

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS AND NON-ELECTORS OF EDINBURGH.

GENTLEMEN.—As there is every prospect of a general election very speedily taking place, I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages, 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 dukes and peers should elect one-tenth of the representative body of the country, while those who produce all its wealth should be denied the privilege of voting.

I am for abolishing property 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 £300 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 mark upon an honest face, and because I would consider it unnecessary if the electoral body was so extensive as to defy the snare 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. Babington Macauley 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,
FRANCIS O'CONNOR.

TO THE IRISH LABOURERS AND TRADESMEN RESIDING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

You know how it happened 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 forty shilling freeholders. 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, or Act of Parliament, for your banishment from the land of your birth, the land which you love so dearly, avowed, 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 cannot!

As yet, but one part, or "wing," as he called it, of his still-born Bill has been carried into effect; the other "wing," the "ecclesiastical" 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 constitutions proposed for Catholic Emancipation by your betrayer were two, which this archfiend called "wings." One of which was the disengagement of the forty thousand freeholders. 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.

PATRICK O'HEAUS.

Dublin, March 3, 1846.

MURDER AT ST. HELIER'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 man having been committed on the person of Mr. Centenier Le Cronier, by a woman of the name of Le Gendre, at a desolate haunt of vice well known under the appellation of "Mulberry 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 Centenier 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 Centenier wanted information on some points, and therefore, accompanied by police officer Manuel, he repaired to the house, where the riot occurred, in order to ascertain 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, "We are 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 said it was useless to resist, as they were come on purpose to arrest them, if they did not give security; when the woman rushed at Centenier 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, that's my security." The knife penetrated to the Protestant states on the 1st. In Bavaria, the public solemnity was allowed. In Austria all was silent, the silence of death! Private letters from Frankfort 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 cage of wind" devising coercive measures against the German Catholic Dissenters and the press. The south of Germany is threatened with an austrian intervention, which, if it takes place, will at least afford to the Poles and Italians a favourable opportunity of settling long standing accounts. The imbecile King of Prussia, in the midst of revolutions and coming revolutions, is passing his time in discussing "confessions of faith" with the municipal council of Breslau. Nero fiddling while Rome was burning was the personification of wisdom compared with this pitiful fool, who bids fair to be remembered by posterity, by the side of our James II, who "lost three kingdoms for a mass."

The news from

FRANCE

is but trifling import. On Thursday, the editor of the *Gazette de France* was sentenced, by the Court of Assises of Paris, to one year's imprisonment and 3,000 francs, for an article containing attacks against the rights which the King derives from the choice of the nation. The "traitor of the barricades" is intriguing to accomplish a reconciliation with the tyrant Nicholas; at the same time the Poles in Paris are placed under the surveillance of the police. The Italian refugees are favoured in the like manner.

The accounts from

SPAIN

show the new Ministry to be already in trouble, and it is believed, on the point of breaking up.

Letters from

ITALY

state that the publication of the depositions of the Polish nun, Macrina Mierzyńska, had given great offence to the Pope; Cardinal Lambruschini had addressed a note to the ambassador of Russia, M. de Bouteiller, 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 with the Holy See and Russia. We predicted this at the very time that the triple-crowned, triply-famous old hypocrite was showing his crocodile tears over the recital of the sufferings of the poor Polish nuns. Letters from Leghorn state, that about fifty persons had been arrested at Pescara and Gano, in the Roman States. Some others had contrived to elude the search of the police, and amongst them Count Montecuccoli, belonging to one of the first families in the country. The individuals compromised in the triple affair at Rimini, who to the number of twenty-two had set sail on the *Artificio*, but had been obliged to run ashore to put into Fiume, in Dalmatia, have been given up to Austria in 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 Pouch has it

He made the most perfect arrangements

For catching him ere he started,

But whenever he got

To a suitable spot,

Abd-el-Kader had just departed.

When the Marshal after him trampled,

To secure the rascal trusting,

All as once he'd appear,

And annoy his rest.

There was great expectation in Paris,

For the War Minister's sorrow,

The telegraph's tale,

Ran thus, without fail,

"The capture's put off till to-morrow."

The Northern Star, AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. X. NO. 434.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1846.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or
Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

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 Moodoo 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 Ferozepore, and menacing it as well as Sir Henry Hardinge's scanty force, another Sikh army or division, estimated upwards of 30,000, and a formidable force of artillery, had boldly crossed the river within sight of Loodianah, and encamped. The latest rumour is that Sir Harry Smith had been recalled, and sent to Posen. At Ostromo itself the agitation was so great that the magistrates found it necessary to address the assembled citizens. The Russian Commissioner has dissolved the Resolute at Kalash.

POSEX, February 18.—The arrests still continue.

A recent landowner was yesterday brought here from Brodki. The military have had their pieces loaded with ball, and the lancers received yesterday orders to stand to a 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. There were ten at the head of the whole, each of whom had three under him, then again three under them, 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 ink. The plot was to have broken out yesterday, by setting fire to the city in several places at once, and the nobles had provided themselves with the Polish uniform. The outbreak in Posen was to be supported by similar movements in other places. The public offices were all disposed of, and Prince Czartoriski, 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 of public opinion in Galicia has had

its influence upon the Poles 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 *Angusly Gazette* 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 murderous fire was directed against them from the windows of the principal square. 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 had not ventured upon an attack. A picket of twenty-five Austrian horse had been attacked on the territory of the Countess Potschka, 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 concentrate a considerable body of troops on the frontier, to act in concert with the other protecting powers, to restore order.

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 Javorzno an insurrection had broken out on the arrival of an Austrian detachment sent to arrest the priest. The soldiers were disarmed, and seventy prisoners set at liberty.

To the COAL MINERS OF SCOTLAND.—Brethren,—We,

the coal miners of Lancashire, but to call your attention to the cause of our brothers in the coal mining districts, are still out of employment, as will be seen by the following:

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BRUCE'S SAMARITAN PILLS price 1s. 3d., 2s., 4d., 4s., 6s., 8s., 10s., and 11s. 6d. per box, are the most effectual remedy in every form of the Venereal Disease, in either Sex, curing in a very short period with ease, secrecy, and safety, and without the slightest confinement or injury to business. They are likewise the most efficient remedy for all eruptions of the Skin. Their unrivalled efficacy in Scrofulous and Scrofulous affections, and all injuries of the blood, being well known throughout the United Kingdom.

Messrs. 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 request of hundreds of patients, who have been exposed to the brink of the grave by trusting themselves in the hands of Quacks.

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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 18, 1841.*

Gentlemen.—Having heard of your invaluable medicines 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 Samarian Salve, for the cure of some malignant sores, the consequence of a neglected Syphilis, resolved to test their efficacy upon a patient who had been under the treatment of some of the most eminent surgeons, but whose advice availed him nothing. The party on whom I tried the effects of your justly named Samarian Pill was a poor man, and who was dreadfully afflicted with the worst stage of the disease. Having given this patient the box of pills, together with the Samarian Salve, I told him to call again and report progress, resolute 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 returned, having heard of your medicine and before I could utter a word, he fervently thanked me for having given him a medicine which had produced such uneasiness for benefit. Gentlemen, 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 Samarian Salve, 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 such a speedy cure, must be from your Pills acting on the vicious humours, and diseased blood as a Specific.

I am, Gentlemen, Your admiring servant,
G. EDWARDS.

To Messrs. Bruce and Co., 19, Cranner-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, flatulence, constipation, pains of the head, back, shoulders, sides, &c.

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

OPINION 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 of Women.—*Review.*

N.B.—MESSRS. BRUCE AND CO., Consulting Surgeons, are in daily attendance, for consultation, at their residence, 19, Cranner-place, Waterloo-road, London.

On the tenth morning till ten in the evening, and on Sunday, from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon, *Chambers's Cyclopaedia of Medical Science.* 5s.

N.B.—Country Patients regularly corresponded with, and messages forwarded until RADICALLY CURED, on receipt of £5. A minute detail of cases is necessary.

Advice gratis.

Just published, Sixteenth Edition, illustrated with cases, and full-length engravings, price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope, and sent free to any part of the kingdom, on the receipt of a post-office order for 3s. 6d.

THE SECRET COMPANION,

A MEDICAL WORK on nervous debility and the con-

cealed cause of the decline of physical strength and loss of mental capacity, with remarks on the effects of solitary indulgence, neglected gonorrhœa, syphilis, secondary symptoms, &c., and mode of treatment; followed by observations on marriage, with proper directions for the removal of all disqualifications. Illustrated with engravings, showing the evils arising from the use of mercury, and its influence on the body.

