

GENTLEMEN.—As there is every prospect of a general election very speedily taking place, I have to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages, upon purely Conservative principles—upon principles which, in my opinion, must be adopted to secure the pre-eminence that England has so long boasted of. Perhaps it is but right, that in this age of active thought and boasted inconsistency, as necessary to keep pace with the march of mind and progress of commerce, that I should state my views clearly and explicitly. I am, then, an advocate for annual Parliaments: because I find that what is thought virtue and policy to-day are considered vice and ignorance to-morrow. It is because I find that a Parliament elected in 1841 was obliged to violate its pledges in 1842, and to confess its ignorance in 1846, that I look for a representation as active as the circumstances which it is called upon to govern, and I think it should be an emanation from that mind rather than its controller.

I am for giving the vote to every man of twenty-one years of age, of sound mind, and not in prison as a felon—because all other systems of representation have failed, and because it is impossible to cause an equitable distribution of the wealth of the country, unless those who produce it have the power of electing those who shall make laws for its government.

I am for equal representation, because I hold it to be ridiculous that nine or ten dukedoms should elect one-tenth of the representative body of the country, while those who produce all its wealth should be deprived the privilege of voting.

I am for abolishing party qualification for members of Parliament, and for making the choice of the electors the only test of fitness, as is now the case in Scotland. I am an advocate for this principle, because, with the most extended representation, class legislation must exist so long as the electors must select an individual having £500 a year for a county, and £200 a year for a city, town, or borough—as is now the case in England, Ireland, and Wales.

I am for the payment of members; because I believe, firstly, that the servant is entitled to his wages; secondly, because it is the only mode by which the corrupt practice of bribing members by places and pensions can be destroyed; and thirdly, because it is absolutely necessary to give honest poverty and intelligence an equal chance with wealth and ignorance. In a word, gentlemen, I am for the People's Charter, with the exception of the ballot; and I am not for that, because I consider it an insult to put a mask upon an honest face, and because I would consider it unnecessary if the electoral body was so extensive as to defy the snares of the wily and the machinations of the wealthy.

Gentlemen, I am induced to offer myself for the representation of your ancient city, because I, perhaps, like many of you, consider Mr. Babbington Macaulay as a most unfit and improper representative. I shall reserve the fuller development of my political views until I have the honour of appearing before you, which I pledge myself to do upon the next opportunity, and to stand the contest with all opponents that may then present themselves.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,  
FRANKIE O'CONNOR.

#### TO THE IRISH LABOURERS AND TRADES- MEN RESIDING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—It has always given me great pain to see my brave, honest, hard-working countrymen driven from the land of their forefathers, to seek a precarious subsistence in another country.

Do you know how it happens that so many of you have been forced to leave your native land since 1829? Prior to that period there were comparatively few of you in England. Prior to that period most of you had neat cottages, some land, and a great many of you were free-shilling freemen. How comes it, then, that you have been hunted out of your country like wild beasts? My poor fellows, you do not know. Little you know of the manner in which you have been sold, betrayed, banished; but, fellow countrymen, you shall have a full and true account of the plan laid for your destruction, signed by your betrayer, in the *Star of Saturday, the 14th inst.* The drawing of the Bill, the introduction of the Bill, the passing of the Bill, the carrying out of the Bill, the land which you love so dearly, loved, and acknowledged, and under the hand and seal of the man in whose honour you confided, signed by the man for whom you were, and still are, ready to lay down your lives.

You are cheated, sold, betrayed, banished, for money and office by the very man in whom you put your whole trust! God forgive him! for I do not, nor can I!

As yet, but one part, or "wing," as he called it, of the stillborn Bill has been carried into effect; the other "wing," the "clerical" one, has not become law yet; but the devil is hard at work to carry it also. In order to prepare you for this infernal scheme, by which you have been ruined, destroyed to such an extent, that in 1827, there were more Chartists in Ireland than there are inhabitants in it now altogether. Well, then, the conspiracy proposed for the Catholic Emancipation by your betrayer were two, which this archfiend called "wings." One of which was the despatching of the forty shilling freemen. The other was the payment of the Catholic clergy, and the nomination of the Catholic Bishops by the British Sovereign! Here is corruption with a vengeance!

