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His acquisitions in this department are quite amazing. \* \* \* If he steadily held on in single-heartedness, there can be no question that he has before him not only a certain and high reputation, but what is of far more consequence, may become a real benefactor to his fellow countrymen at the million in their pursuit of sound knowledge and sound liberty. —*Edinburgh Review*.We hail the work as a new power in the world of poetry, the ruler of its domain, as yet, but little known, but which the public cannot fail to recognize, when its kings of thought shall put on their shining robes, and with fresh voice and soul speak its praises to the world. —*Scotsman*.The book possesses mind—mind which makes itself felt and understood, and which, therefore, demands respect. —*Athenaeum*.Pure, religious, patriotic, he has not a line inimical to the great law of progression. Men may read him as a preacher, but his lay is for all time. 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It proclaims the author to be gifted with the spirit of poetry in the highest degree. —*Leicester Mercury*.The whole work is one which must impress the 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*.The whole work is one which must impress the 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*.The whole work is one which must impress the 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*.The whole work is one which must impress the 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*.The whole work is one which must impress the reader with the conviction that Cooper, the 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ing Vessel. Tom Tuggh, Mr. John Douglas. On Mon-

day to commence with the 'Minute Gun.' Character-

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Lickfield, T. Lee, Marchant, and D. Lewis; Messdames

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sor Hemming and his Sons will perform. To conclude,

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mance. On Thursday, for the benefit of Professor Hem-

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throughout the country.

## FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.

Mr. DUNCAN, not anticipating a fair hearing for

his clients, pending the great debate, has postponed

his motion for their liberation until Tuesday,

the 10th of March, when it will POSITIVELY

come on. Thus the country has ten days more to

add to the petitions which have already, we re-

joice to state, poured in most satisfactorily. Let

the good work go on incessantly, by night and by

day, until the victory is achieved.

## THE LAND.

We have to thank our numerous friends from

Merthyr Tydfil, Staffordshire, Sussex, and else-

where, for their notices of estates to be sold. We

would thank some of our Doncaster friends to send

us further intelligence relative to the 221 acres to

be sold in that neighbourhood, now in the possession

of Mr. Wagstaff; we communicated with the

solicitors at Bawtry, to whom reference was given,

but have not received their answer. We would

thank every one who hears of an estate to be sold

to send us word.

## THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1846.

## COMMERCE.

## THE NEW STAPLE OF THE COUNTRY.

CONTROL OF MACHINERY INDISPENSABLE TO

SUBDUCE IT TO MAN'S WANTS.

## A TEN HOURS' BILL—THE FIRST EXPE-

RIMENT.

In compliance with our pledge of last week, we

now return to the consideration of the most impor-

tant of all questions to the labouring classes, and,

consequently, to all society; not only to the English

people, but to those of all other nations who traffic&lt;/







them from their guns, but by this time the night had set in, further progress was stayed by the darkness, and it was deemed advisable to withdraw our troops and retire for the night.

Although the night had been driven with great slaughter from the centre of their position, they began to advance and resumed possession of their post on our troops retiring, keeping up so murderous a fire during the night from their cannons, that our men were obliged to be at them again, and in the middle of the night drove the Sikhs a second time from their guns; which had the effect of keeping them quiet till about daylight, when General Gilbert led them against such portions of the Sikhs as were not yet been carried the previous evening, and drove the enemy every where before him.

In the absence of official returns it is impossible to give an exact account of the movements which were made by our army, and which led to our gaining so glorious a victory; which, whether viewed with regard to the forces engaged, or the momentous stakes at stake, may be fairly placed at the head of all the battles which have of late years been fought by us in India. Up to the present moment all is in the dark respecting the arrangements for the fight; and we know not what was done by the right of our army, or whether the reserve was ultimately brought into action; but enough has transpired to convince any man who has any knowledge of military movements, that the more experienced want of skill and management of our limited resources, in men and guns, has been evinced in the manner in which our force was brought into action; and there cannot be a doubt in the mind of any soldier who understands his profession that to the persevering energy of those in parol command, to the gallant example of our officers, and to the bravery of our troops alone, are we indebted for the glorious victory gained against such fearful odds.