By J. B. BRODIE and Co., Consulting Surgeons, London. Published by the Authors, and sold by Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row; Mr. Noble, 114, Chancery-lane; Mr. Purkiss, Cornhill-street; Soho; Hanway and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Barth, 4, Bayley-street; Coopers, Garden, 146, Leadenhall-street; London; Robert, Derby; Sutton; Beehive-office, Nottingham; Gardner, Gloucester; Fryer, Bath; Harper, Cheltenham; Keene, Bath; Cooper, Leicester; Callicott, Worcester; Jays, Northampton; Parker, Hereford; Turner, Worcester; Slater, Oxford; Newton, Church-street, and Ross and Nightingale, Chancery-lane, Liverpool; Ferris and Score, Union-street, Bristol; Wood, High-street, Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham; Collins, St. Mary-street, Portsmouth; Mendham, Nelson-street, Greenwich; Davis, Bernard-street, Southampton; and by all booksellers in town and country.

OPINION 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 indiscretions. It contains many valuable truths, and its perusal is certain to benefit him in many ways.—*London Standard.*

The authors of this valuable work evidently well understand the subject upon which they treat; and this is the best book of its kind, given to the public, to whom it is a great service to prove its merit. It is a publication which can easily be placed in the hands of every young man, to guide him among the temptations of the world to which he may be subjected.—*Kentish Mercury.*

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIANICA: or, Nature's Grand Restorative; is exclusively directed to the cure of nervous sexual debility, syphilis, obstinate gleet, irruption, anxiety, weakness, impotency, barrenness, loss of appetite, indigestion, consumptive habits, 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 ineffectual; a perseverance in the Purifying 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 scrofulous affections, eruptions on any part of the body, ulcerations, scrofulous and tertian taint, will cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to a state of health and vigour.

This medicine should be taken previous to persons entering into the matrimonial state, to prevent the offspring suffering from the parental impotence of its parents, or inheriting any seeds of disease, which is too frequently the case. Sold in bottles, price 4s., 6d., and 1s. each, or the quantity of four at 1s. in one bottle.

Price 4s., 6d., and 1s. per box.

Observe the signature of R. J. Brodie and Co., London, impressed on a seal in red wax, affixed to each bottle or 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 Zeylanica, or Nature's Grand Restorative, and Purifying Vegetable Pills.

Messrs. Brodie and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as usual, at 27, Montague-street, Russell-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 possible in the details of their cases. The communication must be accompanied with the usual consultation fee of £1, and in all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be relied on.

N.B.—Country druggists, booksellers, and patent medicine vendors can be supplied with any quantity of Brodie's Purifying Vegetable Pills, and Cordial Balm of Zeylanica,

with the usual allowance to the trade, by the principal wholesale patent medicine houses in London.

Only one personal visit is required to get a permanent cure.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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Gentlemen.—Having heard of your invaluable medicines 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 Samarian Salve, for the cure of some malignant sores, the consequence of a neglected Syphilis, resolved to test their efficacy upon a patient who had been under the treatment of some of the most eminent surgeons, but whose advice availed him nothing. The party on whom I tried the effects of your justly named Samarian Pill was a poor man, and who was dreadfully afflicted with the worst stage of the disease. Having given this patient the box of pills, together with the Samarian Salve, I told him to call again and report progress, resolute 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 returned, having heard of your medicine and before I could utter a word, he fervently thanked me for having given him a medicine which had produced such uneasiness for benefit. Gentlemen, 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 Samarian Salve, 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 such a speedy cure, must be from your Pills acting on the vicious humours, and diseased blood as a Specific.

I am, Gentlemen, Your admiring servant,
G. EDWARDS.

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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 indiscretions. It contains many valuable truths, and its perusal is certain to benefit him in many ways.—*London Standard.*

The authors of this valuable work evidently well understand the subject upon which they treat; and this is the best book of its kind, given to the public, to whom it is a great service to prove its merit. It is a publication which can easily be placed in the hands of every young man, to guide him among the temptations of the world to which he may be subjected.—*Kentish Mercury.*

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIANICA: or, Nature's Grand Restorative; is exclusively directed to the cure of

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Poetry.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON.

NO. XXXI.

"THE CORSAIR."

The works of our poet are so voluminous, and the "beauty" of his writings so endless, that we should never be able to bring our extracts to a conclusion were we to give but a thousandth part of what we might fairly extract under the above head. In the poem before us, the passages we ought to copy would occur this column for three or four weeks to come; but this cannot be, we must confine ourselves to one notice; and this course we may even cram more than one poem into one week's notice. Brief though our extracts must be, they will afford the reader at least a glimpse of the amazing beauty of this poet.

"O'er the glad waters of the dark blue sea,
Our thoughts as boundless, and our souls as free,
Far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam,
Survey our empire, and behold our home!
These are our realms, no limits to their sway—
Our flag the sceptre all who meet obey.
Ours the wild life in tumult; still to range
From toil to rest, and joy in every change,
Oh, who can tell! not thou, luxurious slave!
Whose soul would sicken 'er the heavying wave;
Not thou, vain lord of wantonness and ease!
Whom slumber sooths not, pleasure cannot please,
Oh, who can tell, save who heart hath tried,
And danced in triumph o'er the waters wide,
The exulting ase—the pulse's maddening play,
That thrills the wanderer that trackless way?"

* * *

Let him who crawl'st e'ermod'd of decay,
Cling to his couch and sickens year away.
Leave his thick breath and stink his palsied head;
Our—th' fresh turf, and not the feverish bed.
While a gasp or gasp he fated forth his soul,
Our, with one panting, burst his mortal control.
His curse is cast; its last and narrow curse,
And they who heath' his life, may gild his grave;
Ours are the tears, though few, gaily shed,
When ocean shrivels and sepiunes our dead.
For us even banquots fond repeat supply

In the red cup that crowns our memory;
And the brief hour of joy in danger's day,
When those who win at length divide the prey,
And cry, Remembrance saluting o'er each brow,
How had the brave who fell exulted now!

MEDUSA WATCHING FOR THE CORSAIR.

Oh! many a night on this lone couch reclined,
My dreaming fear with stormy hawg'd the sail
And deend the breath that faintly fann'd thy sail
The murmuring prelude of the ruder gale;
Though not, it seem'd the low prophetic dirge,
That moun'd these floating on the savage surge:
Still would I rise to reuse the beacon fire,
Lest spies less true should let the blaze expire;
And many a restless hour outwatches' each star,
And morning came—still thou'rt a'wair.
Oh! how the chill blast on my bosom blow,
And day broke dreary on my troubled view,
And still I gazed and gazed—not a prow
Was granted to my tears—my truth—my woe!
At length 'twas noon—I laid it and blst the mast
That met my sight—it head—Alas! it passed!
Another came—Oh, God! 'twas this at last!

THE PARTING OF CONRAD AND MEDORA.

She rose—the spring—she clung to his embrace
Till his heart heaved beneath her hidden face.
He dared not raise to his that deep-blue eye,
Which downcast droop'd in tearless agony.
Her long fair hair lay floating 'er his arms,
In all the wildness of dislodged charms—
Scarce beat the bough where his image dwelt
So full—that feeling seem'd almost unfeet!
Hark!—peals the thunder of the signal-gun!
It told it was sunset—and he cursed that sun.
Again—again—that form of beauty press'd
Which moun'd clasp'd, imploringly caress'd!
And totter'd to the couch his bride he bore,
One moment gazed—as if to gaze no more;
Felt—that his heart held her but her alone,
Kiss'd her cold forehead—turn'd—Is Conrad gone?