I shall say no more, but leave you to judge for yourselves, when you see the thing itself.

Dublin, March 3, 1846.  
PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

#### MURDER AT ST. HELLER'S, JERSEY.

The town and neighbourhood of Sand-street were on Friday afternoon thrown into a state of great excitement in consequence of a report of a murder having been committed on the person of Mr. Crotier, the son of a woman of the name of Le Gendre, at a detestable habitation of vice well known under the appellation of "Mullberry Cottage." The house in question is the same in which a riot lately took place, and from whence several abandoned females were lodged in the hospital, and several young men beaten and some severely wounded. The occurrence of this melancholy affair, we learn, took place under the following circumstances:—

It appears, that Centener Le Cronier was drawing up a report against the parties who were lodged in gaol on Sunday week, for creating a riot at Le Gendre's house. The Centener wanted information on some points, and therefore, accompanied by police officer Maud, he repaired to the house where the riot occurred, in order to ascertain to the facts he required, and to lodge Le Gendre and his "wife" in gaol, so as to ensure their presence in court this day. The latter course he deemed the most sure, and accordingly, when he arrived at the house, he said he was come to arrest them, unless they gave security for their appearance in court.

The woman became excited, and exclaimed that she would neither go to gaol nor give security. The police officer Maud, who was with her, then endeavoured to arrest her, but she refused to do so. She then rushed at Centener with a large knife, which it is said, she held in her hand beneath her apron, and plunged it deeply into his abdomen on the right side, exclaiming, "Take that, you—that's my security." The knife penetrated to a considerable extent, inflicting a frightful wound, from which the blood gushed out. Mr. Le Cronier, who was standing by, exclaimed, "Oh! I'm a dead man!" and called two or three persons who were present to bear witness that he was about to pronounce his will—which was, that his wife should have one-third of his property more than what the law allowed her.

Mr. Le Cronier was taken to the house of Mr. Binet, carrier, and medical assistance was sent for; messengers were also despatched for advocates Godfrey and Le Secur, to reduce Mr. Le Cronier to writing. They both repaired to the spot immediately, when the instrument was drawn up, amidst the tears and lamentations of the relatives and friends of the dying man.

Mr. H. Maud, also a police officer, had a narrow escape of his life by the same wretched and murderous instrument, she having made a stab at him, but which he fortunately avoided by quickly moving aside, and darting from the house to the street. When she found she had failed in her attempt she threw the knife over a wall into the adjoining premises, where it was found and given in charge to Mr. Richard, of Sand-street.

Immediately after the bloody deed was perpetrated, the man Le Gendre made his escape from the house, and was pursued by several persons, who succeeded in capturing him near Minden-place, from whence he was taken to gaol, where the murderers had previously been lodged.

Saturday, Half-past Twelve.—Since the above was written, it is our painful duty to state that the unfortunate victim, Mr. Le Cronier, has just died. His loss to the community will be severely felt; as a zealous officer of police, he was ever on the alert where his duty and patriotism called him, and foremost in every case of danger that came under his notice. He is survived by a wife and several friends, and his death must be deeply felt by his bereaved relatives.

# The Southern Star AND LONDON TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. X. NO. 434. LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1846.

## Foreign Affairs.

We have this week further, but by no means satisfactory, news of the progress of

**THE WAR IN INDIA.**  
The particulars of which we give in another column. It will be seen that the Sikhs, so far from being conquered, or even humbled, by their defeat at Moodkee and Ferozeshah, had again crossed the Sutlej, and were again strongly encamped on the British side of the river. In addition to the army opposite to Ferozeshah, and another Sikh army of division, estimated at upwards of 30,000, and a formidable force of artillery, had boldly crossed the river within sight of Ludhiana, and encamped. The latest rumour at Bombay avers that Sir Harry Smith had been repulsed in his attack on the second body of the Sikhs.

The most sanguine believers in "the conquest of the Punjab," believe that it will take eighteen months to complete the job; there are others who are sceptical whether it will be done in that time, or even done at all! Horrible slaughter, "glory and glory" will be expected to fill the newspapers on the receipt of the next mail.