Among the killed was Dr. Hoffmeister, in medical attendance upon Prince Waldeemar of Prussia, who is said to have been in the midst of the battle, of the 18th, 21st, and 22nd. The Prince was able to tell his countrymen what gallant fellows our native soldiers are, under the command of European officers, and how nobly they emulate their courage and energy. It is said the young Prince narrowly escaped being killed.

#### ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The following is from the *Delhi Gazette* of December 31st.

We previously mentioned that the head-quarters camp were to reach Bhaga Poonra on the 17th, Major Broadfoot having ridden on to examine the ground. This they did, and on the 18th marched to Moodkee, twenty miles from Ferozepore, and were quietly encamped, when about four o'clock in the afternoon (upon the 18th, as had been previously stated) the Sikhs, who had been previously raised that the Sikhs were in full march upon the camp, some 30,000 men strong. This number approximates greatly to that given by our Lahore correspondent, who says that the detachment which marched was under the personal command of Raja Lal Singh, and consisted of 20,000 cavalry, twelve battalions of infantry (500 each), and a proportionate amount of artillery, which was given about the total mentioned in our English letters. The British troops were scarcely under arms before the Sikhs opened upon them, but the attack was met so resolutely that symptoms of wavering began soon to manifest themselves. The cavalry and artillery then advanced, closely followed by the infantry in line, and a little after sunset the Sikhs were in full retreat, leaving all their guns they had brought with them in our possession. It is worthy of notice, that although the conflict on the next morning, but though it is evident by our Lahore letter that they meant to do so, at least Raja Lal Singh, who has shown himself a man of great bravery, as well as of considerable talent, they contented themselves, according to that letter, with carrying off two of their guns, thus leaving seventeen (the number mentioned in our "Extra") of the Sikhs, who were then seen leaving their dead by means of small parties, who were suffered by our troops to do so. Whether the troops 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 forward on the 21st, and were joined by Major-General Liddle, with 5000 men from Ferozepore, which junction appears to have been effected on the 21st, and the Sikhs, Khawallah and Ferozepore, were then seen to have been driven 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 R. B. Gilbert, the left by Sir J. Liddle, and the reserve by Sir Harry Smith, marched to the attack of the Sikhs, who were then under the command of Raja Lal Singh and Sir 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 jungle. The consequence was, that the enemy's guns told most severely as they approached the encampments. The Sikhs, however, in their attack from the left, were not so successful, but 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 mine, and the ground being so much broken up by the Sikhs, the men had little or 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, and, having ascertained the position of the Sikhs, they brought some guns to bear on them, and, in the 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, in the middle of the night, led to the attack, and, being driven back, they were driven a few hours further on by the Sikhs, who were led by General Gilbert at daylight 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 to bring up their guns, thirty of which were of large calibre, and which were used with great effect. 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 by a severe struggle, and suffered much more so by the absence of artillery and guns, which they 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, being driven back, they were driven to the point of the bayonet. 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, and he was, however, unhurt. Of the loss in the ranks we have no exact returns, but it must be very great, from the fact that Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons are reported to have lost upwards of 500 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 standing to wait the result of another action, we were now 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 leaving three battalions 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 he was killed. His remains were not found till the 25th, when they were recovered at Ferozepore, followed by the Governor-General and staff. He was buried as he was found.

#### THE BATTLE OF MOODKEE.

We give the following extracts from the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Hugh Gough's) despatch, dated "Camp, Moodkee, Dec. 10, 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 intention of attacking Ferozepore in time of profound peace, rendered our position, 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, and 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."