Our remaining extract we find from the concluding portion of the poem, the purity and beauty of which it were vain to praise. Let the reader turn to the poem, and read for himself the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d sections of the Third Canto. We must content ourselves with the following lines, picturing Conrad over the dead body of Medora:

He reach'd his t'rr'd door—no sound
Broke from within; and all was night around.
He knock'd and loudly—footstep nor reply
Announced that any heard or deemed him nigh;
He knock'd—but faintly—for his trembling hand
Refus'd to aid his heavy heart's demand,
The portal opens—it's a well known face—
But no, the form he paused to embrace.
Its lips are silent—twice his own essay'd;
And fail'd to frame the question they delay'd;
He match'd the lamp—it's light will answer all—
It quits his grasp, expiring in the fall.
He wot'd not wait for dark returning day;
As soon could he have linger'd there for day;
But glimmering through the dusky corridor,
Another chequers o'er the shadow'd floor;
His steps the chamber gain—his eyes beheld
All that his heart believed—not yet forsooth!
He turned not—spoke not—unk not—s'th his look,
And set the anxious frame that lately shok.
He gazed—how long we gazed despite of pain,
And know, we dare not say, we gae in vain!
Is life itself was so still and fair,
That death with gentler aspect with'd thers;
And cold flowers her colder hand containt'd,
In the last grasp as tender, were strain'd
As if a heart still beat, but ferg'd a sleep,
And made it almost mockery yet to weep;
The long dark lashes fringed her lids of snow,
And yeild—though shrinks from all that lurk'd
below—

Ol' o' the eye Death most exerts his might,
And hurls the spirit from h'is throne of light;
Stinks those pale o'er in that long last ecstacy,
But sp'as, as yet, the charms around her lips.
Yet, ye they seem as they forsooth to smile,
And wish repose—'tis only for a while;
But the white shroud, so each extended tress,
Long fair—but spread in utter lifelessness,
Which left the sport of every summer wind,
Escaped the baffled wreath that strove to bind;
These—said the pale pure cheek, became the bier;
But she is nothing—wherefore is he here?

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE.

NO. VIII.

MASANIROLLO'S CALL TO THE NEAPOLITANS.

To my light-toned guitar, 'neath the sweet orange tree,
I sang when my labour was done,
Till the voice of my country call'd loudly on me—
"Awake from thy slumber, my son!"
There's a spirit that lies in the meanest disguise,
That will burst into glory and power,
When the time is at hand for that spirit to rise—
And now, brothers, now is the hour!
Not for joys of ambition, or lust of idle gold,
Do I quit my rude home by the sea;
But to win back the "shores" of freedom of old,
When our sires were chivalrous and free:
We have borne with our wrongs till forbearance is vain,
Till o'er tyrants have strengthen'd in power,
But the arm of the peasant shall burst through the chain,
And now, brothers, now is the hour!

Reviews.

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—MARCH.

Edinburgh: W. Tait, Finsbury-street; London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co.

Burro's "Life and Correspondence of David Hume" is the subject of the opening article in this month's number of *Tait's Magazine*. Judging by the extracts given in this article, the philosopher does not appear to great advantage in this work. We gather from this review that Mr. Burro objects to the scepticism of Hume, the philosopher having been a "respectable" atheist! The "speculative philosopher" who does not directly interfere with the religion of his neighbours", Mr. Burro can tolerate; but "the blasphemer, who raises his voice offensively and contentiously against what his fellow-citizens hold sacred, invokes the public wrath, and is no just object of sympathy." From the above, our readers will be no loss to comprehend the "philosophy" of "John Tait," to Burro, "esq." etc.His liberalism reminds us of an anecdote of the subject of his biography. If we remember right it was David Hume who, in a conversation, remarked that "the English like champagne, a very good thing for the rich, but, like other luxuries, is in raptures with Miss Fawcett's personation of *Antigone*, but the poor—'tis a curse" get an unmerciful quizzing.

We have a most interesting continuation of the review of "Lord Campbell's Lives of English Chancellors."

The biography of *Wolsey* affords another proof of the truth of the adage, "that the devil is not so black as he is painted." Sir Thomas Moore is a truly black as he is painted.The *English Oppin-eater* is in raptures with Miss Fawcett's personation of *Antigone*,

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The *Review of Books* continues the *Deserted Farm*, a tale of the *Game Laws*, by John Mills, describes the true operation of those atrocious laws. "The Antigone of Sophocles" is a clever and entertaining criticism, by Thomas De Quincey, on that famous Greek tragedy, as represented on the Edinburgh stage. The *English Oppin-eater* is in raptures with Miss Fawcett's personation of *Antigone*,

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"The author excuses the sternness of his pictures by alleging their truth. The justification is all-sufficient. Chartist as these sketches are, they are healthier, in tone 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 Briton*.

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ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—We would call the attention of railway companies, engineers, &c., to a very beautiful contrivance, which is now exhibiting at the above most useful establishment, and for which a patent has been granted to a Mr. Coleman, of America. This model is for the purpose of proving that locomotives can be so constructed as to ascend and descend inclined plains by thus completely dispensing with deep cuttings, and that, too, without the aid of a stationary engine, or any of the contrivances at present resorted to. Thus a considerable saving in outlay is effected, amounting, in some instances, to £150,000 per mile. The arrangement consists merely of a number of horizontal rollers being placed between the rails upon the gradient; an Archimedean screw is placed underneath, and with the locomotive; when running upon a level plain the screw is at rest, and the power of the engine is exerted, as in ordinary cases, merely by the adhesion of the driving-wheels to the rails; but the moment it arrives at the foot of the gradient the driving-wheels are lifted off the rails, and the whole power of the steam is exerted upon the screw, the thread of which is made to pass between the rollers, thus enabling the engine to ascend any gradient, no matter how steep. The model is made on a large scale, the rails being about seventy feet long, and the form of an irregular curved arch, some parts of which consist of gradients rising in one ten, or 90 feet per mile. Yet with this fearful inclination, the little locomotive ascends and descends, drawing one or two passengers, with apparent ease. The arrangements certainly do great credit to the inventor, and we trust that he will meet with such reward as the invention bids for.

that an organised agitation could be continued from year to year without ultimately extending to our most valued institutions? Silly man! We thought that having so recently abandoned his "finality" actions, and joined the League, he would have learned humility, and not again exhibited himself in the character of *Dame Partington*.

The greatest and paramount question of the age will all press for settlement as soon as this Corn Law grievance is swept away. It is but the advanced guard of a host of agitations which will force inquiry and achieve success. The questions of the justice of our present electoral and representative system; of a Ten Hours' Bill; and that best be sufficient to make the balance even between machinery and labour—of an Eight, or a Six Hours' Bill; the question of a scientific and proper cultivation of the land we live in, whereby it may be made to produce more than abundance for all its inhabitants; and the important question of the relative positions of labour and capital—all press for solution and settlement. Like the shadowy kings of *Langlo's* race, they pass before the eyes of the present possessors of power; and though they may exclaim with *Marketh*—“Another, and another—I'll look no more!” they may rest assured that their reign is certain.

Lord Juno Moxness has made another ineffectual attempt to repeal the Law of Mortmain, and been defeated. Whatever his motives may be in thus persevering in his attempts to alter the law on this subject, we owe it cannot but wish his efforts were more successful. The origin of the statue was, no doubt, most laudable; but times have much altered during the century that has elapsed since its enactment, and while we should not much dread clerical influence in this age of railroads, steam presses, and cheap information, the law does stand in the way of these associations, and of that assistance, which are so necessary to permanently improve the condition of the labouring classes.

The debate on the Corn Laws has formed a sort of running bass to all other subjects. It was renewed on Monday night, in the amendment of Mr. Villiers for immediate repeal. Two nights were occupied in the discussion of this amendment, and on a division there appeared for it, 78; against it, 265; majority for *Peel*, 187. Thus, spite of all the bluster of certain Protectionists, the party has been glad to escape under his wing, for even the three years' protection he holds out to them. The Premier has again shown his acuteness in judging of what will and what will not go down with the people at certain stages of progress—the difference between the practicable and the impracticable. Because he has beaten the high-Protectionists on the one hand, and the ultra-free-traders on the other, we are not, therefore, to infer that all danger to his measure is past. He may exclaim, with the sorely pressed *Richard* at Bosworth, “Methinks there are six *Richmonds* in the field to-day.” He has slain two already, but there yet remain four other opponents to be despatched before the bill can emerge from the committee; and then the Lords—what will the Lords do? All we can say in reply is, that it is well “not to halter till we are out of the wood,” and that the Protectionists intend to contest the ground inch by inch.

SATURDAY MORNING.

Another act of the Andover Union melo-drama was enacted on Thursday evening in the House of Commons, in which Sir J. GRAHAM, the *O. Smith* of the piece, appeared in a new phase of his character. We have not room for it this week, but it is so rich that it will keep for another week. All that is necessary at present is to record the gratifying fact, that upon this question Ministers were beaten by a majority of twenty-three; and that, in spite of the sophistries and quibbles of the Home Office, the iniquities perpetrated at Andover, and the conduct of the Poor Law Commissioners with reference thereto, are to undergo the ordeal of a Parliamentary committee of inquiry.

