#### TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

My DEAR FRIENDS, - There is no circumstance which so manifestly proves the hold that our principles have taken upon men's minds, than the fact that we can now discuss calmly all the details of our machinery without creating suspicion in our ranks. Upon several occasions I have not shrunk from the performance of a duty which I felt would bring me into collision with some of the best men in our ranks. I shall now allude more especially to my proposition in the Convention of 1842, to the effect that the election of an Executive by the Convention was a more democratic mode, a more wholesome, a more safe and satisfactory mode, than that now in practice. I stated my reasons then, because the present mode gave rise to unwholesome agitation, to local canvass of fitness, to local jealousies, partisanship, and invariably, ended, to local squabbles and dis-

It is the duty of every man to guard against every probability, or even chance, of creating dissension in our ranks; and although I received a vote of censure from my London constituents for supporting my own views upon this subject in the Convention that lay my candid impression before you.

the undivided confidence of the whole body.

Secondly—It is all-important that they should be so elected as to carry the conviction to every man's and interested agitation.

As to the first then, so long as you have a divided election, as now, you will have antagonist feelings enlisted on behalf of favourite candidates in the several localities. You will not have, you cannot possibly have, the several claimants for your support so placed before you as to enable you to judge of their capacity, their ability, and fitness. A knowledge of detail, an aptitude for business, are more necessary qualifications than eloquence and professed zeal. You can only judge of the latter qualifications-you cannot

system Manchester and the north vote one way, and dressed to nearly thirty public characters, only a dressed to nearly thirty public characters, only a that it is exceedingly happy for us that the working London and the south vote another way, it is impos- small number of whom had deigned to reply to the sible, wholly impossible, so to amalgamate this con- letters sent to them. Mr. Harney then read the trariety of feeling as not to leave some rankling fibres following letters: that will grow into local disaffection, if not distrust; in which case the Executive cannot possess the undivided confidence of the body. Upon the other invitation to take the chair for that evening, which hand, one locality expresses a vast preference for a candidate, who upon being subjected to the only ordeal capable of judging, the Annual Convention, proves himself unfit for the duties of the office imposed upon him by that locality. In that case the Convention takes fire, imbibes the feelings cause." of distrust, and very properly communicates that distrust to the several localities from whence the delegates come. At any moment the whole body may be jeopardised and endangered by the rashness, the folly, or the treachery of its Executive Committee; upon the other hand, when you elect a Convention, Democratic Committee of the Friends of Poland to a we must presume that that Convention possesses meeting, to be held to-morrow evening, at the Crown sufficient of your confidence to vote in such a way as and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of a public dewould ensure the success of your principles, the safety monstration in support of the cause of Polish liberty. of your cause, and your protection against the wiles in the cause of Poland, but having very fully, and courtesy at our court; but, thank God, that feeling of the law.

greatest risk, you give them uncontrolled power-You allow them, and properly so, so to alter and tageous to them at the present moment. amend the rules as to bring them within the compass of the existing necessities. This is one of their chief, indeed their almost only duty; and yet, after having conferred this power upon them, and when they have modelled your constitution according to existing circumstances, you deny them the indispensable right, the useful power, of saying who are best qualified to carry your delegates' opinions into effect. Now, some men, who profess to be better democrats | the cause of Polish liberty. than Feargus O'Connor, would urge the mode of electing the American President in favour of the present

My friends, in the first place, there is no parallel. none whatever; and in the second place, if there is ance and assistance you request at the demonstraone circumstance more than another which tends to create party fends in America, it is the present system of electing a President. And what is of still greater importance, it has this evil tendency-it strips the Congress of its dearest right, and it considerably reduces the value of the elective franchise in the mind of every elector. Now, if the Congress had the power of electing the President, the electors would attach infinitely more importance to their votes. while the contest out of doors would at once subside. and the whole people, as well as those who represented them, would feel much more confidence in the the movement of the Slavonic race-from services first magistrate. Our Conventions are elected by Uni- paid long ago to ungrateful Europe, threatened by versal Suffrage. We are trying to inspire confidence in a Parliament elected by the whole people, and how martyr-sufferings of its devotees—from the unpacan you so unequivocally establish that confidence as by enemies. There may be, amongst the friends of proving that you can trust them? Indeed, the with- liberty and progression, divergencies about political holding this power is a proof of your want of confi-forms or social systems. There must be only one dence; while I will now shew you that it would be impossible for your delegates to abuse that power. many of your countrymen to a cowardly silence by You surely are not mad enough to suppose that any a deplorable want of faith and by secondary expedelegate would vote for a bad or incapable man, or diency-worshipping considerations, but still living one who was not trustworthy; and which, after within the heart of every honest man, will ultimately having sat together, transacting business for a month, a fortnight, or a week, do you think, the Con- prices-from the metropolis of the European China, vention who had watched, or a constituency that | Vienna, which was saved some two hundred years judges in such case?

I will now take another view-you should be de-

sirous of attaching pride, honour, and distinction to the office of Executive Committee-man-and for myself, I may truly say that I would not feel half the pride, half the honour, or half the distinction in being unanimously elected, under the present system, that I would feel in being elected by a small majority of the Convention. Now, those who are apt to canvass my views critically, and to talk flamingly, I don't say unpretendingly, about their love of democracy, must in fairness and justness allow me to have my own notions upon the subject. W. Howitt, Esq., in which the writer apologised for It has been very much the fashion to charge me with non-attendance, on the ground that he had been combeing a dictator, but that folly, I rejoice to think, has gone out of fashion of late, and for this simple reason, because I always claim the most minute and searching canvass for everything that I propose, and state of things there, he felt not surer of the rising I invariably act according to the decision of the ma- of the morrow's sun, than he did that the day would jority. I wish the Executive to stand upon tenable, fair, intelligible, impartial, and honourable grounds. I wish to see them possessing the undivided confidence of the whole body. I desire more now, if possible, than ever to see union, confidence, and harmony reign in our ranks. I desire to see every cause bursts of applause. of quarrel, irritation, or strife, for ever banished; and above all, I desire to see the disaffected disarmed will, I trust, give me credit for sincerity when I sympathy with Poland. I wish to know when that of every cause and pretext for quarrel or dissatisfacour cause; and I feel equally confident that they, or an act of charity—we have assembled here this any others chosen in our place, would reject an office evening for the performance of an absolute duty. (Cheers.) If such an event could have been anticitive which they had not been elected in the most credit. any others chosen in our place, would reject an office evening for the performance of an absolute duty. (Cheers.) If such an event could have been anticities which they had not been elected in the most creditable, honourable, and unsuspicious manner. If they differ from me in opinion, of which I am not aware, they will concede to me that right which, as an individual, I am always ready to concede to others. In my opinion, the very last duty to be performed by its rights—Poland is struggling against three of the throw off his despotism and tyranny. The aristocracy the Annual Convention should be, that of electing most tyrannical governments with which Europe at have an interest in suppressing liberty in Poland, for it an Executive to carry out the mode of agitation, and the plans laid down by the body. I think it should his power. Friends, there is not, I believe, a spot be the last work, because the longest possible period upon the face of God's earth where such gross tyranny the Queen, who got a smack of his fair lips, down to should be allowed to judge of the capacity of the has been practised as there has been in Poland. It several candidates. Upon the other hand, I think is, in fact, made the footstool of Prussia, Russia, God, he was obliged to apply to the police for protective country should nominate the candidates for the the country should nominate the candidates for the office. I have written this letter, not more for the Where is the man that will refuse them his symmetric. purpose of reiterating my frequently expressed pathy—that will refuse them his aid? (Cheers.) opinions, than in the hope, and with the view of You have heard the letters read by Mr. Harney. setting at rest an ill-feeling which is spreading upon this subject. I trust, therefore, that all who read my letter will read it cautiously and earefully a my letter will read it cautiously and carefully, and, this country that support will be given. (Cheers.) Who is there that has not read with tears however they may differ from me in opinion, that If the aristocracy sympathise with any one it is with in his eyes of the transactions that have recently they will express that opinion as boldly and as rethe tyrants, and with tyranny. (Cheers.) The Em. taken place in Poland? Good God! what is so glospectfully as I have expressed mine. I remain, my dear friends,

Your ever faithful friend.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

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OF THE FRIENDS OF POLAND.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING

On Wednesday evening, March 25th, a public meeting of the friends of Poland was held at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, for the purpose, as announced in the bills, of "evincing sympathy with the Poles in their present struggle for freedom." The meeting, which was called under the auspices

by the threat of the repetition of such, or more ex- standing the very unfavourable state of the weather, tensive censure, duty to the cause, to you, to myself, the large hall was densely crowded in every part, and to every succeeding Executive, prompts me to chiefly by persons of the working class, among whom were a sprinkling of the fair sex. On the platform we noticed many distinguished democrats, comprising Firstly—It is indispensable that the Executive patriots belonging to most of the European States, Committee of the Chartist Association should possess particularly Polish, French, and German. On the motion of Feargus O'Gonnor, Esq., the chair was taken, at eight o'clock, by Mr. Philip

M'Grath, a working man. The CHAIRMAN, after reading the bill convening the mind that they have been elected for their fitness, meeting, called on Mr. Harney, the secretary, to and without undue partiality acquired by seasonable report the replies received in answer to invitations sent to public men to attend the meeting.

Mr. HARNEY reported that the committee had, in the first instance, applied by deputation to T. S. Duncombe, M.P., to take the chair. Mr. Duncombe had answered that he had engagements for that evening which would prevent him taking the chair, but he would try to attend some time in the course of the evening, and take part in the proceedings. (Cheers.) Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., was next applied to. He answered the deputation, that he knew nothing of the present state of the Polish question, and declined attending the meeting. (Disapprobation.) T. Wakley, M.P., was next waited upon, and replied to the deputation that he was already enjudge of the former from a mere public harangue; gaged to take the chair on that evening at another and, therefore, it is impossible for you, upon no better scrutiny, to select wisely or judge impartially.

Now for my second head. If under the present

Besides those three gentlemen, letters had been ad-

> "House of Commons, March 23rd, 1846.
> "Dear Sir,—I have had an engagement of long standing for Wednesday, and yours is the second in England is done for Poland, it must be done by the invitation to take the chair.
>
> I have been compelled to refuse.
>
> "Yours, very obediently,
>
> "John Bowning.

"G. J. Harney."
"P.S. I am much disposed to doubt whether a demonstration at this juncture would aid the Polish

[The latter portion of this letter called forth ex-

pressions of disapprobation.]

"34, St. James's place, Tuesday, March 24th, 1846. "Sir. - I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 23rd inst., inviting me in the name of the

In all matters, save that which involves the very opinion that any attempt to elicit the expression of public sympathy for the Poles is likely to be advan-

> "Your obedient servant, "DUDLEY COUTTS STUART.

"George Julian Harney." [This letter was received by the meeting with manifestations of dissatisfaction and censure.

"Bryanstone-square, March 24. "Sir,-I have received your letter of yesterday re-

"Although I wish success to the cause of liberty in reward the renewed efforts of its gallant people, yet, they seek to be represented in the House of Comon this occasion, I regret that an imperative engage. ment must prevent my giving personally the attend-

"I remain, sir, your obedient servant, "Joseph Humb. "George J. Harney, Honorary Secretary."

[Approbation.] "Tuesday Evening.

"Sir,-Your invitation reached me so late, that I do not feel quite assured whether I will be able or and let the world see that we are not silent. The not to get free in time from some other previous engagements. I will certainly do my best to attend, but should I not succeed, I still will join you in spirit and with fulness of sympathy for your praiseworthy efforts. The cause of Poland is a sacred one—sacred from its imperishable rights—from its importance in Mahommedan invasion-from the brave deeds and ralleled wickedness and atrocities of its crowned of her oppressors; and this feeling, now subdued in conquer. They may sign ukases, pour armies upon armies; suppress, for a while, insurrections; set had merely listened, would be the most competent ago by the Polish Sobieski-prices of ten or fifteen indices in such case? they will not succeed. They may persecute, but they must tremble. They may kill men, indivi-duals, but not the thought. The thought is unconquerable, everlasting: diamond-like, it emits light at every blow. The land, which gave us the first discoverer of the earth's motion, Copernicus, will not, and shall not, be condemned to perpetual slavery

"I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

"108. High Holborn." [This letter elicited repeated demonstrations sympathy and approbation.]

The Secretary read a somewhat lengthy letter from pelled to adopt a rule not to attend public meetings, contenting himself with advocating the cause of liberty with his pen. The writer added, that having happy change she so richly deserves. (Great come when the people of Poland, France, Italy, and Germany, would punish their tyrants for the treachery and cruelty with which those tyrants had rewarded the services and sacrifices of the people. The writer expressed his ardent sympathy with the Polish cause, and best wishes for the success of the meeting. This letter was responded to by repeated the eloquence which is yet in store, that they

The CHAIRMAN said-Ladies and gentlemen, you assure you that words would fail me if I endeavoured time will arrive? (Cries of "Never.") I suspect to express my sense of the high honour that you have it will arrive on Tib's eve, which is neither the day affording our pecuniary aid, to assist the struggling too late. This is not the time !- is it not? Ah! the people from those manacles with which they have aristocracy cannot serve two masters—they could not been oppressed for the last century. Poland is in smile on the tyrant who visited our shores, and then arms—Poland is struggling for the achievement of sympathise with the Poles when they attempted to present is cursed. I consider it the imperative duty it were restored there, there would be some fears of every true Briton to yield them all the support in for the stability of oligarchical tyranny in England.

interested; for if Poland is successful, its success tionality, and yet have despotism. The conveners flame of freedom in Poland, and in every nation in Europe. (Great cheering.)

Mr. CLARK moved the following resolution :-That this meeting, recognising the eternal rule of right as the only just law of nations, denounces the several partitions of Poland, and the acts of the Congress of Vienna relating to that country, as crimes of the blackest dye. And this meeting, holding that kingly brigandism, however successful, is still but wholesale robbery and murder, to be resisted and punished as such, recognises the right and duty of the Polish people to release themselves from the rule of their oppressors by any and every means at their command. This meeting, therefore, justifies the present insurrection in Poland, and invokes for the Polish patriots the sympathy and support of the British people.

He said—Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, I think the conveners of this meeting may congratulate themselves upon the magnificent answer you have men present are not members of Parliament, other wise their long standing and numerous engagements would preclude the possibility of their attending. (Cheers and laughter.) I agree, Mr. Chairman, with the sentiments advanced by yourself, that if anything degraded working classes of this country. The cause for which the Poles are new struggling is the cause of the working classes all over the world. (Cheers.) I agree with the resolution where it says that kingly brigandism, however successful, is but wholesale robpery. I am not going to say that the kings of England have been robbers. I should not like to stand in the way as a libeller, though I am aware that the nearer we come to the truth, the nearer we come to the character of a libeller. Austria and Prussia, not content with being robbers, are become absolute murderers. We very frequently see our hood of all Poles, embodies our views of political and moral law exhibited in Newgate. The murderer, very anxiously considered the subject, I am not of was not participated in by the working classes. I tocracy. The time may come when members of Pariament will think themselves bonoured by the presence of the working men of England. The time may come when the working men of England may use their strength-I do not mean to say that they should use their strength in the same way as Poland for there are better means to employ in England questing my attendance at a public meeting to be than they have in Poland. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) held to-morrow evening, March 25th, in support of Some say this is not the time for Poland to arise. Despotism never believes it to be the time for justice "Although I wish success to the cause of liberty in to arise and resist wrong. The same answer is every country, and nowhere more than in Poland, to always given to the working classes of England when mons—that it is not the time. I maintain, however, that it is always the time to express truth and to perform a just act; and the Poles are doing not only an act of justice to themselves, but an act of common humanity to those who will come after them. I understand that upwards of 100,000 francs have been raised in France to assist the people of Poland is their glarious struggle. I think the course for the people of England now is to express their opinions. It is our duty to express our approval of this movement.

Mr. Wheeler said-Mr. Chairman, it is with feel-

Obsers.) Let Poland be a free and a happy republic, not be backward in the general agitation. (Cheers.) What if they fail ?-there is more glory in going forth and dying in defence of our country's rights and liberties, than a whole life of mean and truckling will rise to the judgment seat of God-will speak

Mr. O'Connon, who was received with great cheering, said-Mr. Chairman and friends, I think that when the members of Parliament read of the proceedings to-night, they will have reason to congratulate themselves upon their absence, for their speeches would have shown such a contrast with the eloquence we have heard from working men, and would suffer much by the comparison. have heard that this is not the time to express The aristocracy received the tyrant's favours from the policeman who got a diamond ring. Thank cheering.) He took care that his visit should be celebrated every year by giving a cup to be run for at Ascot races. What a glorious aristocracy we have !-what sympathetic patriots! They are ready

purposes of vengeance or oppression, were allowed cannot recall those arms; and the peasants having persons, because they are too contemptible, generally, to kiss the cheek of Queen Victoria! And when the accomplished the designs of their brutal employers, speaking, to be meddled with. (A laugh.) The preautocrat went to Ascot races, and played at snuff will find out their error, and take ample vengcance autocrat went to Ascot races, and played at snuffboxes with the aristocracy—the fair aristocracy of
the tyrants, and at the same time put an
the aristocracy, have only kept pace as robbery inthe aristocracy, have only kept pace as robbery inend to their own slavery. (Tremendous cheering.)

The remembering these crimes, together with succession of the tyrants, and at the same time put an
the aristocracy, have only kept pace as robbery inrities too shocking to particularise, your petitioners conend to their own slavery. (Tremendous cheering.) England—they raised loud acclaims in welcome of him. end to their own slavery. (Tremendous cheering.) Poland is struggling for that in which you are all Notwithstanding what the base press of Russia and Austria, aye, and even the base press of England, will redound in every land of this broad world. The may say, the revolution is not extinguished, submovement in Poland is not a mere movement for dued, or put down. (Applause.) The press has been nationality; it would be possible to establish na. called the fourth estate; but, thank God, it has been own views upon this subject in the Convention that of the "Democratic Committee of the Friends of met at Manchester in 1843, nevertheless, unscared Poland," was very numerously attended. Notwithare for these rights which the God of nature has des. | tered the press, for a more base, servile, truckling, tined for every man. (Great cheering.) That being corrupt, and perfidious press, I have never known in the case, I hold the Poles as being entitled to the any country in the world. (Loud cheers.) I am sympathy of every man throughout the length and sure that the gentlemen connected with the press breadth of this land. This glorious meeting will be who are present will feel that they receive much more the precursor of many others; I do hope that we shall than a compensation for my opinion of the several was the common property of the human family. have many others in London—they will not only be been the cause of the Poles, but will also benefit the cause of Englishmen. This meeting will be the three-told tales in the old twaddling the cause of Englishmen. precursor of many more meetings on behalf of the House of Commons. (Laughter.) The resolution Poles; and such a cheer will be raised in their behalf as, wasted on the breeze of heaven will fan the tunity presents itself, and God forbid I should be weapon I could grasp I would seize upon to annihilate one who would say to a nation struggling for liberty, "Strike no blow, though your lives and liberties are in danger." (Hear, hear.) I hope that England will never be placed in the same situation; that (Hear.) Our duty is, to march onward until the public voice shall have levelled the thrones of tyranny with the dust, and erected on the ruins the temple of liberty. (Cheers.) There was never a struggle only to be made serfs on the soil and the soil an of liberty. (Cheers.) There was never a struggle only to be made serfs on the soil, and to be sub-yet that did not occasion suffering and sacrifice, but jected to the curse of kings? (Cheers.) I call upon even though patriots were destroyed their cause the working men never to fight unless it is for liberty, must succeed :-

"They never fail who die in a great cause; The block may soak their gore, Their heads may sodden in the sun. Their limbs be strung to city gates and castle walls,

Years may elapse, and others share as dark a doom, But still their spirits walk abroad And serve to augment the deep and sweeping thoughts Which overpower all others, and conduct The world at last to freedom." Great cheering.)

The resolution was carried unanimously, as were all the resolutions. Mr. G. Julian Harney moved the second resolu

That this meeting, being convinced that a state of society which recognises privileged and unprivileged classes-the former enjoying the advantages of the social state, and calamities afflicting the mass of mankind-while demanddependent sovereignty of Poland, regards the accompanying reformation of Polish society to be indispensable for

social justice, this meeting recognises the said manifesto if 2 poor man, is hung for the improvement of the as the basis of Polish action, and entitled to the support morals of the people; while, if the murderer be a of the people of all nations. rich man, having fought a duel, he is set at liberty. He said—Mr. Chairman, citizens, and brothers, The Emperor of Russia was received with great brave and noble people, and declaring our sympathies with that people in their present struggle for working classes; and I am surprised that the sight men possessing the influence which station and thought a fit sight for the fair daughters of the aris- in this movement. We waited for Lord Dudley Stuart and his aristocratic friends taking the lead, but we waited in vain. We looked to the Liberal and a noble-minded patriot, Armand Barbes, con members of the House of Commons to set an example, and place themselves at the head of the popular to free his country, has addressed a letter of sympaspeak for ourselves, to act for ourselves, and declare that we will not be answerable for the blood of Posuccumb beneath the blows of her tormentors, she land. The Germans know by experience how hard will fall unaided, not because we have so willed it, it is to be oppressed by a foreign tyrant, how hard it but because we may not be able to prevent it. (Applause.) You have heard the excuses sent by those which they deserve. The Germans are not allowed who have replied to our letters of invitation. Strange to hold public meetings, as in England; wherever to say, they have all engagements to attend to. I engagement or circumstance preventing their attending here this evening. (Cheers.) After the experience I have had during the last fortnight of the cold-hearted indifference of the aristocratic and the of Germany, when they lay prestrate at the feet of our duty to express our approval of this movement, and let the world see that we are not silent. The despotic governments of Europe are not governments of the arise of the people, they are the governments of the arise of the people, they are the governments of the arise of the of the people, they are the governments of the aris- and middle classes have regarded this struggle has people did assist them, but as soon as Napoleon was tocracy. (Cheers.) I feel great pleasure in moving been but too faithfully represented by the London press. The Morning Advertiser alone has exhibited anything like sympathy for our unfortunate brothers. ings of great pleasure I second this resolution. It ex- The Times calumniated the Poles as "rebels," and

presses my sentiments, and has my most unqualified dared to talk about the "rights" of the "three 36,000,000 of inhabitants would not quietly submit approbation. I hold, sir, that the dismemberment powers"—(hisses)—their only rights being such as of Poland by the governments of Austria, Russia, robbers and brigands claimed. (Cheers.) The ultraof Poland by the governments of Austria, Russia, robbers and brigands claimed. (Cheers.) The ultra. England free. (Cheers.) The Germans will be and Prussia, to be among the blackest acts of in- Tory papers, the Post and the Herald, hailed with a free; and when they are free, the first use they justice, and the greatest infractions of the rights of shout of exultation the re-occupation of Cracow by will make of their liberty will be to restore to Poland nations ever committed; they were acts which will the Austrians. (Shame.) The Liberal journals and Italy those provinces of which they have been stamp the perpetrators of them with eternal infamy; affected to pity the Poles, and talked about the time robbed. (Great cheering.) Allow me also to say a they will remain a stain upon the history of those being ill-chosen. The Poles did not choose the time, few words about the Cracow manifesto. This is truly countries when Poland shall have risen far above the time was chosen for them, and forced upon them a noble manifesto—(cheers),—and the Polish youth them in the scale of moral and political power. by the oppression of their tyrants. (Cheers.) have understood the spirit of the nineteenth cen-(Cheers.) I hold with the resolution, that kingly Even the Daily News, which had grievously disaptury, which is the spirit of democracy. (Cheers.) brigandism is wholesale robbery and murder. The pointed the friends of liberty, had indulged in sickly powers of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, have de-sentimentalisms at a time when its editors should stroyed Poland, and almost blotted her out of the have been putting forth all their strength to rouse scale of nations, and scattered her children to the four | public sympathy for the sustainment of the Poles. quarters of the globe. They have inflicted every crime I wish that the genteel liberals, who advise the Poles and equality prevails everywhere—but liberty and upon the inhabitants of Poland which a despotic to wait, and always say, "this is not the time"-1 government can inflict on an unhappy people. Is wish they had a taste of a Russian dungeon, or a there an Englishman—is there a Democrat here, who Siberian mine, their sympathies would be wonder- enlighten the people; we must free their minds from does not plead the most fervent aspirations and fully quickened; they would soon think it was "the ignorance and superstition, for these are our greatest prayers for her success in her present struggle? time." (Cheers.) The resolution I beg to propose is an important one. It enunciates the principles on and soon would a change come over the face of which we base our sympathies for Poland. We re-European affairs; we should have Poland calling cognise the nationality of Poland. We demand the sist their just claims. I beg leave to conclude with upon Italy, Italy upon France, and France upon restoration of Poland's independent sovereignty; but England; and I think England and Ireland would we also demand something more. We demand the Italy may soon be restored to their political exist-A revolution that had for its objects the restoration subserviency. (Great cheering.) But, my friends, of the old Polish system, under which the Poland has not yet failed—Poland is not a lost nobles were all, and the people nothing, nation. (Cheers.) The blood which tyrants are we would not support. (Applause.) A revolution spilling in that unhappy country will bring forth a that had for its object the placing of a certain Prince harvest of freedom. The deeds of her oppressors upon the Polish throne would be regarded by us with aversion and hostility. (Cheers.) We are neither King Adamites nor MacAdamites. (Cheers.) Europe has been too long cursed with thrones and kings. (Great cheering and partial hisses.) I understand petition:those hisses; but I repeat it—Europe has been too long cursed with thrones and kings, and we will not consent to add another dynasty to those at present existing. (Enthusiastic cheering.) Nor will we support a resolution for the restoration of the Polish nobility to their privileges; they ruined their country before. (Hear, hear.) There is a faction and a frac-tion of the Polish emigration who have elected Prince Czartoryski for their king; these men have declared that the present struggle is a merenationality struggle. and not for the purpose of establishing what they call "wild theories of government." But I place against the blood of the patriots in arms sacrificing themperhaps some part participated in by my brothers of the Executive, while I feel assured that they will be ever ready to give their support to any proposition which is calculated to give stability and respect to our cause; and I feel equally confident that they, or the property of the entire nation. (Great cheering.) Would to heaven, a people nearer home had as much sense. (Cheers.) We are ruled by the sons of rob- of that unhappy country, which partition (your peti-(Renewed cheers.) The Fines has raised against the Poles the cry that they have adopted "the horrible Chartists were bunted to death. (Mr. O'Connor :

speaking, to be meddled with. (A laugh.) The prito the people taken by the robbing few. Privilege Why should there be such a word in our vocabulary? I hate it. What virtue is there in privilege? Do we see it in the House of Lords, or in the House of is virtue in robbery, then it is a common thing among the aristocracy. The Poles have been cursed with Prussia; and in their recent manifesto they cried out against it, claiming equality for all men as brothers, so that they might be socially and politically happy. They declared that the land which God made (Cheers.) Is that a wild theory? Is that robbery? Then I wish to God the whole world were robbers. I hate injustice of any kind, and will struggle every monster that blackened the soil of my counthere is any aristocrat who can show me an

Eternal annihilation to their enemies! (Cheers.)

Is that sedition? No. Is it treason? No. The democrats believe that God made the land, and that in its natural state it is the common property of the whole human family. If, then, it is taken from the majority of the people by force, are they not entitled to resume it whenever the opportunity occurs? (Cheering.) I hold, then, the manifesto of the Poles to be a great and glorious one, and wish to see such a manifesto emanate from every people on the face of the globe. (Great cheering.)
The CHAIRMAN suid—I have much pleasure in ealling on our German friend and brother, Mr. Charles Schapper, to speak to this resolution. (Cheers.) Mr. Schapper said—I beg to say a few words expressive of my sympathy with the cause of Poland, which I regard as the cause of Europe and of the freedom and self-government. whole civilised world. (Cheers.) Poland and Italy, the later suffering its burthens-is the great cause of the the two nations at present most oppressed, and deprived of their political existence, ought to receive surrection was not suppressed, but increasing. The ing the complete restoration of the nationality and in- the thanks of Eurore, because, when the barbarians were under the walls of Vienna, the heroic sons of truth is ouzing out from the German parers. Cra-Poland came to the aid of the house of Hapsburg, cow was purposely abandoned, but the muskets and which, but for the aid of that noble people, would the men who carried them were not taken by Austhe freedom and happiness of the Polish people. And as which, but for the aid of that noble people, would the men who carried them were not taken by Austria. It is men who carried them were not taken by Austria claiming the abolition of all class distinctions, and the (Cheers.) And shame to the house of Hapsburg for Gallicia. (Cheers.) As to the plea of non-interventhe manner in which they have requited the people tion, there was a time when England would not have of Poland. (Cheers.) Italy, too, which twice gave let such a pretence silence her before the Russian civilisation to the world, is pressed and trodden fiend or the Austrian assassin-(great cheering); but down by the se she civilised. But it is now time we have sunk now from Cromwell and Milton, to that every honest man, to whatever nation he may | Peel, and Aberdeen, and Cobden. As we claim perbelong, should raise his voice and declare that no sonal liberty for a man that he may be enabled longer would he associate with the tyrants of those pursue a path of virtue and industry, so we claim for king, who takes the lives of thousands at a time. that of protesting against the injustice done to a two nations. (Cheers.) Though our fathers per- nations that independence which will chable them to mitted a base action, that is no reason why their develope their natural resources to improve their children should tolerate the foul actors: (Hear.) national character, and thus promote the good of the was not participated in by the working classes. I right. That this meeting is called by the Demo- rous sentiments she uttered in 1792; for the generated in the cratic party, and mainly composed of the Demo- rous sentiments she uttered in 1792; for the people cratic party, and mainly composed of the Demo- rous sentiments she uttered in 1792; for the people cratic party, and mainly composed of the Demo- rous sentiments she uttered in 1792; for the people cratic party, and mainly composed of the Demo- rous sentiments she uttered in 1792; for the people rous France, has not forgotten the gene- whole community. The hearts of the English people cratic party, and mainly composed of the Demo- rous sentiments she uttered in 1792; for the people rous france, has not forgotten the gene- rous sentiments she uttered in 1792; for the people rous france, has not forgotten the gene- rous sentiments she uttered in 1792; for the people rous france, has not forgotten the gene- rous sentiments she uttered in 1792; for the people rous france, has not forgotten the gene- rous sentiments she uttered in 1792; for the people rous france, has not forgotten the gene- rous sentiments she uttered in 1792; for the people rous france, has not forgotten the gene- rous sentiments she uttered in 1792; for the people rous france, has not forgotten the gene- whole community. The hearts of the English people rous france, has not forgotten the gene- rous sentiments and the people rous france rou themselves nobly in behalf of Poland. In the Chamso odious in the eyes of the working men, should be wealth commands should have taken the initiative ber of Peers the most generous sentiments have been uttered for Poland; 200 francs have been subscribed by the invalids of the Bicetre towards the sacred cause;

demned to imprisonment for life for his noble efforts manifestation in favour of Poland, but we have thy to the friends of Poland, and subscribed 100 looked in vain. Hence we have been driven to france towards their aid, besides the promise of ten francs a month so long as the struggle continues. From Germany you do not hear much, but be asland. (Cheers.) That if Poland is doomed again to sured that Germany sympathises ardently with Pomust say, that refined as the feelings of the higher | what is done by them, and even servants are induced classes are said to be, they feel not as I feel on this to betray the secrets of their masters, and tell the question, or they would hardly allow of any possible government if they are against them or not. (Cries driven out of the country, these king-princes did nothing for the people; they even threw men into prison for reminding them of their promises. But he could tell those kings and princes that a nation of to oppression, especially when they saw France and

They will not fight for a Poland for Prince Czartoryski but for a Poland which belongs to Poles; for a Poland in which all enjoy equal political and social rights. (Great cheering.) Yes, the love of liberty equality are goods too valuable, too great, to be easily obtained. It we wish to obtain these goods we must enemies ; and when once the people have joined moral force to the physical force which they already posthe most earnest and ardent wish that Poland and political equality and social emancipation of the ence and independence, and then I am convinced entire Polish people. (Great cheering.) A mere that these two countries will nobly assist the people nationality revolution we could not sympathise with. In the great struggle for the political and social regeneration of Europe-of humanity. (Cheers.) Mr. R. Ridley addressed the meeting in support of the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Linton moved the next resolution and peti-

ment, requesting the intervention of the British go-

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled. The petition of a public meeting, holden as the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, this 25th day of March,

Sheweth,-That your petitioners regard with just and infaltering abhorence the great political and moral fifth resolution: erime known as " the dismemberment of Poland." That the several partitions of Poland in the years 1773, 1793, and 1796, were acts of unqualified robbery and murder-crimes visited with the severest punishments their declaration the Cracow manifesto, attested by when committed by private individuals-and your petitioners being unable to excuse in kings and governments That the act of the Congress of Vienna, as regards

bers, but no length of time can sanctify a wrong. tioners blush to acknowledge) had the sanction of the British government, who, without profiting by the act, participated in its infamy. That, although your petidoctrines of Communisme." No matter what they tioners repudiate the acts of the Congress of Vienna, at eight o'clock precisely, at the South London call the principles of the Cracow manifesto, they they are aware that the said acts were and are recognised Chartist Hall, Blackfriar's road. (Great cheering.) are the principles of the European Democracy. by the British government as binding upon all the go-In this country, fifty years ago, the Reformers were vernments represented at that Congress; yet the act of slandered and persecuted as "Jacobins;" in 1819 the said Congress, as regards Poland, has been repeatedly they were persecuted as "Radicals;" and in 1839 the violated by the Russian government, without exciting any press made the name of Chartism edious, and the opposition or remonstrance from the British government. The Emperor Alexander gave the so-called "No, no.") Some of them were hunted to death— "Kingdom of Poland" a Charter, which, amongst other (cheers)—and justice should be had for their deaths things, guaranteed freedom of speech to the members of "Kingdom of Poland" a Charter, which, amongst other vet. (Renewed cheers.) Now the Poles are de- the Polish Diet, and the publication of their dobates; but nounced as Communists, and under that name are to in the year 1824 the Tsar issued an ukase, orderingbe persecuted and destroyed. We must never more first, the deliberations of the Diet to be in secret, and let the question of Polish liberty sleep-we must this without the presence of the public; second, that only night commence the organisation of a crusade which such subjects should be discussed as were submitted to must be kept up until we have overthrown the op- the Diet by the government—the said government being pressors of Poland, and established the independence, the Russian Emperor. That the Charter granted by the laden with beasts, calves, and sheep, arrived on the freedom, equality, and happiness of her children. Emperor Alexander was subsequently destroyed, and the morning of the 16th inst., at the Paddington terminus pressors of l'oland, and ostablished the independence, the Russian Emperor. That the Charter granted by the If the aristocracy sympathise with any one it is with in his eyes of the transactions that have recently taken place in Poland? Good God! what is so gloperor of Russia came to visit our fair shores, to pollute its fair soil. That monster, blackened with the perpetration of every kind of crime, was received most cordially by Prince Albert and our gracious Queen. Those lips, which never move but for the Queen. Those lips, which never move but for the gallant insurgents. But let them beware! They

That within the last few weeks the so-called "Free" Republic of Cracow has been invaded by Russian and Austrian troops, and the inhabitants subjected to foreign military law, in violation of the act of the Congress of Vienna, which established the Republic, and your pent tioners have not heard that the British government has remonstrated against the said violation, or demanded the

withdrawal of the Russian and Austrian forces. That your petitioners, remembering the great wrong done to the Polish people by the dismemberment of their country, their subjection to the rule of semi-barbarous and anti-progressive governments, the merciless persecution waged by the Russian government against the Polish people, the thousands of victims of all classes who have perished miserably by the bullet, the knout, and prisontortures; the thousands who linger and suffer in the Russian mines and in Siberia, and the many hundreds who wander in exile; remembering the children torn from their mothers, the women flogged, the schools suppressed education falsified, language proscribed, religion con fustifiable, and claiming the sympathy and active assistance of every enlightened scople.

That so long as oppression exists it is a sacred right Commons? What talent do we find there? If there and indispensable duty for the oppressed to resist the oppressor; your petitioners therefore must anticipate continual insurrections, violence, and bloodshed in the the privileged classes of Austria, Russia, and east of Europe, so long as Poland coatinues a dismombered and englaved country; the efore, to repair, as far as possible, the wrongs of the past, and to prevent the future effusion of blood, your petitioners consider the restoration of the independence and freedom of Poland to be indispensable for the happiness of the Polish people, for the true interests of the neighbouring states, and for the consolidation of the peace of Europe.

That, for some years past, the British government has

morally against it in this country; but if I were in affected to act upon what is called "the principle of non-Poland, where liberty of speech is denied, the first intervention as regards foreign countries;" a principle your petitioners repudiate, because they hold that the intervention of the strong to save the weak from optry. (Loud cheering.). Is it a wild theory to preach pression is a duty as much binding upon nations as upon God's law and the law of nature? For I deny that individuals. That this "non-intervention" principle is only the affected, not the real pelicy of the government of therefore, are compelled to believe that this principle of " non-intervention" is really not recognised by the British. (Cheers.) God speed the Poles! (Great cheering.) government, but only put forward at cortain times as an excuse for not taking part with the oppressed against the oppressors. Your petitioners, consequently, consider that the British government has no just ground for now hesitating to interfere in the affairs of Eastern Europe, for the purpose of doing justice to Poland.

Your petitioners, impressed with the several considerations herein submitted to your honourable house, and confident that the views expressed in this petition are share? by the great majority of the British people, do now respectfully but urgently pray your honourable house to forthwith address her Majesty the Queen, praying her Majesty to take into her consideration the present state of Eastern Europe, and devise, with the assistance of hor Ministers, such measures as shall result in the restoration of Poland to the full extent of her ancient boundaries. and the securing for the Polish people the blessings of

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Mr. Linton proceeded to contend that the Polish injournals may leave out what they please, but the shown, and we regard honesty of feering and national honour as of more worth than all the forms of diplomacy or the gains of trade. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. Ross seconded the adaption of the petition. The Rev. J. L. Milton, of Scuthampton, declared himself the unflinching friend of liberty and the working man, but the determined enemy of all privileged classes. When he was in the Established Church. which he had left for conscience sake, he was also the friend of liberty to every human being. He avowed himself a man of peace, and an enemy of war, and said that he would much prefer that liberty should be given to the Poles without the saeduing of blood. He was sure that the Erglan government had only to say the word; that Queen Victoria. whom God long preserve-(partial hissing)-had only to say the word, and Poland would be tree. (Cheers. Mr. Haines then moved the fourth resolution

That this meeting, recognising the brotherhood of the human race, express their grateful thanks to the people of France and Germany for the noble sympathy shown by them in behalf of the Polish people. And this meeting appeals to their fellow men of the entire civilised world to give their generous aid to the cause of Poland's rege-The speaker proceeded to deliver a most energetic,

choquent, and exciting address, of which we can only give the merest outline. He said, if there was a clock in that Hall, timed by Lord Dudley Stuart, no doubt it would tell me this was not the time to make a speech. (Laughter.) I am sorry to find General Evans so soon descend into the mero tollower of the aristocracy. (Cheers.) When he interfered in the affairs of Spain, was "it the time?" (Cheers.) We often hear of Lord Ashley, Lord John Manners, and others, interfering on behalf of the poor dresmakers, and very justly to, but dressmakers, though poor and enslaved, are not viclated by Imperial command-(loud cheers)-they still preserved their purity from a brutal soldiery. (Great cheering.) Where are the men without collars who affect to have great hearts? Why are they not here to sympathise with the Nuns of Minsk? (Vehement cheering.) The Emperor Nicholas has been over here, and, as if desirous of furnishing subjects for "H. B.," had got Victoria to take the part of the Lady Una, whilst he had played the Bear. Ahaughter.) Talk of Christianits and Catholicity-Nicholas had been to visit the l'ope-not the first man, by the bye, who, under the garb of sanctity, had stolen into a house to rob its inmates-(hear, hear); but if the Pope had, or did confer a blessing on such a demon-Christian Catholic though he was, he said, perish that power and that system. (Great cheering.) The speaker then referred to the despotism of the King of Hanover in laying restrictions upon marriage, and afterwards stated, on the authority of a elergyman who had been four years in a Russian dungeon, that the course taken by Russia towards Poland was the same as that followed by our government towards Ireland. They had an Arms Bill in Boland, and in every district of that country a man might be con-demned to death for being out of his own house after sunset. In conclusion, he called upon them to form societies in London and the suburbs, to assist in working out Polish freedom. In once formed in London, these societies would extend to the other large towns of the country, and then it would become an vernment in support of the restoration of Polish na- English question. Once an English question, the tionality and freedom, and that the following be the fangs of the bear would be torn out; so that no longer would he be able to treat humanity as if it were no more than the merest carrion. (Cheers.),

Mr. Cuffar spoke in fayour of the resolution, remarking, that as a descendant of a West India slave, it would become him to be the friend of all who were struggling for freedom.

Mr. Keene moved and Mr. Move seconded the

That this meeting appeals, specially so the people of Great Britain and Ireland to exhibit their sympathy for Poland by pecuniary subscriptions, by holding public meetings, and by petitions and addresses to the Parliament and government in support of the cause of Bolish liberty. That a committee be now formed, to be outified tion. Of course these are merely my own opinions, conferred upon me in placing me in this proud situation of Poland's Regeneration, Committee, be now formed, to be outified what they would condemn if practised by private indiviguarding the interests of the Polish cause, and promoting, by every available means, the restoration of Poland.