"The country is a dead flat, covered at short intervals with a low, but in some places, thick low jungle and dotted with sandy hillocks. The enemy screened their infantry by the bushes, and, in some places, such undulations as the ground afforded, and, whilst our twelve battalions formed on echelon of brigades into line, caused a very severe can-

nonade upon our advancing troops, which was vigorously replied to by the battery of Horse Artillery under Brigadier Brooke, which was soon joined by the two light field batteries. The rapid and well directed fire of our artillery appeared soon to complete our infantry dispositions without advancing the artillery too near the jungle. I directed the cavalry under Brigadiers White and Gough to make a flank movement on the enemy's left, with a view of threatening and turning that flank, if possible. With praiseworthy gallantry, the 3rd Light Dragoon, supported by the 1st and 2nd, and the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 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When the infantry advanced to the attack Brigadier Brooke rapidly pushed on his horse Artillery on both sides. The infantry, under Sir John M. Caskill, attacked in echelon of lines the enemy's infantry, almost invisible amongst wood and the approaching darkness of night. The opposition of the enemy was such as might have been expected from troops who had everything at stake, and who had long boasted of being irresistible. Their ample and extended line, from their great superiority of numbers, far outflanked ours; but this was counteracted by the flank movements of our cavalry. The attack of the infantry, near noon, was successful, and the roll of fire from this powerful armyscored the Sikh army that they had met with a foe they little expected; and their whole force was driven from position after position with great slaughter, and the loss of seventeen pieces of artillery, some of them of heavy calibre; our infantry using that never-failing weapon, the bayonet, whenever the enemy stood. Night only saved them from worse disaster; for this stout contest was maintained during the night, and a half of the Sikh army, amidst a cloud of dust from the sandy plain, which yet more obscured every object.

I regret to say this gallant and successful attack was attended with considerable loss. Major-General Sir Robert Sale, to whom India and England are so much indebted, had his left thigh shattered by a grape shot, and that wound would have been fatal, had not Sir John M. Caskill, an old and valued officer, who has done his country much good service, received a ball through his chest, on the advance of his division, and immediately expired.

**BATTLE OF FERROZESHAR.**

Extracts from the despatch of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gough, dated Camp, Ferozepore, Dec. 22, 1845.

After the combat of the 18th at Moodkee, information was received the following day that the enemy, in increased numbers, were moving on to attack us. A line of defence was taken up in advance of our encampment, and dispositions made to repel assault, but the day was away without their appearing, and at night they were seen in the distance, being relieved by Her Majesty's 20th Foot and the East India Company's 1st European Light Infantry, with our small division of heavy guns.

On the morning of the 21st the offensive was resumed; our columns of all arms debouched four miles on the road to Ferozepore, where it was known that the enemy, posted in great force, and with a most formidable artillery, had resolved to meet the 18th, 21st, and 22nd, and to try to force us to retreat, instead of advancing to the direct attack of their formidable works, our forces manoeuvred to the right; the 2nd and 4th divisions of infantry in front, supported by the 1st division and cavalry in second line, continued to defy 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 rising from the enemy's position, and the 18th, 21st, and 22nd, by the aid of the 1st division, 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 Liddle, 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, many of forty calibre, and which were directed either to 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 did not silence; finally, in the face of a storm of shot and shell, our infantry advanced and carried these formidable intrenchments; they threw themselves upon the guns, and with matchless gallantry wrested them from the enemy; the order of the day was partially within our grasp, our soldiers had to face such a fire of musketry from the Sikhs, 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 was brought up, Major-General Sir Henry Hardinge, 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 broke upon it; it was, however, by a counter-attack, and only by a reduction in numbers, and suffering extremely from thirst, yet animated by an indomitable spirit. In this state of things the long night wore away.

Near the middle of it, one of our heavy guns was advanced, and played with deadly effect upon our troops. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge immediately ordered the 18th, 21st, and 22nd, to sweep the camp, bearing down all opposition, and the enemy were partially within our grasp, our soldiers had to face such a fire of musketry from the Sikhs, 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.

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 the enemy's intrenchments, and, by a counter-attack, our troops were driven back, and their guns were captured. 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's fire, drove them rapidly out of the village of Ferozepore, and their encampment; then, changing front to its left, on the centre, our force continued to sweep the camp, bearing down all opposition, and the enemy were partially within our grasp, our soldiers had to face such a fire of musketry from the Sikhs, 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.