The most important news of the week, for the people of this country, is the intelligence from

**THE UNITED STATES.**

of the refusal of the American government to submit the question of their, and the British claim to the Oregon territory to a court of arbitration; followed by the important news of the adoption, by the House of Representatives, of the resolutions providing for the reorganization of the convention of 1837. An outline of the correspondence between the British Minister and the American Secretary of State, together with the resolutions adopted, will be found in another column. It appears that the members who voted for the resolutions were democrats, 121; Whigs, 27; natives, 5; total, 163; against the resolutions there were democrats, 15; Whigs, 37; natives, 1; total, 53. Majority for the resolutions, 109. There were only three members absent—two democrats and one Whig. All the members from South Carolina voted against the notice being read. This is a significant fact, as it points to a similar course on the part of the Senators from that state. The votes of members from the other southern states were pretty equally divided. The probability is that the resolutions have also passed the Senate; indeed, of that there can be no reasonable doubt; the question must, therefore, now be brought to a speedy "settlement" either by peaceful or forcible means.

The most interesting of European news is the reported progress of

**THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.**

of which some details will be found in another column. The details, taken, for the most part, from German papers in the pay, or under fear of the German despots, must be received with great caution. Seeing the side these papers are compelled to take, we infer that the insurrection is marching through Poland, notwithstanding all the efforts of the German journals to make Western Europe believe the contrary. It appears that the insurrection has not yet passed the Vistula, and is lodged in the fortress of Graudenz. Fresh outbreaks are reported to have taken place in Galicia (Austrian Poland). The arsenals and prisons where political prisoners are confined are everywhere the object of attack; and it is a remarkable feature of this movement, that in Galicia the "proprietors" are more obnoxious to the people than even the agents of the government; severe conflicts have taken place between the peasants and their masters, and several "proprietors" are said to be prisoners in the hands of the patriots. Communication has been of late making rapid progress in Poland, particularly in Galicia; even in Posen the "conspirators" are reported to have promised the land to the peasantry, and hence the enthusiasm of the latter. Letters from the Danube of the 20th ult., state that a report was abroad that a revolution, similar to that of 1830, had broken out in Warsaw. It is said that an insurrection burst forth in Lithuania. In the extracts from the German papers, our readers will see some account of the insurrection in Cracow, provoked by the insolent invasion of the Austrian troops. Letters from Breslau, of the 25th of February, state that the patriots have gained possession of the city, and driven out the Austrians. It was said that the Russian and Austrian agents at Cracow had been killed. We take the following from the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Feb. 23rd:—"At this moment at an hour when the half of our impression is printed off we receive accounts from Vienna, dated Feb. 25th, which state that General V. Collins, thinking it advisable, with the few Austrian troops under his command, to evacuate Cracow, because the insurgents round Cracow were increasing to such large masses that he feared they might gain the important passage of the Vistula, and thus carry the revolution far into the country, had retreated, without being attacked by the insurgents, to his former position, Podgorze." Our prayers are for the success of the insurrection. Should the struggle last much longer, it is possible that the German despots may find work enough out for them at home. Europe is weary of the domination of these crowned and privileged ruffians.

In

**GERMANY.**

the festival in memory of Luther was celebrated all over the Protestant states on the 18th. In Bavaria no public solemnity was allowed. In Austria all was silent, the silence of death! Private letters from Frankfurt give the outline of what is going on in the sessions of the Diet. Prince Metternich is said to be "as busy as the devil in a gale wind," devising coercive measures against the German Diet. He addressed a note to the ambassador of Russia, Mr. Boutenoff, in which he protested against a publication which, he said, could only have been made by parties desirous to disturb the good understanding, and impede the negotiations pending between the Holy See and Russia. We predicted this at the very time that the triple-crowned, triple-infamous old pope was shedding his crocodile tears over the recital of the sufferings of the poor Polish nation. Letters from Leghorn state, that about fifty persons have been arrested at Pesaro and Genua, in the Roman States. Some others had contrived to elude the search of the police, and amongst them Count Montecavallo, belonging to one of the first families in the country. The individuals compromised in the late affair at Rimini, who to the number of twenty-two had set sail on the Adriatic, had been obliged from stress of weather to put into Fiume, in Dalmatia, have been given up by Austria to the Papal government. They lately arrived in an Austrian vessel at Ancona, and have been shut up in the fort.