> On the motion of Mr. STALEMOOD, seconded by Mr. Brown, the following persons were appointed a committee, with power to add to their number: Messrs. O'Connor, Harney, Schapper, Clark, Doyle, M'Grath, Wheeler, Hotherington, Linton, Ross, Moll, Michelot, Keene, Haines, Dunrage, Cuffay, Caughlan, Shaw, Nemeth, Holm, Moy, and Bauer. The Chairman announced that a public meeting would be held for Poland on Monday evening next,

It now wanted a quarter to twelve o'clock, and the room was still nearly full. Mr. O'Connor proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Schapper, and carried by acclamation. Mr. O'Councr then proposed three times three cheers for Poland, and success to the insurrection—three grouns for the three despots of Poland—three cheers for Frost, Williams, and Jones—three for "Thomas Duncombe" and the People's Charter—and three for Ould Ireland. The responses were of a most tremendous character. The meeting then separated.

A LEVIATRIAN TRAIN. - Sixty-four cattle trucks,



BOUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL ASTH-MATIC AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. TPWARDS of thirty years' experience has proved the infallibility of those Lezenges in the Cure of Winter Cough, Hourseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmourry maladies.

The patronage of his Majesty the King of Prussia has been bestowed on them : as also has that of the nobility faculty have especially recommended them as a remedy either See, curing in a very short period with ease, of unfailing efficacy. Testimonials are continually recrived confirmatory of the value of these Lozenges, and preving the perfect safety of their use, (for they contain no opium, nor any preparation of that drug ;) so that they may be given to females of the most delicate constitution, and children of the tenderest years, without hesitation. Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 11d.; and Tine, 2s. 9d., 4a. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each: by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, Lendon. Sold

retail, by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the Kingdom. INPORTANT TESTIMONIALS. New Gas and Coke Company, Liverpoot,

SIR, Your incomparable Cough Lozenges have cause me to become your debtor; and the only means I possess me to become your neutral, and to tender you my sincere of cancelling the obligation is to tender you my sincere or cancerning and anderful as well as efficient, benefit I have

6th Month 7, 1845.

A few months ago I had an extreme hoarseness, which I tried in vain, for about six weeks to eradicate, and notieing your Lozenges recommended, I immediately bought the day, and three or four at bed time\_when to my great my usual health. I have since taken them occasionally. and now enjoy better health, if possible, than I ever did

I ber, also, to inform you that my aged mother (now searly seventy) has been affected with a difficulty in breathing for upwards of ten years, especially in the morning and early part of the day, and was induced to try the | tan Pills, taken with Bruce's Tonic Mixture, will, without Lozenges. She accordingly commenced taking them about six weeks ago, and has already experienced such incalculable relief in the part affected, as well as from the 8s. 6d., and 11s. 6d. each. The £5 cases may be had healing principle evinced in the regulation of the digestive as usual. organs, that she feels it her incumbent duty, and great pleasure, to convey her testimony of esteem, admiration. and gratitude for the change that has taken place-Again, Sir, I beg to thank you, and remain your friend sin-W. F. ARRITT.

Mr. THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul'Church Yard, London.

The following Testimonial of a cure of Cough of twenty years' standing, and recovery of strength, will be read with much interest :---

Sir,-I beg to inform you that for the last twenty years I have suffered severely from a cough, and have been undermedical treatment with but little relief, and have not for many years been able to walk more than half a mile a day. After taking three boxes of your Lozenges my cough entirely left me, and I have this day justly named Samaritan Pills was a poor man, and who the public for their efficacy and simplicity, and to be really walked to Ross, a distance of four miles: for this almost renewal of life I am solely indebted to your Lozenges. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, and I shall be happy to answer any enquiries respecting my cure. I remain, Sir, your obedient and (Signed) MARY COOKE. Obliged servant. Pencrais, July 16th, 1845.

To Mr. Keating, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

See .- I shall feel extremely obliged to you if you would send me a Tim of your most excellent Lorenges; for having transpired between us; suffice it, that after having taken tried them, I find they are the best remedy for cough that can possibly be had; this I can testify from experience, your truly Sanaritan Salve, he was perfectly restored, for I have been troubled with a most violent cough for and is now in the enjoyment of that greatest of all blessw years and have tried many things, but without any benefit, until I met with your Lozenges, and they afforded me instant relief. I remain, Sir, yours truly, HENRY WOODERSON.

No. 1. North Feltham Place, near Hounslow. Feb. 12, 1845.

To Mr. KEATING, ST. PAUL'S.

DEAR SIR,-Having been for a considerable time during Thewinter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at saying down in bed, which continued for several hours incessantly, and after trying many medicines without the slightest effect, I was induced to try your Lezenges; and by taking about half a box of them, in less than twentyfour hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been perfectly free from it ever since. I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully, JAMES ELLIS. (Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee House, St. Paul's.

No. 9, Claremont Terrace, Pentonville, Feb. 17, 1845.

To Mr. KEATING,

druggist.

London, 68, Cheapside, Dec. 3, 1845. DEAR SIR .- Having for some years past, as the winter approached, been subject to a severe cough, my attention was lately called to your Cough Lozenges, and after taking

two small boxes in the course of the last three weeks, have no hesitation in saying, that in my opinion, they are the best remedy, and have given me more ease than anything I have ever met with. I am, dear Sir, yours truly, (Signed) WILLIAM WHITE. To Mr. KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard.

LOCAL AGENTS.

Askton-under-Lime-Mr. Stanfield, druggist. Aberdeen-Messrs. Urquhart and Fullerton, druggists: Mr. Peter Williamson, druggist; Mr. John Jamieson, druggist. Belper-Mr. Riddy, bookseller; Mr. Charles Brown

Burnley-Mr. J. W. Anningson, druggist. Blackburn-Mr. W. B. Slater, druggist ; Mr. L. Fish, druggist; Mr. W. Lonsdale, druggist; Mr. James

Pickup, druggist. Bradford-Mr. M. Rogerson, chemist, Darley-street; Mr. J. Pratt, chemist, Ivegate; Mr. F. M. Rimmington,. druggist, bottom of Ivegate.

Birmingham-Wood, High-street. Burstom-W. Pearson, druggist. Bolton-Mr. George Dutton, chemist, &c., Market-place;

Mr. G. La French, chemist, Cheapside; Mesers. H. Bradbury, jun. and Co., booksellers. Bury-Mr. W. Bowman, druggist. Chester-Mr. John Grindley, druggist; Mr. S. Davies.

druggist; Mr. Thomas Worrall, druggist; Mr. Henry Pratt, druggist; the Courant Office; the Chroniele

Demsbury-Mr. T. S. Brocke, druggist; Mr. Thomas Clorne, druggist. Dorby-Mr. J. T. Hassall, druggist, Victoria-street: Meroury Office; Mr. R. Bryer, druggist, Corn-market and Friar-gate: Messrs. Jones and Hewett, druggists,

Iron-gate; Mr. Lawrence Greensmith, druggist, 45, Queen-street; Mr. Ridley, drugglst. Donoaster-Mr. Dunhill, druggist, French-gate.

Durham-Messrs. Trueman and Thompson, druggists

17, Sadier-street. Edinburgh-Mr. H. C. Baildon, druggist. Gateshead-Mr. Bell, chemist.

Glasgow-Messrs. Fraser and Green, druggists; Apothe earies' New Company, 57and 59, Glassford-street. Hanley-Charles Jones, druggist.

Hall-Mr. Reinhardt, druggist, 22, Market-place; Mr. J Simpson, chemist, Whitefriar-gate : Messrs. Ross and Burton, chemists, 45. Lowgate: Mr. J. A. Burrell. druggist, Prospect-street; Mr. Ryder, Patent Medicine Warehouse, Scale-lane; Messrs, C. and T. Hammond. druggists, Witham; Mrs. Noble, stationer, Marketplace.

Huddersfield-Mr. Jacob Fell, chemist, Market-place Mr. H. Fryer, chemist, New-street: Mr. J. Hall. druggist. Longton-G. Sibary druggist.

Leeds-Messrs. Reinhardt and Son, druggists; Mr. Smee ton, druggist; Baines and Newsome, booksellers: Mr. Hall, drugglat, Briggate.

Laceter-Mr. Goddard, druggist, Gallowtree-gate; Mr Palmer, druggist, Market-street. Leigh-Mr. James Kirkman Bennet, chemist.

Manchester-Mr. L. Simpson, druggist, Princess-street; Mr. G. Danson, druggist, Piccadilly; Mr. Evans, drug-Messrs. Mottershed and Roberts, druggists, Marketplace; Mr. Westmacott, druggist, Market-street; Mr. T. Hibbert Taylor, chemist, St. Ann's square, and 45, Great Ducie-street; Mr. W. Holyoake, druggist, 18 Downing-street : Jewsbury and Brown, druggists, Market-street.

beodesfield-Mr. Henry Hodkinson, druggist : B. and W. Wright, chemists.

Nottingham-Mr. C. V. Wilcockson, draggist, Long-row Mr. R. Sutton, bookseller, Bridlesmith-gate; Mr. B. S. Oliver, stationer, Long-row; Mr. R. Allan, stationer, 57. Long-row; Messrs. J. Dunn and Son, booksellers. Kesseselle-upon-Tyne-Mr. W. Fordyce, 15, Grey-street; Mr. Proctor, chemist, Grey-street; Mr. Naylor, chemist, Pilgrim-street; Tyne Hercury Office.

Norwick-T. B. Moor, druggist ; George Stacey, druggist ; William Cooke, druggist; Norfolk Chronicle Office. Presion-Mr. J. Raw, druggist; Mr. George Sharples. chemist, Fishergate.

Rockiele-Mr. T. Leech, druggist; Mr. J. Booth, aruggiat ; Mr. E. Taylor, druggist. Solferd-Mr. Joseph Sharp, druggist, Chapel-street. Staffeld-Mr. Machon, druggist; J. and J. Wright,

druggists; Ridge and Jackson, booksellers; the Iris

Staleybridge-Mr. William Bevan, druggist. Stockport-Mr. J. Rainer, druggist; Mr. J. Wilkinson. druggist; Messrs. Sims and Shaw, druggists.

Thirth-Mr. C. J. Fogget, druggist. Wakefield-Hr. J. Dawson, chemist, corner of Churchyard ; Mr. S. Sydney, chemist, Market place.

Warrington-Mr: W. Barton, druggist. Wigan-Mr. E. H. Barish, druggist. Wolsell-J. H. Watkins, druggist.

Woleerhampton-R. Fowke, druggist.

druggist, Low Ousegate; Mr. Davison, druggist, Stone-Wholesale Agents, THOMAS EYRE and Co., Druggist's Soci-street, Liverpool,

York-Mr. Flintoff, chemist, Castlegate; Mr. W. White.

TO THE AFFLICTED. MESSRS. BRUCE AND Ge., CONSELTING SERG 'ens, No. 19, Craemen place, Waterlee-road, London, Sole Proprietors of BRUCE'S SAMARITAN PILLS which for severteen years have effectually cared every which for severacen years hard theoreming that period amounting in all to upwards of 50,000 patients, continue to be consulted at their residence, as above;

BRUCE'S SAMARITAN PILLS, price 1s. 8d., 2s. 4d. 4s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 11s. 6d. per Rox, are the most effecscal remedy in every form of the Venereal Disease, in or injury to business. They are likewise a most efficient remedy for all eruptions of the Skin. Their unrivalled efficacy in Scrofulas and Scorbutic affections, and all ir parities of the bleed, being well known throughout t'

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

THOUSANDS fall victims to the Venereal Disease, owing to the unskilfulness of ignorant and illiterate mon, who, by the use of that deadly poison, Mercury, ruin the constitution, causing a host of diseases, but too well known to be described kere, till at length a general debility as d decay of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a

period to their dreadful sufferiors. BRUCE'S SAMARITAN SALVE, a certain and efficazious cure for Sores of every description, reducing rapidly all kinds of Tumours and Swellings, and healing in a true properties:commencing with two or three at a time during few days the most inveterate Ulcers. This we, the Proprietors, youch for, and which can be verified by our nuthree 2s. 4d. pots in one for 5s. 6d.

BRUCE'S TONIC MIXTURE, a safe and never-failing remedy for the total eradication of that stage of the Ve nereal Disease called Gonorrhea, effecting a permanent cure in a few days, if taken in its early state, or where the case has been neglected. A Box of Bruce's Samari fail, restore the sufferer to perfect health in a miraculously short time. Sold in bottles, price Sa. 6d., Gs.

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 t Bruce's invaluable Medicines, believing them to be the most efficacious medicines ever yet discovered .- Argus.

Chelmsford, March 3h, 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 Samaritan Salve, for the oure of some malignant sores, the consequence of a neglected Suphilis, 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 was dreadfully afflicted with the worst stage of the disther with the Samaritan Salve, I told him to call again have no fear of giving them a fair trial. and report progress, resolving to observe the merits of a medicine so highly popular. A few days passed over without his calling on me, but on the fifth day he pre sented himself, and before I could utter a word, he fervently thanked me for having given him a medicine which had produced such unlooked for benefit. Genilemen, I will not trouble you with the conversation that one large box of your Pills and applied another box of ges-good health! The only way I can account for each a speedy cure, must be from your Pills acting on the vicious humours, and diseased blood as a Specific.

I am, Centlemen, Your admiring servant, G. EDWARDS. To Mossrs. Bruce and Co., 19, Cranmer-place,

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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 debi lity, loss of appetite, giddiness, flatulency, constipation rains of the head, back, shoulders, sides, &c. Sold in boxes, price 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 8s. each.

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This medicine should be taken previous to persons entering into the matrimonial state, to prevent the offspring suffering from the past imprudence of its parents, or inheriting any seeds of disease, which is too frequently the case. Seld in bottles, price 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one family bottle, for 33s., by which one 11s. bottle is saved.

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

Be sure to ask for Brodie's Cordial Balm of Zey. lanica, or Nature's Grand Restorative, and Purifying Ve. getable Pills.

Messrs. Brodie and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as usual at 97. 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 pos. the in the detail of their cases. The communication

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"Secondly-In their operation they go direct to the disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills you will experience their effect the disease upon you will become ess and less by every dose you take, and if you persevere in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the

"Thirdly-They are found after giving them a fair trial for a few weeks to possess the most astonishing and invigorating properties, and they will overcome all obstinate complaints, and restore sound health; there is a return of good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use. whilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratum greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly where violent purging is acknowledged to be injurious instead of beneficial.

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this secrtion. IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

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The medicine of Old Parr is the most popular of the present day. It has been before the public only a few years : and in this short period has firmly established tself in public favour, and has effected immense benefit to all who have obtained this inestimable medicine genuine. Hence the list of requestable names bearing evidence to the high character of this rever by, and testify. ing beyond the possibility of doubt the wonderful character of the medicine by the number of extraordinary and decided cures wholly resulting from its use. This medicine, solely by reason of its high character, has extended itself to all parts of the world; and therefore its healing virtues may justly be considered universal. Agents are now established in every town in the United Kingdom. and persons desirous of testing the character of Parr's Life Pills may obtain printed copies of authenticated Testimonials, relating satisfactory particulars of cures effected by this remedy. The following is a list of Wholesale agents: London-Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard: Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton, Bow Churchyard. Manchester-Mottershead and Co., Market-place. Edinburgh-J. and R. Raimes and Co., Wholesale Druggists. Dublin-Lecky, Wholesale Druggist. Glasgow -Macleod, and Apothecaries' Company. And Retailed by every respectable Medicine Vendor in town and man in this island, who had, I believe, about fifty running

Sold in boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets. 11s. The Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted round the sides of each bex, in white letters on a red ground. Purchasers are also requested to observe that a fac-simile of the Proprietors' signature, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleet rousd each box, without which none are genuine. Beware of Imitations.

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MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-A NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI-TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffacing humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to dence of success.

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Mr. J. Woolley, druggist, Market-street; Messrs. Cartof £1 12s.) may be had as usual. Patients in the country
man and Woolley, Stretford New-road, Hulme; Messrs.
Who require a course of this admirable medicine, should
Woolley and Brown, Great Dugie-street, Strangeways; send £5 by letter, which will entitle them to the full benofit
What reason we are at a loss to know. We must, howApril 25th, 1845:—

(Signed) Richard Both.

Wheering on the Chest and Shormess of Freath,
as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a
series of complaints hitherto little understood, and
passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for
what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, howApril 25th, 1845: ever. confess that a perusal of this work has left such a favourable impression on our minds, that we not only re-commend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of past folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by the advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus. "The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be tho-

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tions of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, ir-

regularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness. total impotency, barrenness, &c. This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in tainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters derivable from parental debility.

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ESSENCE. An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out , and purifying must be accompanied with the usual consultation fee of the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active El, and in all eases the most inviolable secresy may be re- principles throughout the body, even penet, rating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, co vatamina-N.B.—Country druggists, booksellers, and patent medi- tions, and impurities from the vital stream; era dicating sizes.

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often remain scoretly lurking in the system for years, and, although for a while undiscovered, at length break out upon the anhappy individual in its most dreadful forms; or else, unseen, internally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, cruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiseriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibilities of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune during their more youthful days to be affected with any form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as more serious affections are visited upon an innocent wife and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions. than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams that flow from it cannot be pure.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box, With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for conorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further

Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a short space of time, without confinement or the least ex-

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TO THE AFFLICTED PUBLIC. may be radically cured for 5s. by Messrs. BRUCE and Co., Surgeons, 19, Cranmer-place, Waterloo-road.

Advice gratis every morning from ten to twelve :--#Inflammation of all kinds Ague Jaundice **Bowel Complaints** Liver Complaints Lumbago and Sciatica Bilious Disorders Consumption \*Measles Purgings and all kinds of Fluxes Piles and Fistula Rheumatism Convulsions and all kinds of Scarletina Scrofula, or King's Evil Fits Stone and all Affections of the Bladder

Skin Diseases Tic Doloreux Dyspepsia Tumours of all kinds Erysipelas \*Fovers of all kinds Thrush Ulcers, copic, of the Legs Worms of all kinds Female Complaints of every kind Head-aches Indigestion Cum multis aliis, too numerous and too delicate to Itch and other eruptions of

Inflammatory Sore Throats N.B.-Messrs. BRUCE and Co., Surgeons, and Sole Proprietors of the well-known Bruce's Samaritan Pills, Bruce's Samaritan Salve, Bruce's Tonic Mixture, and Bruce's Female Pills, continue to be consulted as usual in every stage of a Certain Disease, charge for the Cure of

to be herein enumerated

the Skin

which, with Medicines, 5s. Advice gratis. Country Patients corresponded with until CURED, together with Medicines in those complaints not marked thus \*, on receipt of 10s. 6d. A minute detail of cases is

ALL MAY BE CURED!! BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS. EXTRACT of a Letter from John Martin, Esq., Chronicle Office, Tobago, West Indias :- February 4th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway. Sir.—I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of this island, especially those who cannot afford to employ medical gentlemen, are very anxious of having your astonishing medicines within their reach, from the immense benefits have caused to be printed on the Stamp outside each some of them have derived from their use, as they have been found here, in several cases, to cure sores and ulcors of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentleulcers about his legs, arms, and body, who had tried all other medicines before the arrival of yours, but all of which did him ho good; but yours cured him in about six weeks, and he is now, by their means alone, quite restored (Signed) JOHN MARTIN. to health and vigour.

Piles, Fistulas, and boarings-down. A REMARKABLE CURE BY THESE PILLS AND OCHTHENT. -A half-pay lieutenant, lately residing at St. Helier's, Street, London," is printed on the directions wrapped Jersy, whose name by request is omitted, had for three years suffered from piles and fistula, besides a general bearing down, of the most distressing nature. He had twice undergone an operation, but to no purpose, and at last gave himself up to despair. Yet, notwithstanding this complication of complaints, together with a debilitated constitution, he was completely cured of all his infirmities, and restored to the full enjoyment of health by for other articles, but present quotations are well these justly renowned medicines, when every other means had failed.

Extraordinary Cure in the West Indies, of Leprosy, and other direful skin diseases. June 3rd, 1844.

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

Cancered Breest .- A Wonderful Circumstance. Copy of a Letter from Richard Bull, bootmaker. Tatton. near Southampton :-February 9th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir .- The Lord has permitted to be wrought a wonderful cure of cancers or abcesses, of twelve years' standing, in my wife's breast. In the latter part of the time, eleven wounds were open at once. The faculty declared the case as past cure, several pieces of bone had come away, and I Flour expected that my poor wife would soon have been taken from me. It was then that a friend recommended the Buckwheat, or Brank .. .. .. use of your pills and ointment, which, to our utter astonishment, in the space of about three months, healed up the breast as soundly as ever it was in her life.

I shall ever remain, Your most grateful and obedient servant, (Signed) RICHARD BULL.

To Professor Holleway. Sir .- beg to inform you that I believe I had been, for more than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the world with chronic asthma. For weeks together my breath was frequently so short that I was afraid every moment of being choked with phlegm. I nover went into a bed; very often, indeed, I have been obliged to pass the night without being able to recline sufficiently to lay my head on a table, lest I should be suffocated. No one

ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated cancers, tumours, swellings, gont, rheumatism, and lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles, Holleway's Pills in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment : as by this means sures will be effected with a much greater cercertain remedy for the bite of moschetoes, sand-flies, chiego-foot, yaws, coco-bay, and all skin diseases common to the East and West Indies, and other tropical climes. Burns, Sealds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately oured

by the use of the Ointment. Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Ba.), London; and by all respectable vendors of patent Red Clover (16s per cut, and 5 per cent, on the medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and boxes, at 1s. 1\d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger

to each pot and ber.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE, ND a rapid cure of ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is insured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. The truly wonderful powers of this remedy have called orth testimonials from all ranks of society, in all quarters of the world. The following have just been received :-CURES OF ASTHMAS, COUGHS, AND COLDS IN STANFORD. From Mr. R. Bagley, bookseller, Ironmonger-street.

Nov. 15, 1845. GENTLEMEN-Having been some few months appointed agent for Stamford for your excellent medicine. I have great pleasure in communicating to you the beneficial effects many parties in and around Stamford have experienced from its use in asthmas, coughs, and difficulty of breathing, and the complimentary manner in which !they recommend them. One highly respectable gentleman in Stamford has ex-

perienced the most wonderful benefit in a severe and ob-I have sold dozens of boxes entirely through his recommendation: I have pleasure in adding that the gentle-

on application to me I may give his name. R. BAGLEY. CURES IN SHEFFIELD.

From Mr. A. Whittaker, bookseller, 1, Forgate, Sheffield. Jan. 2, 1846. Gentlemen-Numberless parties in and around Sheffield, have found the greatest benefit from Dr. Locock's

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

A. WHITTAKER.

ANOTHER CURE OF COUGH AND COLD. 4, Princes-street, Hull, Dec. 3, 1845.

Dear Sir, — Having received speedy and permanent We had a large supply of all kinds of grain in our relief from the use of Dr. Locock's Wafers, I beg respectfully to make known my case to you.

Last winter I took cold, which brought on a very bad cough; for some time I neglected it; it soon, however began to wear a serious aspect. Having an aversion to call in a medical man, I was easily prevailed upon by a a fair demand for good runs of wheat at last cur-OTICE.—The following Complaints and Diseases friend to try Dr. Locock's wafers. The first box did me rency, and inferior qualities more in demand. Barso much service that I felt assured it only required a little perseverance to obtain a perfect cure. It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I am now

perfectly restored to health by them. Yours truly, C. PANER. To Mr. Reinnardt.

ANOTHER CURE OF A FOURTEEN YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH.

Paragon-street, Hull. Dated April 6, 1845. Sir,-Grateful for the relief my wife has experienced No change has occurred in the value of flour. Barby the use of LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, from a ley, beans, and peas are without change in value. distressing Asthmatic Cough, with which she was afflicted for the lastfourteen years, I feel a great desire that her there was not much business passing in wheat at our surprising cure should be made known, for the benefit of market this morning, holders were firm in requiring

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

Lichfield. 10th of July, 1845. GENTLEMEN, -A lady of distinction having pointed out more money was obtained for good wheat. In beans, to me the qualities of Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS, I was in- peas, and barley no alteration. duced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their fayour.—I find by of wheat, for which the demand proved good, and allowing a few of the wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct. They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have ever used. (Signed) SAMUEL PEARBALL.

The particulars of hundreds of cures may be had from every Agent throughout the Kingdom. Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief, and rapid cure of Asthmas, Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, and all disorders of the Breath and Lungs. To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, they are in-

They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per Box. AGENTS .- DA SILVA and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-Street, London. Sold by all Medicine Vendors. CAUTION .- To Protect the Public from spurious

imitations, Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners Box, the words Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS, in white Letters on a Red Ground. If purchasers will attend to this Caution they will be sure to get the genuine article. Sold by one or more Agents in every Town in the Kingdom. than Dr. King had anticipated under such circum-

# Market kntelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, MARCH 23 .have not been so readily taken off. Barley meets a fair sale for superior sorts, but grinding varieties are not so brisk. Oats have been a dull trade at Fri-day's prices, being scarcely as good as on Wednesday.

supported in actual business. CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED

IN MARK-LANE. BBITISH GRAIN, Shillings per Quarter. Wheat .. Essex & Kent, white, new .. 49 to 63 .. 57 to 70
Ditto. red .. .. 47 59 .. 53 65 Lincoln and York, red .. 47 57 white 49 Northumb, and Scotch ... 47 22 .. .. 30 34 extra 37 Malting ... Barley .. 29 Grinding

28s 6d; potato, or short, 22s 6d to 26s 6d; Poland, 22s 6d to 27s 6d; Northumberland and Scotch, Angus, 21s 0d to 25s 0d; potato, 21s 0d to 25s 6d; Irish feed, 20s 6d to 22s 6d; black, 20s 6d to 22s 6d; potato, 21s 6d to 248 6d; Galway, 138 6d to 20s 6d. Ticks, new ... ... 32 36 old 38 Harrow, small, new ... 34 38 old 40 Peas White .. 37 43 boilers 40 Gray and hog

Norfolk and Suffolk 33 44

Town-made (per sack of 280lbs) ENGLISH SEEDS, &C. Red clover (per cwt.) White clover (per cwt.) . . . . . Rapeseed (per last) Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 7s to 11s; white, 7s to 10s.

Tares, (per bushel), spring, 6s.; winter, 5s. to 6s. Cd. Linsecd cakes (per 1009 of 31b each) £11 to £12 FOREIGN GRAIN.

Spanish, hard .. 58 = 62 .. 44 Ditto, soft Italian, Tuscan, &c., red 1845. lead on a table, lest I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it thought I should live over the winter.

Ditto, soft

Canadian, hard

Ditto fine

Rye

Russian, Prussian, &c.

They not only give relief in a few hours, where the patient has been driven nearly to madness by the expectation of the disease, but restore to perfect the live and taking tortures of the disease, but restore to perfect the live and taking tortures of the disease, but restore to perfect the live and taking tortures of the disease, but restore to perfect the live and taking tortures of the disease, but restore to perfect the live and taking tortures of the disease, but restore to perfect the live and taking tortures of the disease, but restore to perfect the live and taking tortures of the disease, but restore to perfect the live and taking tortures of the disease, but restore to perfect the live and taking tortures of the disease, but restore to perfect the live and taking to live and taking th Odessal Taganrog, hard
Ditto soft 69 .. 47 - 58 Peas Flour .. Dantsic and Hamburgh (per barrel), fine 39 32, superfine ...... States .. .. .. 22 - 35 .. 26 - 28 Buckwheat .. .. .. 30 - 32 .. 24 - 28

FOREIGN SEEDS. &c. Linseed .. Petersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. 42 to 40 Archangel, 40 to 45, Memel and Konigsberg ... Mediterranean, 40 to 48, Odessa

AVERAGE PRICES Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the 19th to the 25th of March.

Week ending s. d. Week onding 54 9 30 6 21 9 32 7 34 9 35 2 Week onding Feb. 21, 1845... 55 0 29 11 21 6 32 10 84 9 34 2 Week ending Feb. 28, 1845... 54 6 29 7 21 5 33 4 34 2 35 2 Week ending Mar. 10, 1845... 54 10 29 3 21 10 33 6 Mar. 14, 1845... 54 3 29 4 21 9 34 2 35 2 34 Aggregate aver. age of the last six weeks .. 54 7 29 11 21 8 33 5 34 11 34 10 London averages (ending Mar. 17, 1815) 59 6 30 5 22 11 36 0 34 10 35 0 Duties... 18 0 9 0 6 0 9 6 8 6 8 6

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, MARCH 23.—The arrivals of foreign cattle into London during the past week have been only 23 oxen, 2 cows, and 107 sheep, which is doubtless owing to the boisterous state of the weather. The general tone of stinate asthma, with which he has been troubled for the trade at Smithfield continues firm, and the market last twenty years. Calling at my shop the other day, he presents no appearance at present of being othertold me that he had a few days previous caught a bad wise. The supply of beasts was moderate, for which cold, and by taking two or three of the wafers on going a good sale was maintained, at last week's prices, to bed, he found the cough entirely removed the next day. | viz., prime Scots 4s. 6d., and inferior beef from 3s. 4d. The number of sheep which paid toll was 17,500 head. which sold steadily at former currencies. The man is willing to give all the information possible to butchers appear to have permanently reduced their parties who may be suffering from the same disease, and stock of mutton to the present small supply of sheep, without much increase of business in other descriptions of meat. The rates obtained for mutton to-day were from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per stone. The supply of calves was very small, only 58, which sold firmly at from 5s. up to 6s. per stone. The price of perk is steadily supported, and the pigs on offer to-day all

met purchasers at from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal. Inferior coarse beasts . . . Second quality
Prime large oxen Prime Scots, &c.
Coarse inferior sheep
Second quality
Prime coarse woolled Prime Southdown Large coarse calves . Prime small . .

Quarter-old store pigs, each . 16 0 22 HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE. (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 2,750—Sheep, 17,500—Calves, 58—Pigs, 410. PROVINCIAL CORN MARKETS.

Suckling calves, each . . .

Large hogs Neat small porkers

market to-day. Wheat sold from 5s. 0d. to 8s. 6d.; oats, 3s. Od. to 4s. Od.; barley, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. beans, 4s. 9d. to 6s. 0d., per bushel. WAREFIELD, FBIDAY .- The arrivals of wheat but moderate, but good of barley and beans. There was ley in fair demand, but without change in value, Beans fully as low. Oats. Id., fine and shelled, 6d.

ner load dearer. Wheat 4818 qrs.; barley, 3388; beans, 1834; oats, 500. BIRMINGHAM, WEDNESDAY .- At our market this day, wheat was held for an advance of 1s. per qr., but millers seemed unwilling to give it, owing to the difficulty of raising the retail price of flour. Best. malting barley scarce, and a free sale at full prices. No change in the value of beans or oats. LIVERPOOL, MONDAY .- We have experienced a fair

emand for old wheat. Irish new has been steady.

MANCHESTER, SATURDAY, MARCH 21 .- Although those suffering as she did, &c .- Yours, &c., EDWARD the full currency of this day se'nnight. For flour there was a steady but not extensive sale. The inquiry for oats was limited, but no alteration in value

can be noted. Hull. Tuesday .- At to-day's market there was a moderate supply of wheat from the farmers, and NEWCASTLE, Tuesday.—We had a moderate supply last Saturday's rates were fully supported. The en-

quiry for barley was almost exclusively confined to the best samples, and no alteration could be quoted in its value. Oats fully maintained their price. In malt we had little or nothing passing. White peas were neglected, although holders would have accepted rather less money. Beans and other grain sold on similar terms to last week. THE NEW NIGER EXPEDITION .- It will be remem-

bered, that about two years since Capt. Becroft and Dr. King left Liverpool in the steamer Ethiope, on valuable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, another experimental trial, to open commerce with and considerably increase the power and flexibility of the Central Africa. Letters have been received from those gentlemen by a Dutch ship which arrived in the Channel, dated Fernando Po, Nov. 9th, announcing their return to that island from the Niger six days previously. The vessel had been upon that river for a period of three months and a half. Unhappily, in consequence of deaths, fouds, and wars amongst the chiefs, the aspect of matters in the interior had been found materially altered, and Rabbah, the largest and most flourishing town on the river in 1840, is new deserted and in ruins. Owing to this disordered state of things the mission had not been so successful. commercially, as was expected, though not less to stances.

VESSEL FOUNDERED AT SEA .- LOSS OF THE WHOLE of the Crew.—Shortly before daybreak yesterday Sunday) morning signals of distress were heard at Shoreham harbour, and a pilot-light was discovered, The supply this morning of grain fresh up of all de- supposed to be some miles at sea. The pilots asscriptions was moderate, and the trade opened with sembled, but the weather was deemed too rough for a fair demand generally. Wheat was unaltered in any boat to live, and no attempt was, therefore, made value from this day week, and the Kentish samples to put off to sea. At dusk, the Menai steamer Captain Goodburn), which had been detained in the harbour all night by the violence of the gale, ventured off, and about half-past six o'clock she was seen hovering about a ship which was discovered Beans and white peas are the shade better both in three miles at sea. Some of the coast-guard thought demand and value. There has been a limited inquiry | they saw a boat pass from the steamer to the other vessel, but the want of light and the haziness of the morning prevented this from being ascertained with any degree of certainty. At half-past six, the pilots put off in the life boat, and discovered that a sloop, or billy-boy, had foundered in seven fathoms water. The name of the vessel was not perceptible, nor could any of the larger sails, which under the recent convention between France and England are marked with the number and name of the port, be recovered. It is hoped that the steamer may have been instruss | mental in saving the crew; if not, no doubt can be entertained that six or seven persons have met a watery grave: but this cannot be ascertained till the washedashore at Southwick on Sunday afternoon, and it is conjectured to have come from the ill-fated vessel. It is reported that two other vessels have

constantly varying climate during the winter than any other season. Spring, summer, and autumn have an ample quota of colds; and even as you walk 53 along a populous street on the hottest day in June, a 32 | cough will echo on the ear, now from the delicate chest of a young female, and anon from the robust throat of a masculine biped. The sound will recur so often as to attract the attention of any foreigner who visits our island for the first time. Now, from the prevalence of catarrhal affections, which, like taxes, affect every one more or less, though not with such systematic inequality, it behoves all who value their comfort and health to learn "how to cure coughs." The extensive popularity of "Keating's Lozenges" induced us to try them long since, and the Shillings per Quarter.
Free. In Bond.
Wheat .. Dantsic and Konigsberg 63 extra 70 .. 46 — 59
Ditto ditto .. 54 — 61 .. 44 — 52
Pomeranian,&c.,Auhalt56 — 63 .. 44 — 52
Danish, Holstein,&c. .. 54 — 61 .. 42 — 48
Russian, hard ...
Ditto, soft ... .. 55 — 58 .. 39 — 48

Samich hard ...

Shillings per Quarter.
Free. In Bond.
most effectual way. His Majesty the King of Prussia, and numerous other distinguished personages, royal and neble, have attested their wonderful efficacy; and the good they have done to thousands of sufferers in every grade of society ought to ensure them the continual and ever-increasing patronage of an enlightened public .- Tyne Mercury, July 23rd,

How to Cure Coughs .- It may be doubted when

ther catarrhal complaints are more prevalent in our

been wrecked at Newhaven.

Russian ... ... 24 — 26 ... 19 — 20 They are equally speedy and certain in rheumatism, Danish & Mecklenburg 24 — 26 ... 18 — 21 either chronic or acute, lumbago, sciatica, pains in Ticks, 33 to 28, small ... 36 — 40 ... 28 — 36 the head or face. and indeed for every rheumatic or gouty affection; in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete safety of this medicine, that it has astonished all who have taken it, 32, superfine ... .. 32 — 34 .. 22 — 28 and there is scarcely a city, town, or village in the kingdom his contains many grateful avidances of its kingdom but contains many grateful evidences of its benign influence. Sold by all medicine vendersprice 2s. 9d. per box. Observe the name of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the govern-Per Quarter. | ment stamp.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AFFIDAVIT made before the Lord Mayor, concerning a surprising cure effected 139 40 Lord Mayor, concerning a surprising circ elected by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—James Stanley, E24 26 living at Long Ditton, made an affidivit before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house, on the 14th inst., duty) ...... 42 64 to the purport that he had been upon crutches, and and fourteen in the other; that he had been into two Linscod cake (free of duty), Dutch, £6 198, £7.

French, per ton

Rape cakes (free of duty) ... ... £5 10 £5 15 means had failed he has been radically cured by Lob and 5 per cent, on the duty. loway's Ointment and Pills.

#### Poetrp.

ON THE DOWNFALL OF POLAND. O, Sacred Truth, thy triumph ceased awhile, And Hope, thy sister, ceas'd with thee to smile. When leagu'd oppression poured to northern wars Her whisker'd pandoors and her fierce hussars; Waved her dread standard to the breeze of morn, Pealed her loud drum, and twanged her trumpet horn; Tumultuous horror brooded o'er her van. Presaging wrath to Poland-and to man; Warsaw's late champion from her height survey'd, Wide o'er the fields, a waste of ruin laid; "O Heavens," he cried, "my bleeding country save !" Is there no hand on high to shield the brave? Yet, though destruction sweep these lovely plains, Rise, fellow-men, our country yet remains. By that dread name we wave the sword on high, And swear for her to live-with her to die! He said, and on the rampart's heights arrayed His trusty warriors, few, but undismayed; Firm-paced and slow, a horrid front they form, Still as the breeze, and dreadful as the storm; Low, murmuring sounds along their banners fly, Revenge or death-the watchword and reply. Then pealed the notes, omnipotent to charm, And the loud toesin tolled their last alarm. In vain-alas! in vain, ye gallant few, From rank to rank your volley'd thunder flew: O. bloodiest picture in the book of Time, Sarmatia fell, unwept, without a crime; Found not 2 generous friend, a pitying foe, Strength in her arms, nor mercy in her woe! Dropt from her nerveless grasp the shattered spear, Closed her bright eye, and curbed her high career: Hope, for a season, bade the world farewell, And freedom shriek'd-as Kosciusko fell. The sun went down, nor ceased the carnage there-Tamultuous murder shook the midnight air-On Prague's proud arch and fires of ruin glow-His blood-dyed waters murmuring far below. The storm prevails, the rampart yields a way-Bursts the wild cry of horror and dismay! Hark, as the smouldering piles with thunder fall, A thousand shricks for hopeless mercy call: Earth shook—red meteors flashed along the sky. And conscious nature shuddered at the cry. O, righteous Heaven! ere Freedem found a grave Why slept the sword omnipotent to save ! Where was their arm, O, Vengeance! where thy red, That smote the foes of Zion and of God? That crushed proud Ammon, when his iron car Was yoked in wrath, and thundered from afar ! Where was the storm that slumbered till the host Of blood-stained Pharoah left his trembling coast,

> CAMPBELL, SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE.

No. X. FALL, TYRANTS, FALL! The trumpet of liberty sounds through the world, And the universe starts at the sound: Her standard philosophy's hand has unfurled And the nations are thronging around. How noble the ardour that seizes the soul! How it bursts from the yoke and the chain What power can the ferrour of freedom control, Or its terrible vengeance restrain ?

Then bade the deep in wild commotion flow,

And heaved an ocean on their march below ?

Fight in his sacred cause and lead the van:

And make her arm puissant as your own.

Oh, ouce again to Freedom's cause return,

The Patriot Tell-the Bruce of Bannock-burn.

Friends of the world, restore your swords to man,

Departed spirits of the mighty dead,

Ye that at Marathon and Leuctra bled.

Yet for Samatia's tears of blood atone,

Fall! fall, tyrants, fall! These are the days of Liberty Proud castles of tyranny, dungeons, and cells! The tempest shall sweep you away: From the east to the west the dread hurricane swells.

The slave, on whose neck the proud despot has trod Now feels that himself is a man; While the lordly usurper, who ruled with a nod, Hices his head midst the servile divan. Fall! fall, tyrants, fall! &c Poor vassals who crawl by the Vistula's stream. Hear, hear the glad call and obey!

Rise, nations who worship the sun's sacred beam, And drive your Pizarros away. The cruel dominion of priestcraft is o'er, Its thunders, its faggots, and chains: Mankind will endure the vile bondage no more, While reason our freedom maintains. Fall! fail, tyrants, fall! &c

The trumpet of Liberty sounds through the world. And the universe starts at the sound: Her standard philosophy's hand has unfurled, And the nations are thronging around. Shall Britons the trumpet of Liberty hear With a cold and insensible mind? No! the trumpet of Freedom each Briton shall share:

And contend for the rights of mankind! Fall! fall, tyrants, fall! Death to our bonds of slavery

We will of time and room again compels us to omit our usual reviews. We shall try to bring up

PLAST OF THE POLIS will operar in the Star of the Engler holiday week. All posting out dutions must be at the office of this paper by Domey, oth of April.

# Central Entelligenre

have passed a few days ago between a gendarme and a thief named Fontaine, whom he had arrested at Trévieres (Calvados):—Gendarme: "Foolish and wretched man, how could you, at your advanced age of 71, commit a crime for which you must make up your mind to pass the rest of your days in prison? Fontaine: "I am not so unfortunate as you think. I have been a thief for sixty years, and this is the first

time I was ever arrested." FATHER FRANCIS, A CATHOLIC PRIEST, Was killed at Moodkee, whilst attending a regiment in action, in the fond hope that he might assist the wounded and individuals ruling and over-awing the mass of the of the Liverpool Docks, and other places in the town.— the effect that the combination entered into by the joursoothe the last moments of some expiring soldier. LONDOX AND LIVERPOOL.—Taking the young and sent there are 1,700 men out of work. Here again, old together, it is found that twenty-six years is the sir, you stand convicted of falsehood. The numaverage age at which people die in London, and seven-

teen in Liverpool. INPANT SCHOOLS.—A subscription for the benefit of Mr. Wilderspin, the unwearied promoter of infant week. This, again, is untrue. Every man who schools, has been commenced at Wakefield.