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## Imperial Parliament

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HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY, FEB. 23.

# PROTECTION OF LIFE (IRELAND) BILL

The Earl of St. GERMAN moved the second resolution.

[illegible]

men and cottiers, persons, some of whom had lived many years on their holdings, and only were subjected to these acts of outrage because they were regarded by persons obnoxious to these sanguinary rascals. As the law stood, the rich man, with his property well secured, and his servants well armed, enjoyed a comparative state of security, while the poor man had, at best, but a most inadequate and inefficient protection, although everything had been done that could be done by the government to afford him aid under the existing law. He thought, that the law that he was justified in using in this case, was

[illegible]

These sums could produce the results expected from their employment, unless by other measures the Marquis could ensure security to the capitalist, and to the labourer employed in carrying out these works, such as the Marquis believed the measure he had in mind would give that security, and, therefore, make its passing reading.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE did not rise to the slightest opposition to the second reading of the bill, which he had no doubt was intended, as he was reported to be, for the preservation of the lives of His Majesty's subjects in many parts of Ireland.

At present stood, no man would be permitted to employ any person in any of the works proposed by her Majesty's government, without the sanction of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who, as he asserted by the hand of the assessor, He fully intended to support the justice of the proposition that the bill was to afford protection to the poor labourer, and that he should reserve to himself the right of giving the sanction.

necessity of endeavouring by some other meth

Lord BROUGHAM said their first duty was to make Ireland a habitable country. He could have wished to have found a provision in the bill to change the name, by having the trial and accusation take place in a part of the country where the parties prosecuted and witnesses would not be subject to the show of the assassin.

Lord FAIRFAX gave a sketch of the disturbances in Cavan, which from being the most peaceful county in Ireland had become in fourteen months the scene of desperate outrages. The origin of these crimes might be traced to the Ribbon system.

The Marquis of CLANSHIRE defended him against the attacks of a portion of the Irish press which had assailed him for adhering to the proposed measure, which seemed to him to so far exceed, and to be unconnected with any other proposed benefit of Ireland. He did not, however, think it necessary to detail the contents of the bill, which he thought should be limited to duration, and which he thought to be in the degrees of punishment appropriate to certain offences.

The Earl of Wicklow said the measure, so far as it went, had his support, but to make it effective additional clauses were required, which would enjoin the bringing to justice of the perpetrator of or

The bill, as it present stood, merely aimed at preventing its commission.

Lord CAMPUELL was subjected to a close examination of the bill, giving the Lord Lieutenant power to send any magistrate to a disturbed district any number of residents or magistrates or any additional police force he might think proper, or recommended commission for the local magistracy as likely to be more efficient.

Lord CAMPUELL protested against the proposition that the Executive Council should have given him the authority to choose such persons as he considered suitable and learned friend said such a power sanctioned by the law of England, but his friend might rest assured it was not, and that it would entail an encroachment on the liberty of the subject.

After a few words in explanation from Mr. BROUGHAM,

Lord Brougham said, that though some of the provisions in the bill were repugnant to his feelings, yet thought a case had been made out for arming government with additional powers. He could not however, consider the present measure as distasteful to him, and he would support it if accompanied with other plans for the amelioration of

land, and he thought the house should recognize the fact that the people of the country were entitled to this coercion bill with others of a more commercial and statesmanlike nature. So strong was his opinion on this point, that if no other noble came forward, he should feel it his duty to move the third reading of this bill, a resolution for which he addressed to her Majesty, pledging their lordships no support.

After a few words from Lord WESTMINTON, the debate was resumed, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, FEB. 2.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

Sir ROBERT PEEL, in reply to Sir Robert INGLIS, announced that despatches had been received by the Governor-General of India conveying intelligible of the recent victory achieved by our troops over the army of the Sikhs.

THE FRANCHISE IN IRELAND.

