNNEL .- DOVER, FEB. 24, 1846. -- It has never been our painful task to record a more melancholy catastrophe than has happened on the they been persecuted and prosecuted. (llear, hear.) South Eastern line this day. Upwards of twenty labourers took refuge from the heavy rain at dinner Solicitor-General Sir Fitzroy Kelly, for saying that sime in a cave, excavated just beyond the Shakspeare tunnel, and, as is their custom, smoked their pipes;

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ne government men Mr. MUNTZ was satisfied that with our system of cur-

native industry. Of it he wished to be an equitable pro- it was poison." Now, he (Mr. Robinson) contended that to a feast given to the members for the borough, and tector; but, as protection was most unequally diffused, the prisoner must have been perfectly cognizant that she the great principles he advocated were then thought he supported a repeal of the Corn Laws, in order to bring had taken a powder of a deleterious nature, for it ap- nonsense by the middle classes. How gratifying was peared she had commenced vomiting very soon after. it, therefore, to see so many of that class present Mr. D'ISRAELI lamented that there were no statistics of wards, and also complained of great pain and heat to-night, mixing with the working class. agriculture; but this was undisputed, that fifty years ago internally. Soon after Mrs. Seager's visit the dy- cheers.) Mr. O'Connor here entered into a lucid

we were compelled to import corn to supply our popula- ceased was conveyed to the hospital, where she lingered exposition of the principles of the People's Charter. until Tuesday, and then expired. Mr. Cottingham tion, and that now, when our population was doubled, which he stated were part and parcel of the British we fed them from our own resources and at lower prices | said that the conduct of the prisoner, to say the least of constitution, and these also were the real and good than formerly. No man could prove that protection had it, throughout the affair, was of a most extraordinary principles enunciated by Frost, Williams, and Jones, been the bane of agriculture in England, unless he could | nature. The circumstance of his being present when and for thus advocating the equal rights of all, had show that the cultivation of our soil was inferior to that the unfortunate woman had the folly to swallow the of other countries; but it was generally admitted that poison, and no attempt on his part to prevent it, and lle had the sanction of Chief Baron Pollock and afterwards allowing her to remain for nearly two hours it was infinitely superior to that of every nation in the world. Those who boasted of our present pros- writhing in pain, without calling in the aid of a medical they were not only illegally tried but illegally conman, exemplified, in an extraordinary degree, his utter victed-(hear, hear); yet, strange as it may appear, some embers were scattered about, and set fire to a want of the common feelings of humanity, and he (the royal marriages, royal births, royal christenings had considerable quantity of gunpowder, which had been perity could not deny that our people were employed; and if it were not as well employed as he magistrate) must say of the necessity of the present in- taken place, the huiks had been ransacked for per- most incautiously suffered to remain, which exploded, could wish, still its work would not be increased vestigation. It was, as he before said, a most grave sons on whom to exercise the royal elemency, whilst and caused a fearful loss of life. Eleven bodies have by the admission of foreign competition, nor its wages charge, and one, if proved, that would affect the life of men of high moral reputation had been allowed to been brought in dead and horribly mangled. No pen increased by a reduction in the price of corn. He thought the accused; and, in order that a tull and fair inquiry rot and perish in prisons, or drag on a miserable ex- can describe the dreadful cries of the survivors. that in England we sught to do more than merely mainshould be instituted into the whole of the circumstances, istence in penal settlements, whose only crime had Many are still expected hearly to breathe their last. tain a balance between its agricultural and manufactur. ing interests. We should give a preponderance to the as well on the parc of deceased's friends as on behalf of been that of feeling intensely for the wrongs and

the accused, he should therefore remand him until Tues- sufferings of their fellow men. (Shame, shame ! and agricultural. We had been told that the object of this day next, but would accept of bail, himself in £200, and great applause.) Mr. O'Connor next alluded forcibir change was the transference of power from the agricultwo sureties of £100 each, to appear on that day. The to the peculiar circumstances attending the trial of tural to the manufacturing class. He admitted the intel-The Duke of RICHMOND presented fifty-four peti- ligence, and did not envy the wealth and opulence of prisoner, not being provided with the requisito survives, the Welsh martyrs. Their patriotic friend Duntions in favour of protection to agriculture, also a the manufacturer ; but in this age, when we had been was committed. combe had given notice of a motion on the subject for was committed. THAMES. CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF A CHILD:-On Tuesday, Elizabeth Gard, aged 22, was charged with concealing the suffering much from class interests, were we to be res

the government measure. The petitioners were en- cued from one class merely to sink under the avowed domination of another? If such were to be the great result of the struggle, he protested against the birth of her illegitimate child. The prisoner was in a very ciforts success depended, and victory would be

rency a repeal of the Corn Laws would be detrimental to about the change he desiderated.