From

**ALGERIA.**

we have the usual news—namely, Marshal Bugeaud trying to catch Abd-el-Kader; and, as Panch has it—

He made the most perfect arrangements

For catching him he started,

But wherever he got

To a suitable spot,

Abd-el-Kader had just departed.

When the Marshal after him tramped,

To secure the rascal tramped,

All at once he appeared,

And annoy his rear

In a manner the most disgusting.

There was great expectation in Paris, but to the War Minister's sorrow,

The telegraph's tale

Had run, without fail,

"The capture's out till tomorrow."

**THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.**

(From a German paper.)

Warsaw, 10th February.—A very fortunate event is the arrest of the most important Polish chiefs, which was effected yesterday and last night. Among these are two of the greatest nobles, the Counts Jan Natko and Constant. The one of whom was sent away yesterday, and the other to-day, under a strong escort.

Danzig, February 18th.—A very eminent Polish landowner has been arrested in Ostrowo, and conveyed to Posen. At Ostrowo itself the agitation was so great that the magistrates found it necessary to address the assembly of the Russian Commission has dissolved the Resources and Police.

Posen, February 18th.—The arrests still continue. A rich landowner was yesterday brought here from Brodki. The military have had their pieces loaded with ball, and the hussars received yesterday sabres ground to an edge. Large sums in gold have been taken from some of the persons arrested. Of course there is much talk among the public, on the plans of the conspirators, and the men who are at the head of the whole, each of whom had three under him, and then again three under him, and so on, so that those under No. 3, did not know the leaders (No. 1); and so in the following divisions the principals were unknown. Papers, too, are said to have been found, written with invisible chemical ink. The plot was to have broken out yesterday, by setting fire to the city in several places, and the newspapers had provided themselves with the Polish uniform. The outbreak in Posen was to be supported by similar movements in other places. The public officers were all disposed of, and Prince Czartorski, in France, was designated as King of Poland. How much truth there may be in all these reports will soon appear from the judicial investigations.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes the following letter from Vienna of the 23rd ult.:—"The State public opinion in Galicia has had its influence upon the policy of our Polytechnic institution. They have consequently been subjected to a strict surveillance. On the night of the 21st, six students belonging to the School of Artillery, which furnishes officers for the army, disappeared, and it is supposed that they have gone to Galicia to join the insurgents."

The *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes the following intelligence from Cracow:—"At ten o'clock at night on the 21st a skyrocket was sent up at a short distance from the Botanic Gardens, and was generally regarded as the signal for revolt. The Austrian General (Golin) immediately ordered half a squadron and a company of infantry into the town. Between four and five in the morning the troops were attacked. A very numerous detachment of the Austrian troops, and a considerable number of the insurgents, were killed. The troops, however, repulsed the aggressors, who had a great many people killed. Forty prisoners were captured, for the most part inhabitants of Cracow. The Austrian troops had five men and one officer killed. Several bands of armed peasants had come up to the gates of the town, but did not venture upon the attack. A picket of twenty-five Austrian hussars had been sent to the territory of the Countess Jotowska, by a band of peasants, and the officer commanding it had received a severe wound."

The *Prussian Universal Gazette* of the 27th ult. announces that the latest intelligence from the territory of Cracow was not satisfactory, and that the insurrection had gained ground. Orders had been despatched to the military authorities to take the necessary measures to suppress the insurrection, and to the Countess Jotowska, by a band of peasants, and the officer commanding it had received a severe wound."

The *Frankfort German Journal* of the 1st inst. states that the insurrection at Cracow had assumed a serious character, and that the Austrian troops had been repulsed. At Jozowia an insurrection had broken out on the arrival of an Austrian detachment sent to arrest the priest. The soldiers were disarmed, and several prisoners sent to liberty.

**IMPORTANT NEWS FROM AMERICA.**

**ALL ARBITRATION REFUSED BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.**

Liverpool, Monday Evening.—By the packet-ship *Parish*, which has just arrived from New York, we learn that the American government has refused to submit the question of the Oregon territory to a court of arbitration. It appears that Mr. President Polk has officially announced to Congress the determination of the American government to refuse all arbitration on the Oregon question. The following is an outline of this important correspondence between our minister, Mr. Pakenham, and the American Secretary of State, Mr. Calhoun, on the 7th, 8th, and 9th ult. The first dispatch is dated—

Dec. 13th, 1845.—Letter to Mr. McLane from Mr. Buchanan, asking Mr. McLane's opinion whether the military preparations making in England are for us; and requesting him to ask Lord Aberdeen.