In reply to a question put by Mr. O'Connell, Mr. MONAGHAN PEEL stated that it was the intention of the government to introduce into Parliament, as soon as the commercial measures at present before the house had been completed, a bill to encourage the improvement of land in Ireland, by giving compensation

measures for improvements which had been effected during the period of their tenancy. Also a bill to amend the county registration, and the mode of holding elections in Ireland generally, the effect of which measure would be to produce an alteration in the county franchise. Government likewise proposed to bring in a bill for assimilating the municipal franchise in Ireland to that adopted in England.

**CASE OF BRYAN SEERY.**

In reply to an application from Mr. O'Connor Sir JAMES GRAHAM expressed his readiness to attend before the house the correspondence between Sir James Cantwell and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, relating to the recent execution of Bryan Seery, at

king. He also stated that a delegation from County of Westminster had appealed to Lord Heston to have the sentence of the law, in this instance, right. The result had coincided, and the petitioners' request, though the hardship of the petition had been influenced by totally different considerations than anything those persons had advanced.

ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The wearisome and protracted debate on the Customs and Excise Bill was then resumed; but as it is impossible for even the most talented speakers to improve any degree of eloquence to a question so thoroughly worn down and exhausted as this waste space, which can hardly be expected to give, at any length, to the species which seem made merely to spin out time and dilate and protract the final prostration of a protective party.

Mr. E. BILLER was the first speaker. He com-

ment debate, avowed their intention to vote contrary to their recorded pledges on the hustings. Among those who came in for a share of the castigation administered by the honourable member, were Beckett, Mr. Escott, Mr. Cripps, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and others. We must, however, make room for a specimen of the manner in which it was admired. Having in each case asserted that the personal honour of the members named was at stake, he continued:—He (Mr. Ferrand) had heard the right honourable member for Stamford, Sir G. Clerk-

the last night the great brass case with considerable responsibility on behalf of the right hon. gentleman, the 1st Lord of the Treasury, but he had failed in impressing the house with the truth of his arguments. If he would suggest that whilst the right hon. baron was attacking the Protectionists, he knew all the rest that amongst the other contents of his official

He then lay upon the table, there was an address  
his constituents calling upon him to resign his  
for having deserted his principles. (Hear, hear  
Ferrand) had looked the right hon. hon. the  
he whilst he was speaking, and he thought, I do  
he did not say what he said (he laughs)—but he  
imagining what his (Sir George Clerk's) constituents  
of him. (A laugh.) Mr. Ferrand's next onslaught was upon Sir James Graham.  
He was glad to see the right hon. bart. the Secretary of  
to be for the Home Department, in the place of  
went before his constituents when he accepted  
and, how stands he pledged to his constituents  
mistake. (Loud cheers from the Protection benches.)  
may dispose of his changes of opinion by one fling  
his arm; but he will not dispose of his constituents  
that manner. (Hear, hear.) He is bound to re-

on his pledges on the hustings; and if his political notions have changed, I tell him that he is bound as a man of honour to retract and clear himself. I have endeavoured to make him to be freely and honourably represented. I have read the speech which the hon. baronet delivered to his constituents on that occasion, and was delighted with his talent and ability; and I think the best thing the Protectionists could have done was to have elected him, and to have allowed him to speak for 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 of the rank and file of the Conservative party, and I used to receive large packages of Sir R. Peel's speeches on the Corn Laws, and I have seen none of them since. (Laughter.) Who sent them to me I have not found out, but I suspect that the right hon. member had heard that I was a warm and earnest supporter of his principles, and therefore favoured

with packages of his speeches, carriage paid, which I circulated among the people in my neighborhood, and I rejoice to say they made many protest, and were the chief cause of the return of Mr. art Wortley as a Protectionist. (Hear.) But to turn to the right hon. baronet, the Secretary of the for the Home Department; he said, "A friend mine said, and whatabout the Corn Laws? I conclude 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 native industry fair play in its competition with foreign countries, the circumstances attending the relation to those countries being duly considered." Then he went on to quote what poor Lord Melbourne 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 was and never will shrink from public opinion, and I will stand up to his constituents."