FACILITY IN THE ADAPTATION OF WORDS.-We remember an old lady in Somersetshire, who, whenever accosted with an inquiry after the "rheumatics," &c., strike, received a full week's strike pay; so much invariably replied—"Thankee kindly, sir, I ain't for the state of our funds. In fact, the whole parano better nor no worser, but very much the same as graph is, from beginning to end, line for line, a tissue DEATH OF THE HON. W. N. RIDLET COLBORNE,

M.P.-We have to announce the death, at a prema- body of working men, endeavouring to raise themture age, of the Hon, W. Nichelas Ridley Colborne. M.P., who expired on Monday afternoon at Lord party. If a public journal be of any moral use, it Colborne's residence in Hill-street, in the 32nd year ought to be the medium through which correct inof his age. The deceased was only son of Lord Col- formation should be conveyed to the public, especiborne, and was born the 24th of July, 1814. He was ally in matters of dispute; and not, as in this case, elected at the last general election for Richmond, the means of slandering and calumniating a body of which by his death becomes vacant. ACCOMMODATION. - A contemporary speaks of sleep-

ing on a fence rail with two yards of tape for a covering. Some people's accommodation is rather short, truly.—American poper. INTRODUCTION OF CALICO-PRINTING INTO ENGLAND.

Calico-printing was introduced into England in the year 1630 by a Frenchman, who in all probability was a refugee, and who established a small printing ground on the banks of the Thames, at Richmond. A large manufactory was soon afterwards established at Bromley-hall, in Essex, besides several others in the neighbourhood of London. About 1768 it was carried into Lancashire.

grass and rye, and vetches and winter barley, have see that our wages do not average more than 24s. 6d. in the manufacture—the accumulation of capital by the now more feed than there was at the commencement | per week. You taunt us with dictating to the men | manufacturers at a time when the workmen were getting of May last year. Had not the turnips been topped, they would in many places have been out in full wages accept, and what offers refuse; which is belled the skill and ingenuity of so large a class of arti-Hower before this time; and so mild has the weather altogether untrue, as there are more than six sans as the stockingers, by designating them "the Pariaha Crown anticipate the possibility of establishing anything ing ukase: been, that when they have been pulled up and thrown in heaps, they have continued to push out their seed anything equal the tyranny of the master-builders or are they the intractable portion of society? They are not unsusceptible of skill, very serious against these men, when they are allowed to "Whereas ill-disposed persons have attempted to overline they have continued to push out their seed anything equal the tyranny of the master-builders and to the master of are they the intractable portion of society? They are not unsusceptible of skill, very serious against these men, when they are allowed to "Whereas ill-disposed persons have attempted to overline the position of society? They are not unsusceptible of skill, be at large on these triffing securities. If the men were threat and the position of society in the securities are they have continued to push out their seed anything equal the tyranny of the master-builders and to the position of society in the securities are they have continued to push out their seed anything equal the tyranny of the master-builders and to be at large on these triffing securities. If the men were threat anything equal the tyranny of the master-builders and the position of society in the securities are the position in heaps, they have continued to push out their seed anything equal the tyrandy of the master-builders of are they the intractable portion of society. In the men were they are they are they are they are they are subjected. They the heapts of they will withdraw the whole of their trade from the property of the small tradesmen, and threatening, if a class sunk in the depths of wretchedness and told, through the crustoms to which they are subjected. They they are subjected. They will withdraw the whole of their trade from the property of the small tradesmen, and threatening, if a class sunk in the depths of wretchedness and told, through the trade is now most abundant, and their families, if they have any to take certain precautionary measures to the write of the property of the small tradesmen, and threatening, if a class sunk in the depths of wretchedness and told, through the trade is governed it imprisonment, and their families, if they have any to take certain precautionary measures to the write of the property of the small tradesmen, and threatening, if a class sunk in the depths of wretchedness and told, through the tradesmen, and threatening, if a class sunk in the depths of wretchedness and told, through the tradesmen, and threatening, if a class sunk in the depths of wretchedness and told, through the tradesmen, and threatening, if a class sunk in the depths of wretchedness and told, through the tradesmen, and threatening, if a class sunk in the depths of wretchedness and told, unable to find them, they must be exposed to the exposed to the will of cracow, and in some parts of Gallicia, we have deemed it imprisonment, and their families, if they have a writer of the writers of the acres of good turnips could be had for nothing. A them. Again, you state the good workmen are are governed harshly, and despitefully used; yet they are

eruptions of Liecla! AN UNCLAIMED LETTER IS NOW lying at the Blackburn post-office, with this address: -" My déar grandmother, Blackburn, Lenkishur."

officer who commanded one of the regiments engaged now, sir, for the whole matter in dispute. It was fields for grass. The golden, though unchristian theme round and prove they are directly and unquantically mass. The golden, though unchristian theme round in question the bank of the agreed last autumn that we should ask cur employers of the political economists, of "buying cheap and selling body of James Hastie, the police constable, who was although the entertained his former opinion that we should ask cur employers of the political economists, of "buying cheap and selling body of James Hastie, the police constable, who was although the entertained his former opinion that we should ask cur employers of the political economists, of "buying cheap and selling body of James Hastie, the police constable, who was although the entertained his former opinion that we should ask cur employers of the political economists, of "buying cheap and selling body of James Hastie, the police constable, who was although the data at the political economists, of "buying cheap and selling body of James Hastie, the political economists, of "buying cheap and selling body of James Hastie, the political economists, of "buying cheap and selling body of James Hastie, the political economists, of "buying cheap and selling body of James Hastie, the political economists, of "buying cheap and selling body of James Hastie, the political economists, of "buying cheap and selling body of James Hastie, the political economists, of "buying cheap and selling body of James Hastie, the political economists, of "buying cheap and selling body of James Hastie, the political economists, of "buying cheap and selling body of James Hastie, the political economists, of "buying cheap and selling body of James Hastie, the political economists, of "buying cheap and selling body of James Hastie, the political economists, of "buying cheap and selling body of James Hastie, the political economists, of "buying cheap and selling body of James Hastie, the political ec Sutle :- "Camp Hurrecka Ghaut, on the left bank for an advance of 6d. per day on our then rate of dear," is too much acted upon—in fact, it is not buying so brutally maltreated on the evening of Friday, the nothing could be done at present by the French of the Suilej, 15th January.—God only knows how wages; and, at the commencement of the present labour, but offering a price which the workmen dare not 20th ult., in Tinderbox-alley, Deptford, was resumed. Sometimes for the partition of cheering.) this desperate war will terminate. Our loss in year, each employer was served with a formal notice refuse. They labour from morn till eve for others' gain. The only additional evidence given on this occasion Poland, he still repeated that France was ready to killed and wounded has been almost three thousand. God only knows how I escaped. I commanded the March: and we confidently appeal to the public prices; wages in the labour market will not allow the into custody on the charge. It went to show that the commanded — in the battles of the 21st and 22nd. at the iron trades, and compare their wages with accumulates his thousands, while the workmen drag out. Collins) went home soon after they left the Rodney, application to the three continental powers, recommended — in the battles of the 21st and 22nd. at the iron trades, and compare their wages with accumulates his thousands, while the workmen drag out. Collins) went home soon after they left the Rodney, application to the three continental powers, recommended — in the battles of the 21st and 22nd. at the iron trades, and compare their wages with accumulates his thousands, while the workmen drag out. Macarthy, another of the ment in his company. I and bit while in square. Lord bitroop Commendation to the three continents have made a jettle powers. The wealthy in the control of the Rodney, application to the three continents have made a jettle powers. The wealthy is application to the three continents have made a jettle powers. The wealthy is application to the three continents have made a jettle powers. The wealthy is application to the three continents have made a jettle powers. The wealthy is application to the three continents have made a jettle powers. The wealthy is application to the three continents have made a jettle powers. The wealthy is application to the three continents have made a jettle powers. The wealthy is application to the three continents have made a jettle powers. The wealthy is application to the three continents have made a jettle powers. The wealthy is application to the continents have made a jettle powers. The wealthy is application to the continents have made a jettle powers. The wealthy is application to the continents have made a jettle powers. The wealthy is application to the continents have made a jettle powers. The wealthy is application to the continents have made a jettle powers. The wealthy while in square. Lord Fitzroy Somerset's son re- money it takes to furnish ourselves with tools, and a They have risen, as it were, from the dunghill to the heights charged, he (Driscoll) did not see after half-past possible, every leniency towards the insurgents. ceived his death wound in the ranks of the 50th; he constant expense for the wear and tear of the same, of opulence. They commence business with little con- eleven o'clock. The coroner, having gone through was a noble and gailant soldier."

Trades' Mobements.

THE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF MANCHESTER.

The Address of the Central Association of London Trades, published in last Saturday's Star, will have seamen, but if they unitedly insist upon justice, no class well be the "lowest," while such abatements and infringeinformed our readers of the origin of the great turn- could more easily emancipate themselves :- "A letter out of the building trades in Manchester. The strike having appeared in the Hull Adverticer of Friday, the was commenced by the carpenters and joiners; the of this port, we, the seamen of the port of Hull, deem it same day the bricklayers quitted their work. The right and just to contradict the false statements therein masters ascertaining that the slaters, plumbers, glaziers, plasterers, and painters, with their labourers, or eight months in the year. The 'Shipowner' says 'we were nobly supporting the men on strike, gave no are paid more than the sailers in any other port in the tice to the men in those trades to leave their employ- kingdom.' We refer him to Sunderland, Shields, Newment, and those trades accordingly ceased to work at the termination of the week. The number out of the number of ships in the docks that will contradict employment is about 4,000. Such is the tyranny | him), for there is the coasting trade the year round.' We practised by the great masters, that they have not ask, will that employ all our seafaring men ! Also, he only turned out the workmen in the whole of the says, 'there is the trade to Hamburgh and Holland.' building trade, but they have also tried to intimidate | There are eight small vessels employed in the Rotterdam the small masters, by stating that if they would not turn out their men and join the masters' union, they would prevent them from having work at any jobs

they might have anything to do with. It will be seen, therefore, that the masters are determined to crush the men, if possible; but it is to be hoped that the working classes of every trade will at once contribute their pecuniary aid in support of the trades of Manchester, and thus foil the tyrannical intentions of the despotic masters. The men have nothing to fear if their fellow-operatives will keep out of the town, and not be allured from their home by the placards which the masters have circulated through the country, for "4000 men at good wages." They only want them as tools, to enable them to crush the men whose sweat and toil have made them

what they are. As usual, the press is arrayed against the operatives—the great Lancashire Liar, the Manchester Guardian, being foremost in the unholy work of calumniating the men. An article, full of the grossest misrepresentations, appeared in that journal, directed against the men; but when the men desired the fairplay of being permitted to defend themselves, their reply was refused admission except as an advertise ment. The following is the reply of the men, which also embodies the principal misrepresentations re-plied to, and for inserting which the Manchester Guardian charged and plundered the men of £2. We

re-publish it without money and without charge :-To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian. Sir,—Your publication of Saturday last contains an article headed "The Joiners' and Bricklayers' Strike," which, for gross falsehoods and slander stands unparalleled in our experience. As a large body of tradesmen, we have a right to demand of you, as a public journalist, the same means of rebutting those charges as you have afforded space for making them; but we do denounce emphatically the system pursued by you, of publishing a party statement in favour of the employers, without inquiring on both sides of the question; for we are prepared with the most incontrovertible testimony, to prove that the statements you have made are directly untrue. We deny, in the most unqualified terms, that we ever attempted to impose restrictions on our employers, either as to the mode of carrying on their business, or as to whom or who they should not employ; and you unhappily cite the case of Mesers. Pauling as an instance, a case which must be fresh in your memory. Mr. Pauling required every man in his employ to work 105 hours more every winter than any other master builder ever did; hence the dispute with Mr. Pauling-and so much for your selection of an illustration of our present position. But it would seem that no stone should be left unturned by you to place us in a false posi-tion with the public. We deny that we ever interfered with our employers as to the number of rule acted upon in Manchester. The working rule, prior to last autumn, was, from the 17th of November to the 2nd of February, to commence work at half-past seven o'clock in the morning, and leave off at seven in the evening; and from the 2nd of Fe-bruary to the 17th of November, to work from six o'clock to six, except Munday and Saturday, when we commenced at seven o'clock on the former, and left off at four o'clock on the latter. Now it must be obvious, that before the 17th of November, and immediately after the 2nd of February, there are several weeks we cannot see the whole time; this has been unpleasant alike to the employers and operatives, and also to the public. In order to allay this unpleasantness, we submitted two propositions to our employers—the one to adopt the half-holiday, by commencing at six o'clock in the morning and working until six in the evening, the year round, exo'clock on the former, and leave off at twelve o'clock on the latter; and the other, by commencing at the same time and working until half-past five o'elock, and leaving work at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The harmer proposition was usual manify adopted by the whole of the master builders,

with one exception, and was forthwith acted upon, each party considering they had neither gaired nor lost by the alteration. This change took place in holidar, which is due to us until October next, in THE Married to the fine we worked extraduring fail and expenses to be paid out or the Coasolidated Fund. He did not, however, succeed—there was no "common to be coasolidated by the Journal des Vallenges to be paid out or the Coasolidated Fund. He did not, however, succeed—there was no "common to be coasolidated by the Journal des Vallenges to be paid out or the Coasolidated Fund. He did not, however, succeed—there was no "common to be coasolidated fund. It is declared that after the passing of the act the bar-law" for the common man!! And, then, as if to make the coasolidated by the Journal des Vallenges to be paid out or the Coasolidated Fund. It is declared that after the passing of the act the bar-law" for the common man!! And, then, as if to make the coasolidated Fund. It is declared that after the passing of the act the bar-law" for the common man!! And, then, as if to make the coasolidated Fund. It is declared that after the passing of the act the bar-law" for the common man!! And, then, as if to make the coasolidated Fund. It is declared that after the passing of the act the bar-law" for the common man!! And, then, as if to make the coasolidated Fund. It is declared that after the passing of the act the bar-law for the common man!! And, then, as if to make the coasolidated Fund. due until next October, and we are then willing to our employers' hands is fair and honourable dealing. We deny distinctly that double time is charged by us after having worked two hours overtime. Double time does not commence until after ten o'clock at night, and this was made for doing away with night labour. Your remarks respecting wages in London, Liverpool, and other towns, are also untrue; the wages in the two former being 2s. more than you men, and other equally untrue statements, you asber taken from the books was, last week, 1,002; and you further state they have to depend on the miserable pittance of from 5s. 6d. to 6s. per

78. 6d., the books being made up to Wednesday night line-buildings, Mount-street, Ancoats; or Mr. Charles the defendants, objected to this course of proceeding, according to rule; and every man last week, on strike, received a full week's strike pay; so much of gross falsehood and calumny, published with the evident intention of prejudicing the public against a selves in the scale of society without injury to any workmen for the interest and gratification of their employers, calculated only to excite the worst passions of men, and widen the gap of friendly intercourse which ought to exist between the employer and operative; and which you, as a public journalist ought to be the foremost to cultivate. In palliation of your statements, you may contend you have made them upon wrong information; but it was your duty, as an editor, to have consulted both parties, and then you would have arrived at a more correct report. It may not generally be known what wages our em- to write on a subject upon which he was so little in-ployers pay: but we will set the public right upon formed; for, I am sure, had he been practically or even this point. We take the seven principal employers, and in them we find 16 men receiving more than EARLY VEGETATION.—Vegetation is about two 26s. per week; 219 at 26s.; 92 at 25s.; 103 at 24s.; months earlier than it was la-t spring, and the young and 152 receive less than 24s.; so that the public will

when they shall work, when they shall strike, what poorer, he would not have written such fallacies, or ligreat part of the ewes have now brought forth, and mainly disposed to return to their work at the offer loyal and peaceable. They are the lambs under the wolf's the increase in lambs will, we think, be as great as made. This again is untrue; for it is the best work- care, to be fleeced at their will, or the will of those who men who want rewarding for their talent. We also dictate and measure the terms of remuneration for Exertions.—A quack doctor, in praising his deay that we ever borrowed from, or stand indebted labour. They may be ignorant of their strength propose to make a commencement towards this change—medicine as a cure for eruption, said it would cure the to, any trade in any town, as we have so far been and value to society, but they are not ignorant of they are about to society and the society and the society and the society are not ignorant of they are about to society. to, any trade in any town, as we have so far been and value to society, but they are not ignorant of able to pay our way. The whole of the charges we those who daily inflict injury upon them. The have denied, we are prepared to prove are untrue; enterprising capitalists may be termed their best and challenge either yourself, or the masters' union, friends-such friends as employ them for the sake by deputation, or otherwise, to meet before the mayor, of large profits, as they would by employing any The War ix Ixdia—We have obtained leave to or any given number of arbitrators, and incontestibly other animal; and when labour fails, or old age copy the following fortion of a private letter from an prove they are directly and unqualifiedly false. And creeps on, that they become useless, are sent to other to that effect,—the notice terminating on the 2nd not their own. Hosiery goods in the market realise good was that of Timothy Driscoll, one of the men taken give an asylum to the Polish refugees, and afford -th on the 18th, at the close of that battle; and I whether our demand is unreasonable or not. Glance operative to live-only exist. The wealthy manufacturer men charged with the effence (Sullivan, Brogon, and

having been foully maligned by an anonymous calumniator, signing himself "a Shipowner," in the mockliberal paper, the Hull Advertiser, we have received the following reply from the men. The brave fellows have our hearty sympathy, and we trust will succeed in their struggle. Ne class of men are worse treated than British 13th of March, animadverting on the steike of the sailers

THE SAILORS' STRIKE AT HULL .- The sailors of Hull

contained. It is true we are striking for £3 10s. per month, owing to the partial employment of about seven our partial employment is our own fault (if he looks at trade, averaging about five able seamen each, and frequently some of them are laid bye. As to Hamburgh, there has been no more than three English steamboats running there, and a small sailing vessel occasionally. He says, 'there are many ships sailed to the Mediterranean, South America, and the East Indies.' The owners of these ships have given £2 5s. or £2 10s. per month, and most of them will not allow half-pay on shore. How is it likely that a married man can leave his family for such a long time without something to subsist upon ! and where the half-pay is left, what is £1 2s. 6d. er mouth for the support of a family of seven or eight children, and three parts of the seamen of this port are married, and have families! This is the reason why strangers are allowed to take our berths from us, the most of them being single men, or those who have run away from their wives and families, leaving them on the parish. These men can get berths before men who wish support their families decent and respectable. The Shipowner further says, that the scamen of this port will not go to sea in the winter.' This is false. How often do we sign for half-pay during the time the ships are frozen up in all parts of the Baltic, and other places, where we do the same work as if we were on full pay; and when we come home we are sometimes in debt to the owners, not having been allowed sufficient to make us comfortable during such severe winters. Also, when we arrive home in the month of June, all the American ships are gone, and we are obliged to pick up with any short trade we can. This is proof that we will go to sea in the

winter if we can. He (the 'Shipowner') asks, 'is our demand just or reasonable?' We ask him, is it anything but just and reasonable? Is £3 10s, per month an unreasonable charge for working both night and day? Freights have risen one-third, while we want no more advance than one-sixth of our wages. He says, 'it is well known that many men would go for £3 per month, but they dare not sign articles, or go on board, fearing the lawless proceedings of a set of idlers, who might have had employment all the winter through.' We tell him this is false. At our meetings resolutions have passed not to touch the half man, or scabbed sheep, that would undermine us, and rob his own and our families of a bare subsistence. He calls us 'lawless fellows;' we ask him to search the Hull calendar, and see what number our creditors with one shilling to the pound, within the last twenty years. Our most particular business before the magistrates is, in general, some lawful claim for wages, from individuals desirous of taking advantage of us. He says, 'he cannot compete with the foreigner, when they are paying only from twenty to thirty shillings the year round, and they carry double the number of requisite, whilst we are paid off as soon as the ship arremedy is to allow them to buy foreign ships, and employ

his head must be made of the same material; and we had for the protection of the sufferers in this case, hope he will go on his knees and pray to God to give him THE MEMBERS OF THE MARINERS' UNION."

clared, and all existing societies, for which rules have thrown upon the world at that inclement season, might been sanctioned, to be deemed to be within the provisions have procured work somewhere. But the mustors' so of the recited act from the allowance of such rules. Mr. come seem not one that with what they had already done, who is a seem to feel ready against to such a seem to feel ready by him during the last three events Sociand, who solicited employers from whom the years, to: certifying the rules of friendly societies, after | Belfast men had obtained work to turn them of ; and in deducting the necessary expenses of his office, &c. Re | this object they succeeded in many instances. If he sucis to be styled the Registrer of Friendly Societies in Bug. caseled in proving these core against the nusters, by other Detober last. Now, mark the dishonourable attempt | land, and the registrar hereafter to be appointed in Bog | mitted that it should have mitablished a sufficient case on the part of the employers to filed from us the half- and is to receive not more than 2800 again. In case to order have a them, the charge of conspirant, and of given, or the railway, the fees are insufficient, then the remainder for solar, a aving ever in runant.

friendly societies, shall be styled the Registrar of Friendly conviction was obtained by the employers against four re-consider the subject of time. All we require at | Societies in England, Ireland, and Scotland respectively. of the men on another charge of "conspiracy," as to be Disputes are to be referred to the registrar; and when a proved at the assizes in virtue of this same most convenient trustee is absent from England, bankrupt, insolvent, &c., the registrar may order the stock of a society to be trans-

ferred and dividends paid. TURN-OUT OF FARM LABOURERS AT INCR. - We hear

Liverpool Mercury. LANCASHIRE MINERS .- William Grocott most thankemployment) from the miners of Holytown, per William Charles Meadowcroft acknowledges the receipt of £2 6s. from Newcastle-on-Tyne, per John Hall.

THE STOCKINGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin,-You would much oblige the stockingers by inserting the following letter, addressed to the editor of the Times, but which has been refused insertion. THOMAS WINTERS. March 24th, 1846. To the Editor of the Times.

employment, doomed to a perpetual place in the rear of enterprise, and the lowest class of rewards. They are persons who stand still while all the rest of the world are moving on. Their trade admits of little or no improvement in skill, capital, or power of production. But it is easy. It scarcely requires a week's apprenticeship, or moment's thought,"-The Times, March 16th, 1846. Siz,—In reading the above extract, I could scarcely orbear smiling at the idea of an editor of the first journal in the world becoming a stockinger, or, at least, theoretically acquainted with the system by which the trade is governed-the skill required in its several departments-the improvements in frame machinery-the increased power of production—the thousands engaged that no other trade is subject to. This, then, is the science, and end with none, determined to "get," no the evidence, most minutely summed up at consider-MANURE.—At Glasg-w a company has been formed whole of the dispute, unconnected with any other matter in what form or at what cost. A case was brought able length, and the jury retired to consider their the Secret Service Miency was again collected on whose object is to make severs to convey the soil of matter. It was this, and this alone, that caused Mr. before the Leicester magistrates on the 16th of January, verdict. After an absence of upwards of an hour the condition of the city to a distance, and there to be accumulated in D. Bellhouse to summen the masters together to form 1846, for adjudication, where a hosier had deducted from the returned into court with a verdict of William Recommendated in D. Bellhouse to summen the masters together to form 1846, for adjudication, where a hosier had deducted from the returned into court with a verdict of William Recommendated in D. Bellhouse to summen the masters together to form the returned into court with a verdict of William Recommendated in D. Bellhouse to summen the masters together to form the returned into court with a verdict of William Recommendated in D. Bellhouse to summen the masters together to form the returned into court with a verdict of William Recommendated in D. Bellhouse to summen the masters together to form the returned into court with a verdict of William Recommendated in D. Bellhouse to summen the masters together to form the returned into court with a verdict of William Recommendated in D. Bellhouse to summen the masters together to form the returned into court with a verdict of William Recommendated in D. Bellhouse to summen the masters together to form the returned into court with a verdict of William Recommendated in D. Bellhouse to summen the masters together to form the returned into court with a verdict of William Recommendated in D. Bellhouse to summen the masters together to form the returned into court with a verdict of William Recommendated in D. Bellhouse to summendate and the late insurrection with the returned into court with a verdict of William Recommendated in D. Bellhouse to summendate and the late insurrection with the returned into the returned

the rule." It was form, erly the rule for Jack Sheppard to live by open plunder; it is now the rule to get it in other and perhaps more convenient forms, such as frame rent, winding, standing, giving out, taking in, turning, mending, needles, coal, lights, profits, &c., to be deducted from the operative's labour, whether full work or half work, ill er well, much or little. The stockinger may ments are sanctioned by the manufacturers and authorities. Instead of the stockinger standing still, and no improvements made, no less than 146 inventions have been applied to the stocking frame and its manufacture while the power of production in some cases has multiplied tenfold. Steam power is made applicable to the manufacture of stockings, shirts, drawers, pieces, and other kinds of hosiery; which I think is sufficient to prove that great progress has been made in the hosiery nanufacture. The stockinger is required to be as skilful n his occupation as any other artisan; he is necessitated to understand as complex a piece of machinery as most trades, and keep it in a workable condition. The frame is composed of more than 100 parts, which, should even one remove from its proper position, he cannot manufacture stockings in a workmanlike manner. The mere moving of the machine is certainly monotonous: so is the movement of any other machine; but manufacturing an article is widely different. It is easy for a person to work a printer's press, but it is not so easy to arrange the type, and prepare it for the press. There is a greater difference between the simple process of moving the frame and manufacturing the article. It is not easy learned. It may be easy for a boy to hold a pen, but not so easy to make a figure; or either is it so easy to make a stocking. The business of a stockinger is one of a peculiar construction, and needs the whole human frame to be in action at the same moment. He sits on a board, moving both hands and feet, and is compelled, in wide and fine guages, to watch from 1000 to 2000 loops, which move in quick succession. Thousands have been apprenticed. and never could make workmen; and now there is scarcely one who understands it in all its ramifications. It is divided into branches and sections ; such as stockings, shoes, shirts, gloves, caps, cravats, shawls, conts, cloaks, pantaloons, drawers, mitts, &c., &c. The stockingers, and others connected with the trade, amount to 150,000; they are the most wretched of all classes; despised, illthe press, but have a heart to feel the injury inflicted

upon them. All we want is justice, a fair day's wage for a fair quota of labour, and our proper share of the benefits arising from increased consumption, which hitherto we have been deprived of.

I am, sir, your humble servant, THOMAS WINTERS, a Framework-knitter. 15, Eaton-street, Leicester, March 17th, 1846.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE "CON SPIRACY" CASE OF THE BELFAST SHOE-MAKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sie .- It has already been made known to your readers that a charge of "conspiracy" has for upwards of two nonths now been hanging over the heads of some six or seven of the journeymen shoemakers of Belfast, though on what foundation this charge has been really got up has all along been, and is still, a profound secret. It has merely transpired that the offence is to be proved at common law-this "common" law being just such an of seamen have either been hung or transported, or paid innommon nondescript as the judge himself may best please to propound to the very learned auditory of a jury tox, taking, as it may be made to do, every camelion-like hue-"now this and now t'other." Well, then, as almost every action of life, where poverty is brought into contact with power, may, in this way, be construed as an 'indictable" action, so, I suppose, there is no help, and

per month. These men (the foreigners) are kept on all the still unnamed and unnameable law must, in proper legal phraseology, "take its course." It is a fact, howmen that our ships carry, and are allowed everything ever, that this "course" is everinore most cross-grained whenever there is a lack of the necessary fee-maney to rives, and find our own stores. He says that 'the only pay for all such "common law," for it is then, indeed, a most "uncommon" prize to catch. To the poor who foreign men, to make us sensible of our situation.' We claim it, the attorney is deaf-the magistrate is deafhome have passed it by, and not brought it to law? But these, their unemployed victims, from time to time, for the future we wish to inform this and other ship- throughout the neighbouring towns; and wherever they owners of our determination to enjoy those benefits found anyof them had obtained work, to such new employer which the legislature has seen fit to grant us. And now or employers at once to go, and by such representations to conclude, we, the sailors of Hull, think, that as the as they judged best for the purpose, to get them dis-

On Friday, March 6th, Mr. Hitchcock, an attorney in grace to speak the truth; for if people of sense read the Belfast, brought this counter-charge in behalf of the letter, they must think the same as we do, that it is no- men before the "impartials" of the bench, alleging in his thing but a composition of senseless trash and falsehood. statement, as given in the Banner of Ulster of the Tuesday following, that they, the masters, had "entered into a FRIENDLY SOCIETIES .- The bill of Mr. Duncombe to resolution that they would not give work to any man amend the act of the 4th and 5th William IV., relating unless he would quit the society." This they would not to friendly societies, has been considerably altered in the do, for they were supported by it. They were, as he had committee. It was printed on Saturday with fifteen said, thrown out of employment, and obliged to leave cept Monday and Saturday, to commence at seven the names of Mr. T. Duncombe and Mr. Hawes. Pur- even here, their case, perhaps, would not have looked se poses for which friendly societies may be formed are de- ill as it now did, for these poor men, whom they had

common law." These assizes are now over; they commenced on Tues. day, the 17th inst., and on the next day these strange shoemaker revelations were to be put to the test; and lo! the farm labourers at Ince have not been working for what has been the result? Why, just this, as I copy my the last few weeks, having struck for an increase of wages | information again from the Banner of Ulster of Friday, from 12s. to 15s. per week; some of them, we under-the 20th :-Mr. Dix, as counsel for the prosecution, read have stated. After other remarks respecting a few stand, are trying to obtain employment at the new works an affidavit sworn by the attorney for the prosecution, to rather than fall into the hands of the enomies of neymen boot and shoemakers of Belfast against the masters was extensively supported by the trade generally, fully acknowledges another donation of £10 for the miners and in order that a system fraught with such injurious the exercise of his duty to those for whom he appeared, he felt bound to say that the course proposed had a tendency to perplex the traversers, and entail upon them great expense. They had feed counsel at considerable cost, and had been called on to plend to an indictment, which deserved to be called a monsterindictment as much as the celebrated one so called. Instead of the plea for postponement made by his learned triend, he would suggest that the prosecution should be entirely abandoned. "Stockingers are unfortunately, by the nature of their

> those against whom it was directed. their weakly earnings; and although they may be permakers being unable to find two good segurities even for of Cracow. five pounds each, but we can scarcely suppose that the The Emperor of Russia has published the followenable the Crown to make up ity case."

thus? There wust be a change! And these men Prince l'askewitsch d'Erivan.

Yours, very truly, EDITOR OF THE "CORDWAINERS' COMPANION," London, March 24th.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION. THE MASSACRE IN GALLICIA.

[To the Editor of the Times.] Sis,-I beg leave to enclose for your perusal the trans. lation of a letter which I received yester lay from Genoral U-, residing at Frankfort, containing some striking facts respecting the massacre of the nobility Gallicia, as reported by an eye witness.

I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant, 10, Duke-street, St. James's, March 18.

FRANKFORT, MARCH 12 .- At a time when, though separated, we mingle our toars over the calamity that has recently befailen our country, it is our sacred duty to clear before the world the crimes which, as a trap, have been provoked by the Austrian government; serve as an echo to the many innocent and horriblymurdered victims. To you, therefore, I appeal to use your influence that the names of those who were obnoxious to the bloody government might be seen in their proper light.

In order to shorten the necessity of writing, I enclose an extract from a journal published here, in French, giving an account of the atrocities committed by the peasants on the numerous noble families in Gallicia. But the picture would be incomplete without some particulars furnished by an eye-witness of these harrowing events.

On Sunday, the 8th instant, there arrived here a brother of General S in company with another countryman, who both left Cracow in the night of the 3rd instant, when all was drawing to a close. The former commanded a detachment of cavalry on the right bank of the Vistula, in the environs of Bochnia and Wieliczka, and saw the desert into which have been turned the dwellings of the nobility in the circle of Tarnow. His narrative is as follows :-The Austrian government having been informed of the

the peasants to make an attack on Tarnow, has resolved te foster, through the captains of the districts, the most The government, feigning great anxiety for the fate of pointed out to them a means-viz., that when once on the spot appointed for their meeting with the nobility, they should rush on the latter, and, having put to death every one of them, deliver the bodies to the authorities. Besides the authorities promised, for every dead body brought to them 40 florins, and for a living one 25 florins. It is easy to imagine how the greedy peasants, preferring 40 floring to 25 floring, have increased the number of the victims. The whole of the country presents a most melancholy aspect. The mansions of the nobility have now assumed the character of ruins-the furniture, broken to pieces, is still stained with the blood of the proprietors. The barns and other buildings belonging to the picture of desolation equal to the massacre of Fluman offers itself to the eye, which seeks in vain for a human creature on this scene of bloody carnage. I must add, that, according to the statement of S-, 500 persons have already fallen a prey to this insutiable horde that still continues to ravage by going from one village to another, and by perpetrating the most cruel enormities, to which the government would now willingly put a stop.

LATER NEWS FROM GALLICIA -In the eastern dis tricts, with the exception of a very small number, the peasants have not obeyed the order given them to lay down their arms and retire to their homes; on apprentices they should have. We deny that we ever wish he would man the navy with foreigners to protect the judge is deaf; and in proof that such is the the contrary, they continue their acts of plunder. In extorted the reluctant consent of our employers to his property. We can assure him we are sensible of our shorten the hours of labour; the time that we now situation, and are not as seamen were fifty years ago. work, taking the year round, is the same as it always The Legislature has done a great deal to enable him to week to try if they could not, in turn, indict their masters of planted. In proof that all warned by the inhabitants, whom they found hospitable as word, they have taken such a position that it will and sympathising, then proceeded towards Mekowicza."

The Polish sommittee, which was organised in Paris & week to try if they could not, in turn, indict their masters of planted. In proof that all warned by the inhabitants, whom they found hospitable as word, they have taken such a position that it will and sympathising, then proceeded towards Mekowicza."

The Polish sommittee, which was organised in Paris & week to try if they could not, in turn, indict their masters of planted. In proof that all warned by the inhabitants, whom they found hospitable as word, they have taken such a position that it will all the proof that the inhabitants, whom they found hospitable as word, they have taken such a position that it will all the proof the work, taking the year round, is the same as it always. The Legislature has done a great deal to enable him to week to try if they could not, in turn, indict their masters tranquinity in the country. Inc insurgents nad allow years ago, has been revived, under the presidency of na charge of "conspiracy," at common law, these same ready promised them the abolition of the carvess, the compete with the foreigner, and the Legislature has done on a charge of "conspiracy," at common law, these same ready promised them the abolition of the carvess, the compete with the foreigner, and the Legislature has done on a charge of "conspiracy," at common law, these same ready promised them the abolition of the carvess, the available of the carvess, the compete with the foreigner, and the Legislature has done on a charge of "conspiracy," at common law, these same ready promised them the abolition of the carvess, the available of the carvess, the compete with the foreigner, and the Legislature has done on a charge of "conspiracy," at common law, these same ready promised them the abolition of the carvess, the compete with the foreigner, and the Legislature has done on a charge of "conspiracy," at common law, these same ready promised them the abolition of the carvess, the compete with the foreigner, and the Legislature has done on a charge of "conspiracy," at common law, these same ready promised them the abolition of the carvess, the compete with the foreigner, and the legislature has done on a charge of "conspiracy," at common law, these same ready promised them the abolition of the carvess, the compete with the foreigner, and the legislature has done of the carves ago, has been revived, under the promised them the carves ago, has been revived, under the carves ago, has been revived, and the carves during the winter, from six o'clock to six, and from much for us. We are allowed by Act of Parliament a masters having, in the first instance, combined amongst exemption from certain duties, but they will scarcely is appointed secretary, and M. Vavin, deputy, is treather 17th of November to the 2nd of February, to proper allowance of everything. How often does it themselves to discharge from their employ, at almost a obtain any concessions from the government until surer. light up and work until seven o'clock in the evening. happen that we are half the voyage without vinegar, moment's warning, between two and three hundred men they lay down their arms. A large body of troops because they refused to give up their trade society—their will occupy the whole of the country, so as to be able bread which is allowed by government, yet on our arrival only protection; and next, for having followed many of to dominate the peasants. A number of insurgents from Cracow sought refuge in Gallicia, but those belonging to the nobility, or to the better classes, have either been murdered or given up to the Austrian authorities, whilst the insurgent peasants have been received as brothers by the peasants of Gallicia.

it was for the Austrian government to state, through its

influential journals, that the massacre in question was

an act of revenge on the part of the peasants against

gentleman's ideas refer principally to timber and deals, charged again! And yet no "common law" could be VIENNA, MARCH 11.—Twenty-nine Catholic priests. who took an active part in the insurrection, have been arrested in Gallicia. The Archduke Fordinand d'Este arrived on the 9th at Podyorze, to consult with Counts Laszonsky and Zolefsky concerning the measures to be taken as regards the peasantry, and to entled to the chair. confer with Count Wrbna as regards the military oc. cupation of the country. The above-named councillors have received instructions from Vienna. The archduke deems the present number of troops sufficient to establish order. It has, nevertheless, been clauses, instead of three, as originally issued. It bears Belfast. If the vengeance of the masters had stopped decided to send a division of 10,000 men, under the

measure to the Polish insurrection. During the last

cated by a Russian Israelite, who fled to France in against Frost, Williams, and Jours, at their trial; he had consequence of the last ukase of the Emperor Nicho- also attended in the Speaker's gailery on the recent dewhich the insurrection was hailed by the Poish Jews. The following is the substance :- "The young men studying in the Rabinical school at Cracow enrolled themselves voluntarily in the insurrectional army. their departure the Grand Rubbi gave them his them to follow the example of their ancestors, who

Chacow .- The Augsburg Guzette of the 17th inst. required to make inquiries in regard to its workings in troops under the command of Count Wrbiza should Cloughan. The miners of Bolton and its vicinity are still various parts of the three kingdoms, and particularly in occupy the city, those troops to consist of three bat- shire, had last night, on the debate of Sir. Bebert Peel's out. Monies sent for them will be thankfully received London. Meanwhile the parties might be allowed to talions of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and a Corn Bill, presented a petition from what he was pleased mission appointed to try the prisoners.

> LATER NEWS FROM CRACOW .- The city is obliged to lodge, feed, and entertain the troops quartered there at its own expense. The Russian troops consist of Cossacks, Kurdes, Kirgisen, and Mussialmen. These barbarians commenced by robbing and plun-Informations had been taken as early as the 6th of during the houses, and it was found accessary to turn January, and the natural result of keeping the charge them out of the town to prevent a general pillage. pending for such a length of time, would be to exasperate ! Since the loth inst., the priseners are in solitary confinement. Wolf, the banker, who acted as minis-This objection, however, of Mr. Moore, on the side of ter of finance during the revolutionary administrathe defence, was of no use, for the trial was put off to the | tion, is kept a close prisoner in his house, not owing summer assizes. "This course," writes the editor of merely to his participation in the insurrection, but the Banner, in some comments which he makes upon the also because they hold him responsible for the sums case under notice, "necessarily involves the pasties of money taken from the Austrians at Wielicza. A charged in great additional cost and inconvenience. They number of women have been arrested. Owing to an are all poor men, dependent for their weekly living on agreement between the three powers, General Count Wrbna has beerappointed (provisionally) commander feetly innocent, yet this delay inflicts, in their case, very | of the tree city of Cracow for the three years when severe punishment. The proceedings against them were the protective powers are to nominate a military gocommenced more than two months ago. They have vernor. According to this treaty of the lath of een from that time under arrest, although they were ad | March, ISS, any person guilty of the crime of high each. These securities, however small they may appear, Austria. The three courts are bound to give up any are considerable for men in the position of life occupied such person on the demand of the power interested, by the prisoners. We could suppose journeymen shoet but there is no existing treaty as regards the republic

time that they already have been in suspense, in order to and we ordain that the kingdom of Poland, as also the districts of Volhynia and Podolia, be declared in a state of Surely it is impossible that society can go on long siege, and placed under the orders of Field Marshal "Emperor NICHOLAS." (Signed)

Paris, Friday.

The question of the Polish insurrection was once more agitated in the Chamber of Peers on Thursday, on the oscasion of the Bill for the Secret Service Money. There M. Guizot's answer to the Count THE MURDER OF THE POLICE CONSTABLE AT DEPT- | Montalembert's questions was mere guarded than hemiassistance. It is, moreover, asserted that the English and French governments have made a joint sponded,

Panis, Saturday, The debate in the Chamber of Peers on the Bill fe, | proceedings had imparted. a large reservoir, whence it is to be taken and prepared as a manure for agricultural purposes. The

pared as a manure for agricultural purposes. The

By order of the Carpenters and Joiners.

By order of the Carpenters and Joiners.

D. Demouse to summon the masters together to form the justness of our demand a workman's wages 9s. 14d. out of 9s. 2d. earned, for Murder against Collins, Sullivan, Brogon alias pre-eminent amongst the speakers. The Bid on the lately committed suicide by drinking apparent of the faithless as of her lately committed suicide by drinking apparent of the pre-eminent amongst the speakers. The We shall leave to a generous and impartial public.

By order of the Carpenters and Joiners.