Jan. 3rd, 1846.—Reply of Mr. McLane to above. He had an interview with Lord A., who said the British government was obliged to look to the possible unavoidable result of the controversy with the U. S., and in that case, the preparations would be found useful and important. But they had other and general objects. Mr. McLane's own opinion is, that a portion of the preparations are peculiarly adapted for, and adapted to a war with the U. S. He says that Great Britain will act promptly and vigorously at first, so as to bring the war to a speedy conclusion.

27th Dec. 1845.—Letter from Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan. Admits that negotiation has failed, and, as a last resource, proposes to leave the question of a just partition of the territory to a third and disinterested party.

3rd January, 1846.—Answer of Mr. Buchanan to above. The President will not submit any question to arbitration, but he has taken the ground on the 23rd August that our title was clear to the whole of Oregon; and he won't submit that, because he cannot take from the control of the people of the United States a question of territorial right, and leave it to a foreign power.

3rd January, 1846.—Mr. Pakenham, in reply, informs Mr. Buchanan that he will transmit Mr. Polk's decision to the British minister at London.

10th January, 1846.—Letter from Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan. Reminds the government of the United States that the whole of the Oregon, that Great Britain has asserted certain rights in the territory, for which he asked as much consideration from the U. S. as the U. S. expected to receive from Great Britain for her pretension. He proposes, if the United States have an objection to kings, to submit the question to the arbitration of a mixed convention, with an umpire, or to a body of distinguished civilians. He proposes to meet the views of the United States by submitting the question of title, and in case it be found that neither party has a title to the whole, then to submit the question of equitable partition.

4th Feb. 1846.—Answer to the above. The President absolutely refuses arbitration. In the course of his letter Mr. Buchanan states that, "To no power, however intelligent or respectable, nor to any body of citizens, could the United States consent to refer the question of title to a third party, who she possesses the Oregon territory."

**LATER, AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.**

By private merchant vessel accounts have been received from the States up to the 11th ult.

On the 9th the following resolutions passed the House of Representatives:—

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the government of Great Britain, that the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain, concerning the territory of the north-west coast of America, west of the Stony Mountains, of the 6th August, 1827, signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated in twelve months after giving said notice."

"2. And be it further resolved, that nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory."

For the resolutions, 163; against, 54; majority, 109.

## THE WAR IN INDIA.

**ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.**

**THE SIKHS AGAIN ON THE INDIAN SIDE OF THE SUTLEJ.—MORE BATTLES.**

LONDON, Friday Morning.—The Overland Mail has been received by extraordinary express from Marseilles, bringing letters and papers to the following dates:—Bombay, Feb. 2; Calcutta, Jan. 21; and Ching, Dec. 24.

The intelligence by this arrival, though not of the stirring nature which we had just reported, is yet of considerable interest. It shows that the Sikhs, though beaten at Moodkee and Ferozeshah, have not been driven back, but have, in fact, been driven back to the Sutlej in great force to try their fortune in another contest with our troops. According to the reports that were current, their whole army amounted to between 60,000 and 70,000 men, with 110 pieces of ordnance, but the division which crossed the Sutlej was variously estimated at only from 20,000 to 30,000. As a matter of policy, it

was presumed, the Sikhs were unmolested in the construction of the pontoons by means of which they effected the passage of the river.

The position of the British army was as follows:—

Sir John Littler and his division were at Attare, seven miles from Feroz-pore; the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief were six miles higher up the river; and the Embailah force was four miles beyond this, or seventeen miles from Feroz-pore, where the Governor-General remained. The division of Sir Harry Smith had moved in the direction of Ludhiana. It was towards this latter point that attention was almost wholly turned as the scene of the conflict, which, according to general report, took place on the 21st of January. The letters written from Ludhiana, dated on the 21st and 22nd ult., describe numerous skirmishes for several days past, and indicated, at least, the immediate presence of the enemy.