The new Irish Coercion Bill, amended by the Government, and with a tolerably hot opposition to various parts from the Liberal side of the house, passed through the committee in the Lords on Friday night; and on the same night Sir Stoner piloted his vessel safely through the Scylla and Charybdis of the Protectionist and Liberal benches. It has still some other stages to pass through before the bill becomes an Act; but, somewhat to everybody's surprise, it has passed through the committee, and is to be reported on Monday.

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. COOPER (author of “The Purgatory of Suicide”) begs to inform several localities from which he has received applications, that he has made positive engagements for Sunday evening lectures to the commencement of May; namely, March 15th, at the *Parthenon*; 22nd and 29th, at the City Hall; April 1st, at the *Parthenon*; 12th and 19th, at the South London Hall; *Webster*; April 26th and May 3rd, at the *Johannesburg* Institution, Tottenham Court-road.

VETERAN FUND'S—**AND EXILES' WIDOWS' AND CHILDREN'S FUNDS.**—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of 2s. from F. S., Captain seaman of Stockton-on-Tees, and of 6s. from the Birmingham Chartist Co-operative Land Society, meeting in Rea-street (poor Mr. Walter Thorn). The half-yearly public meeting for presentation of accounts and election of officers, will be held in the City Chartist Hall, Turnagain-lane, to-morrow (Sunday), at three in the afternoon precisely.—Treasurer, Coopers, Secretary, 154, Blackfriars-road.

Mr. BROWN.—We must refer him and our other friend to Mr. Roberts upon the law point. We really cannot again open our columns to discuss the Old Fellow question.

STEPHEN S. DARLETON.—Yes; the landlord can distract for the whole rent.

C. R.—No; he cannot be imprisoned again for the same debt.

Mr. AND CO.—We give the following as it came to hand. Any Charist is being able to furnish an answer will do so.—“Dunfries.—There is a fellow here from some place in Wales, acting as superintendent of the police, who is the cause of considerable trouble to the inhabitants. It was brought from London to this place, and report says he was a spy during the rebellion of 1830. If you could furnish his history you would very much oblige. Perhaps some of your correspondents could give you the necessary information. It is five feet eight, slender made, fresh faced, about twenty years of age, rather ignorant, with a good deal of that very silly about him; answers to the name of John Jones.”

THE GREAT CHAMBERS, MACARTHER.—We give the following, as a specimen of numerous letters we have received upon the same subject.—“Paisley, March 1, 1846.—Respected Sir.—I trust you will have the goodness to pardon the freedom I take in thus addressing you, when I state that I have endeavoured in vain to repress the strong impulse I felt on reading your letter to *Balding Macarthur*, to thank you for the well-merited castigation which you have given to that fellow, who seems so intimately acquainted with the working-classes, as to be fully warranted in proclaiming their total ignorance of their own interests. I had read his two letters in a Glasgow paper, previous to a theoretical discussion of the *Star*, and it was with feelings of inexpressible satisfaction that I acknowledge, that for the disgust which I felt on looking over them, I am amply compensated more than a thousand-fold by your sound and judicious discussion of them, and of the base *hobler* who penned them. Accept, then, of my acknowledgments, and with the full assurance, that when the day arrives that you are to meet him on the hustings at Edinburgh, poor though I am, I shall endeavour to make one of the thousands who on that occasion shall hold up their hands in favour of the unenlightened, unadvising advocate of the rights of the toiling millions.—Excuse this freedom, and believe me, with profound respect and esteem, your disciple and admirer, DUNCAN ROBERTSON. George O'Connor, Esq.”

JON BODDEN, SENDLER.—We are sorry to be obliged to say that he is liable to the poor-rate, and that is the only one way of releasing himself, and that is by the working classes of England insisting upon such a government as will not leave a pauper in the land. Y. Z. A.—A promise of marriage before a person has attained the age of twenty-one is not binding in law, but if no good reason exists for breaking it off, it should be in honour.

J. L.—Yes. The girl can force her seducer to maintain the child.

HALIFAX.—On Monday, the Chartist of Halifax held a meeting, to take the subject of Mr. O'Connor's letter into consideration, and when it was fully discussed, the feeling was of general approval, but that twenty members would be sufficient, or that rather the distressed state of the operative class would not support more.

[We must have fifty this time, and the nation will repay the expense, but have them we will. If we are not prepared to become substitutes for the regular army, who are to be sent to shoot the Americans, and if the League are not to shoot all their own way when the struggle comes.]

W. W.—We don't remember receiving the “lines” you speak of.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE MINERS.—We received, on Thursday, a letter from Little Lever, detailing the particulars of the strike, or rather deprivation of employment, under which great numbers of the miners of South Lancashire are suffering. The letter, in the shape we received it, could not appear in print, but if the miners think a statement of their case in this paper, in addition to what has already appeared, and what appears in our columns this week, would be of service to them, our columns are open. We have only one request that the Lancashire (miners) Secretary will draw up the statement, clear and concise, and it shall be inserted.

Mr. MILNE is informed that Mrs. Frost and her daughters still reside at Briston; the report of their having gone out to Sidcup is false. We contradicted it at the time.

G. STENGER.—The lines will not do.

EDWARD DECAS.—We are satisfied. The “Song to the Poles” shall appear next week. “The Death of Wallace” we may re-publish on a future occasion.

DAVID SNELL.—If you would send us anything in reason, anything that we could read within a reasonable time, we should then be able to decide whether we could publish your correspondence; as it is, we have really no time to read your apparently endless letters.

G. GOOK, SOUTHAMPTON.—The lines will not do.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER IS FROM AMERICA.—Dear Brother.—I received two Stars by this packet, and was glad to hear they were going to recognise the Chartist body. I was afraid they were going to fall through; but, let me tell you, liberty is a thing worth struggling for; and I hope and trust the Chartist body will be more popular. I give you 5s. to the Chartist cause, from an exiled Chartist, of Massachusetts, with much interest. I read the letter of T. D. Duncome with much interest. It is the best man in the Chartist ranks. Feargs except. Don't fail to send me as many *Stars* as possible. I wish I had one every week, as I used to have them when at home.—June 20th.

A. PETTIT, SOMERS TOWN.—No such resolution was received at this office last week, and this week its publication is unnecessary, as the estate is purchased.

THE MINERS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—To the Editor of the Northern Star.—March 4, 1846.—Sir,—in the course of my correspondence with your paper, I inserted a letter from a Lancashire miner, detailing the circumstances of an extensive strike of the miners in the neighbourhood of Bolton, Bury, &c. Sir, the writer of that letter professes to attach considerable importance to the absence of any report of the said strike in the *Star*; inasmuch as some of the knobsticks from the neighbourhood of Bradford, stated that they perused the *Star*, to find out whether the men were on strike or not, and seeing nothing of the kind noticed, they took it for granted that the person engaged them was untrue. The just and proper inference is, that had any account of the said strike been published in the *Star*, those individuals would not have come to supplant the miners now on strike. There can be no doubt that such would have been the case with respect to the individuals in question, but it is also very questionable whether the publication of such things do not bring up the parties the very deadly desire to prevent; at least such is the opinion of many of the leading men in Lancashire who the present strike commenced; therefore the sole reason why the strike was not noticed in the *Star* was to prevent an evil, which, as far as I can see, has been avoided.

Sir, there is in your column one letter, evidence of considerable misinformation on the subject of the strike in Northumberland and Durham.—“The colliers—that the leaders of the colliers—have professed to attach more importance to a singer's length in any other paper, than to column in the *Star*.” We can scarcely hope to be excepted from the course of men who having provoked a premature strike in Northumberland and Durham, a premature strike on the men who had given strength as a party, and gained triumphs that were almost incidentally, to cover their own folly.” Sir, we should feel considerably obliged by your explaining to us whom the above paragraph alludes to, and where the parties implicated, Yours, on behalf of the Miners' Executive, MARTIN JONES.—U.S. Sir, we have had furnished us to-day, a statement from one of our lecturers, that he forwarded to the *Star* many important documents, and that they were not only not inserted, but not notice taken of them whatever.—M. J. [In reference to the above postscript, I beg to say, as “one of the conductors of the *Star*,” that all “documents” from the miners which have reached my hands, have invariably been inserted or noticed in some shape. When *Star* noticed, it has been because the “documents” were either so written as to render their curtailment and revision absolutely necessary, or because they have been received at a period of the week when it was impossible to give them in full. I beg also to say, that I have given to the miners my first attention, before turning to any other trade. If articles have been sent to the *Star*, of which no notice has been taken, they have not reached the *Star* office, or at least not in time noticed, it has been because the “documents” were either so written as to render their curtailment and revision absolutely necessary, or because they have been received at a period of the week when it was impossible to give them in full. 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"WAR WITH AMERICA."