By order of the Carpenters and Joiners.

By order of the Carpenters and Joiners.

THE RIOT AT TOULOUSE WAS not quite put down on the 17th, but there was only a few more cries, and an assemblage of young men in the streets. Public tranquillity was almost entirely restored. The Saturday (Paris) journals contain certain extracts from private letters from Germany, which state that the peasants who had been employed or induced to masacre the nobles had successfully re-

sisted the troops sent to disperse them. THE FRENCH MINISTRY AND POLAND .- (From the Correspondent of the Daily News. |- England, whose insular position detaches her from the continent, may be permitted to witness with less emotion than any other nation the iniquities of which a people may become the victims. But France, mited to Poland by a fraternity of arms and civilization-France, whose interests are necessarily affected by any disturbance of the continental equilibrium, has neither the liberty ner the will to remain indifferent. You but a free press, like that of England, can alone cannot form any idea of the indignation excited in the public mind by the speech of M. Guizot, which the Chamber of Deputies suffered to pass unanswered. This indignation has already shown itself in several popular ebullitions, particularly in that which took place at Toulouse. But you will find the most striking proof in the scene presented for the three days in the Chamber of Peers, that praceable Chamber where the Opposition scarcely numbers from five-and-twenty to thirty supporters. Roland has supplied the subject for discussion on the bill for the secret service money. Legitimists, ministerialists, members of the Opposition, even Prime Minis-

ters, have protested against the policy of the government. It was not without emotion that M. Villemain, whose intellect seems to have quite recovered from the rude shocks which compelled him to retire from the Ministry, was heard to utter a magnificent and sound speech in favour of the rights which treaties have preserved to Poland. In a word, such has been the unanimity of the Chamber, the the government, modifying its first position, has thought it prudent to retreat. Compare the lar-guage of M. Guizot in the Chamber of Peers with approaching insurrection, and the proposed gathering of that which he used in the Chamber of Deputies eight days before, and the difference is most striking. intimate relations with the peasants, whom it has deluded At the Palais-Bourbon, the Minister made the apology used, ill-treated-cheated by their masters-wronged by by representing to them that the nobility intend to rise of Austria-he refused to invoke treaties whose for the sake of re-imposing on them the ancient yoke scandalous violation the Chambers recall every year with all its horrors; and in order to accomplish this, the he even complicitly blamed those protests, under the masters invited them to join it under another pretext. pretext that they kept up illusions and vain hopes, At the Luxembourg, he declared that the governthe peasants, but unable to offer them any assistance, has ment had reserved, and would reserve, the rights resulting from treaties; in a word, that he would defend Polish nationality, as if he could still invoke the stipulated guarantees of 1815, without exciting what he, himself, called vain hopes and illusions. Thus, the Minister who opened this question by an apology for oppressors, ended by adhering to the sympathies which the oppressed inspire. The gevernment has, in spite of itself, been brought back to that system of protestation against the conduct of Russia and Austria which it tried to avoid. After having scorned at public opinion, it has been constrained to submit and pay homage to it. It learnsfinally, at the expense of its consideration, that, farms, the granaries, have been reduced to ashes. A even in a period of universal apathy, there are picture of desolation equal to the massacre of Fluman popular sentiments which cannot be braved with impunity.

PARIS. TURSDAY. The National quotes a private letter stating, "The Austrian Government is incapable of putting down the movement which it has itself excited, and which has assumed a most menacing appearance. Armed bands are organised, which overrun the environs of Tarnow, Lip-From all this you can infer of what paramount interest nicker, Tymbouk, and Liechow. Detachments of troops on horseback have been sent to disperse them, and they have, in a rencontre, faced the musketry, and wounded several soldiers. Fresh forces have been sent against A latter from Hungary states, that " a body of insur-

gents had shown themselves in the Carpathian Mountains, between Modell and Liblau. It then approached Torra, and the local authorities instantly despatched couriers to Epeires to demand troops. The in-urgents,

GRAND FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE EXILES' RESTORATION COM-

This Festival took place at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane, on Tuesday evening, March 24th. A large number having partaken of tea, coffee, &c. (which, to the credit of Mr. Palmer, the worthy host, we feel bound tostate, we never yet witnessed served up more pro usely). the tables were cleared, and Mr. Feargus O'Connor, in. the absence of T. S. Duncombe, M.P. (who was detained by press of Parliamentary business), was ununimously

The CHAIRMAN said, he was happy to find that whilst they were at home they did not forget the poor exites, and in works of this description the women appeared to be the best patriots, in fact, the grey mare was the butter horse. (Cheers.) Some appeared to think that the late bulg-oracy deleat in the House of Commons had done inorders of Count Wrbna, to commence disarming the lory to the cause of which they were the advocates, by bringing down the renewed solona and ritup ration of the house on the devoted heads of the Weish marcyrs :

German Sympathy.—According to necounts from the house on the devoted heads of the Weish marcyrs; but not so, for it had given to the country a knowledge of but not so, for it had given to the country a knowledge of the Weish marcyrs; when were made in the little present opinious of the members of tray of the regiment were not allowed to have such bar- took regiment were not allowed to have such bar- took regiment were not allowed to have such bar- took regiment were not allowed to have such bar- took regiment were not allowed to have such bar- took regiment were not allowed to have such bar- took regiment were not allowed to have such bar- took regiment were not allowed to have such bar- took regiment were not allowed to have such bar- took regiment were not allowed to have such bar- took regiment were not allowed to have such bar- took regiment were not allowed to have such bar- took regiment were not allowed to have such bar- took regiment when the such bar- took regiment were not allowed to have such bar- took regiment were not believed to have such bar- took regiment were not allowed to have such bar- took regiment were not believed to have such bar- took regiment were not allowed to have such bar- took regiment were not allowed to have such bar- took regiment were not allowed to have such bartheir favour, for on the first division there only appeared racks. Many persons attribute this extraordinary four members and two tellers in their favour, and on the few days many leaders of the insurrection are said and two tellers, in their favour (chores)-besides the recent occasion there were thirty-one o'embers voted, to have passed through the time on their way to Bei- comery at large being made negrainted with the "great fact" that three inilitions of persons had expressed their Tax Popular June . Courfer de la Moselle desire for the return of those much-injured men. (Cheers.) publishes a letter dated Cracow, 18th ult., communi- He had heard all the evidence that could be adduced

las, and which gives an idea of the enthusiasm with bate, and heard the evidence again, and he still contended that the verdict ought to have been given in their favour. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Babington Macauley, the Whig member for Edinburgh, in his speech on the motion, had dragged in the national petition & d falseig They belong to pious and affluent families. Before | declared, that the petitioners wanted to confin a ethe and and other property. Now, they did no such thing; on the benediction, and in an animated discourse he told contrary, they declared that the land had been taken from its rightful owners and was now made a monopoly buried themselves under the walls of Jerusalem, of for the benefit of the few; and had not the doctrine, since the presentation of their vetition, been again and again advocated both within and without the wells of that house? (Hear, heam) Mr. Duncome, on the states, that after a conference between the Generals presentation of that petition and the motion consequent commanding the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian upon it, as well as on his recent motion, had made most of Lancashire (who have been compelled to leave their consequences might be fully and tairly exposed, time was forces in Cracow, it was determined that the Austrian judicious and temperate speeches, but mark the contrast. Mr. Elliot Yorks, a Protectionist member fee Cambridgeanswered his name for the first three days, received and duly acknowledged by William Grocott, No. 1, Camp- stand out on bail as formerly. Mr. Moore, on the part of battery of artillers. The Russian troops are to oc- to term a body of intelligent men, and in the course of cupy Mogila and Krzeszowire with two battalions and that debate had read a letter from one of the petitioners, Meadowcroft, Astley-street, Dukinfield, Cheshire. Mr. and to the affidavit put in, as not being made by either 300 Cossacks. The western part of the territory is who said that, should Sir Robert Poel's measure pass. of the parties who had originated the prosecution. In to be occupied by one battalion and two squadrons of the agriculturists were ready for insurrection, and this Prussian troops. The provisional government is treasonable language was met with loud and general composed of civil and military agents, of whom Count shouts of "hear!" How, had Mr. Duncembs presented Castiglione is the head. There is fikowise a com- such a petition, it would have been so used from the house, and himself danounced for presenting it. (Cheers.) He had taken care to furnish the people with a list of the division on Mr. Dancombe's motion relative to our exiled friends, and he had no doubt, at the coming election, their present opposionts' cars would tingle with the shouts of "Frost, Williams, and Jones." (Hear, hear.) About eleven mouths ago the Chartist Co-operative Land Society sprung impossistence in that wery room, hill now, without one single stilling being spent in advertising, or pulling of any sont, when the Congention mot a month hence, he should have to report the possession of seven thousand possids subscribed in favour of their object-(great cheering) -- and was it not pleasing to know that they already gossessed one estate purchased with their own money & Geleur, hear.) If persevering exertious could accoraglise this, might, not similar and directed exertions restora there provided but unfortegrate friends, the Weish margra? Mr. Or oanor thou proposed the following sankiment, and resumed his soat smid the most rapturous applause:—" Themas Situaste Papeombu and Thomas Wakley, the mover and seconder, and the thirty-one members of try House of Commons who supmitted to bail on slight recognisances—two, of five pounds treason cannot find an asylum in Russia, Prussia, or ported the motion for an address to her Majesty, parying her to extend her measy to our patriotic mends, the Welsh marty s, and may they, backed by the progle, continue their exercions, mail their generous, culous are

> crowned with an reast Mr. Patter M Greege, in responding, sand-selie cordially agreed with the sentiment. In 198, 791 to Mr. Duncombe, he did not think a m, re trusty this ad of the people could be fingel. Whenever the weighter classes wanted an advocate, whether within or without the house, he was even roady to espouse their quase. (Lond cheers.) Duncombe was so well known and respected, that it was corpressary for him to recount his many good, great, venuous, and noble actions- (mar, and )and Thomas Makley was most assuedly only second to him, and they were greatly indebtes to that gentleto u for bringing forward in the debate so prominently the political degradation of the working classes. (loud theers.) The time was approaching when the meadars must again appear on the hustings, and it was the outy of all good men to press forward on Is halt of the victors. Let there, canvass the electors, and get a register of those favourable to the return of the exiles, and product it's register to the emodidates. Let but the people only no their duty, and we shall again hear the music of the noble exites' vaices advocating the course of heavy, math, and justice, in their own much level native land, goreat

On the motion of Messes, Parks and Pattenden, a vote of thanks was Awarden by accumpation to Mr. Of theer r for his societies in the chair, to which be string te-

The ball and concert room were then chared, and har- rmony was kept up with great spirit my goar human mattle at two velock, when the assemble. In oke up his my be seleghted with the instruction and antesement the evening's 3's

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perusal but with feelings all the warmer for what they the masses; and, upon the whole, and the popular with "The author excuses the sternness of his pictures by

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"We are happy to meet Mr. Cooper in this light depart ment of poetical labour, and to find that his muse can for 2 while lay aside her sternness, and, ceasing to brood o'er human wrongs, can yield to the impulses of the season, and sympathise with the kindlier emotions of social festivity. The poem before us proves how much the earlier efforts of the author were imbued with true poetic feeling The notes exhibit a learning that is surprising when the writer's history is taken into account. And yet this solfcovired learning is but one of the many singular features that characterise the productions of this singularly gifted man, a poet of Nature's own making, whose extraordinary genius cannot fail, ere long, to exhibit still higher manifestations of its powers and versatility."-Kentish Inde-

"A clever fellow is our Thomas, the Chartist, full o rough common sense, and as much imagination as could possibly find room in a head so crammed with the hard knotty prosaims of politics. On the present occasion he has essayed, in his own peculiar way, a metrical story, which, although at times uncouth enough, is written with a heartiness that forms a pleasant relief to the nambe nambe themes of most of our poetasters who have Sung of the moon and stars above, and the streams with the flowers below, till ordinary folks are sick and tired of hearing of them. We have not for a long time met with avolume of poetry that we could read through with half as much peasure."-Churton's Literary Register.

"Not having seen the 'Prison Rhyme,' nor any of the poetic effusions of Ur. Cooper, we certainly were not prepared to find from his nen poetry of so high an order as the volume before us contains. The author of 'The Wise Saws' has written a Chrismas Rhyme, which bids fair to compete successfully with the best productions of Byron or Shelley, and which, without any great exaggers. tion, might be compared to the hitherto unequalled verses of John Milton. It is remarkable that every thought is clothed in poetic diction-almost every line, taken apart, presents a poetic image of surpassing beauty."—Glasgow

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ESTATES TO BE SOLD. We have again to express our hearty thanks to the several equally valid as a stamped document in a court of secretaries and friends who have transmitted advertise- law. ments of estates to be sold, and to ask a continuance of cashire or Cheshire; and on Friday next Mr. O'Connon

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1846.

for a continuance of those favours.

IRELAND.

WE have laboured zealously and incessantly to bring the real state of Ireland home to the understanding of Englishmen. We have not only appealed their interest. We have shown that every twenty shillings paid in the labour market to the expatriated Irishman, whese labour, under a proper government, would be required at home, causes by competition the English labour market. We confidently affirm, the Irish people to violate all the forms of hospitality—the brightest characteristic of the nation—by page of Irish history, he will find that every savage making it a transportable offence to give a night's act committed in Ireland is a consequence of landlord claimed war against Ireland by the enactment of conflicts, yet we defy proof that any landlord, who same thing-it is time that the English mind should been injured or molested. It is only when the lead to the perpetration of crime in Ireland.

traffic. Coercion is ever passed at railway speed, exception, are set down in the catalogue of Irish preacher poet. His lay is for all time. It will make the but the promised justice has never yet found its way murders. And the Times, true to its savage calling. heart of the hopeful glow with a holy fire when he who to the land. For now full five-and-forty years has and bitter at the failure of its squabbling comtical union, and during that long period we have had lignity against Irish crime. commission upon commission, committee after committee, reports that the youngest man could not read the knowledge of the government in the report of sad horrors being this moment committed in unhappy Lord Davon's commission, upon which the Minister Ireland, and we call attention to the scenes that are some of the crying grievances therein described; five years of union, and after Lord Devon's report. but up to this hour, with the exception of a Ministerial "feint" made by Lord STANLEY in the Lords, there has not been the slightest attempt to correct impregnated with power and beauty, and glowing in the brutality and depravity of the landlord class, the which "TYRANT LANDLORDS TURN TEN crats, which our readers will find below. British every page with the illuminings of searching and pas- plunder and ferocity of the middlemen, or the cruelty ANTS OUT." No pen can describe, no artist can sympathy has been immediately responded to by and robbery of land and law-agents.

inries of the several counties, for long before and and many a thousand labourers are at this moment the tranquillity which alone was necessary to ensure which they have contrived to pay the rent puncthe correction of the manifold abuses complained of; tually, but from which they are now being ousted, in perpetuate the cause, while they take savage vengeance upon a people whom they have thus insulted while the peasant, his weeping wife, and the oldest her anding an organia of their sondition to the

them coercion as a means of producing another season of tranquillity, that we may have another crop of tender promises and violated pledges?

The grievances of Ireland have been represented to be want of tenure, dear law, the facility with which a landlord of straw can break a tenant of steel, evitable consequence of substituting a tyrant irreduties to perform as well as rights to exercise. These the English cabinet. Why, then, is it that there has not been even an advance in the road to correction? It is because the Irish people are neither represented in their own press, in the pressof England, nor in the House of Commons. However, it is worth the trouble of recapitulation again to enumerate the several remedies that we have proposed for the paci-

fication and satisfaction of the Irish people. We have proposed, both in and out of the House of Commons, that the Irish landlords should be compelled to give their tenants leases for ever at a corn rent; by which arrangement the landlord would intions, it yet shows that he can change his hand without variably receive the annual value of the land estimated by the annual produce, which is the only fair mode of calculation. A system which would at once develope all the resources of the country, call forth its latent capital, and call its labour into action at an increased value. A system that would do away with the complication of tenant rights, compensation, and all the follies of what is called fixity of tenure. And and, sooth to say, the appositeness of the different songs in all cases where land is now too dear, to estimate chaunted round the ingle in Torksey Hall. Thomas its value by the finding of a respectable jury of farmers, according to the principle adopted when government or corporations require land or houses to be pulled down or surrendered for streets, railways,

> poor-houses, or other public works. To take away the power of distress, and to allow the landlord to recover the value of his land by the same process of law that a shopkeeper or any other pressor's law denied him. In mercy to the feelings themselves, following this article. Let the writer tradesman is now compelled to recover his debts-by of our readers, we close the picture here. action at law. What can be more ridiculous than the idea that the landlord, at twelve o'clock on the 25th of March, or 29th of September, is empowered by law to enter and distrain for the half-year's rent but just due. Moreover, it is a notorious fact, that an extensive Whig landlord in the West of Ireland and our intention to apprise the country of the fact. enables his cottier tenants to pay their rents by but were dissuaded by the assurance that such course ments. putting them as keepers, at a shilling a day and a

To appoint assistant barristers of known character and integrity to preside at quarter sessions—not health, we are aware, has been so indifferent of late Orange Protestants selected for their politics, or bad Catholics chosen for their subserviency, but men in whom all classes will have faith and trust, and to give them an equitable as well as a legal jurisdiction. tween landlords and tenants.

shilling a night, upon the larger farmers.

To abolish tithes. To allow the people of Ireland to elect their own magistrates, as the people of Scot. heavily upon absentees, and becoming less till it devolves lightly upon the occupying farmer himself. as a fund for national agricultural and labour premiums.

To borrow ten millions of money upon Exchequer bills at two per cent., and lend it out upon proper security to the Irish farmers for improvements at six per cent., which, after deducting a hundred thousand expended on public works in Ireland.

fines upon landlords, who failed to give stamped re-slaves for whose relief it is intended. Resolved, ceipts for all sums received from their tenants; or therefore, that the conduct of the measure shall pass this provision might be dispensed with, if an equit- into the hands of those not likely to be influenced by able jurisdiction was given to the Court of Quarter GOVERNMENT CONVENIENCE or PERSONAL the cry of "murder!"

To iranose a tax of at least two per cent, on all those favours. The next purchase must be in Lan- landfords who manage their estates by agents, and to prohibit the employment of attorneys in such service. purposes starting upon a tour of inspection. We beg To establish in each county a court of registration and deposit, where, in case of dispute between landlord and tenant, the tenant may lodge his rent, receiving a supersedeas from the officer to stay proceedings, until the case was heard before the assistant

> To destroy the vexatious, whimsical, and expensive law of Replevin, which merely multiplies costs for the sheriff, and protracts proceedings, until the poor litigant is destroyed by delay.

Now, if we leave out the abolition of tithes, will to their sense of justice, but we have appealed to any man tell us that we have proposed one single change that it is not in the power of government to effect? And, upon the other hand, will any one assert that a single alteration that we have proposed would be an act of injustice, or even harshness, the abstraction of thirty shillings and more from to the landlord who sought no more than a fair remuneration fairly rendered for his land? Or will that if Ireland was properly governed, and that if any one venture to assert, that under such an altered the invitation of simple justice was held out to Irish state of things, one single agrarian outrage would be labourers, now competitors in the English market, annually committed in Ireland? Or, upon the other that not a single Irishman would remain in this hand, shall we be told that coercion is indispensable, country-that is, with the exception of those who to afford a fair trial to any measure calculated to heal from intermarriage or business are tied to the count the wounds of Ireland? On the contrary, coercion try by connexion or association. And, now that the is always the proof of terror, and what is conceded to Saxon rulers of Ireland have threatened to compel terror is ever followed up by the increase of outrace. If the English reader will carefully peruse the

lodging to a stranger; now that the Peers of tyranny the law's oppression, or deferred justice. England and the Commons of England have pro- And although riots have arisen out of distraining another foul Coercion Bill-for to say and to com- has done no more than attempt to exact the full mit acts of cruelty towards Ireland are one and the amount covenanted to be paid in the lease. has be calmly instructed as to the several causes which landlord violates his contract by ousting his tenant. who has paid up his rent in the hope of letting his Whenever the people of Ireland demand the most farm for a larger sum, and thus making profit of his simple act of justice, they are met with coercion as labour and capital, that violence is offered to his perthe necessary preliminary towards the administra- son. But now that Ireland is about to be coerced. tion of justice—the manifestation of a more kindly the red box is to be crammed with Irish atrocities: feeling, and as the only means of inducing English and mere faction fights at fairs, where death ensues, capitalists to speculate in Irish labour and Irish which was not long since the rule, but is now the the country laboured under all the horrors of a poli- missioner, is endeavouring to hound on English ma-

We have no sympathy for the patriots who make merchandise of Ireland's every sorrow, but we have in the longest life: each specific grievance has been sympathy for the Irish people, who misplace their described, and familiarly exposed, until, at length, | confidence, and are dupes to their own fervid imaginathe whole category of complaint is brought under tion. While we now write, our mind is turned to the was pledged to act. That report has been long enough now being enacted, to the grievances that we are in existence to have ensured the correction of at least about to depict, and to remedy which, after forty-Coercion is the government remedy.

This is an awful day for Ireland. This is the 25th truly illustrate the appearance of Ireland upon The charge of every judge to the several grand Lady-day and upon the 29th of September. Many the fraternity of nations! long subsequent to the Davon inquiry, all went to walking over the threshold of the miserable mud confirm the existence of the sought-for tranquillity- hovel, which they themselves have erected, and of a tranquillity which was only broken by the despon- order that the "tyrant landlerd," middleman, or dency created by Ministerial indifference to the hor- farmer may receive some few shillings more from rors under which the report showed the Irish people some needy interloper. There is but little difference laboured. Can it be longer said that the govern- between the worst middleman and the worst farmer ment is now in ignorance of the cause of Irish crime; as regards the treatment of tenants and labourersor will the most puling metaphysician dare to tell us the poor labourer is the one solitary unprotected inthat a people who assert justice that the law denies, dividual, who is bandied about the world at the whim with a full knowledge of the cause of crime, possessed or the caprice of both. And here is the picture of by the Minister, are more culpable than those who Ireland at this moment. The miserable cart with a miserable starved horse stands trembling at the door or the contacen are aragging out the three-leggen por, end that they may remove complaint, and then give the crepeens (three-legged stools), the spinning sticks dinged with smoke, and perchance a frame of an old bedstead and a family deal chest, while the younger children stand shivering around the door. and the following dialogue takes place :- "Wisha. mammy, what are you pulling out the things for? the little inducement offered for the expenditure of Let us in, we're cowld." "Howld your tongue, capital upon the erection of farm buildings or the asthore, don't you see you can't go in, we're all going improvement of the soil, absenteeism, and the in- to 'fit.'" "Wisha, then, mammy, where are we going to ?" " "Augh you, my jewel, God is good, and sponsible agent for the responsible owner, who has he only knows. I suppose your daddy will make some shelter by the ditch side with the dresser and the ould have been enumerated as the principal grievances of chest." Well, the fire is put out, the dog is ejected. Ireland, and their existence has been long known to the cat is in the arms of some of the "grawls;" as the citadel, with the exception of Potozki,—Universal Prusceremony of ejectment requires that no living thing belonging to the old occupants should be in the house. and that every spark of fire should be put out. This ceremony being over, the beastly agent walks in, takes the possession, gives it to his "TRUSTY," who remains inside until the miserable fragments are placed upon the cart, with the younger children before for a bed, the mother, perhaps, carrying the youngest in her arms; and, thus arranged, the mounful cavalcade leaves, the miserable hut that the father had built, and that promised them shelter for life. the poor peasant leading the horse, and all moving in the saddest melancholy. The mother subbing, the father brooding, the children howling, and the neighbours all standing at their doors, joining in the ery of sorrow. They go on till some sheltered spot there, if not routed by the ACTIVITY of the police. they spend their first night of misery; for all, in comparison, was cheering, joyous, and comfortable. If the miserable peasant is allowed to sojourn in this miserable spot until his wife and children are seized sion of the Times "leader:"with fever, or struck down from grief, should chance to meet their tyrant murderer, and not take off his hat, he is branded as a disaffected White Boy, and hunted, till, in the proud spirit of manly vengeance. he secures for himself that justice which the op-

THE TEN HOURS' RULL. In our article of last week upon the Ten Hours' Bill, we expressed to some of the friends of the measure our suspicion that it would be again shelved. might do injury to the cause. That we were correct, however, subsequent events have proved. Of course, we attach no blame whatever to Mr. FIELDEN. whose is to make it impossible for him to undertake the labours of so arduous a task. We conscientiously believe that no working-man feels more anxious upon the subject than Mr. FIELDEN, and no one can, we

than he is. gether apart from Mr. Fielden's compulsory postponeland now do. To levy a graduated tax, commencing ment of the motion. The subject is one, however. upon which we feel such irrepressible emotions, that no tenderness to individuals or parties can or shall prevent us from the rational and manly discharge of our duty. We state with sorrow then, that, irrespective of the real cause of the postponement of the question, Lord Asuler has been the man who has east a blight upon the subject. He has coquetted with the Short Time Committee, and the Short Time Committee a year for the necessary expenses, would leave a have allowed themselves to be made mere machines profit of three hundred thousand per annum to be in his hands. They are not working men, and therefore, cannot possibly have that lively interest in To consolidate the several Stamp Acts inflicting the success of the measure that is entertained by the

Sessions, where an unstampted document would be | MOTIVES, we will not, in the language of Lord ASHLEY, "BY GOD'S BLESSING," longer tolerate party coquetry upon a great national subject.

> The Short Time Committee must either seek the MMEDIATE struggle, or they must give way to, and be replaced by, such men as James Leacu, Daniel Donovan, and others, who work for their bread, and will have a fellow feeling for those who do likewise. We must have a Short Time Central Committee of Working Men adults, a Short Time Central Committee of working youths, and a District Committee of adults, youths, and female operatives, in every district throughout the kingdom. The people shall not longer be gulled by lordly influence or political trickery-the government's weakness is their opportunity; and not even to please him, will we be parties to relieving them from their embarrassment, or assisting him in his game of "CHUCK-PENNY." If the Short Time Committee were sincere and in earnest, RICHARD OASTLER would now be in the House of Commons, and, in spite of implorings or opposition, would stop the business of the nation, which means the money-mongers, until the business of the English children was first performed. This cause requires as its leader the head that has thought, the heart that has humanity, the mind that has power, the tongue that has flippancy, and the arm that has nerve. And if we are obliged to stand alone with the working class party, we will buckle the armour of strife upon of the sincerity of their grateful feelings towards the children's champion, and place him in the arena you, and their warmest thanks for the sentiments of dispute to fight their battles.

We are disgusted with the paltry trafficking in nfant blood, and we care not whose tender feelings or lordly prejudices we offend. We tell the people that they are sold to ministerial convenience, and if they want to be released from the house of bondage, they must do their own work. OASTLER understands this question better than any other man living, and the people understand him, love him, confide in him, and will obey his word of command. This is a question second to none in importance, and we only hail the policy of PEEL for the chance aid it promised and shall we, then, lose the opportunity that factious embarrassment has afforded, and shall we now retreat, when victory should be within our reach? Never! Our cry must be-

ONWARD, AND WE CONQUER! BACKWARD, AND WE FALL.

BRITISH SYMPATHY FOR POLAND. London has "pronounced"—the movement has commenced, which, "come weal come woe," shall, with the people's help, never be abandoned until Poland is independent and free.

We had purposed to have written at some length on the glorious demonstration at the Crown and Anchor, but we have not room-we must for the present defer expressing our thoughts. The very lengthy report we have given of the meeting will sufficiently excuse our silence for this week.

London has commenced the good work, let the country support the movement. Let Birmingham, Manchester, and Glasgow move at once. Poland nust be redeemed.

We direct the attention of our readers to two imof March, and called Lady-day-one of the days upon | portant documents emanating from the Polish demo-Polish gratitude. Hurrah for Poland! Hurrah for

> MURDER! HORRIBLE MURDER! The above remarks were already in type when

the London morning papers of Friday brought us the LATEST FROM GERMANY,—SENTENCE ON THE PRISONERS.

The Courier de Varsovie contains the following :- The undermentioned is the result of the investigation set on foot owing to the events at Siedlee, and the arrests of

1. That a conspiracy took place with ramifications in the Polish provinces. 2. That the head of the conspiracy, Bronislas Dom-

prowski, sent from Posen, was chosen leader of the conspiracy on the right bank of the Vistula. 3. That the principal abettors were Pantaldon Potoski Stanislas Koeischewski, Ladislas Zarski, Jean Lytinski. Michel Mirezki, and Antony Deskur. The agents and accomplices of Dombrowski were Stophen Dobrytsch and Charles Ruprecht, All these markanes, brought before a council of war, have been found guilty of rebellion wheel, the dresser, the sop of straw, and a few black and sedition. According to the powers intrusted by his Majesty the Emperor, the Prince-Governor, after sentence of death was pronounced, has ordered Potozki, Koeis chewski, and Zarski to be hung, the first at Siedlee, the other two at Warsaw. As regards Dobrytsch, and Ruprecht, their sentence is to be commuted on the scaffold to banishment to Siberia, with a loss of all their rights. Mirezki and Deskur are deprived of all their rights, and share the same fate as Dobrytsch and Ruprecht Lytinski, who showed a true repentance, is equally banished to Siberia, with a loss of all his rights, after receiving 500 stripes. The law to enter into full force, as regards the confiscation of their property, according to Art, 178, book 1st, of the military criminal code. As regards any property falling to them by inheritance, it will be adjudged according to Polish law. This sentence was fulfilled the following day at 10 A.M., in front of the

sian Gazette. We cannot comment on the above—we are agitated bewildered by our emotions. Good God! is there neither bolt from heaven nor brand on earth to blast or smite these hellish tigers to the dust? Oh! Lord Dudley STUART-oh! Dr. Bowring, is it "not the right time" to declare war to the death against these and cat on the sop of straw that served the night devils? Alas! that these words of ours must be

A word, and only a word this week on the press. The Morning Advertiser (of Thursday) has nobly justified and applauded the Crown and Anchor meeting. The Sun (of Thursday evening) admits that the meeting was "precisely what it should have been, especially as being the representative of the sentiments entertained in this vast metropolis." The Times-that infamous journal, which Cobbett justly designated presents a chance habitation for the night, and as "the bloody old Times!"-contains (in its impression of Friday morning) a most infamous attack upon the meeting. We have not room this week to do justice to this brutal enemy of truth and justice, but more next week. We will merely notice the conclu-

If the Polish patriots are wise and honest, they will repudiate the officious friendship of the "National Chartist Association," and, by turning a deaf ear to evil counsellors, vindicate the justice of her cause and the purity

Our answer shall be the addresses from the Poles in the Times read those addresses, and (as he will do) gnash his teeth for vexation.

Let the people do their duty. Let the meeting on Monday evening next, at the South London Hall. Webber-street, Blackfriar's road, be an overflowing demonstration. We urge the active men of South London to immediately make the necessary arrange-

"THIS IS NOT ONLY THE TIME, BUT THE VERY TIME!"

TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN. In the name of our bleeding fatherland, we thank you for your sympathy towards our country. The people of London, in nobly lifting up their voices in behalf of our country, have but done justice even to their own. They have acted wisely—because history looks with a scrutinising eye on the from which there shall be no appeal in all cases be. believe, be possessed of more zeal upon the subject deeds of each nation, and each step notes down for ever as a good one, or bad-brands each nation with Our remarks, therefore, must be taken as alto-lasting glory. The majority of the English press applauds all the misdeeds of the continental tyrants. he English government invites and greets with enthusiastic cheers the blood-stained brigands of the continent, but the people of London have nobly come forward to efface the shame from the British people. In the presence of the deputies, of all civilised nations, the people of London have declared that the British people sympathise with the oppressed nations, and repudiate every alliance with their op-

Thanks be to you, noble-minded brothers! Persevere, and never despair of the success of your efforts. Justice shall reign in this world, because He, who is our only Lord, is just, and He is Almighty as well in this world as on the throne of His

glory.
Poland hath a triple right to your sympathy.
She was arrested in the midst of her glorious career by armed brigands, who laid their violent hands on her. She calls to all nations this seventy years for help, and where is one so base as not to

the civilised world, and with her fall there is but

darkness and slavery to mankind. The banner she hoisted on the walls of Cracow you recognised for your own—you read graven on it the feelings of your own hearts. If Poland is free and successful, you are all free, because lifting up her sword she has sworn never to lay it aside until all her brothers are free, and you have heard her own voice declaring that all men are her brothers.

People of Great Britain! stand up, and act all as one man, as a great and noble-minded man, and the triumph shall be the reward of your gallant and generous exertions. Given in London this 26th day of March, 1846.

Louis Oborski, Pleninotentiary of the Polish Exiles united under the National Banner. ZENO SWIFTOSTAWSKI. CHARLES STOLZMAN,

John Krynski, Counsellors.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OF THE FRIENDS OF POLAND. BRETHREN.—The manifestation of British sympathy so nobly evoked by you, in organising the public meeting at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. on the 25th inst., has touched the heart of every true Pole, and awakened feelings of the deepest gratitude towards yourselves, the speakers, and the audience. We, therefore, in the name of our fellow-country-

men resident in England, who hold the democratic faith, beg to send you these few words as a testimony you have so nobly expressed in behalf of their beloved fatherland. We are, brethren, yours truly and faithfully,

Louis Oborski. Plenipotentiary of the Polish Exiles united under the National Banner ZENO SWIETOSLAWSKI. John Krynski,

CHARLES STOLZMAN. Counsellors. 1, Upper John-street, Golden-square, March 26th. 1846.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW. Nothing can better illustrate the rule-of-thumb system of legislation prevalent upon most important subjects, than the treatment of railways. Similar ignorance of first principles, and want of foresight as to the probable tendencies and expansion of new societarian influences, are by no means scarce, but the recent birth and development of this new element of our social state enables us to trace closely and consecutively, not only the course of this incoherent and contradictory policy, but to see at a glance its pernicious effects upon the nation. When Thomas Grey, of Leeds, some twenty years

ago, published his plan of "Steam Land Carriage," accompanied by maps, estimates, and details, exhibiting a bold and statesmanlike grasp of the whole subject, and a mastery of the principles upon which such lines of communication should be constructed, which has not since been equalled, no one listened to him. In vain did he set forth the immense, immediate, and prospective advantages which would flow from a systematic construction of these new roads, not only by one nation, but by Europe. He petitioned Payliament, memorialised the merchants, bankers, and manufacturors of our great cities, urging the importance of his invention by every possible argument he could think of. But these "practical" men turned a deaf ear to the dreamer. It was left to the Manchester and Liverpool Company to illustratethough most defectively, because on a small scalethe advantages and facilities of the new mode of locomotion; and gradually the question assumed that important position which the growth of civilisation, and the multiplication at once of commodities. wants, and wealth naturally assigns to it. George Hubson, the draper of York, became a millionaire and a railway king, with a dominion extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the German Sea-from Bristol at one end of the island, to Berwick, at the other THOMAS GRAY, of Leeds, sunk into poverty, and hawks glass, as a commission agent, at Exeter! The different fortunes of the original genius, who devised, and patiently, at great cost of time and money, worked out the details of a European net-work of railways, and of the mere lucky speculator, who, without an ounce of inventive talent, grew rich, and is to be presented with £20,000 by the worshippers of riches because he did so, is no inapt individual type of the treatment of the subject generally. Everything goes by rule of thamb. It is a mere selfish scramble, in which the motto of all is "devil take the hindmost;" and as to general results, these may be useful, profitable, or otherwise, just as it happens-

The mischief of this course has at last become apparent to men of all ranks of life. The enormous and unnecessary cost of obtaining an act for the construction of a line, begins to be seen in the true light but it is understood that it is to last a certain time, of a tax upon the community, for the benefit of and, therefore, like a wounded snake, it is suffered landlords who have to be bribed into acquiescence, to drag its slow length along. Even the reporters and of the host of witnesses, counsel, solicitors, and throw down their pencils in disgust at the idea of surveyors engaged in railway contests before committees. Then, again, the constitution of these morning prints convey but a meagre idea of the committees, and the manner in which the business comes before them, precludes anything like a chance of consistent decisions. All is haphazard; and after a long sessional campaign, the only thing certain is. that some hundred railways are in possession of the field, of which, perhaps, one-half will never be made; his putting the naughty boys to bed early. another hundred dead, of which many were probably veyors have absorbed hundreds of thousands before column. a spade has been put in the earth on a single line.

The companies to whom acts are granted become to a considerable extent, the masters of the public It has been urged that self-interest, and the dread of competition, will always prevent abuse of their power; but this is but slender protection. Let the system of amalgamation proceed, as it will naturally do, from a perception that centralisation produces more systematic and economical results, and in a few years the country will be at the mercy of a few wealthy companies, who will have monopolised the then only means of conveyance for persons, books, or letters, and who, enjoying a revenue equal to that of the government, will be able to defy it.