Troops were moving in all directions upon the Sutlej, and, independently of the army of from 15,000 to 20,000 men assembling to the westward of the Commander-in-Chief, under Sir Charles Napier, would, according to the most authentic returns, compose a force of upwards of 40,000 men of all arms.

A great increase of the army generally was in progress. In Scinde all was tranquility, and perfect quiet reigned throughout the interior of India.

From China the intelligence is not of any particular interest.

**THE BATTLE OF THE 21ST OF JANUARY.**

**REPORTED REPULSE OF THE BRITISH.**

Some skirmishing took place near the Sikh bridge of boats on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of January, without any remarkable effect. On the 15th the Sikhs came over the river at Phulloor, plundered the neighbourhood, and pitched a camp on the left bank, in the British territory. On the following day they made some further advances, and intrenched themselves near a nullah. Sir H. Smith moved his army to the nullah, and in the morning before him until the 21st, in the morning, when he came upon one of the fortified positions of the enemy, which fired grape shot amongst the British troops. Some of the native troops are said to have thrown down their arms, and to have fled, leaving the Europeans to bear the brunt of the battle. The British lost 531 men engaged, and are said to have suffered severely, but they are said to have done well to the fight, which Sir H. Smith did not deem it prudent to do, and therefore withdrew the troops. The *Agra Akbar* construes the retirement into a defeat; while the *Deli Gazette* states, that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Ludhiana during the whole of the afternoon of that day. Nothing positive appears to have been known as to the results of that day when the mails were leaving Bombay.

**Grades' Movements.**

**MIXERS' STRIKE IN LANCASTRE.**

We are sorry to state that the Miners of Bolton, Little Lever, Bury, Halesmorden, and the surrounding districts, are still out of employment, as will be seen by the following:—

TO THE COAL MINERS OF SCOTLAND.—Brethren,—We, the coal miners of Lancashire, beg to call your attention to the struggle now existing between the coal proprietors and the coal miners in the district of Bolton, Little Lever, Bury, Halesmorden, and the surrounding districts, trusting that you will come forward and give us your assistance in securing the triumph of labour over the unjust aggressions of capital. In the district above alluded to, we have upwards of 1,400 of our fellow-workmen who have been driven from their employments, because they sought to obtain a slight advance of wages, by a restriction of their hours of labour; they have, despite a great number of adverse circumstances, maintained a contest upwards of six weeks; many of them have been driven from their homes, and their families exposed to severe privations, because they dared ask for such an advance as would enable them to earn four shillings for eight hours of dangerous and arduous toil. We therefore request you to take their case into your most serious consideration, and do all in your power towards their support, for you may be assured (although you are at so great a distance), should they be unsuccessful, it will be the prejudice to considerable numbers of your fellow-miners in the district of Bolton, Little Lever, Bury, Halesmorden, and the surrounding districts, trusting that you will come forward and give us your assistance in securing the triumph of labour over the unjust aggressions of capital. 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## General Intelligence.

two hours before the perpetration of the crime; while the lining of a hat was found in the culvert in which the old man was found, and, on examination, the lining was found

The second, Lieutenant Rowles, E.N., and Mr. Pye, a private in the same company, were ordered by the late first lieutenant of the Portsmouth division of the Royal Marines, to surrender and take their trial at the court-martial session for the county of falmouth, to be held at Winchester, where their participation in the death of the late Mr. Seton.

EXPOSURE OF A CHILD.—Mr. Bedford, the coroner, had an inquest in St. Martin's-street, on the body of a newly-born female child, which was found about one o'clock on Saturday night, by John Dean, in Leinster-square, under the rails of the infantery. The child "stilled" and indecently exposed."

THE MILITIA.—*The Medical Times* suggests that physicians and surgeons ought to be exempted from military service, as they are providing medical aid to the army. We think that newspaper editors ought to be similarly privileged; and no doubt members of every other profession and trade are ready to put similar plea.—*Newcastle Guardian*.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—We hear that considerable

**BANKRUPTS.**  
(From Tuesday's Gazette, March 3, 1846.)

—March 24, B. L. Watson, Cornhill, Go  
Pancras, and Queenborough, Kent, manu

**EVENING CHIEF.**—The appointment of Vice-Chief Canning as Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests has elicited much interest among the numerous clergymen who are members of his Majesty's Council; and Lord Lincoln was given up the Secretary of State for Ireland, and retired at that post.