ADDRESS TO THE WORKING CLASSES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE OREGON.

At the usual meeting of the Fraternal Democrats held on Sunday evening, in their place of meeting, Great Windmill-street, Henry Ross, in the chair, the subject of the threatened war between Great Britain and the United States was brought under the consideration of the meeting by G. Julian Harvey. Several speeches were delivered, and it was ultimately resolved to hold an adjourned meeting on Tuesday evening, then to consider the propriety of adopting an address to the working classes of Great Britain and the United States.

On Tuesday evening (last) a very numerous meeting took place, the room being densely crowded with democrats belonging to most of the "European States," including (besides English) French, German, Scandinavian, Swiss, &c., &c. Henry Ross was again called to the chair, and four secretaries to the meeting, British, French, German, and Scandinavian, were appointed. The chairman having briefly explained the intended business of the evening,

G. JULIAN HARVEY then rose, and proposed the adoption of the following

ADDRESS OF THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS ASSEMBLING IN LONDON, TO THE WORKING CLASSES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

"All men are brethren!"

Friends and Brethren.—With extreme sorrow we have witnessed of late the attempts made by interested and ignorant parties, to fester enmity between the people of Britain and the United States; an enmity which, if not subdued and eradicated, threatens, at no distant day, to involve the two nations in war.

We claim the right to address you, on the ground, that although not a very numerous party—indeed, not claiming to be a "party" at all—we belong to a variety of nations, and are thus entitled to represent—at least in degree—the interests and sentiments of the working order of Europe. A few British men belong to our assembly, but the majority is composed of natives of France, Germany, Switzerland, Scandinavia, and most of the other states of Europe. The working class is our class; many of us by birth, and the rest by adoption, belong to the working order. The interests of the sons of toil throughout the world is our interest, and national distinctions we have repudiated, contented to regard each and all as brethren, members of one family—the human race.

Those of us in this assembly who are not natives of Britain, have been driven to this country by political persecution, where we have found a refuge from the storms which desolate the homes of our fathers. Great numbers of our brethren have sought and found a home in the United States. We, who are natives of continental Europe, must be grateful to both countries for the asylum each has afforded us, and we shall best exhibit our gratitude by lifting up our voices on the side of the men of peace and progress, in aid of their efforts to preserve the two nations from a fraternal and desolating war.

Working men of Britain, we are resident amongst you, and therefore we offer in the first instance, a few words to you. The question at issue between your government and that of the United States is (briefly explained) this:—

The territories in dispute covers a surface of 350,000 square miles, and is bounded on the north by the British and Russian possessions, on the south by Mexico, on the east by the Rocky Mountains, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. This territory is the Oregon, and was originally claimed by Spain; subsequently that country (as is asserted by the British Government) ceded to Britain the joint sovereignty, or occupation, of the territory, and at a later period transferred all her claims on the country to the American Union. The British Government claims a portion of this territory, the United States claim the whole. The limits of this address will not permit us to review the claims of the two governments; suffice it to say, that four several attempts have been made to settle the question by negotiation, which attempts have resulted in nothing beyond mere temporary arrangements. The existing arrangement is the "joint occupation" of the territory, subject to be set aside by either of the contending parties giving the other a year's notice to that effect. Such notice the American Congress have now under consideration, and as the British Government seems not inclined to yield to the demand of the United States, war is rendered imminent. If neither party will compromise, an appeal to brute force appears to be inevitable.

Strongly deprecating and protesting against any such

"appeal," as we know, working men of Britain, are you prepared to sanction a war? Will you profit by a war? What have you gained by past war? From the time of William the Norman to the time of William the Dutchman, the records of your country's history attest the fact, that "the history of kings is the martyrology of nations." Without going any further back than the commencement of your modern system of government, under the auspices of the Dutch prince of "piety and immortal memory," to whom you owe the foundation of your monster "debt," and the other blessings which have flowed from the rule of the fund-sowers, we must remind you that the war against France, which commenced in 1688, and which was undertaken to gratify the ambition of the newly-imported king by dethroning the ambition of Louis XIV., lasted nine years, and cost, in taxes raised at the rate of sixteen millions, and in loans twenty millions, being a total of thirty-six millions. The war of the Spanish succession followed; it lasted eleven years, and cost in taxes and loans sixty-two and a half millions. The Spanish war, which commenced in 1739, lasted nine years, and cost, in taxes and loans, fifty-four millions. Then came "the seven years war," which had its origin in a dispute between England and France respecting America, which now neither country possesses. This was cost the English people, in taxes and loans, one hundred and twelve millions. In all these wars, you, the British people, had no interest whatever, but in the wars we have next to direct your attention to, your true interests were really identified with the principles in which we combated against. We speak of the "American War" and the "French Revolutionary War." The war against American liberty, which resulted in the just humiliation of the British aristocracy, and the glorious consummation of American independence—that war, which lasted eight years, cost you, the British people, in taxes and loans, one hundred and thirty-six millions of money. The French Revolutionary War, or more properly speaking, the war against the French Republic, lasted nine years, and cost you, in taxes and loans, four hundred and sixty-four millions. Almost immediately followed the war against Napoleon, which lasted twelve years, and cost the British people, in taxes and loans, the enormous sum of one billion, one hundred and fifty-five millions. We say nothing of the "little wars" since 1815, nor of the enormous debts, one hundred and fifty-five millions, which all the nations of Europe, and the people of the United States, have suffered in these wars. We confine ourselves to your losses and sufferings, for our business is with you—our object is to dissuade you from war, by shewing you the folly of renewing the madness of former times.

We address you, the working classes, specially, because on you has fallen off the cost, and the greater share of the murder occasioned by these wars. We say off the cost, because the taxes paid by the rich and the non-prospective classes are all wrong from your labour. All that the idlers of society possess, have been plundered from you. Consequently, although they seem to share the burdens of the State, you, *yourself*, pay off, and have besides to support these idlers in their luxurious existence. As to the murder of war, you have always the largest share of it, without any of the "glory." Turn your eyes at this moment to the banks of the Sutlej, where your "order," "moved down in masses," are gashed as so many thousands "rank and file" killed and wounded. For only the aristocratic officers is reserved the "glory" of being recorded by name in the annals of national homicide. True, the poor soldiers have the "glorious" privilege of dying on the "bed of honour."

Amidst your honours, in them beheld the tools,

The broken tools, that tyrants cut away!"

We have shown you, British working-men, that your fathers had no interest in the wars above enumerated, unless where their interest was on the side of their so-called "enemis." Let us now show you, that as regards this threatened war with America, you have no interest in "The Oregon territory." The empire of Britain is already immense. "The sun never sets" for "the empire," and the empire of the world in "sight, when you touch every shore." Surely, this might greatly encourage the honourable fools—

"Yain honour! docks the tail that chafes thy chay!"

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Foreign Movements.

"And will war, at least in words,
(And—should my chance so happen—deeds,) With all who war with Thought?"

"I think I hear a little bird, who sings
The people by and by will be the stronger."—BIRREN.

REVELATIONS OF ROME.

[From the *Westminster Review*.]

NO. II.

THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT.

We are not here about to treat of the Pope, that nominal head of the State, all-powerful for evil, absolutely impotent for good. As a general rule, he may be set down as an old infatuate, thrust into power by a faction of the cardinals, who shan't among them spoil; or as a veteran trafficker in ambition, who settles with the electors the price of his elevation to the papacy, and who is compelled, at the risk of his life, to observe the conditions of the compact. The real chief is the Secretary of State (Secretary di Stato): this is he who was the leader of the triumphal faction in the conclave. It stands above all authority. He is supposed to receive the responses of the papal oracle, and to utter them in the name of laws. A few strokes of the pen, forwarded to a tribunal, enable him to annihilate, without publicity, statutory enactments. It often happens that, when an advocate is relying upon particular articles of law as the basis of the right of his case—*even in the third court of appeal*—he is obliged to hear that those articles are no longer in force! The secretary leads it over the finances, and every other branch of the administration, sparing him self the trouble of advertising the subalterns of his intentions, so that his commands and their regulations are continually at variance. The department of foreign affairs is exclusively his.