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.  
 member 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 Conse-  
 rative or Democratic principle prevail? Shall Messrs.  
 Lubbock, Warburton, O'Connell, and Bowring sway  
 the destinies of this great empire, or shall Sir R.  
 Peel continue Prime Minister? (Laughter.) Let

ask the First Lord of the Treasury who have been supporters of late? (Loud cheers.) Where has he the "democratic Roebuck?" Where has he the "democratic Warburton?" Where has been the "democratic O'Connell," who was only a short time a "convicted conspirator?" (Applause.) The right hon. baronet continued his address to his constituents as follows:—"My opinion is, that a further valence of the democratic principle would prove most destructive to the institutions and great interests of the country. Should that unfortunate day

"I lay down upon the political horizon where, the principles  
 of democracy will be paramount, degraded individuals  
 will be our fate,—  
 The day when thou, imperial Troy I must bend,  
 And see thy warriors fall, thy glories end.  
 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  
 said this extract threw the house into convulsions of

After this peculiar fervour, the right hon. baronet concluded his speech thus—"It now remains for you to decide whether I shall return to the House of Commons as your representative. I am the right hon. baronet then sat down amidst most vehement and long-continued shouts of applause. No other candidate presented himself, Sir J. Graham was pronounced duly elected, and was afterwards cheered 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 right hon. baronet is pledged in the face of his con-

—he pledged himself of his own free will—stand by his principles and the pledges he gave on that occasion; and I call on him, not as Prime minister of this country, not as once the leader of a great party, but as an honest member of this house, to resign his seat, and go down to his constituents for their approval or disapproval. (Hear.) I said this should be the last quotation; but perhaps you 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 pros-

of Tamworth depended mainly on the prosperity of the agriculturists, and if they were permanently depressed, every farmer, shopkeeper, and labourer in it would be involved in one common ruin. With that feeling he would never consent to take from the British farmer such fair protection would enable him to compete on equal terms with the foreign corn-grower, nor consent to reduce the English labourer to the same condition as the ill-fed and ill-paid labourers of the continent." Great laughter. "What a figure to cut before his constituents!"

(Lauderbach.) You are going to carry these measures through the treasury benches look these honest gentlemen, and honorable by the courtesy of this house, and honorable by character in their political principles—can you look them in the face at this present moment, and say you are conducting yourselves with common honesty? (Loud cries of "No.") Do not tell me you were bound to re-accept office, and carry those measures in this house. (Hear, hear.) I tell you, you were not bound to do so; but at the moment you found yourselves unable to carry out the principles of protection, you were bound, as

honourable men, at once to appeal to the country—  
 "I would cheer from the Protection benches)—and ask  
 the constituencies of England for their approval  
 of our conduct. (Cheers.) Now, I believe it the right  
 course, my baronet had pursued that course at first, he  
 might have rallied around him a great party in the  
 country; but I must tell him that the people of Great  
 Britain and Ireland view with unmitigated disgust  
 as contemptible apostasy and tergiversation. (Cries  
 "Order," and "Hear, hear.") From these per-  
 sonal matters Mr. Ferrand proceeded to an exami-  
 nation of the physical, social, and moral effects of our

manufacturing system, for the promotion and extension of which it was now proposed to sacrifice the agricultural interest. In support of his statements, he to the injurious effects of the factory system, he produced the authority and statements of the late Sir Robert Peel, Mr. R. H. Gregg, Dr. Shuttleworth, Dr. Shaw, and others, as a general specimen of the nature of this testimony, we give an extract from Dr. Cooke Taylor. He says, speaking of the manufacturing population:—"I have seen misery in many forms; I have been in the huts and hovels of

land, with my native land was visited with the scourge of the cholera; I have visited the cellars of Liverpool, where existence assumes an aspect that seems to be human; I have penetrated into the yards and venals of Glasgow (localities that would be to the utmost the hardest of hearts and the strongest of stomachs) but nowhere have I seen misery which so agonised my very soul, as that which I have witnessed in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire? And why? Because the extreme of wretchedness was there, and there only; combined with a high tone of moral dignity, and a marked