The Premier seems to be aware of the errors committed by our past mode of dealing with this important matter, and, at the commencement of the session, announced the necessity of deciding upon some general principles for the guidance of railway legislation in future. It is true, that with his usual caution, or owing to a constitutional defect, which renders him unable to see a whole question at once, he confined his observations to what we consider but minor points, and such as were most pressing. But the committee, which was appointed in consequence of that speech, and from which such great things were expected, has evidently been overpowered by the magnitude of the subject. Instead of grappling with general principles, or looking at the present and prospective condition of the whole question, with a iew to its permanent settlement on such a basis as would secure to the nation all the advantages desirable from this source, they have set themselves to assort the crude schemes of railway projectors into bundles, for the consideration of other committees in detail. This red tape, and grouping from A to Z, could easily have been done by any of the clerks in the Board of Trade, and there was no necessity to appoint a select committee for such a purpose. It was plain the matter was dropped, so far as the government was concerned, and Mr. Morrison, the

well known city merchant, took it up. He had previously written a pamphlet on the subject, in which he advocated the necessity of adopting the continental principle of letting the lines to companies who would work them on terminable leases, and pay to government a fair rent for the privilege of doing so. On the first night appointed for the consideration of his motion in the Commons, "no house" was made at four o'clock; another significant intimation of the difficulty experienced by the government. On a second night (Thursday, 19th), his proposition for a committee to consider the subject was acceded to, and he himself highly complirush forward with his powerful assistance, hearing mented by the Premier. Whiether this course implies an intention of following the policy indicated by

Three times with her breast she covered the civili-sation of Europe. In the shade of her mighty sword grew un everything of what is great and noble in the civilir verything of what is great and noble in discussion, need not now be mooted. This much is sion of an important question, while another was under discussion, need not now be mooted. This much is certain, that the matter has grown into one of paramount interest, and will, in spite of the "canna he fashed" inertness of officials, and the opposition of interested companies, demand a settlement at no dis-

The large amount of time occupied in committees and in the house; the confessedly imperfect and contradictory manner in which the work is done: and the vast advantages which might accrue to the nation from proper management of these new sources of wealth and convenience, all conspire to make this one of the leading questions of the day. Years ago, when a correct system could have been

easily adopted—when little would have had to be un-

done-we recommended that railways should be made national property, and worked for the national benefit. We looked forward to the time when they would become national highways, free to all, and when the same principle which Rowland IIIL has applied to postage, should also be applied to persons. At an old book-stall the other day we stumbled on a number of the Quarterly Review dated 1839, in which a writer ridiculed the notion of conveying a letter to Edinburgh for the same price as to Barnet, as being the most preposterous, absurd, and insane that could possibly be entertained. Yet this has been done. It is now a fact incorporated into the system of daily occurrences, which excites no other wonder than that they should have been so long in being adopted. Is, it too presumptuous to look somewhere about 1854 for a similar result in the

The decorous and steady pace of the elderly gen-

tlemen in the House of Lords is likely to be consider. ably accelerated by the presence of Earl GREY (Howick) and Lord Stanley this session. They are both fresh from the more active and stirring chamber-both eager to distinguish themselves, and unwilling to let their armour rust for want of use. The erratic and mobile ex-Chancellor, who has so long been the sole interrupter of the measured, stately. and slow movements of their lordships, will have somewhat of a struggle to maintain his ascendancy in the face of his youthful competitors. Earl GREY gave their lordships a fillip on Monday night by the delivery of an essay on the state of Ireland, which was succeeded by a debate lasting till twelve o'clock, and a division, in which the principle of letting things alone was affirmed by a majority of nearly four to one. Of course, upon a subject like Ireland, little of novelty could be expected, nor do we think that Earl Grev exhibited that depth and boldness which have marked some other of his speeches. According to him the crowning grievance of Ireland is the Established Church. He devoted the greater part of his oration to the exposition of the evils arising from this source. Perhaps lordly legislators are incapacitated by their position and training from perceiving the real root of the evil. Bad as the existence of such a church as the Anglican Establishment in Ireland may be, and we admit that it is an enormous evil, there are deeperseated and worse diseases than that to be eradicated before Ireland can enjoy health or prosperity. It is in Ireland, as everywhere else, a question of rich and poor-of the mode of holding property-of the distribution of wealth-and, if you moot it deeply at last a question of separate possessions, or private pro perty, especially in the land, which, by the fiction of the law, belongs to the Crown for the benefit of the whole people, and which ought to be no fiction, but a

week up to the time at which we write, and is expected to close at latest on Friday night. The Protectionists boldly moved that "the bill be read this day six months;" and thereupon ensued a debate of the ordinary stamp. The same dreary wilderness of fallacy and half-truth has been traversed by both parties, without disclosing a single new flower or plant worth the culling. Everybody is tired of the eternal iteration of the stereotyped topics and phrases on both sides, which have filled the columns of the papers for the last two months. Toujours perdricone sickens even of partridges when served every day-what, then, of this everlasting drivel? People who read the debates, at a distance, may imagine to themselves an august assembly of the senators of the nation. They should witness the reality. A thin sprinkling of members garnishing the almost empty benches, and some prosy orator speaking to a dozing or inattentive auditory. Several times have ve counted less than thirty members in the house; repeating the thousand times told tale; and the enormous quantity of nonsense spouted nightly, until "the sma' hours," and the fear of Joseph Brother-Ton, close the dull farce. By the way, we wish that unpaid functionary of the house would resume his ancient activity. There is more need than ever for

The debate on the second reading of the Corn

Bill has mainly occupied the Commons during the

On another important topic, the postponement of much needed; and that barristers, solicitors, and sur- the Ten Hours' Bill, we refer our readers to another

# To Keaders & Correspondents.

THE LAND SOCIETY IN DEVONSHIRE .- We have much

pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter:-"Respected Sir,-If, by thus addressing you, I impose unnecessary trouble on you, I hope you will be pleased 3 to pardon me when I give you to understand, that ever r since I first became sequeinted (through that medium a of valuable information to the labouring classes, the c Northern Star) with the establishment of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, I have at all times felt a s strong desire to become a member, which I should have done ere now, could I have commanded a sufficient it amount of money for the purpose, which, until now, I have not been able to procure; but now, sir, I am most if happy to inform you I have secured a sufficient sum to pay at once the full amount of two shares, which I un- 1. derstand to be £5 4s. 4d.; and, if you will be so kind d as to answer this, informing me how I shall send it to o you, I will do so at once. If I am to send it by Post- t office order, please tell me at what Post-office you wish the to have it made payable in London. If by bank order, r, please say at what bank in London I shall place it to to your credit, as I wish to give you no unnecessary ry trouble. I have adopted this line of procedure because s there is, as yet, no members of the society living within in twenty-four miles of this place; but I have every rea- ason to hope, and I confidently believe, that this step of of mine will be the first step towards the formation of a a branch of the society in this town and neighbourhood, od as I have conversed with many persons on the subject, ct who say they would like to join it, but as I am of opinion on that confidence must be first established in the doubtful ful mind, I therefore adopt this step, and thereby make ke myself the pioneer in this good work, so far as this his place is concerned, not in the least doubting a good sod number will soon follow me. Perhaps it may be ad-advisable for you to supply me with a few copies of the the rules, and also a few cards of membership of the Char-iartist Political Association, together with such other her papers as you may deem necessary to the formation of of a branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society ; ty; but, sir, this I of course leave to your superior judg-udgment; and, in conclusion, I sincerely join with the thou-lousands of my poor fellow countrymen in blessing the the

sir, yours obediently, WILLIAM M. TANNER, bootmaker,ker, Fore-street .- Totnes, Devon, March 16th, 1846." Mr. Henry Honting, Department Du Gard, Bessengespges France.-We have many subscribers in France, who who uniformly remit through a London banker. He mightight do the same; or in like manner as he has remitted ted to the Veteran Patriots' and Exiles' Widows and Children'sren's

head and heart of him who has devised a plan for our our

social and political redemption, and remain, respected cted

J. Hogg, Hawick .- We don't know what has become one of Samuel Kydd, late of Clasgow.

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.—We are requested to state state that a large lithographic engraving (printed on tintedinted paper) of this splendid memento of working class gratigratitude is published by Messrs, M'Gowan and Co., 16,, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, and may be had had of any respectable bookseller in the United Kiugdom,dom,

price sixpence. the Late J. H. Branwich.—We are sorry that an exin extraordinary press of matter compels us to postponetpone Mr. Cooper's interesting memoir of the Leicester Charlichar

tist Poet. It shall appear,

"Sir,-As your columns are ever open for the exposure of injustice in any shape, I have thought fit to send you a case which I hope you will deem worthy of insertion, which is briefly this. A few friends of the new views of society, as propounded by Robert Owen, were anxious to have two lectures on the above subject, and having engaged the services of Mr. Cooper, S. M. of Edinburgh, application was made to Baillie Goodfellow for the Town-hall, which was laid before the town council and refused, on the ground of its being an immoral system; from which it would appear they have examined the subject, but of which, I hesitate not to say, they are totally ignorant. Now, Mr. Editor the Town-hall has been let for all parties, from the itinerant play actor to the passive obedience spouter, but refused to the advocate of Socialism, whose end and aim is to fully develope the faculties of man phisically, mentally, and morally, so as to produce a greatly superior character to what he has hitherto borne : to produce and distribute justly all kinds of wealth. which would banish poverty, and the fear of poverty. from the abodes of man, by the establishment of home colonies upon scientific principles, combining land, labour, capital, and skill. Our friends subsequently applied for, and obtained, the subscription-rooms: but the lecturers were no sooner announced than some extra-pious souls took the alarm, went to the landlady and told her what a horrible thing she had done in letting her room for such a purpose, and that they would rather pay her double the sum than that she should let the 100m to the Socialists. The laudlady, fearing it might hurt her interests, sent for the persons who took the room, and begged that they would give it up, who, out of respect for her, consented, on the ground that she should pay the bills. Sir, we have the satisfaction of knowing that a great portion of the public are thoroughly disgusted at the cowardly and intolerant conduct of those pions 'busy bedies.'-RICHARD HARRIS, Hawick, March 17, 1846."

VETERAN PATEIOTS' AND EXILES' WIDOWS' AND CHIL DREN'S FUNDS.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of 19s. from Mr. David Craw, Denny, Stirlingshire, Scotland. My own lecture at the Hall, Turnagaiu-lane last Sunday night, after payment of expenses, left 5s. 6d for the two funds. Our weekly disbursements to the recipients of the two funds now amount to £2. I just give this hint, that it may be understood how needful it is every true Chartist should exert himself to raise the support that is necessary .- THOMAS COOPER, 134, W. C., Glascow .- The husband can claim the effects of

the wife. The friends of the wife cannot claim anything. There may be a different law, however, in

OLDHAM.—It was a mistake in last week's Star, when it was stated that Mr. O'Connor would be in Oldham on Easter Monday; it should have been that Mr. O'Connor will lecture in the forenoon at Oldham on Easter Sunday, and Mr. M'Grath will lecture there on the evening

THOMAS CLARE, LOUGHBOROUGH .- We would be much obliged to him for the report of the Commissioners on the condition of the Framework-knitters of Leicester. A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, STALEYBRIDGE.-We think he may now take a little cot without the fear of being butchered.

WILLIAM KNOWLES, FARRINTON .- The allotments will consist of two, three, and four acres, irrespective of the ground the house and offices stand upon-that is, that there will be two acres of land to be cultivated. RICHARD HAMER, RADCLIFFE-BRIDGE,-We feel assured

that he will not impose upon us for withholding the publication of his letter; he must see that, with the best possible intention, and while he has our best thanks for his kindness, that to continue the controversy would but lead to endless squabbles. THE CHARTISTS OF THE TOWER HAMLETS AND MR.

O'CONNOR .- Mr. O'Connor begs to acknowledge the motion and amendment proposed at the Whittington and Cat. thanks them for it, and begs in reply to say that he will be guided by the motion, while, if not withheld from publication by their request, it should have appeared in the Star. Mr. O'Connor is glad to find that it is impossible to create dissension between these who are determined to act like man and wife. J. SMITH, READFORD .- Mr. O'Connor would have much pleasure in accepting the invitation of his friends to tea, on Easter Tuesday, were it not for other previous

THOMAS REJISTER, WISBEACH .- All monies for the Anti-Militia Association should be addressed to Feargus O'Connor, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, London. The association still goes on, and if its continuance is not necessary all monies will be returned to Preston, per J. Arnold.. the contributors; however, it is our conviction that Alexandria, per J. M'Intire the militia will be embodied as soon as the great commercial measures have passed.

great pleasure in paying them a visit.

Carlisle; and, unlike that gentleman, we are too just to give opinions upon those we know nothing of. However, for the protection of the Chartist cause in Hull, in which it appears he is busying himself, we will state, word for word, the opinion of Mr. Doyle, of the Alexandria, per J. M'Intyre Executive, of that gentleman. We were present when Mr. Wheeler asked the members of the Executive if they knew anything of a Hugh Carlisle, from Belfast, Sheffield, per G. Cavill ... When Mr. Dayle replied—"(th. is it that fellow? I when Mr. Doyle replied-"Oh, is it that fellow? I know enough of him. I never met such a man to drink whiskey-I declare I think he would drink a quart at a draught. He is a very daugerous fellow; he did all the mischief he could at Belfast, and I was obliged to request the Belfast Chartists to get rid of him. He is a most unprincipled fellow, and if they write to Belfast Collected from a few Chartist friends for the Heroic Poles in the Carpenters' Hall, by Daniel tion the Chartists of Hull against that fellow."

THE CHARTIST EXILES.—We have received several com-

munications relative to Mr. Duncombe's motion for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones. It is impossible for us to find room for these communications in full, we therefore briefly notice them :-James Maw, Middesboro', writes that a petition was sent from that place to Mr. Duncombe, with 1,400 signatures. All the ministers of religion were applied to for their signatures, but all refused. All the employers also opposed the petition, and would not allow it to be seen in any of their "works."-H. A. Donaldson, Warwick, writes that he got up a petition seven feet long, and more than half the persons who signed it were of the ultra-Tory party. The general feeling in Warwick is strongly in favour of the exiles. One of the members, Sir Charles Douglas, voted against the motion. This Douglas was returned by the Tory influence of the Earl of Warwick; ne has recently ratted to the ministerial free-trade side, and Mr. Donaldson well says, that "ingratitude to a former patron, and servile obedience to present employers, constitute the parliamentary qualification" of Sir Charles Douglas. Mr. Donaldson addresses a letter to the ex-Tory misrepresentative of Warwick, which we are sorry we have not room for. Mr. Donaldson concludes his letter by promising Sir Charles Douglas to vote against him at the next election.—The Merthyr Tydvil Chartists have passed a vote of thanks to Mr. T. C. Ingram, of Abergavenny, for his exertions in behalf of the exiles .- M. Jude, Newcastleupon-Tyne, states that two petitions were sent from that town, the first having 5,000, and the second 2,000 signatures—total 7,000 signatures. The Newcastle friends regret the failure of Mr. Duncombe's motion, but will support any future movement with increased exertions.—William Muir, Llinlithgow, writes that a petition was sent from that place with 850 signatures. The Linlithgow friends will support the proposed National Convention.—Mr. Sweet, Nottingham, sent us copies of the replies of the two members of that town in answer to the request that they would vote for Mr. Duncombe's motion. As the letters could only have appeared in this paper after the motion was disposed of, it is unnecessary to give them now; enough that we state that Sir John Cam Hobhouse declined to support the motion, and Mr. T. Gisborne promised to vote for it. A reference to the division list will show that the Nottingham members voted in accordance with their replies.-Geo. Holloway, Kidderminster, writes that Tillicoultry. on making application to W. B. Best, Esq., the Mayor, for his signature, his "worship" flew into a passion, and in reference to Frost said:—"No, dama him, he ought to be burnt—he wanted to destroy other people's property." His "worship" charitably added that "he hoped they [the exiles] would stop where they were for ever!" They certainly do elect some queer brutes for mayors in Kidderminster, if this is their people to at once form an election fund for the purpose of infusing good blood into the House of Commons, and thereby obtain the return of the exiles, and ultiestate by the Chartist Land Society. He hopes for Mr. O'Connor's success at Edinburgh when opposing the "great criminal" Macauley.—We must decline Hr. GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD CHARTISTS .-- If our friends

ME. MARSDEN'S NOMINATION FOR THE EXECUTIVE.-We the ensuing year. I happen not to have seen the Star moss respectfully, but determinedly, decline de allow myself to stand the election. In my letter to you last nail-makers of Lye. From Mr. Saunt, announcing week I informed you that we had again voted for the the adhesion of the framework-knitters of Snencontinuance in office of the present Executive; and in ton, accompanied with two months' subscription. the present state of Chartism, I cannot help thinking. From Mr. Elmer, stating the desire of the carthat it would be either foolish or worse to attempt to penters and joiners of Halifax to join the National

anxious to list is very good, and we recommend him to force his opinions upon all young men.

JOHN ROBERTSON, ALVA.—The roofs of the houses will be slate. All the rooms, except the kitchen, will be boarded and papered. We cannot exactly say what the expense of erecting a four acre house will be, it will be according to the expense of materials in the neighbourhood. The six weeks' notice required to be given will just the ballot, as it will be that time before the

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS .- We received, on Thursday a very lengthy address " To the Operative Carpenters Samuel Marriott, Nottingham. So lengthy a document should have been sent to this office earlier in the week, we can now only notice it. The "address" defeuds Trades' combinations of workmen, and shows that combinations exist extensively amongst the privi-Bankers' Society, Attornies' Society, 'Licensed Victuallers' Society, the Carlton and Reform Clubs, and, lastly, the society of Master Builders, recently organised at Manchester for the purpose of resisting the just demands of the operatives. The workmen are appealed to, to trust only to themselves, and to unite together for their protection. It is an imperative duty on all operatives to support their Manchester brethren with full and efficient pecuniary aid, so that the conspiracy of the masters may be defeated, and the Operatives' Union be preserved. The address thus concludes:-"One word to those who have no principle, and who, in case of strikes, go to the scene of the struggle and threaten to go to work if not bought off. The turnouts, through fear, coax and compromise with such base characters. Good heaven! a fellow who would threaten such a deed is of no worth to either master or men. Such characters tramp from one place to another; they do not like work, and, therefore, should have no assistance from honest men. We hope the union will consider this, and act with indement : for let it be remembered, that he who threatens treason is, in heart, a traitor. When our brethren of Mauchester have triumphed over their tyrannical employers (and that they will at no distant period), what will become of the poor heartless creatures who have thus betrayed their fellow workmen? The finger of scorn will be pointed at them whithersoever they go: they will be miserable outcasts of 🗲 society."

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS. NTED Immediately, TENDERS for the erection WANTED Immediately, TENDERS for the erection of EIGHT COTTAGES, containing Five Rooms each; FOUR of Four Rooms each; and THIRTY of Three Rooms each. The Cottages to be double-detached. on an Estate about seventeen miles from London. Tenders, with plans enclosed, to be forwarded to Mr. T. M. Wheeler, 83, Dean-street, Soho, on or before Monday, April 6, 1846. N.B.—The Three Rooms on the ground floor.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

' 1				
	PER MB. O'CONNOB.	£	s.	đ
1	Bradford, per J. Alderson	10	0	4
	Mr. Peter Martin, Rickmersworth	5	4	
	Mr. J. Hopkins, watch engraver, London	5	4	•
'	Mr. Robson, ladies' shoemaker, London	5	4	•
•	Mr. J. Hyde, bookbinder, London	5	4	4
1	Worcester, per M. Griffiths	7	1	,
	Pershore, per W. Conn	10	0	(
	Finnicston, per J. Wilson	0	11	(
	Bury (Lancashire), per M. Ireland	5	9	-
	Oldham, per W. Hamer	2	ō	(
1	Sowerby, per J. Wilson	2	ŏ	(
٠	Norwich, per J. Hurry	. 5	ŏ	-
1	Nottingham, per J. Sweet	5	0	(
1	Dodworth, per T. Croft	4	0	-
	Leicester, per G. Noon	9	0	(
	Barnsley, per J. Ward	5	Õ	(
1	Exeter, per T. Clark	2	5	
١	Leeds, per W. Brook	10	ŏ	ī
	Keighley, per J. Vicars	Î0	ŏ	ì
H	Totness, Devon, per W. M. Tanner		12	7
	William Rider		12	Ž
'	William Rider		15	-
١	Liverpool, par J. Arnold	4	ii	1
	Preston, per J. Brown	1	10	- 7
ı	Rochdale, per E. Mitchell	<b>58</b>	15	
	Manchester, per J. Murray	40	19	
	Alexandria, per J. M'Intyre	10		1
5	Glasgow, per J. Smith	10	6	
3	Hebden Bridge, per J. Smith	6		1
	Greenock, per R. Burrell	2	0	1
	Stockport, per T. Woodhouse	-2	0	_ (
	Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson	16	5	1

Liverpool, per J. Arnold .. LEVY FOR DIRECTORS. PER MR. O'CONNOB. J. C., HULL.—We know nothing whatever of Mr. Hugh Liverpool, per J. Arnold.. NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. EXECUTIVE. PER MR. O'COMNOR.

LEVY FOR THE LAND CONFERENCE,

NATIONAL ANTI-MILITIA FUND. PER MR. O'CONNOR. FOR THE WIDOW SEERY. PER MR. O'CONNOR. Five Protestants of Surrey, 6d. each ... POLAND'S REGENERATION FUND. ••

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. SHARES. PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

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Westmins						G. H. Cha	twin	••	5		
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J. R. New	ton	••	0	5	0	Mr. Dicks	OII	••	0	5	(
Mr. Dale,	Merto	n	0	5	4	Mr. Pome		••		1	(
John Whie	ddon	••;	0	5	4				5		(
John Styr				•		- Truro				10	(
Thomas	Slack	cfore	35	4	8	Newton B	ushel	••	0	อ	4
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Derby	••		6	15	2	Birkenhea	1d	••	4	0	8
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Boulogne	••	••	5	16	2	Dunfermli		••	0	2	2
Mr. Willis,	, Roch	este	$\mathbf{r}_3$	10	2	Wigton	••		1	6	2
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.. 0 2 6 Glasgow .. .. 0 3 .. 0 1 10 Worsbro' Common 0 3 .. 0 0 10 All persons to be eligible for the ensuing ballot for local tion on the land must have paid their Conference and

.. 0 1 0 Littleborough .. 0 0

W. M'Murray

Notice.—On and after Saturday, March 21st, all com-munications for Mr. Wheeler must be addressed to him at the office of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society 83, Dean-street, Soho. Sub-secretaries are requested

copy the above address. T. M. WHEELER, Sec. NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

PER GENERAL SECRETARY. .. 0 5 0 Leicester (profits Greenwich and Dentford... Leicester (Shaksperian) .. Preston, per Marsden ... VICTIM FUND. AGED PATRIOTS' AND FXILES' WIDOWS,

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES. - The central committee met at the 'Trades' Office. 30, mately the enactment of the Charter. Our correspondent who writes from Prescott says, he knows at least of ten real Chartists who would subscribe twenty shillread from Mr. Goldin, of Manchester, stating that the charter of the Charter. Our corresponHyde-street, Bloomsbury, on Monday, March 16th, is worse than a bad Protestant. If a judge, and at tracted state of factions! The Whig expectants will biassed, he proves his impartiality by marked tracted state of factions! The Whig expectants will biassed, he proves his impartiality by marked tracted state of factions! The Whig expectants will biassed, he proves his impartiality by marked tracted state of factions and participation of the Charter. Our corresponItyde-street, Bloomsbury, on Monday, March 16th, is worse than a bad Protestant. If a judge, and at tracted state of factions! The Whig expectants will biassed, he proves his impartiality by marked tracted state of factions and participation of the charter. Our corresponread from Mr. Goldin, of Manchester, stating that the charter of the Charter. Our corresponlive statement of the Charter of the Charter of the Charter of the Charter of the C lings for so necessary a purpose.—"An Observer of the Times" should have written his letter so that the compositors might have used it. He draws a just parallel between Hampden and John Frost, and concludes by expressing his satisfaction at the progress of the Ten Hours' Bill, and the purchase of the people's the Ten Hours' Bill, and the purchase of the people's and asking the association and asking the necessary injoining the association, and asking the necessary information for that purpose. From Mr. P. Moore, stating that the weavers' of York were desirous of joining the association, and desiring the necessary Arnott's poetry on the speech of Sir R. H. Inglis. The information. From Mr. Heard, sending the adheold bigot is not worth the trouble of castigating.—Sir sion of the stockingers of Nottingham, with their John Hope, M.P. for the county of Edinburgh, was first month's subscription. From Mr. Platt, inclosing written to by the inhabitants of George's Mills, to supthe adhesion of the silk glovemakers of Duffield. port Mr. Duncombe's motion. He refused, but did not send his reply until the motion had been disposed of.

The admentation of the same growing Mr. J. Bush for his visit to Mansfield. From Mr. Scott, expressing the desire of the factory handloom-weavers of Glasgow to become are in doubt as to the presentation of their petition by a portion of the association. From Mr. Major, con-Admiral Dundas, they should write to him for an explanation.

veying the adhesion of the cabinet makers, chair makers, carvers, joiners, and upholsterers of Bath. From Messrs. T. Winters and Bucksby, containing have received the following:—"Thear that I have been the adhesion of 360 framework knitters of Leicester, nominated for the office of member of the Executive for together with their first month's subscription, also the ensuing year. I happen not to have seen the Star stating that they had attended a public meeting, held this week, but if what I have heard be true, I will thank at Oadby, at which a resolution was unarimously you to just convey to the Star office my wish that they passed by the "knitters" of that town to join the would, through its medium, inform my friends that I association. From Mr. Heathcock, announcing a great increase of members on behalf of the horse thought of nationality and hatred to England, and

THE HAWICE SAINTS.—We have received the following:—H. OLIVER, BISHOP AUCKLAND.—His advice to young men and in favour told us that he had lost eight hundred bushels by the rebuke from the court for persevering in the cross-of olivers of the exposure anxious to list is very good, and we recommend him to MONDAY.

LORD MOUNT EDGECUMBE ON FREE TRADE.—It is

always refreshing to be able to direct attention to

anything sensible from a class whose usurped rights

and privileges stand as a good substitute for sound

sense. Lord Mount Edgcumbe has decidedly written

one of the most sensible letters we have read for a long time: so sensible and pertinent to the subject. as well as prophetic of what will occur, and declaratory of what may follow Sir Robert Peel's measures. that we publish it at full length, and invite strict and Joiners of Great Britain and Ireland," signed by attention to it, with this comment, that the great improvements in manufacturing science, so rapidly adopted by all connected with trade, furnishes a proof of the cupidity rather than of the ability or philantrophy of speculators; while at the same time Lord Mount Edgecumbe has faller into the old error of leged classes; as, for instance, the Shipowners' Society, altogether omitting to notice the unequal distribution of the profits made by those who so actively and speedily adopt all the newest improvements in machinery. This part of the subject does not appear to have struck his lordship with the great importance attached to it. We deny the right of a class, by ability, activity, and speculation, to absorb an amount of what is in justice national property, to their own sole use; and we again contend not only for the justice but the expediency of subduing all sources of national revenue to the requirements of the whole people; and, however they may spring from class, or even individual speculation, as soon as they become a portion of the staple of the country they become legitimately taxable for the necessities of the state. It is as unjust that one class should perish by the cupidity, or even by the ability, activity, and speculation of another class, as that they should be mown down by the scythe of the oppressor. If the agricultural labourers of England have suffered from the inattention and ignorance of the landlord class, that is no reason why the manufacturing class should be more submissive under suffering created by the activity, ability, and speculation of the steam-lord class. Upon the whole, however, as we observed before, the letter of Lord Mount Edgecumbe is very creditable to an English Peer, who has hitherto thought that his distinction and prosperity depended not upon his attention to the condition of those beneath him, but upon his prescriptive superiority and exclusive privileges. Morrison's Railway Pill.—The motion of Mr. Morrison, for a Committee of railway review, must have an astounding effect upon all railway property, and may result in subduing this branch of national wealth also to national purposes; however the labours of the committee may terminate, one thing at least is certain, that the extensive criticism to which his project will subject all railway concerns, must have the inevitable effect of creating another railway panic; indeed, the rapid decline of prices, in almost every line, is a foretaste of what speculators have to expect. Our readers will remember, that we have always contended that railroads should be national property, and should be made subservient to national wealth and public convenience, instead of constituting a monopoly for speculators; and it is not at all unlikely that the investigation which Mr. Morrison has succeeded in opening, may end with government buying up the present lines, and making railway travelling so cheap, that the working-classes may live in wholesome air in the country at a distance of twenty miles from their work, and pay rent for a

healthful cottage, and go and return from their work at a cheaper rate than they can now occupy a stinking hole in the back slums of unhealthy towns. TRADE.—From all manufacturing towns in the kingdom we have mournful accounts of the depression of trade, the addition to the unwilling idlers, and the general despondency of the working-classes. This is in general a period of the year to which the operatives look for increased activity, as a means of told them, that an empty till on Saturday night makes an ugly wife on Sunday morning, they will then believe that men employed are better customers than idlers; and that cast-iron men, mules, and spinning jennies, never walk into their shops on Saturday night for tea, sugar, bread, beef, bacon, tobacco, hats, bonnets, shoes, clothes, or any other v man. Money Marker.-Notwithstanding the ten lines

brought to the *Times* office to-day by TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH FROM MARSEILLES, announcing OUR VICTORY over the Sikhs, Consols, after a short rally of an eighth, tumbled down rapidly to their previous low figure, 96. The city men, no doubt, are good Christians, and require something more than such a text as

DEFEAT OF THE SIKHS. Their education has taught them to expect a long sermon upon so important a text, and even the salute of twenty-one guns fired at Bombay in honour of OUR TRIUMPH, will not reconcile them to the absence of the usual lengthy details. They must have the list of the killed and wounded, what the Governor-General said, how he looked, and what he thought, and what the army did, and all about it, be-fore they believe the state of things furnishes wholesome prospects, wholesome speculation for invest-

IRELAND, Another of the Best Landlords in the World. -A Mr. Pierce, of Carrick, has been murdered, on his return from attending a road sessions. To the English people, who do not understand the detail grievances of which Irishmen have to complain, it improved grand jury law these road sessions are job which never was performed; and when the reader understands that over a hundred thousand pounds has been levied as county rates in one year in the county of Cork, he will not say that it is a trifling grievance to those who pay it. In the next accounts of this transaction, we shall no doubt hear from the hired correspondents of the London journals that the mind of the neighbourhood is perfectly at a loss to discover any cause whatever for the murder of this the very best of landlords, the kindest of neighbours and, it a justice, the poor man's magistrate. Well, we may be asked if we are justifying this system of assassination. Just as much as we justify coercion, until the causes which lead to assassination are first destroyed. The present Coercion Bill is a declaration of war against Ireland: and we cannot consistently or feelingly censure the Irish serfs who resort justice, while we sympathise with the brave Poles who are physically struggling against tyranny, against which they have petitioned and remonstrated in vain. We say, and we dely contradiction, that the government which sanctions the cause, who are aware of its evil tendency and inevitable result, and not the poor Irishman who seeks justice from the law in vain, is guilty of every murder that has been committed. We receive severe, indeed insolent, strictures upon our denunciation of the tyranny of the upper classes in Ireland. Many friends and relatives have even done us the honour to cut our acquaintance, for no other reason; but yet, if we lost EVERY SUCH FRIEND, AND EVERY RELATIVE IN THE WORLD, we will, in spite of all, still perse-

vere in denouncing the real murderers. THE "TIMES" AND THE "NATION."-The Times 18 in a perfect phrenzy at the Nation and the Freeman DARING to publish a statistical account of English murders, and, whimsically enough, would upset all the fair reasoning of those journals upon the addresses of the several Irish Judges to the grand juries in their respective counties, upon one passage in Judge Ball's address to the grand jury of the county of Tipperary, not delivered until after the summary of those journals had been made up; and the Times, ludicrously enough, makes a parade of the fact of Mr. Justice Ball being a Catholic. We have often asserted, and we now repeat, without any the slightest reflection upon Mr. Justice Ball, that a bad Catholic wide of the mark, with INTENT NOT TO KILL, he is a l'apist, Ribandman, White Boy, murderer, demoralised and blunted by the teaching of his profane pastor and horrible religion.

One murder makes a villain, ' Millions a hero. Johnstone, though he fell short of the heroic number, is fed better and has more liberty than the unwilling

idler; while Seery, whom the real murderer tells us did not intend to kill his victim, is a murderer, FOREIGN. The English press is beginning to find out, that so far from free trade policy leading to a pacific understanding upon the Oregon question, that it is likely rather to lead to a rupture between the Northern and Southern States, in which the war party considerably preponderate. Our readers should bear in mind that, in the outset, we stated that in the question of war between England and America all minor considerations would be merged into the all-absorbing everything that we hear upon the subject but serves to confirm us in our view; and, however the unsettled state of affairs and parties in England may cause the Peel administration to play fast and loose with the war question, at present no rational man change those now at the head, so long as we have no complain of their conduct.

\*\*Tesson to complain of their conduct.

\*\*R. Marsden.—Preston, March 23rd."

\*\*Towns truly, R. Marsden.—Preston, March 23rd."

\*\*Towns truly, Preston, March 23rd."

\*\*Towns truly, Preston to complain of their conduct. Towns truly, Preston, March 23rd."

\*\*Towns truly, Preston, March 23rd."

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of oligarchical oppression.

TUESDAY. THE PROTECTIONISTS AND THE MINISTER. - The Protectionists, as we predicted, and as Lord George Bentinck announced, are still determined to fight the battle from "pillar to post." Left without a leader in the onset, they were obliged to fight in divisions without concert, in fact, compelled to carry on a kind of desultory war against the combined force of Whig and Tory. Miles undertook the command of the grand army of Protectionists, but since then it has been divided into sections and reserve. Lord George Bentinck. to the astonishment of all, has led on the right wing with extraordinary ability; while the Marquis of Worcester has feebly commanded the left; and last night, Mr. Elliot Yorke, representing the Cambridgeshire farmers, boldly brought the reserve into action. We prognosticated that neither the threatened famine in Ireland, nor all the threatened danger to trade in England, would intimidate the Protectionist army from protracting this war of life and death; and upon the motion, last night, that the Bill be read a second time. Mr. Yorke moved, as an amendment, that it be read that | boil the apparently less diseased potatoes for the pig, day six months; while, on Friday last, Lord Stanley, and carelessly throw the worst at the door; the pig. on presenting some petitions against the measure, took the opportunity of expressing a hope that their lordships would throw the measure out altogether. We again notice the details of the measure here for the purpose of confirming an opinion that we expressed early in the Protection war relative to the length to which the landlords would go rather than abandon their privileges, and to prove that they would look upon mere Chartist physical force language as "soft sadair," and which we shall sub stantiate by a few extracts from Mr. Yorke's speech

He had received a communication from a gentleman the measure of her Majesty's government was adopted, one-third; and that the general effect of the measure extension of the improved system of cultivation, which was now very generally adopted. He was also acqua-ter with a case in which a farmer, who was about to drage large portion of his farm, had stopped his operations when the right hon, baronet (Sir R. Peel) brought forward this measure, because he was satisfied that if the proposition was adopted, it was impossible for him to obtain a return for the outlay he was about to incur. That armer also expressed his belief that by next harvest wheat would be between 40s. and 45s. a quarter, that the wages of labourers would be considerably reduced, and that many of them would be thrown out of employment, and compelled to take refuge in the union workhouses.

The above was the opinion of a farmer, who will no doubt. risk something for the preservation of his capital; and now we come to the consideration of the influence of the measure upon the agricultural labourers, and the description of resistance which their landlords tolerate in the House of Commons. He proceeded thus :-

He had received a cummunication from a poor, but in

telligent man, who said that in the neighbourhood from which he wrote there was not a village in which the people were not ready to assert, by brute force, if necessary, their right to taste of the fruits of their own labour; and he added that every village in the vicinity was ripe for outrage at the first reduction of wages. He assured the house that great apprehensions existed in the agricultural districts as to the effects of this measure; and he held the right hon, gentleman on the Treasury bench responsible for occasioning those appreheusions. Now, we ask how such an announcement would have

been received by the Commons of England, if made wiping off their Christmas score; so that, when the shopkeepers begin to consider, what we have often rights? What, we should be glad to know, would have been the feelings of Mr. Yorke, and in what words would he have expressed his indignation, if, upon the appeal of three millions and a nan of Englishmen, who thought they had a right to taste the fruits of their own labour. Mr. Duncombe had read a letter FROM A POOR BUT INTELLIGENT MAN, stating "that every village in the vicinity wouldn't find a foot of ground to rest upon, except the little rock called the Charter.

Would be but £4 0s. 6d. a year, or £5 per cent. upon ducted from the original price named in favour of the occupant. Now, no one can misunderstand that. The other question is, whether the two acres is extended to charter. upon the appeal of three millions and a half of Engsanction the Whig government in arming the tenants of Mr. Yorke against the operatives complaining of the reduction of wages; and can we now do less than rejoice that Mr. Yorke has been bitten by one of the pack which he and his associates have so unmercifully hounded upon those who remonstrated against a reduction of wages, but who never said they were ripe for outrage to resist the infliction? It is the melancholy fate of oppressors that they cannot give the legitimate weight to truth, because they have so often resisted its influence when proclaimed by others. Mr. Yorke now knows that rents will be diminished by one-fourth, and that labour will be diminished by a third, and, he might have added, that poor-rates would be doubled; but when we told the very same thing five years ago, in our letters to the Irish landiords, his class were too insolent, overbear-ing, and confident, to receive truth from the only source through which they could acquire it; and now that they suffer from their ignorance we cannot sympathise with them. Mr. Yorke's farmer told him 45s. a quarter; we tell him that it will be under only, will bring him and farmers to a sense of their may not be unnecessary to state that even under the pressed. As to his agricultural seris being ripe for amongst the most fruitful sources of jobbing, in- the terrible example set by the Austrian government in Gallicia, and to take care, lest the strife encou-the squires fed their pimps, their dependents, their bastards, their creatures of all sorts, their animals, and even themselves, upon road jobbing; indeed, we have known many a man who mittent any allows the prown many a man who mittent any allows the strife in Gallicia, and to take care, lest the strife encouraged for one purpose may not be directed to the accomplishment of another. If the strife commences, it will not cease until his brother's (the Earl 6 have known many a man who, without any other of Hardwicke's) estate is once more restored to its description of property in the world, has made from description of property in the world, has made from description of property in the world, has made from description of property in the world, has made from description of property in the world, has made from description of property in the world, has made from description of property in the world, has made from description of property in the world, has made from description of property in the world, has made from description of property in the world, has made from description of property in the world, has made from description of property in the world, has made from description of property in the world, has made from description of property in the world, has made from description of property in the world, has made from description of property in the world, has made from description of property in the world, has made from description of property in the world, has made from description of the poor, and the world of the property in the world, has made from description of the poor, and the world of the poor description of t between them over £4000 per annum by this species words of the correspondent of Mr. Yorke, and these of traffic, in county taxes, called county rates, paid by the farmers. We have known £3000 voted for a job which never was performed; and when the reader we named May, and not the beginning of the month

either, as the earliest period at which the measure to relieve Ireland from famine would be brought to a close. Neither the Lords nor Commons, except in as far as hunger is threatening to the lives of their order, would care three straws if the English and Irish people were dying of plague, pestilence, and

Share Marker.—The shares are still looking down; and, if he doesn't look sharp, the Draper King (Iludson) will turn out to be no king at all,

Lord Grey brought forward his remedies for the grievances of Ireland last night in the House of Lords, upon the pretext that the removal of the causes which rendered coercion necessary, should, at to savage revenge as the only means of procuring all events, follow the enactment of that helish measure. How often has it fallen to our lot to assert, that every single Tory assault upon liberty was justified, as far as precedent can justify tyranny, by some previous act of Whiggery. This said nobleman, given for Irish support, until he characteristically thrown into it. wound up his claim to Irish affection by the BASE, BLOODY, and BRUTAL COERCION BILL. Now, surely the present Earl does not suppose that either the English or the Irish people have forgotten that he was one of his father's Cabinet, who trampled the ordinary law under foot, and substituted trial by court martial! He cannot forget that at that period justice to Ireland was promised when coercion had tranquillised the country; and although coercion, court martial, transportation, and the worst description of martial law, that tender justice of a spy police force, was hurried through the house; member subsequently rejoiced and congratulated the on Mo. day, for his perusal:country upon the tranquillising effect of the boon, yet, that although the causes of discontent were the same as now, not a single one of those causes have been removed to the present time. Away, then,

Famine.—The tyrants, with enough to eat of the produce of other men's labour, have now the audacity to deny that such a thing as famine theatens Ircand, and that there is no deficiency in the potatoe crop. We give them this bit of information, of which they stand much in need. The fact of there being an abundance of potatoes in the Irish markets credulous friend shall have the name of the bidder at this particular season of the year, when the supply is usually scanty, is no proof of an abundance being in the country. The fact of their being cheap, which is a member of Parliament, with property in the neighbourhood. It is extremely foolish to give us these perpetual opportunities of proving inconthey are not, would be no proof, and for this simple testibly what might otherwise appear doubtful to reason-those who have them are afraid to keep them, and when scarcity does come, it will come like an electric shock, when the whole store has been simultaneously exhausted. One fact is worth a bushel of argument. We requested a friend, who lately visited Ireland, and has just returned, to procure for us eight stone weight of four descriptions of

the subject. The potatoes are dug in Ireland usually variably broken down their evidence, which has about the month of November; they are then pitted always been sent to the jury as some UNACCOUNT and covered up with atraw, with a foot and a half, or ABLE MISTAKE on the part of the policeman two feet, of earth packed over them in the shape of However, we have almost invariably succeeded in the roof of a house; those pits are seldom opened till destroying the effect of their evidence. But now we the planting season, which is just now. Enough for contrast the cases more minutely. The Rev. Mr. the use of the family, for a few months, is reserved in Savage corroborated Seery in his declaration of ina "chamber," and more are deposited in a smaller nocence, while the Rev. Mr. Farrell tapped Buchapit for the use of the house; but the general crop nan on the shoulder, and stopped him in the middle for sale, for seed, for spring and summer consumption, of a sentence, lest he should die with the lie upon stored in the large pit. Hence, the farmers have his lips. We treated Bryan Seery's case as a whole, even now many are actually afraid to open them; of Longford will not proclaim the innocence of those and in nine cases out of ten, where they have been two men, or endeavour to enlist universal sympathy opened, the farmers have discovered that the potatoes, which appeared generally sound in November, are now wholly gone, or nearly so. This is not the only misfortune-this calamity not only affects the tenant and the labourer, but it has also caused the death of thousands of landlords. A poor Irish labourer very truly calls his pig THE LANDLORD. It is the pig that keeps the house over his head. The peasants as a matter of course, cats even the worst, and great destruction amongst the swinish multitude is the consequence. Add to these simple understandable facts, not communicated by the government commissioners, the press, or by the debates in Parliament. we must sorrowfully state that scores of acres in the most luxuriant parts of the county of Cork remain undug to the present day. Now then, with these facts, which ought to be known to those who undertake to govern the country, we ask, if the present calm state of Ireland, aye, quiet, quiescent, submissive state of the Irish people, compared with the torture they pant will have received for ever a bonus of £11 for suffer, can justify county members, to whom the of great experience, who expressed his conviction that if grievance must be familiarly known, in resisting for a single night, nay, for an hour, those measures the value of property would be reduced one-fourth, and the | which promise temporary relief? Much is made of demand for labour would be curtailed to the extent of an Irish murder; but where is the sympathy for a starving nation of grateful, hospitable, brave people, would be to reduce wages from 20 to 25 per cont., to whose nerve and courage were obliged to be called into the rent of two acres, with a house, is to be £6? Those lower tenants' profits, and to prevent the continuance and action in India to save the character of England From ignominous defeat?

> FOREIGN. Spain.—The devil Naryaez, that bespattered the walls of Madrid with the brains of the brave sergeants and soldiers, has again succeeded in installing himself as dictator of Spain, and has commenced his new career precisely as Charles the Tenth, acting under the instructions of Polignac, commenced his in 1830. He has dissolved the Cortes, and suppressed the little liberty that the press had. Of course the English press would die in a paroxysm of grief if this heroic murderer fell by the hand of a BASE ASSASSIN.

WEDNESDAY. THE FAMINE DEBATE.—The famine debate is again adjourned, while the Irish people are literally dying of "plague, pestilence, and famine." But this delay is only chargeable upon the Commons; the noble Lords are more tender of human life, and communicated the glad tidings to Ireland last night, that the Fever Bill had received the Royal assent. Aye, go on—castor oil and coercion for ever !—good enough for an Irish labourer; at least, so think Saxon peers and the Saxon Queen. But we are straying, we must return to the plums of the debate. Mr. Plumtre said—

His own impression was, that the movement was brought about by what he did not hesitate to call an unconstitutional body, the Anti-Corn Law League. Other leagues would be established on the confidence of the success of this, and, having given way to this, how could they resist the Chartists, or any other combination?