Next to him comes the Cardinal Caveriello. His duties is hard to define. His titles confer on him the Presidency of the apostolic chamber, and the management of the customs and mint; but the mint has a special president with independent powers, and the customs are at the direction of the treasurer.

* * * * *

Indescribable Proteus, the Camerlengo seems to be thrown into the midst of the governmental chaos we are describing, for the sole purpose of mystifying the citizen in the endeavour to fix the source of his grievances. Frequently does it occur that the regulations enforced by this high functionary, in virtue of some one of his titular powers, are in direct collision with those of the treasury, or the congregation of bridges and roads; and it then becomes impossible for the unfortunate who suffers by the contradiction to tell which of these authorities it is to appeal. More definite in duty, but equally unaccountable as to performance, is the treasurer-general, who completes the supreme triumvirate of the Papal States. He is the real minister of finance; though with the usual rule of misrule, several branches of that head are entirely independent. He attends to the collection of the revenue, and appoints the provincial receivers: he collects loans, and orders the sale or purchase of public property. He never gives account to any one of his administration, nor of the distribution of the funds that enter the treasury; neither has any one a right to demand an account. He can only be dismissed from his office by promotion to the cardinalate: he then leaves on his desk a key supposed to be that of the treasury; being the only key that is indispensable.

Below these three great dignitaries are to be found a multitude of congregations and other authorities with undefined functions: the congregation of bridges and roads, composed of cardinals residing at Rome; to whom belong a council of arts, comprising six engineers, a central director for the care of the post roads, and an administrative council for cross-roads, a board of dikes and water-courses, an administrative council for the aqueducts of Rome, an engineer-in-chief for the provinces, the Rem commission for all the legations established at Rome, besides an endless number of sub-councils, inspectors-in-chief, and engineers, all enormously paid for doing nothing; the congregation of *Dominus Genua*, composed of cardinals and presiding over the business of the Marches, whose duties should be discharged by a principal department of the Home Office; the Pope's auditor, whose cares, according to the constitution, should be confined to the legal protection of widows, minors, and the poor, but whose power has so far been that he can now suspend, by a decree of the tribunals, even when the cause has run the course of all the courts, and is no longer liable to appeal; the congregation of Studies, a body of cardinals superintended the spread of education under a system that proscribes mutual instruction as tainted with heresy; the congregation Militare, composed of *Monsignori*, under the presidency of the secretary of State; the legates and delegates, variable patches of the Holy See—the former, cardinals, acting as vicars in the four principal provinces of the state—the latter, Monsignori, taking care of the districts of lesser importance, but both exercising an administrative, executive, and judicial authority, immense, arbitrary, and irresponsible; lastly, the *Governor of Rome*, having in his hands the general direction of the police, presiding over the metropolitan criminal tribunals, and, like the treasurer, only quitting his office by promotion to the cardinalate.

Again, below these authorities, almost all irresponsible, all without definite limits to their power, and busy for plunder and anarchical confusion, is a greedy, intriguing, demoralised herd of prelates, legists, auditors, sevates, and subalterns, whose omnipotence, each in his sphere, has its root in the universal ignorance, fatidic and inevitable to the very constitution of this administrative hierarchy.

* * * * *

Ignorance is *decreed* for all the high functionaries of the state, because, in the first place, the Pope is bound to select them, not from the most respectable, but, in accordance with former engagements, from *among* those who contributed by their intrigues to his election; secondly, because, though some among the clergy, they can have no administrative knowledge, theoretical or practical: a canon becomes a treasurer; a cardinal who has deserted his life to the study of ecclesiastical antiquities, directs the war department; a man who has presided over a diocese as bishop turns up as secretary of state. Ignorance is *decreed* for two-thirds of the head employés in the secondary branches of administration, because they are filled up from that mass of *Prelati*, followers of the Cardinals, who possess the three indispensable requisites, celibacy, poverty, and interest, and whose education is limited to what is taught in the schools under the name of philosophy, and to the elements of jurisprudence; often indeed given to those whom it may be wished to dispense with in higher offices, on account of infatuation, but whom it may not be desirable to brand with public disgrace: this was the constant custom of Cardinal Consalvi. On this ignorance in the chief is built the grasping insolence and unbridled license of the mixed class we are now speaking of. Each head has his auditor, his lector, his secretary, who does everything for him; these despise their master, whose ignorance they are fully sensible of, and whose favour they have obtained by cringing subserviency, if not by disgraceful compliances; they know they have no longer hold of office than the duration of the flickering life of that aged Pope who elevated their patron, and their sin is to *transmogrify* as quickly as possible. Public opinion is no check on them, for they know that the moral responsibility of their misdeeds will fall wholly on their nominal superior.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Chairman.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AND MURDER ON THE HAWICK RAILWAY.

We refer to state that, between Saturday night and Sunday morning, a breach of the peace, of the most daring kind, attended with murder, occurred on the North British Railway Company's branch line to Hawick, in the neighbourhood of Fushie Bridge, about eleven miles south of Edinburgh. It appears that about midnight two of the "navvies" employed in the vicinity were taken into custody, charged with stealing a watch or watches, and lodged in the cells of the county police station at Gorebridge. Some time after, a large body of their fellow excavators, to the number, it is said, of about 300, assembled, armed with bludgeons, pickaxes, hedgehogs, &c., and proceeded to the station-house for the purpose of liberating the two prisoners. Their entrance was for a time forcibly resisted by Sergeant Brown and Constable Christie, the latter of whom received several severe injuries, particularly on the arms; but their resistance could avail nothing against such powerful assailants, and they had to give way, it is stated, presented a pistol at the head of the sergeant, and demanded the liberation of the prisoners under the pain of death, and upon his refusal to unlock the doors of the cells, they broke them open, and their comrades being thus liberated, they marched off with them in the direction of Fushie Bridge, about half a mile from the scene of their violence.

At that point they met the district constable, Fife, who was returning from his accustomed rounds, whom they savagely attacked and beat in the most brutal manner, and their sin is to *transmogrify* as quickly as possible. Public opinion is no check on them, for they know that the moral responsibility of their misdeeds will fall wholly on their nominal superior.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Chairman.

FABRICATED PETITIONS.

Mr. C. BERKELEY rose to call the attention of the house to the petition which he had presented on Friday last, complaining that a petition had been forwarded for presentation to that house, ostensibly from Cheltenham, but in reality it was from Manchester. This, he believed, the house would agree with him in saying was a breach of its privileges, and, having laid the case before them, he would willingly adopt any course which might be pointed out for vindicating those privileges. He could prove that many of the signatures to that petition were forged, and that many names were added which were not on the original sheet. He was the more anxious that the house should take the matter up, because complaints were very general out of doors that the petitions of the people did not receive that attention from the house to which they were entitled; but this fact could not excite surprise in any one, from the manner in which petitions were got up in many parts of the country. If the house would give him a committee of inquiry, he would put the fact of the fabrication of petitions and the forgeries of signatures beyond all doubt. He moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the presentation of certain forged petitions and signatures, and under what circumstances those signatures had been attached.

Mr. NEWDEGATE, in seconding the motion, said that the hon. member had very properly called the attention of the house to this subject, but there was another subject to which that attention should also be given. He alluded to the practices of the agents of the Anti-Corn Law League in the manufacturing towns, and laws of the country, to find that they could be apprehended by their masters, tried by their masters' friends, and, although minors, not allowed any one to plead for them, or see justice done to them; that there is no redress when an appeal is made to the law officers of the Crown, but that masters, judges, law and officers, are all arrayed on one side against the poor, the orphan, the fatherless, and defenceless.

Your petitioners would leastwise entreat your honourable House to cause an investigation into this case, to cause the whole of the investigation taken by the sheriff for Forfarshire, and other documents that may have passed between the Lord Advocate and any party or parties on this subject, to be laid before the house; and should your honourable House find that these girls have not been properly treated, that compensation may be given for loss of time and false imprisonment; and that your honourable House would also make inquiry of the reasons why the Lord Advocate continues to refuse giving any definite decision on this matter.

Your petitioners would still further pray, that should your honourable House find that these girls have been tried by due form of law, that the law may be speedily altered, as nothing can have a greater tendency to alienate the working classes from the government, the institutions, and laws of the country, than to find that they can be apprehended by their masters, tried by their masters' friends, and, although minors, not allowed any one to plead for them, or see justice done to them; that there is no redress when an appeal is made to the law officers of the Crown, but that masters, judges, law and officers, are all arrayed on one side against the poor, the orphan, the fatherless, and defenceless.