use of property—a decency, cleanliness, and order, the elements which produced the vast wealth I have ascribed, and which do not merit the intense suffering I have witnessed. I was beholding the gradual annihilation of the noblest and most valuable population that ever existed in this country, or any other under heaven." Yes, I say they are murdered by the property system, in order that a few may grow rich. We be to tell, that with the manufacturing population in such a frightful state as this, we—the agricultural party in this house—are to consent to let over the agricultural labourers who have looked

to us and to our ancestors for centuries for snoring and support, to your tender mercies—(cheers from the Protection benches)—and allow them, in the language of Dr. Cooke Taylor, to be immolated, at a few cotton lords may get rich? (Loud cheers.) Ferrand then contradicted the statement of the same Secretary as to the diminution of crime, on the authority of a charge of Judge Coleridge, delivered at a winter assize in York, on the 29th of November, 1844, and added, that the West Riding Gaol at Wakefield was never so full of prisoners at this season as the present.

ment. The non. member next took up the question of machinery, and the opinions prevalent



Mr. O'Connor resumed his seat amid great cheers.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Doyle rose and submitted a petition, embodying the spirit of the foregoing resolution, and said many of the rights of man were the victims of spies employed by government, and paid out of the earnings of the industrious people. (Lear, hear.)

I well remembered that Lord Liverpool justified employment of such base nefarious means, on the ground that it had been adopted by all former governments, and he presumed that Russell and Melbourne would no better excuse for continuing the same base practice. (Lear, hear.) Mr. Doyle next presented a graphic sketch of the misery, wretchedness, and degradation of the people, especially in the manufacturing districts, and asked—“What circumstances, was it wonderful that they should hold meetings as those for which the Welsh miners are so unjustly banished? (Loud cheers.)”

He asked for enlightening the people that Frost, Williams, and Jones had sacrificed their liberties, and that if the people possessed what they justly demanded—equal rights and equal laws—peace, prosperity, and happiness would be theirs. (Great cheering.)

Dr. Philip McGrath rose loudly and declared—in aid of the adoption of the petition, and said—“They will not do an act of justice—to ask, in the name of humanity, a grave assuage to an act of robbery to John Frost and his brave, but perhaps uncompromising, comrades. (Loud cheers.) Frost was the champion of the rights of all; he saw one man in an age of enfranchisement, and the remainder without the benefit of the constitution, hence his exertions in favour of the People's Charter. John Frost only anticipated the great truth, that all mankind were slaves. He (Mr. McGrath) called on all the daughters, sons, matrons, and fathers present, to make the cause of the Welsh martyrs their cause; then would be enabled to get up such a breeze of public feeling as shall waft them to the land of their captivity and become of their wives, families, and friends.” (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. Ward, the other member for the borough, be requested to support its prayer.” Carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to the chairman, who suitably acknowledged the honour done him, and the meeting dissolved.

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### Forthcoming Meetings.

**NATIONAL CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.**

Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members, and transacting other business connected therewith, will be held every week on the following days and places—

SUNDAY EVENING.  
South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road, at six o'clock.—*City Chartist Hall*, 1, Turnmill-lane: at six o'clock.—*Crematorium*: at the Athenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin-lane.—*West-end past seven*.—*Somers Town*: at Mr. Duddridge's, Bricklayers' Arms, Tondridge-street, New-road, at half-past seven.—*Tower Hamlets*: at the Whittington Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely.—*Emmett's Brigade*: at the Rock Tavern, Cannon-square, at eight o'clock precisely.—*Margate Lane*: the Coach Painters' Arms, Canning-street, at half-past seven.

MONDAY EVENING.  
*Whitechapel*: at the Montpellier Tavern, Walworth, at eight o'clock precisely.

TUESDAY EVENING.  
*Whitechapel*: at the George and Dragon, Blackheath, at eight o'clock.