Yes, Saint Plumtre, your saintship will find it difficult to resist the heavy blow in store for MOTHER CHURCH, and for "NATIONAL FAITH" too, as soon as the oligarchy of England have received the blow that they have been so long provoking; and as

manufacturing slave, said-During the last twenty-six years the wages he, as a

landowner, had paid to his labourers, varied from 9s. to ground to be dug. 15s. a-week. The average amount of wages was 12s., and that was the present rate, but the better class of labourers could earn a larger sum. If, however, the present bill was adopted, the consequent restriction of cultivation would necessarily compel the farmers to reduce their expenses; and that reduction would first be applied to the wages of the labourer. Well, Sir John, we exceedingly regret that you and

the other good men of your class did not make head in time against the great majority of land oppressors. No; we retract the expression oppressors, and substitute thoughtlessness, folly, want of knowledge and confidence, for we will ever contend that the landlords of England are not the oppressors that they have been represented. They have certainly, that by next harvest wheat would be from 40s, to in their folly, exacted laws which cunning, nired bar risters and ignorant interested manufacturing justices 35s. a quarter, and we tell him that that, and that have construed in the letter rather than in the spirit. Of course Sir John Trollope in his calculaduty to the poor slaves whom they have so long op- tion estimates, as we did, the additional wages earned in hay time and harvest, and other busy outrage, we would caution him to take warning by periods of the year; and now, where is the manufacturer who can say that his hands throughout have shorter working life; and how much more healthy, John Trollope than the slaves of friend Bright? Mr. Rashleigh, one of the Young England party,

as good a man as breathes, said-He lived at some distance from their smoky regions but he could tell them this, that some of those very personages whom they held in contempt were his greatest friends-they were friends he should feel proud to have at his table—he meant some of the operatives in those districts they treated with so much contempt, and whom they had constantly, and on all occasions, tried to put down-the men whom they were afraid to meet in open There, tyrant capitalists, where is there one of you

who wouldn't turn up his stinking nose at the very ides of one of the slaves who feed you, houses you, clothes you, and warms you, coming in to your august presence? Oh, what a ferment from the sitchen to the nursery the announcement that an honest operative was going to honour you with his company would create! Suppose that Miss Fiddlestick, whose father had just jumped out of the clogs and dung-cart into patent leather boots and a princely drawing-room, was asked to play and sing for Dan Donavan, the weaver—crikey, what a shindy! For Miss Fiddlestick would never think that but for Dan Donavan she'd have neither piano or drawing-room. Well, we won't dwell upon these unpleasantnesses for, please God, they'll be only subjects of romance, surprise, and wonder for the next generation. Mr so crooked in mind, as we before observed, that it | Rashleigh was quite right in saying that the League he swallowed a twelvepenny nail it would come out a dare not meet those contemned operatives in open corkscrew, is endeavouring to follow in his father's discussion. Again, it appears that the Protectionist footsteps. The late Earl Grey more than once succceded in achieving office by his professions in behalf out according to the taste of the respective officers. of Ireland; and suspension of the Habeas Corpus | The debate upon the second reading is a compendium Act, or some such boon, was invariably the reward of the grand fight, with a spice more of personality

THE LAND.—The following deserves rather mor distinction than mere notice to correspondents. By Saturday's post we received a letter from Hull, in forming us that some suspicious worthy, in that town, had attempted to throw discredit upon our assurance that we were offered £2000 for the Rick mansworth estate. It is unfair that we should be called upon to meet mere rumour, without any and although the government of which he was a we beg leave to submit the following letter, received

Rickmansworth, March 20th, 1846. Sir,-The gentleman for whom we made the application as to purchasing Herringsgate-farm, desires us to say that he considers £2000 more than it is worth, but if you are willing to take £200 for the purchase, making £2060 (two thousand and sixty pounds!), we are directed bid for Irish support through patronage offered to to make the offer. We shall be glad to hear from you; Now, what we stated was, that we were offered

£2000, and here is an offer of £2000. Now, then, will our incredulous friend believe us when we assure him that we have been since offered TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED POUNDS!

Does this require comment? If it does, our inthose who do not know us.

IRELAND

at the last meeting beyond the fact that the week's rent had dwindled down to £174 9s.

disease. Now, for another word of information upon examination of a wily policeman, but we have ingenerally remained in ignorance as to the state and so we shall this, and we venture to affirm that of their general crop from November till March, and the Rev. Mr. Farrell and the Roman Catholic clergy in their behalf; and herein is the difference-that had Seery merely declared his innocence upon the scaffold, without having persevered in asserting it to his pastor, however we might have believed him to have been murdered, from a close perusal of the evidence, yet the Irish people, not conversant in the knowledge of Saxon laws, however they might have sympathised with him, would not have proclaimed their belief in his innocence, but for the assurance of the Rev. Mr. Savage.

> TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND ASSOCIATION. My DEAR FRIENDS, -You will learn from this week's

> Summary that I have been offered £2,060 for the land that cost £1,860; and that since then £2,300 has been offered—that is, £440 more than it cost. Now, allowing that this amount locates forty-four occupants, at two, three, and four acres, each occumy day's work-because the rent will be estimated according to the amount paid, and not according to the actual value. There are two or three questions put to me, which I take this opportunity of answering. One is-why, if the land costs only £18 15s. an acre, who put the question could not have read the rules. The two acres of land that costs £18 15s. an acre, with £15 capital, and a house that costs £30 in building, will be leased for ever for £5 a year; but if £50 is expended upon the cottage, instead of £30, it will be leased at £6 a year—that is, five per cent. upon the additional £20 expended upon the cottage, if the occupant pleases; if he does not please, it need not be so, and he may have the land, cottage, and £15 for £5 a year; but the directors are anxious to insure-firstly, domestic comfort; and secondly, uniformity of architecture.

Now, if a man wishes to build a cottage himself, he will receive a lease short of the amount that building the cottage would require. Upon the other hand, if an occupant wishes to add £20, £30. or £50 to the £30 allowed as a £5 cottage, he may do so. Now, I will lay down a scale that none can pretend to mistake. The Society proposes giving two acres of land that cost £18 15s. an acre, a house that cost £30, and £15 capital, for £5 a year; but as it is utterly impossible to establish a uniform price for land, or even for building, which must be regulated according to the facility of procuring materials, the Society was obliged to render a scale by which the rent of higher or lower priced land would be regulated; thus, if we give £30 an acre for land, or £60, instead of £37 10s., for two acres, the rent, with a £30 house, would be £6 2s. 6d. a year, or £5 per cent. upon the additional £22 10s. paid for the two acres; if we give £40, or £80 for two acres, the rent will be for the Chartists, you are quite right, we only "bide our time," for "every dog will have his day," and Bully's day is coming. Sure then, and man alive, didn't we always tell you, that when every ship in Sir J. Trollope, a good landlord, who has more than verified our calculation as to the respective rates of wages earned by the agricultural labourer and the the house and offices stand upon—that is, that each occupant of two acres will have that full amount of

> Now I have nothing further to say upon the subject, than to congratulate the Association most heartily upon our prospects, and to refer you to the proud figure of our weekly receipts.

I am, my friends Your faithful servant, and Chartist Farmer,

# Hublic Amusements.

COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK .- We recently visited this

magnificent exhibition, which, by the liberality of the

proprietor (Mr. Montague), is now placed within the

reach of the industrious millions, the price of admission being reduced one-half, whilst its attractions are increased. We were first introduced to the Glyptotheca, or Museum of Sculpture, in which are exhibited the finest works of our modern sculptors; embracing every variety of subject from mother Eve down to Sir Fitzroy Kelly, her Majesty's Solicitor-General. From this we were conducted into the Stalactite Caverns of Adelsberg, which are truly described as "the most magnificent of all the carned the same amount of wages even during their temples that nature has built for herself in the regions of night." Leaving these, we found ourselves surrounded satisfied, and comfortable are the labourers of Sir by a blaze of splendour, arising from the Illuminated Conservatories and gorgeous Gothic aviaries, in which are to be found exotics of the most rare and costly description, and birds of the finest and most variegated plumage. The aviaries and doors of the Conservatories being lined with plate glass, greatly magnifies the scene, and gives the appearance of one of those magic temples we read of in an eastern tale. We were next introduced to the neat and picturesque Swiss Cottage, in which those whose means and inclinations permitted, sipped their wine, while those of a humbler grade, in true Swiss style, sipped, with apparently equal relish, their tea or coffee, as from the windows they viewed the stupendous Mont Blanc, the Mer de Glace, or gazed with awe on "the mighty Alpine torrent." Returning through the elegant suite of refreshment rooms into the Glyptotheca, we were ushered into the Elizabethan ascending room, and having taken our seat on a sofa, the room began to rise, and wi found ourselves in a spacious gallery near the top of the building, gazing on that chef-d'œuvre of art, the Panorama of London, as seen by night from the top of St. Paul's : looking down on the river, the bridges, the boats, the myriads of lights issuing from the numerous shopwindows, the rippling of the waters, or looking up at the fleecy clouds and silvery moon, the illusion is complete. This is not all—the moon becomes overcast, the atmospinere changed; the rumbling of thunder is heard, the flashes of lightning become vivid, and the rain pours down in torrents. This colossal picture comprises an acre of canvas, and elicits the highest encomiums from people of all nations. We should commit an act of inustice if we did not mention the great attention paid to visitors by the attendants and officers of the establishment; each appeared pleased when they added to the comfort or convenience of the numerous visitors. To our r friends we would say, take an early opportunity of visit-

ordinary features lately exhibited here. This attraction a is some opaque microscopic portraits of several of the e most distinguished leaders of the Sikhs, all but one of whom were opposed to our troops in the late battles on n the Sutlej. The managers of this institution have very y wisely conjectured that at this period, so shortly after the recent engagements in India, there would be a natural i anxiety on the part of the people of this country to see e evidence being offered to disprove our assertions. What sort of beings the race are whose acts have led to disprove, we so much slaughter in our armies; and therefore, in m what sort of beings the race are whose acts have led to o will give our incredulous friend the benefit of the having selected these portraits, which have only just st difficulty; and to establish the truth of what we said, | arrived in England, they have shown great tact and judg-gment. By this means they will have afforded to the re public an opportunity of forming some opinion of the re character of the enemy, by an inspection of their coun-ntenances, forms, and attire. The portraits have been en selected from the works of a lady of eminent artistical al talent, who was resident in the Punjaub a number of of years, and her portraits are considered striking likenesses.es. Those which have been exhibited do not indicate, eitherier by the peculiar construction of the face or by the ex-extimes be deceived by appearances. The instrument by by which these interesting pictures are exhibited is thether opaque microscope invented by Mr. Longbottom. It ist is: intended, we hear, to give a series of portraits of thosooson engaged in the present struggle-the late Sir Roberbertt Sale, Lady Sale, Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Hugh Goughagh, and other distinguished individuals.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION,-The directors of

the above establishment have given an addition to the e

ing this enchanting exhibition.

Queen Pomare. - Some few years since, her MaMa esty Queen Victoria presented a very handsomomo carriage to the unfortunate Queen Pomare. TheThe Polynesian, a weekly journal published at Honoluluuluu the capital of the Sandwich Islands, in its impresires: sion for the 8th of November last, contains the fol foll Conciliation Hall.-Nothing startling occurred lowing announcement in reference to the royal equiquii page:—"Rhodes and Co. offer for sale the carriagriage of Queen Pomaro, of Tahiti, built in England. I. MURDER OF SERRY.—Two men have been recently is a well-constructed article, light and capacious, an another executed at Longford, John Buchanan and Bernard well suited for a family carriage. Two sets of harnesmess seed; and with the assistance of our steward, and the M'Geoy, both of whom affirmed their innocence on accompany it." The editor of the Polynesian sayssays neighbouring farmers, well inclined to serve us, for the scaffold; and the Times, true to its calling, would in relation to the above, "It will be seen that Rhodenodes three weeks he could not procure that amount of those make its readers believe that these unfortunate men and Co. offer for sale the carriage of this truly ury urr in most general use. We visited a nursery and market- were induced to adopt this course from the example fortunate, though meritorious woman. It was ras garden ground belonging to a person at Fulham yesterday, for the purpose of arranging for the purpose of a number of two-year-old quicks for the use chase of a number of two-year-old quicks for the use one half of the men who are executed in Ireland are with the means of existence. She is said to be ibe in the two cases, further than merely to observe that offered for sale in order to supply the royal damdamic one half of the men who are executed in Ireland are with the means of existence. She is said to be ibe in the case of a number of two-year-old quicks for the use

PROGRESS. [From Young America (New York) of Feb. 21.] Gradually, but no longer slowly, is the free soil move. ment progressing. Never in one week have so many favourable accounts come to hand as the present. From Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia. Lississippi, and from various parts of this State, have come the joyful free soil echoes, through letters and papers many more than can be noticed this ardently wish that the same course may be followed, not Ditto trimmed week. Several new movements have taken place, and only throughout the metropolis, but also in every other Men's boots ... several new papers have spoken out, more or less plain, part of the United Kingdom. No time ought to be lost, Ditto shoes ... against the "Grab System" now in operation, and in favour of securing the means of existence outside of the poor-house or the prison. Let us briefly enumerate a few of the glorious symptoms of the week. Away off in industrious classes by depriving them of the means of Parchments, perdoz, sheets 0 10 0 Maine, we find a gallant pioneer band of National Reformers making a successful stand against the combined statement, which I prepared, and which relates solely to forces of the two degenerate spoils hunting parties. In Massachusetts, the light of National Reform is pointing that is justly due to the artisans was reduced in 1842, and out the true path to conflicting hosts who have been how much more they would be exposed to the competition carnestly seeking it: in the old "cradle" city a spark is of foreigners by the new proposal of the present miniskindled-from Lowell bright lights are radiating in all ters. You will perceive by that statement that it indirections, at Randolph the true standard is raised, and cludes many articles of luxury, the cheapness of which an old established paper is about to sound the jubilee would be of no advantage whatever to the industrious trumpet at another important point. In Pennsylvania the true doctrine is fast spreading, and our sterling other articles would be no compensation to them for the coadjutors at Pittsburgh, by their new publication, the losses which they would sustain by free trade, and for the Advocate of Human Rights, have effectually roused the signification of liberty" in that quarter. In Illinois, the Randelph County Record contends ably for the Inalienable homestead. But perhaps the most important symptom of all is the report of a select committee of the legislature of Mississippi, to whom was referred the petition of the abelition of the Legal Credit System, submitting to the legislature a bill for the repeal of all the laws for the collection of debts: an admirable document, that shall appear in next week's paper. In our own State, to which all eyes will now be turned till after our State Convention, movements less radical, but yet far in ad-

awakened a new hope in the mind of the oppressed, and tual protection—a redress of their grievances, and a reexistence secure grom the grasp of legalised avarice; and politics should prevent them from cordially co-operating patriots have resolved to accomplish this work. "We for their mutual defence. have been governed too much." Our natural right to the soil has been usurped, instead of being protected, by legislation; and the "strong arm of the law" has been able and despotic New Poor Law, which punishes poverty extended in aid of all sorts of monopolies built upon as a crime, and which was truly described to be "the the original usurpation. The day of deliverance draweth | most infamous law that ever was enacted in any christian It is not merely to secure property to the few fortunate.

but not always most worthy, possessors under the present system, that the national reform movement is designed. To secure all the rights of every human being is the work to be done. To secure, above all, the homestead, that absolute requisite to the existence of freemen, that most deprived, is especially the business of the coming Convention. Would it not be the broadest farce and biggest folly of the age for the greatest State of this great confamily!

Thes: measures would effect a compromise with our prebeing. Nothing short of these would accomplish the Constitutional Convention should be pledged.

It is by no means certain that these measures cannot be carried. Greater revolutions have been effected in less time than is left us. At any rate, the work is to be done, either at this Convention or a future one; and there is no more effectual way of advancing it than to get it before the Convention; have it discussed; and have .the discussions printed in the record of the proceedings for the benefit of the next Convention. The people now are ready for the change, if the press will do its duty in

Is it not time for the National Reform Association to be moving on this subject? The adoption of the free soil principle by the State of New York would be the beginning of a national reform, the greatest in the modern history of the world.

The vote for the State Convention will be the most important, perhaps, that the present generation will have the opportunity to cast. It will be for or against a landed aristocracy; for or against a landed democracy; for or against an inalienable homestead for our children and our children's children, one and all, and for ever!

THE OREGON. [The following article we extract from an American

Working Men's paper entitled, the Voice of Industry. It will be seen that the principles and views recently expressed by the Fraternal Democrats, in their address to the people of Great Britain and the United States, have some ardent supporters (and will yet have more) on the other side of the Atlantic.] By reference to the Congressional proceedings, it will

be seen that "Oregon" still continues to be the all-absorbing theme among our political loafers. We are glad, however, to see among the froth and foam about "American rights," "our gallant navy," and "our right to Oregon," some manifestations of rationality on the part of some members, whose candour and sonse of justice fit them for better company than a gang of political vampires, who are using the people's rights as a capital to gamble upon.

We declare again, that the soil of Oregon belongs to those who will settle and cultivate it. Great Britain or the United States have no valid claims upon it-it belongs to the people. Government has no right to traffic in the elements of life, to build ships of war to rot in our docks, and support a prodigal dynasty of republican rioters, who, under pretence of gaining the people some apparent superficial good, create a dozen evils to feed upon their their rights. Once practically establish the principle (as established it surely will be), that as much of the soil belongs to every man as he can cultivate, without paying a tax to government, and directly tax property to support all necessary legislation, and the American people would not suffer under the grievous burden of paying 40,000,000 dollars annually for annexing territory which has ever belonged to them. It is a shame and a disgrace that our people should suffer a clan of reckless office holders to put into their crib 1.25 dollars for every acre of land that God gave as a free heritage to all.

From the latest information, we learn that Congress has refused to accede to any proposition from the British Parliament, voting in favour of the "Notice;" thereby virtually declaring that God in his wisdom decreed that a tax of 1.25 dollars on every acre of saleable land in Oregon shall be paid into the treasury of the United States, to build ships of war, support armies and navies, and pay men from eight to one hundred dollars per day for

# serving the devil-travelling fees not considered.

DEATH OF MR. LISTON, THE COMEDIAN.-Mr. Liston, who has long been in a declining state of health, expired on Sunday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, at his residence at Hyde Park-corner. During the whole of the last week his medical men had given up the case as hopeless, and for some months he had been gradually sinking. It is now ance in London, in the character of Jacob Gawkey, in the Chapter of Accidents. He is, we believe, the son of a watchmaker, who lived near Fenchurchstreet, and at a very early age exhibited a predilection for dramatic performances; however his peculiar line, as he conceived (and, indeed, as Bannister, Fawcett, Mathews, and many others thought of themselves), was tragedy. As a performer of common characters, his place will, perhaps, never be adequately supplied. To a rich tund of natural humour he added the care, discrimination, and perception of the finished artist. Hence he never was merely droll, but so moulded and adapted his powers Iron of humour as to make them perfectly characteristic of the part he played. In private life Mr. Liston's habits were domestic, and he possessed the respect of all who knew ham.

Collision of the Birmingham Railway.—On Saturday evening the up mixed train, which left Birmingham at forty-five minutes past five, met with an accident of a formidable nature, but which sid not, Ditte fortunately, cause loss of life or limb to any one I l'ow Everything went on well until the train had passed Dim the Cheddington station, but on entering a deep | Soa cutting about two onles from Tring, the train came! Ditt in violent collision with three luggage waggers, which | Skin were most unaccountably left standing on the rails. I tar Most of the passengers were thrawn off their seats, little and as soon as they recovered from the slock many i bitte of them got out and scrambled up the cutting, as tay there was great sear of the express train coming up Ditto, dressed in oil, per and da-hing the other train to pieces. The guards, however, immediately despatched men both up and blitto, dyed or coloured, down the line with signals to stop it, and in this they fortunately succeeded.

PROTECTION OF NATIVE INDUSTRY.

at a meeting recently held in Marylebone, for the purpose of forming a Society for the Protection of

Native Industry:— Chevening, near Sevenoaks,

March 2, 1846. SIR,-I am much rejoiced to learn by your letter, that it is intended to form in the parish of Marylebone a So- Ditto ditto, trimmed... ciety for the Protection of Native Industry; and I most Ditto of silk ... no exertious ought to be omitted, in opposing most stre- Glores (habit) mously those measures of free trade which have lately Ditto (men's) been proposed, and which would so much injure all the Ditto (women's), or mitts 0 7 0 subsistence, or by diminishing their wages. Theinclosed | Vellum, per skin manufactured articles, shews how much the protection classes, and you are aware that a reduction of price in intolerable distress with which it would afflict them. I have expressed, both in and out of Parliament. my

opinion that all the industrious classes have a right to be fully represented in the House of Commons, and that every citizen of the state is justly entitled to a vote. If such were now the case the ruinous and revolutionary sundry citizens of Harrison county in that State, praying project of Ministers would, I have no doubt, be rejected by an immense and overwhelming majority; but as such is not the case, the industrious classes may ask whether a House of Commons, in which they are not fully represented, can have a right to adopt measures that vitally affect their rights and interests? Public opinion has already been displayed in the meetings which have been held, and in the elections which have taken place, and it vance of the old party projects, have taken place: at Owego, Tioga county, a meeting has been held in favour would have had still greater weight if several members of of exempting 1000 dols, worth of real estate from debt: Parliament had not persisted in retaining their seats in the Orego Gazette speaks highly of the proposition; and jutter disregard of the wishes of their constituents. As the Binghamton Iris notices it favourably; the Daily both the political factions are in favour of free trade, and Telegraph of this city recommends substantially the same as a party spirit is now more prevalent than patriotism, thing; and the Evening Ledger copies the recommendation. it is more than ever requisite for the people to act with These eventoms are significant. They mean something, energy and union. The industrious classes should every They mean this, that the National Reform movement has where, and in a voice of thunder, demand full and effechas opened a new field for philanthropic effort. Men are storation of their rights. In this cause, in which all of determining to be free-really free; to have the means of them have a common interest, no differences in party

> I need not represent that the sufferings occasioned by free trade would be very much aggravated by the detestcountry." The dangers of free trade would be very much increased by the Currency Laws, as the natural results might be an exportation of gold, a scarcity of money, and a stagnation of trade, attended with grievous and

If the principles of free trade are to be adopted, let them be carried into effect immediately, and in their fullest exessential right of which the people of New York are now tent, and the consequence would be a violent and sudden reaction, which the combined strength of the two political factions would be quite unable to resist. An injured and indignant people would drive, like chaff before the federacy to assemble her wise men, seventy years after wind, those who had attacked their rights by depriving Because other influences besides the love of money the declaration of independence, which all acknowledge them of that protection which it is the duty of every ge- making have been allowed to operate. The landlord as authority, to form a government which should not vernment to preserve, which all those who are engaged feels that the tenant is bound to his estate, and he to guarantee to the citizens the means of free labour for a in native industry may most justly claim, and which can his tenants, by ties of the heart, rarely, if ever, known to mustistence? Our forefathers decreed that the eldest not be taken from them without destroying the security child of the family should not possesses the family estate of all property. I feel very strongly upon this subject, the manufactures, of all property. I feel very strongly upon this subject, the manufactures, of all property. Far he it from me to wish those feelings should cease to to the exclusion of the rest. Surely we have not lived to because it may have been the intention, and it would cerestate of the exercise their kindly influence; I deem them this day without learning that each child of the great tainly be the effect of these measures of free trade to to be the best source of the peace, and the happiness, and family of the State has the same right to a footheld lower the wages of labour; and I have as much at heart the strength of the community; and when I am told that upon the earth as the children of the most fortunate the prosperity and welfare of the working classes as if I we are fated to become the shopkeepers of the world, I that no further monopoly of the soil shall take place; physical qualifications; and I know what is due to their that a limitation to individual possession shall be agreed skill and industry, to their patience and perseverance, upon: that the land already monopolised shall be dis. and to their rights, which ought at all times to be held

for the collection of debts; a measure which, of itself, a right to demand, amongst other measures, the entire happiness, morality, and kindly fellow-feeling to be would effect more good than all the other measures (expressed of the Excise duties on soap, malt, and hops, and greater blessings than any wealth alone can bestow, will cepting the land measure) that have been talked of or the Customs duties on coffee and sugar, the produce of doubt that the life of an agriculturist is as much to be thought of with reference to the new constitution. British colonies, and on the low-priced sorts of tea and preferred to that of men toiling, speculating, and gamtobacco. I am well aware that this would be only a re- bling in dark manufacturing towns, as a healthy spot on sent legalized wrongs, that would gradually bring about lief, but not a sufficient compensation, and that many the green is to a night passed over dice at the gambling the full measure of justice without injury to any human other measures ought also to be adopted, which I for- table. bear to mention at present, as the first object is to opobject. To the measures, therefore, the land limitation pose the progress of free trade, and to drive from office however, nowhere exists; the agriculturists are treated and the inviolability of the homestead, all delegates of the those Ministers who have entirely and for ever forfelted the respect and confidence of the people.

I am, sir, Your obedient humble servant, To Mr. H. D. Griffiths. REDUCTIONS OF DUTIES ON MANUFACTURED GOODS. ON ONE HUNDRED POUNDS VALUE.

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diameter (per doz.)	2	0	Û	0	15	0	0 19
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ith felt, hair, wool, or							
eaver, each	0	10	6	0	2	6	
np, dressed (per cwt.)	4	15	0	0	4	0	free.
n, pig (per ton)	0	10	0	0	5	0	
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per ton)	1	10	0	1	0	0	444
er, waste, &c. (per lb.)	0	0	9	0	0	43	
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tting of cane, horschair,	,					-	
e. (per lb.)	1	ð	0	0	10	0	
to of chip (per lb.)	0	8	0	0	2	6	free.
to of straw (per lb.)	0	17	0	0	7	6	0 5
rder (hair), per cwt.	9	15	0	1	0	0	•
te, perfumed, do.	13	13	0	1	0	0	
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Starch, per cwt.

0 10 0

£. s. d. £. s. d. £. s. d. duty, such as the constitution requires them to be, un-0 1 3 0 0 8 10 0 0 bound by positive pledges or promises. Wafers, per lb. The following letter from Earl Stanhope was read Washing balls, (per cwt.) 0 1 8 0 0 6 1 0 0 [The act of resigning in the middle of a Parliament, in consequence of a difference of opinion with constituents,

LEATHER MANUFACTURES. Women's boots and calashes, per dozen ... Ditto lined or trimmed, per dozen ... Ditto shoes ... 0 10 0 0 5 1 6 0 0 12 0 0 5 0 18 0 0 9 0 0 4 1 4 0 0 10 0 0 5 2 14 0 1 8 0 0 14 1 4 0 0 14 0 0 3 6 0 5 0 0 3 6 0 4 6 0 6 0 ... 0 7 2 0 1 0-PAPER HANGINGS. Per square yard

LORD MOUNT EDGCUMBE AND HIS TENANTS.

[From the Plymouth Herald.]

My FRIENDS, -At this moment, so interesting to the

sgricultural interest, it would, as your landlord, have

given me great pleasure to meet you, but, as I am pre-

rented from doing so by the state of my health, I cannot

refrain from addressing you by letter. It is not to hold out any hopes that protection to agri culture can be longer maintained; it is decided that in a few years the English farmer will have to compete with the world.

alarm.

Yet, when I see, with very few exceptions, every man who can claim any title to the character of a statesman openly commit himself to directly contrary opinions, and consider that on a question of this kind, that of any mun of acknowledged talent, who has laboured to ascertain the facts upon which it is formed, is worth the opinion of any number of ordinary men, particularly when his sincerity is proved by his interests being deeply involved cannot, under such circumstances, myself despair, and hope that you will not, but wait till the result is shown by experience. If, as some say, the change prove beneficial rather than injurious, I shall most sincerely congratulate those who hold leases under me on their good fortune; if the contrary, I then, after obtaining the best information and advice in my power, shall take that course which, according to my judgment and conscience, I shall deem to be liberally just. One thing is, however, certain—all agree that to ward off these dangers we must exert ourselves. We are started in a race against all comers, and we betide the hindermost. In such a race the manufacturers have been signally victorious, and it is well for farmers to consider by what means they have suc ceeded.

That success is attributable to, not only a steady attention to their business, but also to an unceasing activity of mind. Each improvement in their respective trades is no sooner made public than it is immediately adopted, antiquated methods are put aside, and every new dis covery of science and ingenuity without delay or hesitation put into practice. Those without the activity, the talents, or the capital necessary to effect such changes become bankrupts, and their places are supplied by ment of the intention of government to abandon the others in the enjoyment of those advantages, or rather necessaries. Against all but tenants has this last penalty been in force, and why has it not been against them ! the manufacturer, or by those with whom he is connected.

The power to check the ordained course of events, as, and now indeed are termed, "manufacturers" of corn, and to exist must, however unpalatable, adopt to a great degree the system, and submit to the same fate as their fellow manufacturers. It must be remembered that now no capital produces to its owner so small a return as that invested in land; while in no manufacture have science of tenants, following the example of all other manufacturers, to use every exertion-first to learn, and then to put into practice these improvements without delay. To tenants who have succeeded to estates from their ancestors have also frequently descended habits which it is hard to cast off. The attempt, however, now must be made. Landlords are on their part bound to take every means in their power to make their tenants acquainted with all changes in agriculture which from time to time experience may have shown to be improvements—and also to give them every assistance in their power, by sharing on equitable terms the expense, or by in any other way aiding them to carry them out; but, in return, they have a full right to expect the utmost readiness in tenants to take advantage of the assistance and information offered, and to decline a renewal of connection with men who refuse to perform their part in what is no more than their duty, at a time of difficulty and danger to all. As I said before, in other trades, either the want of suffilords it would in fact stand, is far better. For if he will be but willing and active, consideration and assistance will be shown to shield him from the disastrousconsequences that naturally flow from the want of talent and capital. But I repeat, that when advice and assist ance are offered and not readily accepted, the fate common to all must be expected, and cannot in justice be complained of.

I will not lose any time in determining on a system by which information proved to be useful, and the assistance you can fairly expect from me, may be afforded; and in the meantime confidently call your attention to the advantages which are certain to be derived from a great increase of the number of cattle fed on your estates, to the better preservation of their manure, and to under draining. With this I should have concluded, but that I have been assured that a strong feeling exists among

neither in accordance with the public interests generally, nor, in one point of view, his own honour or that of the great agricultural body he belongs to.

0 maintain rights when all, whom he must admit to be the men. best judges in the case, have declared against him, may not we be similarly accused if we still attempt to maino tain advantages which all disinterested men, all the most and hardship of the life of a common soldier and sailor, o talented amongst those even who are interested, have deeven in a time of profound peace, it is furnished by a reunnecessary to ourselves?

How can a cause be maintained in opposition to such order of the flouse of Commons, from which it appears a vast portion of the community, including the most dis- that in the five years from 1839 to 1844, the corporeal tinguished of ourselves, when not a disinterested judge or punishments inflicted on British soldiers, sailors, and

is in principle more democratic than annual Parliaments.] I will try to make you understand my view of their conduct, by putting for your consideration a parallel case. A naval man undertakes the charge of a ship, and declares his determination to avoid a certain port. After, however, having joined the fleet, all the commanders in whom he has confidence, to his awazement, sail themselves straight into it, and assure him that it is for the interest of his employers that he should follow. He himself feels, that whether it be prudent or not, it is cortain that his vessel must eventually do so, and that her exposure in the meantime to the tempests can be only productive of danger and evil. Would it not be acting upon a mistaken point of honour, for the sake of adhering to the words of his agreement, to do that which in his opinion can only injure the interests intrusted to his charge? Such, in my opinion, would have been the conduct of members of Parliament on the present occasion, in continuing a resistance under the circumstances equally impossible to be maintained, or to be productive of any benefit, and which it may be well considered not honourable to attempt. Never forget, also, that they could have no possible object in changing their opinions but that of doing their duty to the public. It is a step which a timid man, or one who would rather be dishonest than risk being thought so, would not take-but which those justly confident in their past character, the purity Englishmen, may safely (as I have striven to show) properly take for once; but let Ministers of the Crown, who its several branches, the confidence of the community, guided by them into a similar position. It is not the destruction of party (a comparatively insignificant consideration), but the destruction of confidence in statesmen, in members of the Legislature, in English gentle-

mon, which is to be deprecated and dreaded. These few lines on politics have I added from the us. It is most desirable that, whatever may be the consequences, as yield we must, we should do so with a good grace, that the agricultural body who still may claim so high a station should not present the undignified spectacle of struggles, now so clearly ineffectual as to have the appearance of impotent efforts of childish angerstill less of quarrels and criminations amongst ourselves. to do our duty to the community and ourselves, by industriously putting into practice those improvements which science and experience have shown will enable us to prouce from our land the greatest quantity of food at a fairly remunerating cost.

Believe me, your very sincere friend, March, 1846. MOUNT EDGCUMBE. THE MILITIA, THE ARMY, AND THE SUFFRAGE. ADDRESS OF THE COMPLETE SUFFRACE ASSO

CIATION TO THE NON-ELECTORS. FRIENDS AND FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,-The recent strong and general expression of public condemnation against the enforcement of the unchristian and cruelly unjust Militia Act, has been followed by an announce-

compulsory ballot. It may, therefore, be expected that the measures about to be taken will, if possible, be so shaped as to prevent the determined opposition with which the eld Militia Act was threatened. In the whole circumstances, however, there is much which calls for your serious attention; and we are induced now to address you because the military system has an important bearing on the extension of the Every unprejudiced mind must have seen, in the

good sense and correct feeling you have displayed in

called upon to refuse to enter the ranks, and to use stood that the resort to the ballot was suggested by neither to serve in the militia nor to pay for a sub-

its attendant sufferings and misery. Our earnest appeal to you, therefore, is, that you will remain firm and inflexible in refusing to be hired, at any price, to learn the art of wholesale murder, and that you will do all in your power to render the profession of arms as disreputable and odious as it is criminal.\*

Should the repugnance to enlist become universal, your political rights are secured. No statesman will then attempt to continue a system by which the poor man, for no other reason than because he is poor, As I said before, in other traces, either the mant of sum-cient activity or of capital is followed as a matter of is deprived of his citizenship,—a system which gives course by inevitable ruin, and no aid is offered; but a to property, and not to man, the elective franchise, tenant's case, as I put it, and as I hope under most land-from which has sprung innumerable evils, the burden of which rests upon your shoulders, and which maintains its existence now, and can only continue to do so, by the power of the sword.

Though, individually, we hold the opinion that all war is unchristian, our present object is to show the bearing of a standing army on the question of complete suffrage, which we are associated to promote. In recommending this momentous subject to your serious consideration, we earnestly desire that no man who loves liberty himself, or who would secure it for his fellow countrymen, will be induced, under any temptation whatever, to identify himself with the of the district of St. Mary, Marylebone, assembled at military profession.

Jos. Sturge, Chairman.

ROMANCE OF RHAL LIFE .- The "Tenth Report their public duty. Mind, I am not attempting to defend foot, in which regiment I served eleven years. I was tain.

Sir R. Peel, for with sorrow must I admit, that nothing in Spain and Portugal, at Salamanca, and the siege in Spain and Portugal, at Salamanca, and the siege deposed to the fact of having observed smoke issuing from the shutters of Mr. Tempson's shop. He gave the ceive door was opened by a slarm, and the private door was opened by a slarm, and the private door was opened by a slarm. their public duty. Mind, I am not attempting to defend foot, in which regiment I served eleven years. I was tain. ceive, does afford a sufficient justification for having led so large a portion of the gentry and legislators of Eagland to take the position they now are placed in, and then, by heading himself the attack against it, rendering it equally impossible for them to attempt to maintain it without rendering the missible to the imputations it without rendering themselves liable to the imputations it without rendering the populations of the gentry and legislators of Eagland to take the position they now are placed himself in our square. I received two slight wounds at Quatre Bras, and two more, also slight, at Waterloo. I went to Paris with my reginate qually impossible for them to attempt to maintain it without rendering themselves liable to the imputations it without rendering themselves liable to the imputations of confidence of the people and their representatives is a great secial evil, which it is one of the first duties of a man because of the trade of a brewer in 1821, in conjunction with social evil, which it is one of the first duties of a man holding his high office to guard against. He, on the contrary, has to an unhappy extent caused it—that is certain—but, whether unavoidably or not, I will not now discuss, That which I now wish to convince you of, is, the missionary, came to Warsaw, and I engaged mydiscuss, That which I now wish to convince you of, is, the missionary, came to Warsaw, and I engaged mydiscuss, That which I now wish to convince you of, is, in by all others (but one or two) who do or have held high Ministerial offices—a man quite equal to the high to St. Petersburgh, Moscow, Astracan, Tobolsk, archangel, Vicina, Rome (where Dr. M'All dined pretentions to the still higher position of Minister of this great empire—still holding epinions in favour of the Corn Laws, and who has sufficient d-termination and self-devotion, at any personal risk or sacrifice, strenuously to combat for them (did he think it right), may well be induced tion, at any personal risk or sacrifice, strenuously to com. Cow, and marsan. This occupied about two joints of the cleared. The effect of his evidence was to the old Church, when a scene commenced which bat for them (did he think it right), may well be induced and three months. During the ten years we were in the control of the business, the firm to which I delonged realised about \$\frac{\pmathcal{E}}{\pmathcal{E}}\$0,000, my share being £11,000. Then came the bombardment of Warsaw, in 1830. A child and two bombardment of Warsaw, in 1830. A child bombardment of Warsaw, in 1830. A child and two of my workmen were killed, and all my property was destroyed. I was reduced to nothing. In 1833, the less good than that of a man supporting destroyed. I was reduced to nothing. In 1833, the less good than that of a man supporting destroyed. I was reduced to nothing. In 1833, the less good than that of a man supporting destroyed. I was reduced to nothing. In 1833, the less good than that of a man supporting destroyed. I was reduced to nothing. In 1833, the less good than that of a man supporting destroyed. I was reduced to nothing. In 1833, the latter inflicted to Mr. Tempson's apartments, in Lisson-grove, to with a stick. The brave fellow, on collecting himself the support of the red-coats, the latter inflicted a most tremendous blow on the head of the poor man with a stick. The brave fellow, on collecting himself the assault—a fight between them cu-Our case is less good than that of a man supporting rights against another making squal claims to them, for we are accused of maintaining ours by an abuse of powers granted to us for the public good, and at the same time violating justice and humanity by rendering food to the half-fed dearer.

Emperor Nicholas came, and I sent a petition to the stop about the o'clock, and immediately retired to rest. About twelve o'clock he was awoke by a suffocating sensatively eo'clock he was awoke by a suffocating sensatively eo'clock he was awoke by a suffocating sensation and a violent knocking at the door; after opening which he ran up stairs to arouse the immates. After arousing the people in the first floor, he ran up stairs to arouse the immates. After arousing the people in the first floor, he ran up stairs to arouse the immates. After arousing the people in the first floor, he ran up stairs to arouse the immates. After arousing the people in the first floor, he ran up stairs to arouse the immates. After arousing the people in the first floor, he ran up stairs to arouse the immates. After arousing the people in the first floor, he ran up stairs to arouse the immates. After arousing the people in the first floor, he ran up stairs to arouse the immates. After arousing the people in the first floor, he ran up stairs to arouse the immates. After arousing the people in the first floor, he ran up stairs to arouse the immates. After arousing the people in the first floor, he ran up stairs to arouse the immates. After arousing the people in the first floor, he ran up stairs to arouse the immates. After arousing the people in the first floor, he ran up stairs to arouse the immates. After arousing the people in the first floor, he ran up stairs to arouse the immates. After arousing the people in the first floor, he ran up stairs to arouse the immates. After arousing the people in the first floor, he ran up stairs to arouse the immates. After arousing the people in the first floor, he ran up stairs to arouse the immates. After a We conscientiously believed these imputations to be revolution. I left Warsaw in 1842, and came to to Mr. Butters's apartments, calling out that the groundless—that the withdrawal of protection would London, where I spent a short time with Dr. M'All. house was on fire. Mr. Butters opened his bedroom benefit none, while it would cause ruin to the many in- Lord Dudley Stuart was kind to me, and gave me terests connected with our own, and thus destroy the £10 to carry me into the north. I was on my way firmest support of the Crown and empire; and so long as from Scotland to seck some friends in Liverpool, that opinion was supported by all the statesmen in whom, upon every other question, we reposed confidence, we were fully justified in enforcing it. But, as a man would be charged with forfeiting his honour if he attempted to his life has been more eventful than that of other shop was what is called a "fish-tail burner." He

\* If anything were required to prove the degradation clared to be unjust to others, injurious to the public, and cent official publication of the committals to prison and corporeal panishments in the army and navy, printed by

DREADFUL FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A most disastrous fire, resulting in the loss of four lives and serious injury of several other persons, occurred at an early hour on Monday morning, in Crawford-street, Marylebone. The premises de-stroyed are situate No. 77, near the western extremity of Crawford-street, and immediateley between Seymour-place and Croydon-street. The house was occupied by several families. Mr. Tempson, a surgeon, occupied the shop and back parlour on the ground-floor, residing in Lisson-grove himself, but leaving a youth, aged 16, in charge of his shop daughter; and on the second floor lived a man and his wife, named Butters, with a family of three young children. The fire was first observed by Sergeant Bennett,

18 D, who happened to be passing the house at about a quarter past twelve o'clock on Sunday night. He had already proceeded a few paces beyond the premises, when, fancying that he perceived a strong smell of fire, he returned, and at once observed smoke issuing through the shutters of Mr. Tempson's shop. He immediately knocked loudly at the private door. which in the course of a very few minutes was opened by the youth in charge of the shop. On being made acquainted with the fact that the house was on fire, this youth ran back again, and proceeded upstairs. of their motives, and of receiving ultimate justice from for the purpose of arousing the various inmates. Sergeant Bennett immediately despatched messengers to the various fire-engine stations, and also to value the constitution, which, to exist, must enjoy, in the station of the fire-escape in King-street, Bakerstreet. During the interval of their arrival the utas to be able to declare that we have not great ground for beware how they again lead the majorities of Parliament most anxiety was evinced for the parties known to be sleeping in the house. The inflammable nature of the contents of the shop caused the flames to spread with extraordinary rapidity, and within a few moments after the private door was opened it was an impossibility to reach the foot of the staircase from the street. The smoke and flames, having burst desire to soften any ill-feelings that may exist amongst through the door at the back of the shop, ascended the staircase, and not only effectually prevented the escape of those inmates who were above stairs when the fire broke out, but also cut off the escape of the youth who had rushed upstairs for the laudable purpose of saving life. With some difficulty this youth escaped, together with Mr. and Mrs. Hosking and their daughter, by passing from the balcony of Let us rather determine at once to unite all our energies their own house to that of the next. The situation of the parties residing on the second floor was even more dreadful. They were of course soon aroused to a sense of their danger, but the flames having pre-viously attained a fearful height, it was quite im-possible for them to attempt escaping by the stair-case. The only surviving person of the five persons who slept on the second floor is Mrs. Butters. She state; that her husband had not been in bed more

than ten minutes when the alarm was given. He immediately opened the door of the front room, in which he slept, together with herself and infant child, and proceeded to the back room for the purpose of waking his other children. Even then the unfortunate man told his wife that it was impossible to escape by the staircase, adding that he would endeavour to open the trap door of the roof. He was attempting this, when the dense volume of smoke and flame which ascended from the lower part of the house obliged him to desist and retreat into the front room, closing the door after him. About the same time Mrs. Butters, unable longer to bear the dreadful suspense in which she was placed, threw herself from the second-floor window into the street. There had been no time for preparation to re-ceive her, and she fell heavily upon the pave-wife of the high sheriff of Clare, all his property. ment, fracturing her left arm just above the wrist, and being seriously injured about the lower part of the back. Mr. Butters at this time was standing at the same window from which his wife had fallen, raising his hands imploringly, as if asking opposing the contemplated measure, a fresh evidence help of the bystanders. The flames from the firstwere one of their number, for I do not recognise any real deplore the change, from the belief that with it must come and a proof that you are not only qualified to make a round the wretched man's face as he stood. The diminution of such feelings. The misfortune that has tended the most to cripple the efforts of your friends (which, like most so-called misfortunes, arises from a great fault) is, that the agricultural and effective opposition to measures which the officer in charge ascended to the second floor for the dimensional properties of your friends (which, like most so-called misfortunes, arises from a great fault) is, that the agricultural are subvaried by the officer in charge ascended to the second floor for the dimensional properties of your political rights, but that you are in fire-escape from King-street arrived just at this time, advance of man's face as he stood. The proper use of your political rights, but that you are in fire-escape from King-street arrived just at this time, and having been hastily placed against the house, the officer in charge ascended to the second floor for tributed as the possessors decease, till it shall come down to the second noor for the limit established; and that the homestead shall be in justice to the labouring classes, whose wages, or in reward for their services, are justly entitled to. Our in reward for their services, are justly entitled to. Our in reward for their services, are justly entitled to. Our in reward for their services, are justly entitled to. Our in reward for their services, are justly entitled to. inalienable, except at the will of the occupants. To accomplish this last-named purpose, the simplest way
would be to prohibit any legalised credit system, or laws
would be to prohibit any legalised credit system, or laws
for the collection of debts: a measure which of iteals

a right to demand amounts the window, and not only spoke
dity as Christians to society, and to our selves, calls upon
duty as Christians to society, and to our selves, calls upon
duty as Christians to society, and to our selves, calls upon
our military forces. Though a standing army in the intention of pulling him into the escape, when
market, it is indispensably requisite, and they would have
power that disgraceful evil; but for that, none who hold
for the collection of debts: a measure which of iteals

a right to demand amounts of the window, and not only spoke
duty as Christians to society, and to our selves, calls upon
our military forces.