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Mr. NEWDEGATE gave notice that it should come before him.

Mr. NEWDEGATE read a letter from the secretary of the League with reference to the alleged forgeries, and the cause of the petition being sent round by way of Cheltenham instead of direct from Cheltenham, and thought that these explanations showed that there might have been free-masonry in the proceeding, no charge of fabrication could be sustained.

Mr. FERRAND inquired whether it was expedient to him to move an amendment? He had received a letter from Sheffield, bearing out the statement he had made the other night as to the manner in which petitions were signed; and he had also an extract from another communication, referring to the same proceeding at Leeds. One letter he had received he would read to the house:—"If the following letter will be of any service to you in your opposition to the League—an (arcanum) clef from the Opposition benches—I will give you the names and residences of persons who were employed by the League to add signatures to their petitions, one of them to the number of 14,000, without leaving his room; and the other to the number of 500, and there are more instances if necessary." (Hear, Mr. Ferrand.)

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Sir J. Graham moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Metropolitan Improvements Act, by prefixing an additional reference.

The other orders having been disposed of, the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

The Lordships assembled at five o'clock to hear her Majesty's assent given by commission, to several bills. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Earl of Haddington.

The House of Commons having been summoned to the bar, the royal assent was given to the following Bills:—The Public Works (Ireland) Bill; the Drainage (Ireland) Bill; and the Grand Jury (Ireland) Presentment Bill.

The house shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

ENROLMENT OF THE MILITIA.

Mr. T. Duxouex presented several petitions from different places against the enrolment of the militia.

LAWS OF SETTLEMENT.

In answer to a question from Mr. V. Smith, Sir R. Fox said, that before the conclusion of the debate on the Corn Law question, he should lay upon the table of the house a bill for a new law of settlement, and also a bill for the levying of parochial rates. He did not wish, however, to take any discussion upon them until afterwards.

THE ANDOVER UNION.

Mr. Erwull then moved, pursuant to notice, for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the administration of the Poor Laws in the Andover Union, and into the management of the Union Workhouse. The hon. member went at considerable length into the details of the occurrences that took place in the Andover Union, which he considered as highly disgraceful, and called loudly for inquiry.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM stated that the various grievances referred to had been subsequently remedied. It was desirable that the house should be in possession of all the papers relating to these transactions before the Committee was appointed. He should therefore move an amendment the production of those documents. Mr. Parker had been dismissed on other grounds than his conduct on the Andover Inquiry: the Commissioners complained of his having been guilty of general insubordination towards his superiors.

Mr. WARWICK considered that the proposed investigation would be rendered more complete by the production of the papers to which Sir J. James Graham had referred. He (Mr. Warwicks) said, that over the course before the house, which he declined from the most careful investigation, it was the present. (Hear, hear.) Since he had been in Parliament, there had come under his observation no case which more loudly than that under discussion had called for the scrutiny and strict examination into it of the Legislature, and he felt confident that when the right hon. gentleman had maturely reflected upon the attendant circumstances, and had well weighed the importance of the facts contained in the papers which had been moved for, he (Sir James Graham) would declare himself of the same opinion.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM complained that a very insufficient opportunity had as yet been given to Mr. Parker for the vindication of his conduct. Maudslay, the displaced master of the Andover workhouse, also was entitled to a further hearing, and it was requisite that the Poor Law Commissioners should themselves be permitted to explain the part they had taken in these transactions.

Mr. FERRAND recurred at some length to the proceedings in the "Mott case." He concluded by saying that he firmly believed the exposure which had taken place the night was the beginning of the end of the new Poor Law, as well as of the Poor Law Commission, and right heartily would he rejoice if the end of this session should see the death of that law, the dissolution of the present Ministry.

Capt. PACOURT, in favour of the motion.

Mr. T. DUXOUEX asked the right hon. baronet whether he really thought his amendment for the production of Mr. Parker's report, the evidence with respect to home crushing in the Andover Union, &c. would be satisfactory to the house or the country in view of the proposed inquiry? Did the right hon. baronet really suppose that the production of those papers would settle the case? They had told him that the conduct of the Poor Law Commissioners would prove to be unimpeachable, and beyond suspicion, when they knew the facts of the case. They wanted to know the facts of the case, and how could those facts be arrived at except by a committee. Mr. Parker appeared to be a most unfortunate person, for he seemed to have given satisfaction to no one. The only mistake that gentleman made, was to resign his office. He ought to have thrown the responsibility of his dismissal on the Poor Law Commissioners, and if his statement were correct, he would then have had the public with him. Instead of that, the Poor Law Commissioners recommended Mr. Parker to resign. Why he (Mr. Duxouex) had heard hon. gentlemen in that house, over and over again, recommend the Ministers to resign; but they did not take that advice. (Laughter.) They then waited till a majority turned them out, and then they were sometimes replaced by worse. (Laughter.) Mr. Parker asked for an inquiry, and when a man counted inquiry, generally speaking, the presumption was in his favour.

After speeches from Mr. P. Borthwick, Mr. Hume, Lord Pollington, Mr. Mervin, Gen. Johnson, and Mr. Aglionby.

Mr. S. SHAWFORTE and Mr. FIELDING urged upon government to concede the inquiry, and Sir J. Graham then withdrew his amendment.

Col. SINHORN inveigled against the constitution of the Poor Law Commissioners.

Mr. CHRISTIE then moved the addition of further words to the motion, the effect being to extend the inquiry into the conduct of the Poor Law Commissioners and Mr. Parker, relative to the two investigations held at Andover, and into all the circumstances under which the Poor Law Commissioners had called upon Mr. Parker to resign his assistant commissionership.

The house then divided, when the numbers were—

For Mr. Christie's amendment 92

Against it 69

Majority for the amendment 23

THE POLISH NUNS.

Mr. COWPER moved for copies of despatches received by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, containing information relative to the injuries inflicted upon the Bulgarian Nuns of Misk.

Sir R. PEEL announced that no despatch had been received from our ambassador at Petersburgh relative to this subject, but that the Consul at Warsaw had written to contradict the report. He (Sir R. Peel) altogether discredited the statement in question, or at least believed it a gross exaggeration.

Mr. T. DUXOUEX and Dr. BOWSKE strongly denounced the alleged barbarities of the Russian government.

Mr. COWPER being satisfied with Sir R. Peel's explanation, withdrew his motion.

The other orders were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

IRISH COERCION BILL.

The house resolved itself into Committee on the Irish Coercion Bill, after the Earl of St. Germans, and explained the amendments intended by the government, and stated his opinion of those proposed by different noble lords.

The consideration of the several clauses gave rise to much discussion, in the course of which, Earl Grey inveigled at length against the unnecessary severity of the penalty, and moved as an amendment, that the year's imprisonment with or without hard labour.

This amendment brought on a long debate, in which Lord Campbell, Lord Cottenham, and Lord Langdale sided with Lord Grey in considering the penalty as quite out of proportion to the "venial offence" of being out after dark; while Lord Brougham, the Marquis of Clarendon, and Lord Monckton defended the severity of the measure as an extraordinary remedy for an extraordinary evil.

Their lordships at last divided on the amendment, when the numbers were—

Content 7

Non-content 33

Majority 31

The remaining clauses were then agreed to, and it was determined, by an amendment, moved by the Marquis of Lansdowne, that the bill should be in force for three years from October next.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

After the reading of several railway bills, the presentation of petitions, and other routine business, the house resolved itself into Committee on the Corn and Customs Act, on which it was engaged nearly the whole of the night.

Mr. W. O. STANLEY proposed, as an amendment to Sir J. Peel's plan, that "in lieu of the duties now payable on the importation of corn, grain, meal, or flour, the product of foreign countries, there shall be paid a fixed duty of 5s. per quarter upon wheat; 2s. 6d. on barley; and 2s. on oats; meal and flour in proportion."

Mr. BRIERLEY then moved the omission of all words in the resolution respecting the importation of corn, referring to the cessation or alteration of duty to "a paup in the year 1840." When one party, elated by victory, was calling out, "No compromise," and another party, undeterred by defeat, was calling out, "No surrender," he did not expect to obtain

much support to his amendment; but he was so convinced that, by giving up all duties on foreign corn, we were placing in the hands of foreigners a large amount of revenue which we had hitherto enjoyed, that he could not refrain from putting his opinions on this subject on the table.