*Eastcastle-upon-Tyne*: This branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of Mr. James Lum, Sign, every Monday evening from five until nine o'clock, for the purpose of giving subscriptions and enrolling members.

*Manchester*: The members and committee of the Co-operative Land Society meet at 87, Church-gate, every Sunday night, at six o'clock.

*Armsley*: The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet at the house of Mr. William Oates, and at shoemaker, Armsley Town-gate, every Monday evening, at eight o'clock.

**LONDON AND WALWORTH.**—A meeting will be held at the Montpellier Tavern, Walworth, on Monday evening, at eight precisely.

**KINGS CROSS.**—Mr. T. S. Mackintosh will deliver his lecture to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at half-six.

**BATHMAN.**—On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. James Oakes, of Manchester, will lecture in the school-room of the Working-man's Hall, at six o'clock in the evening.

**ALFORD.**—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), at half-eight, at two o'clock. The members of the Chartist Association are requested to attend a meeting on Monday next, March 3rd, in the above room at eight o'clock.

**GULL.**—The members of this branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet every Tuesday morning, at the Ship Inn, Church-lane. All the members are requested to attend next Tuesday, at ten p.m.

**DOLTON.**—The shareholders of this locality are requested to attend a meeting of great importance, on Wednesday next, March 1st, at six o'clock in the evening, in the Chartist Association-room, top of King-street, Great Bolton.

**BOTTAM.**—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 six o'clock, on Sunday night, March 1st.

**ACCOMMODATION.**—The members of the Society are requested to meet in the Chartist-room, Mill-street, at Sunday, at three o'clock, on business of importance.

**SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE MINERS'** delegate meeting will be held on Monday next, March 2nd, at Mr. O'Brien's sign of the Loving Lamb, Half-green; each delegate is requested to bring with him the law-fund books.

**BRINTON.**—A democratic supper will be held at Artichoke Inn, William-street, on Wednesday next, March 11th, to commemorate the birthday of the late William Cobbett; supper on the table at half-eleven o'clock precisely. Tickets may be had of Mr. Roberts, 25, Grosvenor-street; Mr. Mitchell, 24, Colindale-street; Mr. John Page, 14, Colindale-street; or of Messrs. Lister & Hutton, 34, King-street; or at the bar of the above house.—A general meeting of the Chartists of Brighton will be held at the Artichoke Inn, William-street, on Tuesday next.

**NEXT DELEGATE MEETING OF LANCSHIRE** will be held on Monday, March 9th, at the Artichoke Inn, William-street, at eleven o'clock. It is to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and there will also be a public meeting, which will be presided by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and other gentlemen brethren in Yorkshire, Wales, and elsewhere, to be held from their homes under the pretence of a new law being opened, and there not being any fabrications, and only a representation for the purpose of aiding the disorganisable portion of the proprietors to keep down wages.

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### THE PENRITH RIOTS.

At the spring assizes at Carlisle, on Wednesday, 10th February, charged with rioting and wounding Dennis Salmon, was found guilty and sentenced to be transported for fifteen years. Mr. Justice Patteson, in passing sentence, said a more cowardly and unmanly set than that of which they had been guilty, attacking to the number of some 2,000 a house in Penrith ten or twelve of their fellow-subjects had been seen to be deluged from their homes under the pretence of a new law being opened, and there not being any fabrications, and only a representation for the purpose of aiding the disorganisable portion of the proprietors to keep down wages.

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**DRABPADD EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE SHAKESPEARE RAIL TUNNEL.**—DOVER, FEB. 24, 1846.

It has been our painful task to record a more calamitously eventful day than this happened on the Eastern line this day. Upon the arrival of the passengers took refuge from the heavy rain at dinner in a cave, excavated fifty yards beyond the Shakspeare tunnel, and, as is their custom, smoked their pipes; the members were scattered about, and set fire to a considerable quantity of gunpowder, which had been brought in ready and horrible manner. Eleven bodies have been brought in dead and horribly mutilated. No pen can describe the dreadful cry of the survivors. Many are still expected hourly to breathe their last.