Though a standing army in the intention of pulling him into the escape, when
power that disgraceful evil; but for that, none who hold
searcely 200 years

searcely 200 years

The office of their services, are justly entitled to.
Our division in reward for their services, are justly entitled to.
Our division in reward for their services, and in our seation to the proposed increase in to Butters, but had actually caught hold of him with
our military forces.

Though a standing army in the intention of pulling him into the escape, when
your particular attention to the proposed increase in to Butters, but had actually caught hold of him with
our military forces.

Though a standing army in the intention of pulling him into the escape, when
your particular attention to the proposed increase in to Butters, but had actually caught hold of him with
our military forces.

Searcely 200 years yet it has been increased from the proposed increase in the hour many in the intention of pulling him into the escape, when
your particular attention to the proposed increase in the hour many in the intention of pulling hi scarcely 200 years, yet it has been increased from seek his children. At the same moment the front of 191,750 in 1822, to 139,480 in 1844; and yet government has now determined to add to it from 10,000 to the flames from the first-floor having increased in place, Gray's-inn-lane, jeweller—Thomas Pierson, War-20,000 me 1, besides the militia, [the latter] amount- | their violence, set fire to the top of the fire-escape,

soon after it became evident to the bystanders that the missing persons. On entering the front room on shire, draper. stitute, leaves the government in as great a difficulty the second floor Butters was found near the window, as ever. So long, however, as the people submit to in a reclining posture, his hand resting on the sill of pay the money with which our rulers bribe men to the windows. He was not much burned, and apaccept the bribe, the war system will continue, and of the three children were found lying together in its profits and emoluments will be retained by the the back room on the same floor. They were all aristocracy, while upon the working classes will fall shortly after their discovery placed in shells, and

removed to the workhouse. Among the efforts made to save the lives of the unfortunate deceased, was that of sending a chimneysweeper named Lake through the trap-door of an adjoining house to open the trap of the house on fire. He succeeded in doing so, and heard both the deceased and his children running about from room to room, but the smoke prevented him from descending to render any assistance, and the deceased persons do not appear to have observed him themselves.

The names of the deceased are as follows :- Robert Butters, the elder, aged thirty-one; Robert Butters, the younger, aged seven and a half; Jane Butters, aged four; and William Butters, an infant, aged eighteen months.

The premises and stock are insured in the Sun and Law Insurance offices. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

Mr. Tempson had only been in possession of the premises three weeks, having purchased the business of a Mr. Lewis, who had previously carried it on.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Tuesday, at half-past nine o'clock, Mr. Wakley, M P., and a jury of fourteen respectable inhabitants the workhouse of that parish for the purpose of commencing an inquiry as to the deaths of the four unfortunate persons who perished on the occasion of the late dreadful fire in Crawford-street. After the bodies had been identified, the coroner explained that tenants generally that the late conduct of many of their representatives on this question is such as to shake their confidence in the honour of gentlemen.

Let me, then, state my conviction, and the reasons for that conviction, why men, unbound by positive pledges or promises, have not, under the existing altered a tate of things, injured the agricultural interest, or done more than the following singular outline of his past things, injured the agricultural interest, or done more than the following singular outline of life:—'I was born in Scotland, and brought up as a preliminary proceeding, it is intention, after examining two or three begging, and about to be discharged in a few days, witnesses, to adjourn the investigation to a future gave me the following singular outline of his past things, injured the agricultural interest, or done more than the two subsequent Wednesday, March 25, and the two subsequent Wednesday, March 25, and the two subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Belcher's, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street.

J. Chamberlaine, Lisson-grove North, glass-merchant, witnesses, to adjourn the investigation to a future first dividend of 5s. 5d., on Wednesday, March 25, and the two subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Belcher's, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street.

J. Chamberlaine, Lisson-grove North, glass-merchant, witnesses, to adjourn the investigation to a future first dividend of 5s. 5d., on Wednesday, March 24, and investigation as to the origin of the first dividend of 4s. 6d., on Wednesday, March 25, and the two subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Turquand's, Old the inquiry on which they were about to enter was intended merely as a preliminary proceeding, it intended merely as a preliminary proceeding, it is intende

After arousing the people in the first floor, he ran up dished it high in air, swore he would run even a dog door and made answer, "You fool, there is no fire." Witness returned to the first floor and made his escape on to the balcony of the next house. Witness had no idea how the fire originated, but thought it must have commenced in the shop, as the kitchen had not been burnt. He (witness) had been trying no experiments during Sunday.

At the close of this witness's examination the

court was again opened, and the proceedings of the inquiry were declared adjourned until Monday next.

WORTHY OF IMITATION .- Lord Francis Egert on has fitted up a reading-room at the Duke's Dock, for the principal stations. Manchester, Runcorn, &c.

### Kreland.

REVOLTING CASE. - MURDER OF A MAN BY HIS WIFE'S PARAMOUR. DUBLIN, MARCH 22.—The following may give the English readers some notion of the internal economy

of an Irish small farmer's family :— On Wednesday last, James Carroll, Esq. (coroner). held an inquest on the body of Daniel Berochree, at Touroenbrien, about fourteen miles from Nenagh, who was beaten on the night of the 10th inst. The deceased was a man over sixty years of age, and his wife (who appears to have been accessory to his death) nightly, this person sleeping in the back parlour. Wife (who appears to have been accessed). The first floor was occupied by Mr. Hosking, the comfertable farmer, and has eleven children. Willandlord of the house, together with his wife and comfertable farmer, and has eleven children. William Walshe, the deceased's servant, appears to have been a paramour of the wife's. He is a married man, and has a wife and three children. Ellen Berochree sworn and examined by the

coroner .- I am daughter of the deceased, Daniel Berochree. I remember the night of the 10th inst. On the night in question my mother, father, three sisters, three brothers, and Patrick Hayes (servant), were in the house. About half-past eight o'clock, after we had eaten supper, I and my two sisters, Catherine and Honora, went to bed. I fell asleep immediately after going to bed. I did not hear any of the persons I left behind me go to bed. My mother slept in the same room, in a bed adjoining mine. In the course of the night I was awakened by my mother, who had her petticoat about her shoulders. clapping her hands, and crying, "Ellen, Ellen, your father is killed." I slept outside, and saw William Walshe going from the bed in which my father lay. He had a hatchet in his hand; on going towards the room door, I heard Walshe say, "Take that." Walshe had nothing on him at the time but his shirt. He has been in my father's service since July last : I saw no other person in the room at the time of the occurrence but Walshe. He was not in the house at the time I went to bed, and I can't say what hour he came in. When I got out of bed, I saw the deceased lying on his back in the bed; he was covered with blood, and was unable to speak. I heard my mother say it was four black boys that killed my father. I knew at the time that it was Walshe who killed him. because I saw him leave the room with the hatchet in his hand. When I began to cry, I saw Walshe run out of the kitchen door, as if to go and alarm the police. When he first came to our house, he slept with my father and mother, but latterly he slept on the loft. My brother William also slept with my father and mother, but did not do so on this night; I recollect on one occasion that he slept with my father and mother, my father got up an hour before day, to go to the fair of Cappamore, and left Walshe in bed after him with my mother. After the police came to the house, I went to search for the hatchet, and found it under the dresser in the kitchen, with blood on it. The hatchet belonged to my father. I first searched for it where it generally lay, but did not find it. My father lingered from the 10th to the 17th inst., when

Grace Berochree, examined by the coroner, corroborated her sister's testimony. Other corroborative evidence having been given

and evidence that the man died of the wounds, the ury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against William Walshe and Mary Berochree, and they were accordingly committed for trial by the coroner.

THE LATE MR. CARRICK .- STATE OF CLARE .- Mr. Carrick was perfectly sensible to the last, and he made his will after the faculty had seen him, leaving Thomas Whitestone, Esq., coroner, on Thursday held an inquest upon the body, when Mr. Carrick's servant was examined, and the verdict returned was Wilful Murder against persons unknown. [We understand that the Lord Lieutenant has acceded to the requisition of the magistrates of Clare, and has issued

# Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, March 24, 1846.) James Giro, Moorgate-street, merchant - Charles Henry Waters, Queen's-row, Pimlico, dealer in paintings wick-court, Holborn, money-scrivener - John Brett, ing to 42,000: So long as the supporters of unjust laws are enabled to hire men to uphold them by brute force, so long only can those laws operato. To you, the term of the poor fellow therefore, who feel that your political rights are unjustly withheld, the question whether this enormous Hospital. Although Butters came to the window George Prince, Romsey, Hampshire, wine-merchant addition to the army shall be permitted, is one of once or twice subsequently, he was unable to keep william Bull, Leeds, and Addle-street, cloth-merchants vital interest. You are, we conceive, especially his position for more than a few moments, and very —James Riding and James Fielden, Leyland, Lancashire, -James Riding and James Fielden, Leyland, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers - James Rishton, Over Darwen, all your influence with your friends and neighbours both himself and children had perished miserably in Lancashire, cotton-spinner-John Gibson, Manchester, to induce them to refuse also. It is generally under- the flames. After the arrival of the engines, the veterinary surgeon-James Riddall Wood, Manchester, supply of water being good, the flames were got varnish maker-John Taylor, Hereford, grocer-Moses and ingenuity introduced greater improvements than in that of food; and it is not only the interest, but the duty

R. Mackenzie, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, and Bond-court, Walbrook, commission-agent, first dividend

enter the army, and men are to be found who will peared to have died from suffocation. The bodies of 2s. 6d., on Monday, March 23, and the two subsequent Mondays, at Mr. Alsager's, Birchin-lane. C. Allen, Tadley, Hampshire, maltster, first dividend of 5s. 4d., on Monday, March 23, and the two subsequent Mondays, at Mr. Aleager's, Birchin-lane.

J. Milne, Liverpool, painter, first dividend of 3s. 1d., on Monday, March 23, or any subsequent Monday, at Mr. D. Parry, Ruthin, Denbighshire, currier, first dividend of 2s. 3d. on Monday, March 23, or any subsequent Mon-

day, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool. W. J. Cooper and J. Beattie, North Shields, drapers, first dividend of 9s., on Saturday, March 28, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. J. Joplin, Bishopwearmouth, draper, first dividend of

42. 6d., on Saturday, March 28, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. C. Brigham, Dodden, near Kendal, Roman Catholic elergyman, first and final dividend of 1s. 7d., on Saturday, March 28, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's

Newcastle-upon-Tyne. C. Barber, Denham Springs, Lancashire, calico-printer, first dividend of 3s. 12d., on Tuesday, March 31, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pott's, Manchester.

H. Whittaker, Macclesfield, silk-throwster, second dividend of ld., and first and second dividend of ls. 5d. on new proofs, on Tuesday, March SI, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Frazer's, Manchester.

G. Payne, King street, Covent-garden, tailor, dividend of 2s. 3d. (making, with a former dividend, 4s. 9d.,) on Wednesday, March 25, and the two subsequent Wednesdays, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Belcher's, King's Arm's-yard, Moorgate-street. G. T. Whittington, Great St. Helen's, merchant, first

dividend of 4s. 6d., on Wednesday, March 25, and the two

through for the mere sport of the thing, and the next moment his bayonet was dyed with human blood. Another of the ruffians was about to strike down with his cane a respectable female, who was merely passing at the moment with an infant at her breast, when, prompted by mingled feelings of indignation and humanity, I rushed upon the cowardly assailant, disarmed him of his weapon, and broke it across his head. At this stage of the proceeding, the inhuman butchers, finding themselves worsted, and deeming it expedient to act upon the old adage,

" He that fights and runs away, May live to fight another day,"

ignobly retreated from the battle-field of their own creating. Taking advantage of the moment, I mounted a wall, and addressed the people, exposing the horrors of the military system, and concluded a somewhat lengthy address by advising my hearers to tinguished of ourselves, when not a distinct esten junge of panished of ourselves, when not a distinct esten junge of panished of ourselves, when not a distinct esten junge of panished of ourselves, when not a distinct esten junge of panished of ourselves, when not a distinct esten junge of panished of ourselves, when not a distinct esten junge of panished of ourselves, when not a distinct esten junge of panished of ourselves, when not a distinct esten junge of panished of ourselves, when not a distinct esten junge of panished of ourselves, when not a distinct esten junge of panished of ourselves, when not a distinct esten junge of panished of ourselves, when not a distinct esten junge of the servants of the trust, and has presented where military temptations are to be found. I have to refrain from condemning it? But you will ask, are seldiers to prison, during the same period, were 41,263, them with an excellent library, containing books of not been able to ascertain the number of the wounded, members justified in acting against opinions declared by equal to one third of the British army; while the comamusement and reference. His lordship purposes, but I saw one man in particular leave the scene of them at the hustings? I say, yes, if they went not as mitments from the general population of Great Britain, we believe, to establish reading rooms at all the action with his face bleeding and horribly mutilated, partly by a bayonet. - George Flish.

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

POLAND. BY JOSEPH MAZZINI.

[From The People's Journal.] "If there is on earth anything really great, it is the firm determination of a nation advancing under the eye of God, without being wearied for a moment, to the conquest ignorant peasants; it says to them, "For every patriot doctrines of Jesus Christ, was it right that the minis of the rights it derives from Him: which counts neither its wounds, nor its days without rest, nor its nights without sleep, and which says within itself—What is all lost all right to rule the destinics of millions!" Not a into eternity? He contended that it was the duty that? Justice and Liberty are worthy of many other

"Verily, I say unto you, when it shall go down, like Christ into the tomb, like Christ it shall come out from it on the third day, conqueror over death, and over the prince of this world, and the ministers of the prince of this world."—Lamennais' Words of a Believer.

We write these lines independently of all political foresight, independently of all calculation as to the immediate issue of the struggle which, during the last fortnight, has caused every true heart in Europe to beat most enziously. It may be that by the time what we are writing appears before the eyes of our readers, new events shall have succeeded, in spite of present appearto be suppressed: it may be that all will be, for a time, at an end, and that Poland shall for a third time descend into her tomb: but whichever it shall be, nothing can alter the sentiment which places the pen in our hand. Ours is not a political journal. At this moment we are not thinking of Cracow, or of the bands of Gallicia; we are thinking of Poland, which lives, suffers, and combats, Whether openly or in silence, wherever her children are to be found, from the Baltic to the Carpathian mountains. We do not look (much as our heart throbs with hope at the present brave efforts, and bleeds with grief for the recent victims) at transient events, the incidents of a struggle whose denouement is not yet come: we look to the Everlasting; to the Idea which regulates all these attempts, unfortunate till now, but always heroic; to the Thought which survives all these disasters, which soars like the eagle, from the midst of the tempest: which floats, like a flag, over the tombs of the martyrs.

And this Exerlasting, this Idea, this unconquerable Thought, which all the brutal forces of the three European despotic powers will never be able to stifle, is the right that twenty-two millions of men, belonging to the same race, eradled in the same national songs, nourished by the same historical traditions, possessed by the instinctive sentiment of having the same mission to accomplish, have to group themselves as God suggests to them, to organise themselves as they deem best for themselves and others, to express the life within them by acts freely initiated, freely worked to completion. This right has been immorally, perfidiously violated by the dismemberment of 1773, by that of 1793, by that of 1796. It has been said to some, "You shall belong henceforth to Prussia"-that is to say, to a country which itself had not a real nationality to substitute for theirs; to others, "You shall belong to Russia"—that is to say, to a nation whose civilisation was one or two centuries behind that of Poland; to others, again, "And you, you shall belong to Austria"—that is to say, the liveliest, the most unquiet, the most stirring of people, to a power which represents China in Europe. The Polish nation has from that time protested-protested by arms, because all other ways of progress were closed against her; protested by an appeal to all its members violently separated, because, to the shame of Europe, to the shame of countries calling themselves free, there has not been a single gevernment to say one word for her. There is the whole question, put simply, and, as it appears, in a sphere far above that slough of diplomatic dirt, in which at the present day they work out

what they call their European policy. Poland has protested-she will protest: and woe to us if she should not! For her inertness would say, that it important question was brought before the public, is possible to suppress an idea before it has borne all its but on the principle of doing justice to all men, and thought, and that it is enough for force and violence to performed, he must tell them their chairman was nail Prometheus to his rock, to disinherit humanity of Wrong in stating that this agitation had its origin the conquest of that secret which made his life divine justice, liberty, progress.

And see how her protest has gained force since the prodigies, which we have so soon forgotten, of 1830.

See how the wase inclusing the national sap, broken at Warsaw by the Russian scythe, has fertilised the land all | committee was formed, with Lord Nugent at its head, around. Before the insurrection of 1830, Prussian and Austrian Poland rested, if not cold, inert; there was not the least demonstration there. Now, it is Gallicia which makes itself the focus of Polish nationality; a thousand arrests embracing the best families, hardly suffices to hinder the insurrection of the Duchy of Posen. Sceptics, who take the grand historical lessons of Machiavel for a doctrine, and whose heart, the prophet of the mind, has been withered by the coldness of analysis, were, in 1830, telling us not to attach too much importance to a manifestation, the consequence of the general fermentation excited by the three days of July. Well! France has long since abandoned her part of propagandist; Europe is tranquil at the surface; the moment is altegether unfavourable to every isolated attempt; and this is the moment Poland chooses to perform an act of life; it is in the midst of the sleep of Europe that she raises herself, were it but for a moment, to repeat her glorious protest, to declare that she is not, that she shali never be, submissive; that liberty, without which human responsibility is only an empty name, has been given by God to all his creatures; that nationality is a sacred sign placed by God on the forehead of his people, as a means for the organisation of the common labour; and that longing to the same race, cradled in the same national songs,

Mourished by the same historical traditions, possessed by the instinctive sentiment of having the same mission to accomplish. stifle in Poland this need of proper, spontaneous, na. at one and the same time, persons were apprehended tional life! It is a history which one would say could immediately beneath the gallows tree, picking not belong to our time; a history which if we had, we men of the nineteenth century, a belief at heart, as we have an intelligence in the brain, would be enough to determine a crusade. They have proscribed, imprisoned, shot, by hundreds, by thousands, nobles, soldiers, princes posts, all who could in any way exercise any influence. They have peopled the mines of Siberia, and supplied the armies of the Caucasus. They have destroyed colleges, universities, libraries; falsified education; substituted, wherever they could, the language of the oppressor for that of the oppressed. They have broken the bonds of rendering them callous, and causing the monster family; broken-but that is no crime in England-the | crime of murder to be one of frequent occurrence seals of letters of mothers, of fathers, or of sisters, who (Loud cheers.) He cordially agreed with the resoluwere sending some poor consolations to the exiles of ten tion, and earnestly hoped to witness the abrogation scribers, we have reason to know, were mainly or sixteen years; and they have kept back the succours of capital punishment, and the amelioration of our which they contained. They have torn hundreds of criminal code in general. (Loud cheers.) children from their mothers, to form, far from their country, military colonies fashioned after Russian manners and tendencies. They have put religion in play for a political end, and inflicted on poor nuns such persecutions as more the heart to disgust, rather even than to hatred. Whilst among other nations they counted their martyrs by individuals, they counted them by masses in the Heathens, as they were called, the parsons would Poland. She has been, during the last fifteen years, the be there in shoals. It reflected great credit upon the martyr-people. Nothing has succeeded. And when its | Chartist body to be found foremost in agitation for for a long period, perhaps for ever, the Lydra of Polish and if his memory served him rightly, so long age thought, by a sudden exposion Polish thought started up as the Whig-create i riots of Bristol, the Radicals to give the awakening to Europe; to frighten the three took the lead in advocating the abolishment of death powers together; and to force Austria, in self-defence, to punishments. He, however, with Mr. Stallwood, heap up the measure of her infamy, in organising the jacqueries of the middle age; in seducing, by we know not what calumnies, the ignorance of the peasants of Tarnow, and in setting a price of ten florins on the heads of the Polish nobles which they should bring in. "The time has been badly chosen," say gravely the mea of dayby-day policy. Who has chosen it? The oppressed or the oppressor! Is it the sick man who chooses the moment when his pain shall shake him in his bed! Is it a Polish hand which has signed the ukase declaring, that at the commencement of 1847 all territorial demarcation, every outward sign of Poland, shall cease to exist! Count the thousands of exiles who drag on their life of sorrow in France, in England, in Africa, in the United another. But sometimes when returning homewards States; the thousands who people Siberia; the thousands of a Sunday evening he saw the scaffold in preparawho people the Russian prisons; the thousands murdered by the bullet or the knout; each of these men represents a family; do you think that mothers, sisters, brothers, and sons can coldly and leisurely calculate the coming scene, and amidst those groups he had found daughter being dissatisfied with her mother-in-law, moment at which they shall have gained a few chances more over their persecutors? Do you imagine that the young men who have seen these terrible words on foot in reply to the petitions of their mother in behalf of their father,\* do you imagine that they have nothing better to did they not wait? are the first to take advantage of two occasions while witnessing the erection of the he was very fond, when left alone in the world, would had paid honestly to his immediate superior, but bethat silence and that patience to reply to every protest on fatal scaffold. (Hear, hear.) Was it not admitted become a prey to the designing, and might spend her cause that superior failed to pay rent to his superior

Yes! actual Europe (we speak of constituted, official, governmental Europe) presents a hideous spectacle of egotism, of indifference, of denial of every great and generous or progressive thought. They can talk about religion, but any notion of what really constitutes relibut the days of such barbarity had fortunately passed gion—that is to say, the active communion of men for away, and he would like to see the minister who the just and the good, is altogether effected. Local in- would now stand up in his pulpit and say that the terests have their norshippers: principles have not. The | man who committed the slightest breach of the Sabnone for good. There exists an alliance (we do not like much like to know who would shed Jack Ketch's to repeat the word kely) between the powers who sepresent despotism—that is to say, the denial of human tice cried aloud that the blood of neither should be liberty, in Europe; there is none among those who pre. | shed. (Great cheering.) He had witnessed some tend to represent the principle of civilisation and proto its faith in God, in his law, in its own conscience, the

first intervene to crush it: the second proclaim the brought forward once more, the executioner literally

selves politically atheists. and her unanimity of thought, by driving out, without shedding one drop of blood, her imbecile governments; they wrongly termed a great moral example. But, "Withdraw! leave this people free to manifest its life in its own manner!" Poland arises, after having endured them be placed in asylums, where they would be of human nature; new atrocities reply to her appeal; the Austrian government puts the scythe in the hands of (Loud cheers.) He appealed to the believes in the head you bring us we will give you ten florins:" not a go- ter of religion should stand on the fatal scaffold with single member of any of the European governments that call themselves free and enlightened, will dare to withdraw his hand from that of the ambassador of a government which has thus placed itself under the ban of humanity. You talk of charity, virtue, mens' brotherhood in God, and do you not hear the voice of God demanding of you, "Cain! Cain! what hast thou done with thy brother?" Know you not the sentence which followed

the reply, "Am I my brother's keeper !" At least let individuals repair, as far as lies in their power, the faults of their governments. Let all those who believe in the unity of the human family, all those who believe in a better time to come, all whom the example of their masters has not educated in the ignorance ances, to strengthen and extend a movement which is said of what is great in martyrdom for a holy cause, protest by their words, by meetings, and by subscriptions, against the indifference reigning in official circles. Let them say what they will of the English government, but let the name of Englishman be respected and loved by the oppressed of all nations.

And as to Poland-honour to her if she triumphs honour, if yet again she fall! It will not be for ever. Her oppressors may yet be able to throw into the balance some hundreds of heads, but she can throw into the opposing scale herself-

"An equal to all woes, And a firm will, and a deep sense, Which even in torture can descry Its own concentred recompense, Triumphant when it dares defy, And making death a victory.'

Jupiter has long been dethroned: humanity has pursued its course, and the chain which hangs round the limbs of Prometheus is ready to fall off.

DEATH PUNISHMENTS.

A powerful movement is likely to be organised before long for the purpose of obtaining the abolition of the present barbarous system of death punishments. Lord Nugent and Charles Dickens have been for some time past agitating the question, supported by men of all classes and parties. The Chartists, ever foremost in the good work of promoting mankind's progression, are also in the field, and will give signal aid to this movement. A numerous and highly respectable meeting was held a few days ago at the South London Chartist Hall. The chair was ably filled by Mr. John Gathard, who said the question they had met to consider was one of the first importance, and, like most other great political, moral, or social changes, the agitation in its favour was commencing with that much calumniated body the Chartists. (Hear, hear.) He should call on Mr. Edmund Stallwood to move the first resolution:

That in the opinion of this meeting the infliction of capital punishment in any case whatever is not only an infringement of the Divine Command, "Thou shalt do no murder," but has a tendency to demoralise the public mind and familiarise the populace with scenes of blood which, instead of checking crime, as intended, sets the savage example of taking that life which no human law can give, and trifles with that existence which it was meant to protect.

Mr. Stallwood said he was happy this great and with the Chartists. No doubt they all recollected that a person of the name of John Tawell was, a short time ago, tried and executed for murder at Aylesbury. At that period a public meeting was held in the hall of that town on the subject, from which a and from which body many important papers had issued in opposition to the barbarous practice of capital punishments, which had been published from time to time in the columns of that advocate of Universal Suffrage, the Aylesbury News. (Hear, hear.) Thus, although the agitation had not directly sprung from the Chartist body, it evidently had its origin in one section of the democratic party. He cordially agreed with the resolution, that hanging, or capital punishment of any sort, had "a tendency to demoralise the public mind, and familiarise the populace with scenes of blood." He well recollected, when he first came to London from a quiet country town, being taken to witness a London execution, at which six persons were hung at once, one of whom had stolen a horse, and, previous to witnessing this melancholy exhibition, he had a very great dread of death; but on witnessing the fall of the drop, and the "launch ing into eternity," as it was termed, of those unfor twate men, he remembered well the exclamation involuntarily falling from his lips-" Is that death? are they dead?" and, on being answered in the affirmative, he thought, then, death was nothing; and from that day to this, all fear of death punishment the dismemberments of 1773, 1793, and 1796, cannot had lost its effect on him. (Hear, hear.) We were efface the collective life of twenty-two millions of men, te- told that capital punishments were instituted for example's sake-for the purpose of deterring others from the perpetration of crime; but had it any such effect? No; for, on the occasion when six of our What has not been done, since 1830, to endeavour to fellow creatures suffered the last penalty of the law, pockets; and this was by no means a singular case Look at Ireland; eapital punishments were, alas! of frequent occurrence in that unhappy country, and assessinations and brutal murders of much more frequent occurrence. But what need was there of going to Ireland for cases! Had we not recently had plenty of judicial murders in this "great metropolis, followed by many more sanguinary murders? Thus showing, that instead of the example deterring from crime, it only inured the people to deeds of blood

Mr. M'GRATH rose, much applauded, to second the resolution, and asked, how was it those professing ministers of mercy, the clergy, were not present in great numbers on such an occasion? If a meeting had been convened at Exeter Hall for the purpose of collecting money to send missionaries abroad among masters nursed themselves in the hope of having stifled such a benign, Christian, and philanthropic purpose; was delighted to find Lord Nugent acting in such a named John Ellnor, a sinker-maker, who, during the truly philanthropic manner, and trusted the day was greater part of his life had resided in Parliamentnot far distant when we should have a grand metro- street, in this town, was induced by a brother who is politan demonstration on the subject, with Lord well off in the world to leave his residence and occu-Nugent in the chair. (Loud cheers.) He thought pation in Nottingham and go and reside near him at one of the great evils of capital punishments was Codnor Park, for the purpose of managing a public Bryan Seery was a case in point. (Cheers.) Capital punishment had hitherto been without a single good result. He had never seen but one metropolitan execution, that of Curvosier, and such an effect did it have on him that he would never willingly witness tion for the Monday morning's execution, and the metley multitude of human beings scrambling to obtain a seat or a standing-place to witness the the Dissenting minister, with the white handkerchief she went to reside with her grandfather, who returned round his neck, busily distributing his tracts, and bidding the multitude look to the Eternal Judge for mercy, and at the same time most inconsistently, and welfare. For a time Ellnor was more cheertul with true morbid sensibility, justifying the taking in the society of his little granddaughter, but latterly your "Why as he had his pocket picked of his handkerchief on fore him, and that his little granddaughter, of whom behalf of those who suffer "What would you have us to that Connor had been present at an execution just days in vice, or suffering from the most abject want. that poor man was liable to have his crop and means do? They are reconciled to their lot!"

They are reconciled to their lot!"

They are reconciled to their lot!"

They are reconciled to satisfy the claim of the head landlord. The (Hear, hear.) Did not this clearly show that those his brother early on the morning of each day, but, judicial murders rendered human nature callous? having omitted to do so at the usual time, the latter dered some reform in the law relating to the tenure (Hear, hear.) He knew that some would say that became alarmed, knowing his brother's melancholy of property in Ireland more pressing than ever. Not it was written in Scripture—"Blood for blood," turn of mind, and that his housekeeper had left him an hour should be lost in bringing the subject before

principles of non-interference—that is to say, they assist thrusting the culprit forward to the gallows. (Shouts with folded arms the triumph of evil; they declare them. of "Horrible! horrible!") And yet it was the custom in Ireland to give school children a holiday in order Italy arises once, twice, thrice; she asserts her rights that they might become witnesses of such inhumand her unanimity of thought, by driving out, without manising and brutal exhibitions, for the sake of what a foreign army falls upon her before she has time to pre-thanks to the good and great Father Mathew pare her means of defence: not a single voice is raised children no longer witnessed such demoralising in the councils of "free" nations, to say to the intruders, scenes. (Cheers.) He might be asked what should a series of atrocities almost enough to make one doubt taken care of and made to support themselves, and those they had deprived of their natural protectors. of every believer in the benign principles of Christianity to oppose capital punishments. Mr. M'Grath then lucidly entered into the revolting modes of destroying human life in various countries, and much interested the audience by his powerful appeal in opposition thereto, and said no one looked on Jack Ketch but with feelings of abhorrence, which in itself was a forcible argument against death punishments. (Loud cheers.) Ca, ital punishment had been abolished in some cases, such as sheep stealing. horse stealing, forgery, &c., with beneficial effect, and he thought it might be entirely abrogated with

> The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. CHRISTOPHER DOYLE rose to move the following resolution :--

Great cheering.)

equal if not superior benefit to society at large.

That this meeting, believing that the most beneficial effects would ensue by the discussion of this humane subject by the British public, do hereby resolve to appoint a committee of niue persons, and authorise them to take such steps as they may deem fit to agitate the metropolis and thus press this important question on the attention of the legislature.

He said he could not see the advantage or propriety of taking human life. Hanging did no good to society—it had not increased morality or virtue; but, on the contrary, had demoralised and brutalised mankind. (Cheers.) He contended, that if the murderer was placed on some waste lands, and so far confined as not to be enabled to repeat his crime, he would, by his labour, be enabled to support those his crime had so deeply injured; and by the attention of the devout and pious, and his future good conduct, purge his crime, and fit himself for a glorious immortality. (Hear, hear.) Long imprisonments, as had been well observed, were decidedly injurious—his own experience had fully convinced him of this; he kad, for political offences, been confined in four different prisons-(hear, hear)-and when in Preston Bridewell, the governor and chaplain had sought his opinion, and his evidence occupied seven folios in the Inspector of Prisons' report. He found that the mixing the new criminal with the old had a very bad effect. inuring the young to crime; for example, one had come in whilst he was there, and was asked criminal, that he disgraced their profession by toe, and that of breaking locks. He, therefore, thought, nay, he was convinced, that solitary confinement for a brief period was much the best for new criminals and young offenders-(loud cheers)-and considered it was our duty to raise our voices loudly thought the cause of crime laid at the door of society. known. (Tremendous cheering.)

Mr. T. CLARK, in seconding the resolution, said-The Chartists had long been desirous of levelling bad institutions, and he was glad to find them desirous of progressing in their career by levelling the gallows. (Loud cheers.) He could not believe that Calcraft was the best moral instructor for the multitude, and he thought capital punishments must place her Majesty in a very awkward situation; surely she must, as a mother, as the head of the church, as the sovereign, feel acutely the signing of a death warrant to take away the lives of her subjects. (Hear, hear.) He was present at the execution of Hocker, and a more brutal and savage scene he had never witnessed in the course of his existence. He had recently heard a debate in the "house," when that great criminal Macauley had succeed at the holy feeling springing up in this country against capital punishments, calling it false delicacy-femenine; but notwithstanding the sneers of this great babbler, the misrepresentative of the city of Edinburgh, he trusted they would persevere in their exertions until they were crowned with success. A lady who attended a meeting with him the other day, said, "She wished they would hang the system instead of the men;"and sure he was, in such a case, he should have no objection to become the executioner, (Loud cheers.) He had full confidence that they would not only appoint a committee, but also furnish the means of carrying out the object to a triumphant issue. (Great cheering.)-An Irishman, in the body of the meeting, said he thought the last speaker had been rather severe on Babington Macauley, as he remembered, when he was in power, he pardoned a man for killing goats. (Roars of laughter.)-The resolution was carried unanimously, the committee was appointed, a vote of thanks was given to the

chairman, and the meeting then dissolved. MARGARET STOKER.—CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.—On the eve of the trial of Margaret Stoker, charged with the murder of her child, two individuals in humble life, advocates for the abolition of death punishments, set on foot a subscription for her defence; for she had no relative willing or able to assist her in her need Their appeal was principally made to the poorer classes, yet they met with only four refusals. The sum of £2 was raised in sums not exceeding 6d. each, and chiefly in pence. The remainder of the money required was provided in shillings. The submoved by their horror at the prospect of a young woman being handed over to the hangman. Her crime they abhorred, but they would spare the criminal from death. Their efforts, the reader knows were vain; the woman was convicted, and sentenced to die. But the promoters of the subscription were not deterred from their humane enterprise by the failure of the first attempt. They immediately got up a memorial to the Queen for mercy, and obtained within twenty-four hours several hundred signatures, including those of the jury (who pronounced the verdict, but shrunk from the sentence).

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY AT CODNOR PARK,

DERBYSHIRE. Northneham, Friday.—About five years ago, a man whom this change appears to have been equally disstill more melancholy than he had been previously. A few months since he returned to Nottingham, and was about to take up his abode again in the town, when his only daughter died, who had been married to a lace-maker named Smith, and left two children, the eldest of whom was a girl named Elizabeth, aged about twelve years. Smith having married again soon after the death of his first wife, and his eldest with his charge to Codnor Park, with the idea that he could there provide better for her future comfort for a few days; he, therefore, went to his house, and, Parliament. They must be prepared even to go to finding it closed, and being unable to make any one considerable lengths; they must deal with the subject hear, he had the door forced open, when it was dis-not in the spirit of a technical lawyer, but in the returned.

\* Prince Sauguzko, proprietor of large estates in the district of Tarnow, in Gallicia. His family, men, women, and children, petitioned the Czar to mitigate the large estates in the feel. He alleged revival of the practice of excluding ransacking the room of all its valuable contents, conmentating human slaughter by wholesale, opening as it did, in the centre, and having a fall of ten ing room, occupied by a single gentleman lodger, and to the alleged revival of the practice of excluding ransacking the room of all its valuable contents, conment from juries on account of their religion—better pusishment of perpetual hard labour in Siberia to which he had been condemned. The Czarwote on the margin, "On foot," and the journey from Warsaw to Siberia was performed on foot,"

"On foot," and the journey from Warsaw to Siberia was performed on foot,"

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"On foot," and the journey from Warsaw to Siberia was police-office; but no trace has been found of the description from Newport, that might be cast uponded to the have no jury at all than a partisan one. As to the have no jury at all than a partisan one. As to the have no jury at all than a partisan one. As to the have no jury at all than a partisan one. As to the have no jury at all than a partisan one. As to the have no jury at all than a partisan one. As to the have no jury at all than a partisan one. As to the have no jury at all than a partisan one. As to the have no jury at all than a partisan one. As to the have no jury at all than a partisan one. As to the have no jury at all than a partisan one. As to the have no jury a

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS-Monday, MARCH 23. FEVER (IRELAND) BILL. On the motion of the Earl of Sr. Germans, the Fever (Ireland) Bill was read a second time; and the abvocate for such a measure could scarcely be found

STATE OF IRELAND.