The amendment produced another discussion, and brought up among other speakers, Sir R. Peel, who, in the course of his remarks let fall an important suggestion. He said the law, at present, gave every facility to both tenant and lord to make a voluntary enfranchisement of copyhold estates; but it would require the utmost deliberation to draw up a law for making the enfranchisement compulsory. There was a committee in the House of Lords now inquiring into the burdens of agriculture, and it would be a great advantage if the committee would consider this point, and also the great expense which would attend every purchase and transfer of small portions of land.

Mr. T. DUXOUEX withdrew his amendment.

Mr. P. HOWARD made a long speech in favour of an amendment which had placed on the notice-book, and which proposed the extension of the period of protection upon corn until the 1st day of February, 1851, but at the conclusion of it refused to press it on the consideration of the committee.

The other resolutions, after a great deal of talk, were successfully voted to. The Chairman reported progress, and the house resumed. Report to be received on Monday next. The house then adjourned.

A "ROW" IN PARLIAMENT.

Ever since Mr. FERRAND adopted the very unusual course of saying within the walls of Parliament what everybody else said out of them, it has been the fashion for the party-men of both sides, who don't like this sort of plain speaking, to denigrate his veracity, and to damage his usefulness as a public man, by fixing upon him the stigma of a reckless asserter of unfounded and unjustifiable statements. The verbal press, ever ready to take the cue from other existing customers, have followed up this game, and have sedulously echoed the charges against him, suppressing at the same time his replies to these charges.

The slashing speech delivered by him during the late debate brought down upon him on the following evening, in his absence, a repetition of this old "dodge." On Friday night, just before repaid this "Roland with an Oliver," which we are unwilling our readers should miss the enjoyment of, and have, therefore, condensed to suit our crowded pages. Whatever may be thought of Mr. FERRAND's discretion, there can be no doubt of his bravery. That miserable little waspish man, the member for Bath, who led the attack on the previous evening, certainly came off worst upon this occasion.

Mr. FERRAND defended himself from the attacks which had been made upon him in his absence on the previous evening. Mr. ROEBUCK, who had commanded the attack, was the last person who ought to have used such language. Mr. ROEBUCK had once, with language far more violent and indecent than any which he had used, hung down the Times newspaper upon the floor of the house, and recommended its members to worship a gentleman in every way his superior. He believed that the public held Mr. ROEBUCK in such estimation that they would not give a quarter of a farthing for his opinions; and among all his other failings in life, the knowledge of that fact led him to a speech of Mr. BRIGHT. Mr. BRIGHT had put words into his mouth which he had never used. Mr. BRIGHT, however, was not a person entitled to attack him on the score of veracity, for two meetings had been recently held in Lancashire to rebut a statement which he had made in his place in Parliament, respecting the reluctance of the working-class at Preston and at Rochdale to support a Ten Hours' Bill. Dr. BOWRING had also put in his words which had not yet been uttered, for the purpose of damaging him in the estimation of the house and the country. Mr. FERRAND then restated and justified the words which he had actually used respecting Mr. H. ASHWORTH. Turning next to Lord MORPETH, he asserted that he had never said a word in his favour. Dr. BOWRING had asserted that the petition from UNION MILL was not a free and unbiassed petition. What he had said was, that petitions against the Corn Laws had been in many instances signed by the workmen in the manufacturing districts against their will, and at the suggestion of their masters.

Mr. BOWRING said, after all that had fallen from Mr. FERRAND that evening, he was prepared still to say that Mr. FERRAND's statement respecting Mr. G. WILSON was unfounded. He then read a letter from a Mr. RAWSTHORPE, declaring that Mr. G. WILSON had not issued the circular convening the meeting of starch manufacturers at Manchester, that he did not present at that meeting, and that no such delegation was of that which Mr. FERRAND had spoken had ever waited on the government.

Mr. BOWRING observed that Mr. FERRAND had accused Mr. H. ASHWORTH of "cold-blooded cruelty," in having caused the distress and misery which existed in his neighbourhood. He appealed to the House of Commons to give him a hearing, and he was then received respecting Mr. H. ASHWORTH. Turning next to Lord MORPETH, he asserted that he had never said a word in his favour. Dr. BOWRING had accused him of being unimpeachable, and beyond suspicion, when they knew the facts of the case. They wanted to know the facts of the case, and how could those facts be arrived at except by a committee. Mr. PARKER appeared to be a most unfortunate person, for he seemed to have given satisfaction to no one. The only mistake that gentleman made, was to resign his office. He ought to have thrown the responsibility of his dismissal on the Poor Law Commissioners, and if his statement were correct, he would then have had the public with him. Instead of that, the Poor Law Commissioners recommended Mr. PARKER to resign. Why he (Mr. DUXOUEX) had heard hon. gentlemen in that house, over and over again, recommend the Ministers to resign; but they did not take that advice. (Laughter.) They then waited till a majority turned them out, and then they were sometimes replaced by worse. (Laughter.) Mr. PARKER asked for an inquiry, and when a man counted inquiry, generally speaking, the presumption was in his favour.

After speeches from Mr. P. BORTHWICK, Mr. HUME, Lord POLLINGTON, Mr. MERVIN, Gen. JOHNSON, and Mr. AGLIONBY.

Mr. S. SHAWFORTE and Mr. FIELDING urged upon government to concede the inquiry, and Sir J. GRAHAM then withdrew his amendment.

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Mr. T. DUXOUEX and Dr. BOWSKE strongly denounced the alleged barbarities of the Russian government.

Mr. COWPER being satisfied with Sir R. PEEL's explanation, withdrew his motion.

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The house resolved itself into Committee on the Irish Coercion Bill, after the Earl of St. Germans, and explained the amendments intended by the government, and stated his opinion of those proposed by different noble lords.

The consideration of the several clauses gave rise to much discussion, in the course of which, Earl Grey inveigled at length against the unnecessary severity of the penalty, and moved as an amendment, that the year's imprisonment with or without hard labour.

This amendment brought on a long debate, in which Lord Campbell, Lord Cottenham, and Lord Langdale sided with Lord Grey in considering the penalty as quite out of proportion to the "venial offence" of being out after dark; while Lord Brougham, the Marquis of Clarendon, and Lord Monckton defended the severity of the measure as an extraordinary remedy for an extraordinary evil.

Their lordships at last divided on the amendment, when the numbers were—

Content 7

Non-content 33

Majority 31

The remaining clauses were then agreed to, and it was determined, by an amendment, moved by the Marquis of Lansdowne, that the bill should be in force for three years from October next.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

IRISH COERCION BILL.

The house resolved itself into Committee on the Corn and Customs Act, on which it was engaged nearly the whole of the night.

Mr. W. O. STANLEY proposed, as an amendment to Sir J. Peel's plan, that "in lieu of the duties now payable on the importation of corn, grain, meal, or flour, the product of foreign countries, there shall be paid a fixed duty of 5s. per quarter upon wheat; 2s. 6d. on barley; and 2s. on oats; meal and flour in proportion."

Mr. BRIERLEY then moved the omission of all words in the resolution respecting the importation of corn, referring to the cessation or alteration of duty to "a paup in the year 1840." When one party, elated by victory, was calling out, "No compromise," and another party, undeterred by defeat, was calling out, "No surrender," he did not expect to obtain

much support to his amendment; but he was so convinced that, by giving up all duties on foreign corn, we were placing in the hands of foreigners a large amount of revenue which we had hitherto enjoyed, that he could not refrain from putting his opinions on this subject on the table.

The amendment produced another discussion, and brought up among other speakers, Sir R. Peel, who, in the course of his remarks let fall an important suggestion. He said the law, at present, gave every facility to both tenant and lord to make a voluntary enfranchisement of copyhold estates; but it would require the utmost deliberation to draw up a law for making the enfranchisement compulsory. There was a committee in the House of Lords now inquiring into the burdens of agriculture, and it would be a great advantage if the committee would consider this point, and also the great expense which would attend every purchase and transfer of small portions of land.

Mr. T. DUXOUEX withdrew his amendment.

Mr. P. HOWARD made a long speech in favour of an amendment which had placed on the notice-book, and which proposed the extension of the period of protection upon corn until the 1st day of February, 1851, but at the conclusion of it refused to press it on the consideration of the committee.

The other resolutions, after a great deal of talk, were successfully voted to. The Chairman reported progress, and the house resumed. Report to be received on Monday next. The house then adjourned.

A "ROW" IN PARLIAMENT.

Samuel PARSONS, who lived at No. 4, Pitt-place, was deposed to hearing the facts of the case, in a ward of the house of commoners, on the 1st of