**A LARMING FIRE.**—On Wednesday morning, shortly after twelve o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr M. Clayton, tallow chanter and oilman, No. 3, City Road, Chancery-road, East. Water was copious, and before he engines were quickly on the spot. The fire was so violent that it took some time to get under control, and the iron-trade was destroyed, and the premises severely damaged.

**BUTTERFLY IN FEBRUARY.**—A butterfly, now called the "Blue Bolt," in the possession of Mr. Fishwick, Little Bolton had been caught in that neighbourhood on the 14th ult., which seems remarkable proof of the extraordinary mildness of the season.

**THE SMOKE NEIGHBOR.—**Strenuous exertions have failed since Saturday last to abate the smoke nuisance arising from the brickworks situated near the station by putting in force the 85th section of Act 7th Vic. chapter 39. Several millowners have been summoned upon, &c. before the magistrates and fined.

**ILLUSTRATED CHILDREN (IRELAND).—**By a return made to the House of Commons Monday previous, the motion of Messrs. Harcourt and Crawford (Rochdale), an account is issued showing that the number of women having illegitimate children during the year ending December 31st, 1860, was 1,100.

Also of the number of illegitimate children in each of the several poor-houses in the borough, and of the persons who are

During the half-year, ending Sept. 29, 1843, the total number of unions in Ireland is 130, in eleven of which there were no children born open in the half-year ending Sept. 29, 1843. In the other unions there were 119 workshops which were open in the period under notice. It seems that in six months as many as 200,001 women, having illegitimate children, were relieved, and the number of illegitimate children relieved was 3,688. [Remember that O'Connell himself has been the busyly inoperative to assert that the women in England were who—?]

**EARTHQUAKE.**—On Monday, at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, a smart shock of an earthquake was observed in Dublin. The morning was pleasantly fresh with a stiff northerly breeze, which fell very suddenly after the earthquake.

**WILFRED MURDER OF A WIFE.**—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Wm. Payne, City Coroner, resumed, at St. George's Hospital, the adjourned inquiry touching the death of Jane Bridger, aged thirty-three, of Acton, from the effects of injuries received from James Bridger, her husband, in the open street. The jury returned a verdict of "Willful murder against the prisoner."

**FUNERAL OF THE QUEEN OF THE GIPSIES.**—At Wexford, on Friday, a funeral took place which was attended by a great number of curious and attracted thousands of persons to witness it. It was that of Dore Barrow, commonly called the "Queen of the Gipsies." She had deceased, who was ninety-five years of age, with a decrepit husband, the "King," was admitted into Wexford union house some time since, being unable any longer to tramp the country, and she died there on Monday last, and was followed to the grave by a large number of her kindred, who were all respectably dressed, and who appeared to feel deeply for their loss. They behaved themselves in a very becoming manner, and paid all expenses attending the funeral. Some time before the funeral, the road leading from the union house to the church was completely crowded with people, hundreds of whom











## INDEPENDENCE OF THE OREGON.

lightened misadventures of Edinburgh. At the last general election you received a most significant hint of the abhorrence in which they hold your principles in the fact that when the show of hands was taken your Chartist opponent, Mr. Lowery, had a majority of four to one over you. Depend upon it, the

various editors of newspapers in London, request  
their assistance in this humane undertaking." the  
motion of Messrs. Simpson and Clark, it was  
solved—"That the various members of the com-  
tee, with such help as they can procure, should w-  
with a petition on the ministers of religion, in the

man, to whom it was addressed, and I think it does not require a reply. You very delicately tell us that you do not vote for the liberation of these brave men; because they are Chartist, but for being "rebels" and "shedders of blood." Now, my Lord, I think it the liberty of telling you that they are the revers-

At all events, we are sure there will be a unanimous concurrence of opinion with us, when we say that it would not only be ungracious, but absolutely cruel, and monstrously unjust, to exact from the Welsh convicts a further term of the terrible punishment they are enduring, after having extended the clemency of the Crown to the Canadian rebels.