Earl GREY rose to move an address to her Majesty

on this subject, and, in a speech of two hours and a half, travelled over all the old and well-known lists of Irish grievances. He said, with reference to the policy of government-Her Majesty's government seem to me only to propose to go on with measures of that nature which have been adopted over and over again, and under which, it is allowed, the evils which they were intended to meet have not only continued but have become worse rather than better; but having doggedly pursued the old beaten track, how could it be expected that they would come to any but the old termination-money and coercion seem to have been the whole secret of the policy of governments. We have never been sparing of either-both have been applied, and we see the result—they have been tried over and over again, and we find the proof that such measures cannot succeed in attaining the objects for which they were intended. Shall ] be told that it is impossible to do more—that improvement is impracticable, that the causes of the improvement of Ireland are undiscoverable, or of such a nature that they are beyond the reach of remedy? Such an assertion is a libel on the bounty of Providence, and on human nature. Is there anything in the nature of the country, or of the people, to account for it? Surely there is nothing in the country-for it is endowed with a soil of great fertility—with a genial climate, with great mineral wealth, with commodious harbours on its coasts, with great means of internal navigation and extensive water power, and contains every advantage which is necessary for commercial greatness. And for the people-will any one say that it is their fault? When they are taken away from the pernicious influences which surround them in their own country, they are found to be capable of everything that is good. (Hear, hear.) See them in the colonies, in America and in other countries of Europe, and they are distinguished for industry and usefulness, and in our own country, the severest labour is performed by Irish workmen. In the county with which I am connected, you see them coming over yearly to the harvest, the largest number of them being natives of the wretchedest counties in Ireland, as Donegal and others, and what is the character they bear Why, that they are most grateful for good treatment — (hear, hear)—tractable, industrious, cheerful, even gay; sometimes thoughtless, and easily excited; but on the other hand often showing a providence and carefulness not common to the general character of persons in their rank of life, and living frugally in order to save their earnings to take home with them to pay their rent and assist their families (Hear, hear.) This is the character the Irish la by the old gaol-birds, "What have you done?" He bourer bears in England. With such a people and such replied, "Nothing;" and on being told that he must accountry, is it not the fault of their rulers, if brutality have done something, replied, "Well, I took an empty sack." The old gaol-birds then told this new lift is comprehend what the policy of the government is it is this...that they consider the great exils of is, it is this-that they consider the great evils of coming there for such a purpose, and immediately Ireland are, first, the absence of security to life and initiated him into the art of picking pockets on tip- property; and secondly, the absence of due encouragement of industry, and the rewards of labour by adequate wages. They wish by their measures to promote security to life and property, and they think these two conditions are closely connected. I think that severe punishments only tended to harden the culprit and make him callous, whilst public executions rendered the populace brutal and savage; hence, he symptoms are connected—so closely, indeed, as to make it difficult to discover which is the cause and against it, in order that it might be abolished and which the effect. Both these evils aggravate each civilisation flourish. (Loud cheers.) In fact, he other, and no remedy will be effective unless the legislature shall apply their minds to provide means Only let the social wants of the people be attended to | for the employment of the people, and to remove that —give them the suffrage, and let each have a piece insecurity which prevents the efforts of private enter-of land, as they have in Switzerland, and, depend on prise and private capital. I think what the governpeople. The cause being removed, the effect will wants, by giving employment to the people, is right cease, and murder will become comparatively unand sufficient. In this respect they could do no leave they fruits; it would say that bayonets have power to kill giving credit to every one for the good deeds they it, they will become a moral, intelligent, and happy ment are doing to meet the pressing and present more. I believe that measures by which grants and loans are supplied for providing, so to speak, artificially against the present distress, is a judicious and adequate course. (Hear, hear.) But we must not forget that, if these are the only measures we adopt, they are not such as will result in permanent employment, or cause the spontaneous exercise of private enterprise and capital. No country can be in a healthy state which depends on employment artificially provided by government. The only permanent foundation for prosperity was to make the security of life and property depend on the ordinary laws and the ordinary powers of the Executive. But, unhappily, in Ireland the whole population are united in one general combination to evade or resist the law. Therein consists the real difficulty of enforcing the law in Ireland, the great body of the people being disposed to subvert rather

than to aid it. Instead of co-operating with the administrators of the law, they endeavoured to screen and assist those who violate it. Their sympathy is not with the murdered, but the murderer; and to such an extent do they carry it, that there are many well authenticated instances of men, who, through a desire to find employment, have pretended to be murderers in districts where they were not known, and where they made it appear they had fled to evade the police, in order that the inhabitants might give them that protection, and afford them that opportunity of obtaining work, which, as mere strangers, and without the prestige of being regarded as men flying from justice, they would not be permitted to enjoy. Whatever the remedy might be, it was clear they had not hitherto found it out. Coercion Bills had entirely failed, as the following history would prove. Sir R. Peel, in a speech made so long ago as the year 1829—on introducing the measure for the removal of the Catholic disabilitiesgave this history of the measures of severity adopted towards Ireland:-"In 1800 we find the Habeas Corpus Act suspended, and the act for the suppression of rebellion in force. In 1801 they were continued. In 1802, I believe, they expired. In 1803 the insurrection for which Emmett suffered broke out; Lord Kilwarden was murdered by a savage mob, and both Acts of Parliament were renewed. In 1804 they were continued. In 1806 the west and south of Ireland were in a state of insubordination, which was with difficulty suppressed by the severest enforcement of the ordinary law. In 1807, in conse quence chiefly of the disorders that had prevailed in 1806, the act called the Insurrection Act was introduced. It gave power to the Lord Lieutenant to place any district by proclamation out of the pale of the ordinary law; it suspended trial by jury, and made it a transportable offence to be out of doors from sunset to sunrise. In 1807 this act continued in force, and in 1808-9, and to the close of the session of 1810. In 1814 the Insurrection Act was renewed: it was continued in 1815-16 and 1817. In 1822, it was again revived, and continued during the years 1823-24 and 1825. In 1825 the Temporary Act intended for the suppression of dangerous associations, and especially the Roman Catholic Association, was passed. It continued during 1826-27, and expired in 1828. The year 1829 has arrived, and with it the demand for a new act to suppress the Roman Catholic Association." This painful history might be continued Only four years after the time when Sir R. Peel spoke in these terms, it was found necessary to introduce measures of the severest kind. The measure then passed expired only four or five years ago; and now, in 1846, the Parliament was called upon to renew it. One one of the great evils of capital punishments was Cadnor Park, for the purpose of managing a public fruitful cause of discontent and misery was, the law that they risked the lives of innocent persons; and house, and rendering his brother other services, and here perhaps he might be permitted to say poor soon became habitually melancholy. His wife, to occupany of the land. It was undeniable that clearances of estates had taken place to a great extent, tasteful, died about twelve months since, and left him and in a manner which it was impossible to reconcile still more melancholy than he had been previously. with real justice and humanity. When a population was allowed to grow up upon an estate, what could be more repugnant to good feeling than to drive out that population? It was a disgrace to a civilised country that such things should be possible. Their lordships had it upon the authority of the comof the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland, that trade. improvements were not made there at the expense of the landlord, but of the tenant; and, under the present law, it did happen that an industrious man, who had brought a piece of land into cultivation, was pen, with a cottage and a small allotment of land. thai poor man was liable to have his crop and means

not in the spirit of a technical lawyer, but in the covered that the wretched man had strangled his spirit of a statesman. They must look to those princollective life of humanity, the coparmership of all its bath, should be taken out of the city and stoned to granddaughter during the night, and that he had ciples of the public good on which the law of real members, is nowhere represented. And, as if in the long death. (Hear, hear.) Yet such was a portion of the struggle betweeze evil and good which constitutes the his-old Jewish law. The lad Wix had shed the blood of is no doubt that excessive melancholy in this case of this country. But an improvement of the mere tory of the world, evil had at last triumphed, there is a his master, and, in all probability, Jack Ketch would reminated in insanity; and an inquest having been letter of the law would not be enough; the administration of the law would not be enough; there is soon shed his (Wix's) blood in return, but he would held upon the bodies, a verdict to that effect has been tration of it also must be looked to. (Hear.) When he quoted the other night the words of a great authority, that in Ireland there was one law for the rich IMPUDERT ROBBERY AT BRIGHTON .- On Saturday and another for the poor, he had been corrected by a morning a man of gentlemanly appearance entered noble friend of his who sat opposite, and who, repeattend to represent the principle of civilisation and pro-gression. Wherever a people raises itself to bear witness [reland, shortly after his arrival from Newfound- and was shown into the waiting-room till the artist — "and both equally ill-administered." (Hear, land. In that town they appeared to have a machine was at liberty to attend him. It would appear that hear.) His lordship then proceeded to attack some for committing human slaughter by wholesale, openthe fellow took an opportunity of entering an adjoint recent legal appointments in Ireland, and referred

appointment of Lord Devon's commission had ren-

the Union, they set themselves to work to govern the militia. Scotland differently—to govern Scotland on print PROTECTION OF LIFE BY MEANS OF Reciples of equal justice, and under the influence of that system in a very few years all wish for a Repeal Mr. P. Schope moved for leave to bring in a bill that system in a very few years all wish for a Repeal of the Union had died away; and now, perhaps, one standing orders being dispensed with, the bill went in the country. Let the same course be pursued to-through all the remaining stages, and was passed. | wards Ireland. We could not grant them Repeal. Let us try the experiment of legislating for Ireland as an Irish Parliament fairly representing the wants and wishes of the people might be expected to legislate. The master evil, and the grievance which in his estimation lay at the root of all the discontent and alienation of the people of Ireland, was the Irish Church. On this topic his lordship expatiated at great length, discussing scriatim the various propositions which have been made for modifying the evils admitted to flow from the existence of that establishment. All he contended for was equality of favour to both religions, Protestant and Roman Catholicthat if the one were endowed they should endow both -(hear, hear)-and further, that there should be equality also in social position and rank—(cheers),— an equality which should recognise the Roman Ca-

tholic hierarchy even more than they were recognised

by the Roman Catholic Bequests Bill-an equality which should give them their proper place in society, and assign to them that position which the pastors of the great body of the Irish people-a clergy who, taking them as a body, were as distinguished as any for their purity and devotion to their flocks-were entitled to. (Hear, hear.) He would carry this equality so far as to say that the Catholic prelates hould take their seats on the bishops' bench in that house. (Hear, hear.) And he knew of nobody whose presence there would be more useful; he could wish that at this moment they had the advice and assistance of those who were so united by the ties of religion with the Catholic population of Ireland to explain to the house the feelings and wants of their flocks, and to advise their lordships as to the means of relieving them. (Hear, hear.) He was aware that the policy he now recommended was opposed by many difficulties, and he was prepared to find that it would be met with but little support and sympathy in that house. He was prepared to see the address he was about to move rejected by an overwhelming majority; at the same time he enter tained an unshaken confidence that ere many years passed over that policy would, in all its essentia features, be confirmed by Parliament. Since his first entry into public life, he had seen ample grounds for confidence that any course resting on the solid foundation of truth and justice would ultimately triumph. However great the difficulties-however strong the prejudices to be met, justice and reason must in the end prevail. (Hear.) When he first entered Parliament, in 1827, nothing seemed more discouraging than the question of Catholic emancipation. It appeared to be going backward rather than forward -the new Parliament rejected what the former House of Commons had passed; but in two years more that measure was the law of the land. Free trade at that time seemed altogether hopeless. Those who wished to apply it to our commercial legislation were treated as visionaries, whom it was scarcely necessary even to answer. The smallest measure in advance to carry out those principles (in corn especially) into effect could obtain scarce a dozen votes; and yet in nineteen years the question had progressed year by year, until now it was on the eve of its final triumph cheers.) Or if it was doomed to be once more defoated, that deteat would be but of short continuance : they were at least in immediate sight of the goal, (Hear, hear.) In the same way he was persuaded.

The Duke of Wellington opposed the motion, and defended the Irish Church on the old ground that its maintenance was an essential part of the compact entered into at the time of the union. He also gave an instructive history of past "concessions," and advised them to make a stand on the Church

however the policy of doing justice to Ireland in this

matter of the established church might now be re-

be successful. (Hear, hear.)

that a clause to the effect would be wholly useless, for that, in point of fact, there was no such thing as a forty-shilling freeholder in Ireland. And why was there not? It was well known that many of the middle classes had sufficient means to purchase small landed properties; but the fact was, that Irish estates were generally so encumbered that it was impossible to sell them in parts and parcels, and to that circumstance was to be attributed the paucity of the number of small freeholders in that country. (Hear, hear.) His belief was, that if the people of Ireland were put on an equal footing in Church and State with the people of England, agitation would effectually be put down, for the Irish people, however easily led and excited were not ungrateful for kindnesses conferred, (Hear,) Lord BROUGHAM made a furious speech in defence of the "sacred rights of property," and denunciatory of the agitators in Ircland.

After speeches from Farl Fitzwilliam, the Marquises of Clanricarde, Westmeath, and Londonderry, the Duke of Richmond, and Earl St. Germans, Earl GREY replied, and the house divided on the motion, when the numbers were-Contents ... ... ...

Not content lot content ... ... ... 61
Majority against the motion... ... 44 The Print-works Bill went through committee. Several bills were advanced a stage, and the house idjourned at half-past twelve.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-Monday, March 23. AMALGAMATION OF RAILWAYS. Mr. J. W. Patten moved, pursuant to notice, for the appointment of a select committee "to consider amalgamation of railways would be consistent with a due regard to the commercial and general interests of

the country." The proposition was supported by the government, and after a long conversation, in which numerous members took part, it was agreed to, with the addition that the inquiries of the committee should extend to canals as well as railways.

WAR IN-INDIA.

Mr. Hume having referred to the reports which had appeared in the Paris papers within the last few days concerning some fresh operations by our troops in the Punjaub-Lord Jocelyn and Sir Robert Peel announced that no information had been received by government. The subject of the Trieste route to India was under the consideration of Parliament.

HOSTILITIES ON THE RIVER PLATE. Lord PALMERSTON having made some inquiries of tions with the government of Buenes Ayres, Sir Robert Peel affirmed that we were not at war with that power, though a bombardment had been rendered necessary to maintain the integrity of the setparty. Lord John Russell expressed a wish for further information respecting these transactions, and Sir Robert Inglis avowed an inability to discriminate between war and the state of things which

CORN IMPORTATION BILL. On the motion that this bill be read a second time, petitions were presented by several members in favour of the measure. Among others, Sir R. Peel presented two-one from Liverpool, the other from Manchester, comprising the names of all the wealth and influence of these two towns, in favour of the mission which lately inquired into the subject measure, and deprecating delay as most injurious to

Mr. E. Yorke moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, which being seconded by Sir J. Y. Buller, led to a long debate, in which the Protectionist speakers, Messrs. Parker, Cholmondely, sometimes, at the pleasure of his landlord, turned G.V. Harcourt, and Sir R. Inglis joined. The free out to starve on the wide world. Could such things trade side of the question was supported by Messrs.

> adjourned, and the routine orders having been disposed of, the house rose at a quarter to one o'clock. HOUSE OF LORDS-Tuesday, March 24.

> Amendment Bill. Several other bills were forwarded a stage, and the house adjourned at an early hour. HOUSE OF COMMONS-Tuesday, March 24.

SHORT TIME IN FACTORIES. After the presentation of a number of petitions on private bills, chiefly railway bills,

Mr. Lawson presented a petition from the factoryworkers of Ashton-under-Line, praying that the hours of employment in factories, for young persons, might not exceed ten hours for five days in the week, and eight hours on the Saturday. Sir R. H. Inglis presented a petition from the

factory-workers of the parish of Bradford, in Yorkshire, praying for the adoption of a Ten Hours' Bill. Sir G. STRICKLAND presented a petition from Huddersfield, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and a petition from another place in the manufacturing the same prayer.

liament do? Why, instead of granting a Repeal of petition from Yarmouth, against the calling out of

for the better protection of life in Ireland, by means. of the better relief of the destitute poor therein.

Leave granted. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL.

Sir J. GRAHAM proposed the postponement of the second reading of the amended bill with regard to Friendly Societies, which was agreed to. He also said, that he had received information from the momber for Oldham that he would postpone the second reading of the Factories Bill. CASE OF A NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR.

Viscount Ingestre moved, pursuant to notice, that the house should take into consideration the petition of Thomas Wood, proprietor of the Wolverhampton Chronicle, in relation to Lichfield Free School. Some time ago, a commission had been instituted by government to inquire into the management of the charitable schools throughout the country. Mr. Allen, a chaplain of the Bishop of Lichfield, was the commissioner who attended at Lichfield, to inquire into the state of the free school there; his report was presented to that house, and ordered to be printed with the minutes of the privy council committee of education. After it had been so printed, Mr. Wood had copied it into his paper, for which an action of libel was brought, and a verdict was given against him for £50 damages, which with the costs amounted to £300. Another action had been brought at the same time against Mr. J. W. Parker, of London, the publisher of the minutes of the committee of education. The solicitor for the Treasury was instructed to defend him; he apologised for the publication, said the report was incorrect, and escaped with a nominal verdict of 40s, and costs, which the Treasury paid. The hardship of this was, that Mr. Wood, who defended himself, was thus deprived of the only defence he could possibly set up. He had reviously endeavoured to settle the action amicably, by offering to apologise, to give up the person who had furnished him with Mr. Allen's printed report, and to disavow any malicious intent. This case involved a very important public principle-whether the editors of newspapers, which were the organs of public opinion and the vehicles of public intelligence. were to be fined and punished for quoting govern-ment reports and official documents—for doing, in short, what they could hardly help doing. It was a case of great individual hardship, and he hoped that some relief would be afforded. Lord John Russell thought the house should pro-

ceed with the Corn Bill, and moved the previous The motion was, however, withdrawn upon a pre-

mise from Sir Robert Peel, that he would produce Mr. Wood's memorial to the Treasury and take the debate upon it next Wednesday. ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE CORN IM-PORTATION BILL.

The debate was resumed by Lord Pollington, who thought that when every protection was withdrawn from agriculture, every re-

striction upon it ought to be withdrawn too. The proprietors and cultivators of the soil of England ought to be permitted to cultivate their lands in any way they thought fit. They should be allowed to grow hops and tobacco, and to malt the barley which A gesture of dissent from the cross benches, and they grew, turning it either into food for cattle or into wholesome beverage for labourers. Mr. PLUMTRE thought this was not entirely a

landlord's question; it would certainly affect land. lords in a certain rank of life, but it would be much more injurious to the labourer. He had been practically acquainted with farming for the last twenty ceived, the time was not far distant when it would years, and he knew that in Kent, when the price of corn was high, the wages of the labourer were 18s. 2 week; but, when the price fell, wages came down to 9s., and a less number of labourers were employed. That was the uniform practice in Kent, where wages at the present time were 12s. per week. The potatoe disease had been assigned as the reason for bringing forward this measure, but he thought it was the fear Earl Fortescus supported the motion. The great without on the present occasion, was it not probable, evil of Ireland he considered to be, not the relation when this league had done its work, that another that existed between landlord and tenant, but the league, with other objects, would be called into existenure and possession of the land. He remembered | tence, and that the Chartists, encouraged by the sucthe time when the measure of Catholic Emancipa- cess of the Anti-Corn Law League, would come fortion was passed; he had in the other House of Par- ward and demand the extension of the suffrage? liament suggested the introduction of a clause to Having once launched upon the ocean of expediency, save the rights of the forty-shilling freeholders in where were they to stop? His belief was, that this Ireland; but he was at once met with the statement | once free and flourishing country would be exposed to many dangers, and that their wisely and prudently limited monarchy would lapse into a wild democracy. (Hear, hear.) He hoped his fears might not be realised, but after the best consideration which he could give the subject, he thought he was best promoting the welfare and prosperity of the country by giving his decided opposition to the present measure.

(Hear, hear.) Mr. B. HAWES referred to the petitions from London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and other populous places, in favour of this measure. as a decisive proof that the people considered it well calculated to promote the general prosperity of the

Sir J. TROLLOPE, in opposing the second reading of the bill, made a stout protection speech, in which he reiterated the usual arguments derived from the pressure of tithes, poor rates, highway rates, county rates, and the malt tax, on the agricultural interest.

Sir J. HANNER supported the bill.

Lord EBRINGTON regretted, that though we had now the prospect of the total repeal of the Corn Law before us, we were still to be cursed for three years longer with a sliding scale, By bringing forward this measure Ministers had conceded in substance the demand of that formidable agitation which had been commenced and conducted by the League; but unfortunately they had left enough of protection in exstence to justify, if not to compel, the continuance of that agitation which, as a remedy, was on! ! B dangerous than the disease which it professed to cure. After treating with comparative disdain the compensation which Sir R. Peel proposed to give to the agrihow far, and under what regulations, the further cultural interest, he asserted that the scheme of the right hon. baronet could not deserve the title of "a grand and comprehensive scheme" so long as it left unchanged the law of real property, which really

did press heavily on the landed interest.

Mr. Rashleigh wished to know from her Majesty's government whether they intended to accede to all the demands made from the other side. He saw the right hon. baronet (the Secretary of State for the Home Department) smile, but the right hon, baronet should not smile during the discussion of a great question. (Laughter.) Gentlemen opposite might smile, but he (Mr. Rashleigh) was not to be put di wn by the smiles of the hon. member for Stockport and all the crew behind him. (Laughter, and cries of "Order.") The right hon. baronet at the head of the government was now the leader of that party. What was it that had caused such a change? Formerly the metion of the hon, member for Welve hampton was met with silent contempt, and defeated government respecting the present state of our rela- with large majorities. In his opinion that was the constitutional way to beat such motions. (Laughter.) The hon, member for Bolton also smiled, but let !. m take care—this was no smiling question. (Loud laughter.) The sooner the hon. member gave up tlement of 1828, to which this country had been a that peculiar grimace, the better for himself. (Loud laughter.) He saw the significant smiles of some hon, gentlemen opposite belonging to the Leagur. He knew them well enough. (Laughter.) And Le knew what that smile meant coming from thew. Sir Robert Peel had intimated were in operation in (Much laughter.) He lived at some distance from a the Plate. Mr. Milner Gibson expressed an anxiety their smoky regions; but he could tell them this, on behalf of the manufacturers of the North of England concerning the free navigation of the Plate. friesds he should feel proud to have at his table—he

meant some of the operatives in those districts they treated with so much contempt, and whom they had I constantly and on all occasions tried to put downthe men whom they were afraid to meet in open meetings on this question. Mr. F. Baring expressed his intention of giving his cordial support to the measure introduced by her Majesty's government, because he saw in it much b actual good, and the seeds of still greater prospective good. He asked the members of the new party, of e which the formation had been developed in the re course of these debates, what they intended to do lo with respect to the present Corn Laws. Mr. Miles os was of opinion that, if they defeated the present bill, il do than to wait tranquilly for the awakening of Europe, away of that human life which the law could not his health failed. He is said to have been constantly take place without creating a feeling in the minds of M'Geachy. Fox Maule, Childers, and Captain relative, Mr. T. Baring, was of opinion that the pre-reall was done that the occasion required; but his hon, n. or for I know not what change in the views of diplomacy; give. (Hear, hear.) As regarded the example, he tormented with the idea that he should be left to the population? Then the practice of subletting Berkeley.

To wait in slience! Ah, we know too well that the very could bear witness to the fallacy of this argument, want in his latter days if his brother should die be
To wait in slience! Ah, we know too well that the very could bear witness to the fallacy of this argument, want in his latter days if his brother should die be
To wait in slience! Ah, we know too well that the very could bear witness to the fallacy of this argument, want in his latter days if his brother should die be
To wait in slience! Ah, we know too well that the very could bear witness to the fallacy of the new party was the slience and a mail allowant of land.

Which of these two leaders of the new party was the slience and a mail allowant of land. sent was just the time for making a compromise. so. country to believe? He asked them to explain, if if

they could, the chance which they had of succeeding ng in their present opposition to the measures of the go-go-The Royal Assent was given by commission to the vernment. But, supposing that they were to succeed, ed, Irish Fever Bill and the Metropolitan Building Act and that they were able to place on the Treasuryury benches gentlemen capable of competing with its pre-iresent and its previous occupants, and that they wereere fortunate enough to obtain a majority sufficient tot to enable them to carry on the government, woulduld they be able to meet the other difficulties of their ein position Mr. Snaw addressed the house at some length uponpon

the documents which had recently been presented tal to it by order of the government, relative to the faminoinc and fever now raging in Ireland. From the veryery first he had stated that he believed the statementients relative to the failure of the potatoe crop in Ire Ire-land to have been much exaggerated, and the the Ministers to have been misled by the informationtion which they had received; and he now repeated hit his former belief, referring to numerous letters in justifistifi cation of his statement. He spoke with all sinceriterity when he declared it to be his belief that those gentlentle district, in favour of the same object.

Mr. T. Duncomes also presented a petition having the same prayer.

Mr. T. Duncomes also presented a petition having and supported what they thought right; and the the disclaimed no responsibility that might be cast upoupor

consequences. This much they could not but see, that a Minister with only 112 or 120 followers could not long stand at the head of the government. (Cheers from the Protectionists.) And he was sure the report on the Customs' Act; and the clerk having of this, that if they (the Protectionists) upon sound principle obtained a majority in the country at the timber, next general election, they would not want leaders either in this house or in the other House of Parlia- erased. ment. (Cheers from the same quarter.) But should this measure pass (as he supposed it would), he sineerely hoped that his anticipations of its effects might at length broken by not be realised. But of this he was sure, that the Mr. H. HINDE, who expressed his astonishment out this generation, leave an indelible stain upon the statesmanship of England. (Cheers from the Protectionists.) He concluded his speech amid lond cheers, with an invective against the termination. cheers, with an invective against the tergiversation of the present Ministers, whose conduct had not only the world; and thus its evils were traceable to the most remote ramifications. It had not only broken Mr. C. Buller.

On the division the numbers were up party ties, and destroyed personal and party friendships—(hear, hear); but by setting constituencies against their representatives, and representatives against their constituents,—man against man, friend against friend, brother against brother, father against son, and son against father, it had confounded all the relations of social and domestic life. (Cheers.) All on his side the house must share in the evil; they must all participate in the sorrow which in one way or another it would produce; but this would be the consolation of his hon. friends around him and himself, that at all events they should escape the degradation. (Loud and prolonged cheering from the Pro-

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER conceived that the cheers with which the house was new ringing, were to be attributed to the peroration of Mr. Shaw' speech, in which he had commented with his usual severity on the conduct of his old friends, to whom he had now become a bitter opponent. He could not suppose that they were intended to sanction the statements which Mr. Shaw had ventured to make PUBLIC MEETING AT ALEXANDRIA (VALE statements which Mr. Shaw had ventured to make respecting the non-existence of scarcity and disease in Ireland. The returns on that subject were now before the house, and he trusted that hon, members of Leven was held on Friday evening, in the Odd before the house, and he trusted that hon, members of Leven was held on Friday evening, in the Odd before the house, and he trusted that hon, members of Leven was held on Friday evening, in the Odd before the house, and he trusted that hon, members of Leven was held on Friday evening, in the Odd before the house, and he trusted that hon, members of Leven was held on Friday evening, in the Odd before the house, and he trusted that hon, members of Leven was held on Friday evening, in the Odd before the house, and he trusted that hon, members of Leven was held on Friday evening, in the Odd before the house, and he trusted that hon, members of Leven was held on Friday evening, in the Odd before the house, and he trusted that hon members of Leven was held on Friday evening, in the Odd before the house, and he trusted that hon members of Leven was held on Friday evening, in the Odd before the house, and he trusted that hon members of Leven was held on Friday evening. valent in Ireland. He was sorry to say that the case house on this subject before, and as he had already ex-plained the motives which had actuated him in supporting this measure, his sole object in rising at the present occasion was to prevent the house from separating under the false impression which Mr. Shaw had endeavoured to create.

The Earl of March quoted Hansard's reports of the speeches of Sir R. Peel and Sir J. Graham for arguments in favour of the Corn Laws, and implored the house not to embark into a course of rash and desperate legislation, and not to allow panic and agitation to triumph over safe, sound, and deliberate

On the motion of Mr. Finch, the debate was adjourned to Thursday.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of. Sir R. PEEL said that he had to acquaint the house that in reply to the address to her Majesty, praying that she would be pleased to direct a commission to issue to inquire into the subject of the amalgamation of railways, her Majesty had been pleased to direct the commission to issue.

The house then adjourned at half-past twelve

HOUSE OF COMMONS-WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25. The house met at twelve o'clock and adjourned at half-past four, nearly the whole of the sitting having been occupied by railway business, and the second reading of "the Turnpike Roads (Scotland) Bill," which was abandoned by its promoter, Mr. Fox miles of them. THE LAW OF SETTLEMENT.

Colonel Woon moved that a bill (amended by the committee in session 1823) to amend the laws relating to the settlement of the poor, and ordered to be printed the 26th of January, 1823, be reprinted. The object of that bill was to prevent any poor man who had been resident in a parish for a certain number of years from being removed to a distant parish; and he hoped when the bill was placed in the hands of hon, gentlemen they would be of opinion mode of ameliorating the present law of settlement.

The motion was agreed to.

Sir G. STRICKLAND presented a petition from Pres ton, in favour of a Ten Hours' Factory Bill. Mr. Ainsworth presented a petition in favour of and to the chairman for his excellent conduct in the the Ten Hours' Bill, signed by 23,000 inhabitants of chair. The above propositions were carried by acclathe borough of Bolton, observing that it was one of mation, and the proceedings terminated. the most respectably signed petitions he had ever presented to the house.

HOUSE OF LORDS-THURSDAY, MARCH 26. On the motion of the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, the Out-Pensioners' Payment (Greenwich and Chelsea) Bill, and the Out-Pensioners' Services (Chealsea and Greenwich) Bill, were severally read a second time, and ordered to be committed. The Consolidated Funds Bill was read a third time

and passed. The South Sea Company Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill wero read a first time, and at a quarter before six o'clock their lordships adjourned to this day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-THURSDAY, MARCH 26. POOR LAW SETTLEMENT. The Corn Law debate was delayed by a motion of

Mr. Bankes for a Select Committee to take into consideration the laws relating to the Settlement and Removal of the Poor. The motion was seconded by Mr. Spooner, and opposed by Sir R. Phel and Sir J. Graham, the last

two speakers declaring that the measure relating to this subject, which had been proposed by govern-ment, was not intended, and had not been announced by them, as any compensation to the agricultural interest for the repeal of the Corn Laws. The motion was ultimately withdrawn, in opposi-

tion to the earnest entreaties of Col. Sibthorp. CORN IMPORTATION BILL—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate upon the Corn Laws was resumed by Mr. Fixen, who had the advantage of an audience exclusively composed of members of his own side of the house. [For some little time Mr. Hume hid continued to cocupy his ordinary seat; but on perceiving his solitary situation, he passed over, amid some merriment, to the Ministerial benches.] During the greater part of Mr. Finch's speech there were not twenty-five members present. The hon. member, however, by no means disconcerted, carried on most pertinaciously "the thread of his argument," solaced, perhaps, by the occasional cheers of Mr. P. Borthwick. The only particular feature in Mr. Finch's speech was a proposition to revive the Norfolk squires' scheme for establishing a sliding scale of wages in the agricultural districts. He was decidedly opposed to the measure before the house. Lord Rendlesham, Mr. Fellowes, and Mr. Fuller

opposed the measure. Mr. P. Borthwick entered upon the wide field of figures, political philosophy, seeking to neutralise free trade statistics by a singular compound of Cocker

Mr. C. Buller reminded the last speaker, who had eulogised "the wisdom of our ancestors," that long debates like the present were an innovation of modern times. He ably exposed the gross inconsistency of the Protectionist party, who in the same breath denied the existence of any famine in Ireland, and advocated a proposition for the relief of that distress by opening the ports to the admission of foreign

Lord G. BEXTINGE delivered a lengthy Protection-ist speech, and fiercely assailed the alleged delinquencies of the present government.
On the motion of Sir J. Graham, the debate was then adjourned.

In the course of a conversation which followed, Sir R. Peel declared that no effort should be wanting on his part to induce the house to pass the Corn Bill Murder against persons unknown was returned. before Easter.

The motion was then, by leave, withdrawn; the other orders of the day disposed of, and the house

HOUSE OF LORDS-FRIDAY, MARCH 20. [From our Second Edition of last week.] The house sat for about an hour, and forwarded several bills a stage, but nothing of public interest against the government measures, showed an una-bated hostility to them, and that the Duke of Richmond gave an intimation of discussions in the Lords as long and as tiresome as those in the Commons.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

OREGON. On the motion for reading the order of the day,
Mr. Bonrawick rose to put the question of which
he had given notice, "whether it is the intention of her Majesty's government to present to this house copies or extracts of any correspondence which may have passed between the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and her Majesty's Minister at Washington in relation to the Oregon territory?"

Sir R. PEEL said that the Queen's speech, and the expressions used respecting it by Lord J. Russell and the public men on both sides of the house, had not been misconstrued in the United States. He thought hole struggle for liberty. A vote of thanks was READING. that no public advantage would be obtained by laying on the table the communications which had passed between her Majesty's government and our Minister at Washington. The negotiations and not yet been brought to a conclusion, and it was not naul to place papers connected with them on the table of the house before they were closed. He would be obtained by laying on the table of the house before they were closed. He would be obtained by laying on the table of the spacious new Hall, London-street, M'Grath in the spacious new Hall, London-street, low, in the 78th year of his age. In 1806 he was at inquire into the present condition of the Nottingham and its Capabilities; the chair on "The Land and its Capabilities;" the chair on "The Land and its Capabilities;" the chair on "The Land and its Capabilities;" the chair of Buenos Ayres from the Spaniards, lace-makers, state, "Three hundred men are out of under Sir Howe Pophan; he following year, the rules of the Land Society. Discussion was intended by Mr. M'Grath in the spacious new Hall, London-street, Whitefriars, London. Servettee, low, in the 78th year of his age. In 1806 he was at the taking of Buenos Ayres from the Spaniards, lace-makers, state, "Three hundred men are out of under Sir Howe Pophan; he down the following year, the rules of the Land Society. Discussion was intended by J. Bourn, Esq. Mr. M'Grath in the spacious new Hall, London-street, whitefriars, London. Servettee, low, in the 78th year of his age. In 1806 he was at the taking of Buenos Ayres from the Spaniards, at his seat, Petney IIall, near Ludlow, in the 78th year of his age. In 1806 he was at the taking of Buenos Ayres from the Spaniards, at his seat, Petney IIall, near Ludlow, in the 78th year of his age. In 1806 he was at the taking of Buenos Ayres from the Spaniards, by the chair of Buenos Ayres from the Spaniards, at his seat, Petney IIall, near Ludlow, in the 78th year of his age. In 1806 he was at the taking of Buenos Ayres from the Spaniards, by the taking of Buenos Ayres from th that no public advantage would be obtained by presented to Mr. M'Grath for his attendance, and the

produce those which had been published in the United States, but none others. The order of the day was read for the reception of

read the resolutions respecting the importation of The Marquis of Worcester moved that they be The question having been put, a long pause oc curred, during which no member rose. Silence was

A long and dreary debate ensued, in which the case of the shipowners was advocated by Messrs. Chapman, Harris, Palmer, Borthwick, Henley, and Lord G. Bentinck. The speakers on the government side were Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Hume, Sir G. Clerk, and Mr. J. Dron moved the following resolution—

this meeting deeply sympathises with the Polish patriots, and hereby determines to give their cause every assistance, pecuniary or otherwise, within their power; which was seconded by Mr. Caughlin, and ably supported by Messrs. M'Grath, Tucker, Wheeler, and control of the ship was seconded by Mr. Caughlin, and ably supported by Messrs. M'Grath, Agreat demand shaken all public confidence in public men, but it had affected the public character of England throughout G. Bentinck. The speakers on the government side

For the resolution ... ... 232 Against it ... ... ... 109
Majority for the resolution ... -123 The result was received with cheers.

TURNPIKE ROADS (SCOTLAND) BILL. Mr. F. Maule moved the second reading of this bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors at toll-Mr. Forbus objected to proceeding with such measure at that time of the night.

A division took place, and the numbers were-For the second reading ... ... 45 Against it ... ... ... 13

Majority ... ... -32

The other orders were then disposed of, and the ouse adjourned at one o'clock.

THE TEN HOURS' BILL.

would read them, and not be led away by Mr. Shaw's Fellows' Hall, Alexandria, for the purpose of constatements respecting the famine and fever now pre- sidering the propriety of petitioning Parliament to pass the bill, now before the House of Commons, was daily getting worse in Ireland; for the more the for limiting the hours of labour in factories, calico pits were opened, the greater was the number of print-works, &c., &c., to ten hours per diem. Mr. James rotten potatoes discovered. As he had addressed the Robertson, a highly respectable working-man, was called to the chair, and introduced the business of the meeting in a sensible and effective address, in the course of which he passed a high eulogium upon Lord Ashley, T. S Duncombe, and J. Fielden, for the zealous and disinterested manner in which they have advocated the people's rights in the House of Commons.

Mr. Charles Glen, in a speech of natural eloquence, interspersed with a mass of documentary and other evidence domonstrative of the pernicious results of the present system of protracted labour, moved, "That this meeting, considering the many evils to health, social happiness, and mental improvement, resulting from the present system of protracted labour in factories, printworks, &c., &c., belonging to Great Britain and Ireland. do hereby record their approval of the bill new brought into Parliament, limiting the hours of labour to ten hours per diem." Mr. Andrew M'Lintock having briefly seconded the

resolution, it was carried unanimously. Mr. William Barr, in a few appropriate remarks, moved That this meeting, believing the adoption of a Ten Hours' Bill would do much to rectify the evils resulting from the unequal distribution of labour under the present system, as well as the unfair competition into which they are brought by the overworking of machinery, do resolve to petition Parliament in favour of the Ten Hours Bill now introduced into the House of Commons."

This resolution was seconded by Mr. John M'Lean in short, but pertinent speech, and carried unanimously. Mr. Archibald Gutherie, a young man, who, besides which was abandoned by its promoter, Mr. Fox
Maule, in consequence of clause 3 being defeated.

The object of the bill was to prevent the sale of a petition, founded on the foregoing resolutions. Mr.

Mr. Archibald Gatherie, a young man, who, besides a statical statical and at the grants which will be grant the sale of the "Purgatory of rights themselves worthy of, and determined to have and exercise them. During mental indelence, and in exposition of the duty, his discourse he (Mr. Clark) was much applauded, method, and at the close a vote of thanks was awarded him. spirituous liquors or refreshments of any kind in Gutherie's speech was one of the most connected and toll-houses, if there was a licensed house within five forcible specimens of oratory which it has been our lot to hear for many a day.

The petition was seconded by Mr. J. Kemp, and carried

was then proposed to Mr. Archibald Gutherie for his kindness in drawing up the petition, and for the ability that he funds of the Association." displayed in moving its adoption. A vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Charles Glen for his excellent address,

MEETING AT HASLINGDEN. A meeting was held at Haslingden in support of the Ten Hours' Bill, on Wednesday, the 18th inst.; Robert Brierley, operative, in the chair, Mr. John Burns, surgeon, addressed the meeting at greatlength, delivering a most able and eloquent exposition of the evils of the factory system, and the necessity for the Ten Hours' Bill. Mr. J. Leach, of Manchester, followed, and delivered one of his usual excellent addresses. The meeting then

INDIA.

GREAT VICTORY OVER THE SIKHS. Malta, March 17.-We received India news yesterday by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Oriental.

Sir Harry Smith's division having reinforced Colonel Godby's division at Loodianah, had encountered the Sikhs. On the 28th of January, Sir H. Smith, 12,000 strong, with thirty-two guns, marched | be held in this town next month. The meeting was out to meet the enemy.

The Sikhs advanced to meet them. After a stout such instructions as may be thought necessary will be resistance and a heavy cannonade, the Sikh position given to them. was stormed—65 out of 68 guns captured, and their whole army, 24,000 strong, driven across the Sutlej. In six weeks the Sikhs have been beaten in four pitched battles, with the loss of 150 pieces of artillery.

TERRIBLE OUTRAGES IN IRELAND. DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY. The intelligence from the country to-day is of the most painful character. In the long catalogue of

crimes reported, are-1. The murder of Mr. Carrick, a magistrate, in the county Clare. 2. Attempt to murder Mr. Smith Blood, who lies

dangerously wounded, in the same county. 3. Murder of Dennis Meara, in the county Tip-4. Murder of Murphy, in the county of Waterford.
Several cases of firing into dwellings, threatening notices, and violent assaults, make up the frightful

record for this day. I shall now proceed with some of the terrible

It appears that a meeting of the gentry of Ennis, and the surrounding district, was held at Spaniel Hill, in the county Clare, for the purpose of devising means for rolleving the distress of the people, and it was returning from this meeting that one of its promoters, Mr. Pierce Carrick, was shot down by assassins. He was in his car, within a mile of his home, Toureen-house, when he was fired at from behind a wall, and a bullet lodged in his thigh. Mr. Carrick jumped out of the car, and without a moment's delay a second shot was fired. Another ball entered at his groin, and passed round towards the spine, inflicting we see the people represented in that house, and street.

the wound of which he died yesterday morning. Mr. Carrick was possessed of a considerable estate. which he managed in such a manner as to give extensive employment. He was also the receiver under the Court of Chancery of a large property, and he appeared to be extremely popular amongst the people. He was also a Catholic and a Liberal.

ANOTHER MURDER. On Sunday night a man named Denis Meara was murdered by six miscreants, who broke into his house near Clough-jordan, in the county of Tipperary. They dashed the unfortunate man's brains out with clubs and stones. An inquest was held on the body next day, by Mr. Carroll, when a verdict of Wilful

attended the fair to take part in a faction fight, which would have taken place but for the interference of transpired during the sitting, if we except the fact the magistrates, and a large force of police. In the ing, March 23rd, when one new member was added to Chair to be taken at half-past six o'clock in the transpired during the sitting, if we except the lact of the day several persons were arrested, the list, and others promised to join as soon as convelevening.

> Somers Town.—Sympathy for Poland. — On Sunday evening last, a meeting was held at the British Queen, St. John-street.
>
> Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, Mr. Dunning in the chair. The present Executive were nominated for the ensuing year. Mr. John Arnott then moved the following resolution :- "That this ing last. meeting, deeply sympathising with our brethren, the patriots of Poland, do hereby pledge ourselves in every possible way to assist them." Seconded by Mr. George Humphries and supported by Mr. Philip M'Grath, in an able, energetic, and eloquent speech. The resolution was unanimously adopted. A subscription was commenced, and Messrs. Laurie and

Chartist Intelligence

POLAND AND LIBERTY.—A meeting of the Demo-crats of the metropolis was held in behalf of heroic Poland on Sunday afternoon, March 22nd, at the Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane; Mr. C. Doyle was unanimously called to the chair, and called on Mr. T. Clark to open the proceedings. Mr. Clark entered into a lucid statement of the present state of Poland, and others, and carried unanimously. A great demand was made for collecting books, with which the appli-cants were immediately supplied. The best feelings were displayed, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting dissolved.

WESTMINSTER.—A meeting of the members of the National Charter Association residing in this district was held at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane, on Sunday evening, March 22nd, to take into consideration the reply of Mr. Feargus O'Connor to Thomas Cooper, relative to the question of the ballot. Mr. W. Rogers was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. W. Cuffay in an able speech moved, "That the reply of Mr. O'Connor was not satisfactory to the members of this locality;" which was seconded by Mr. Hitchings; upon which Mr. T. M. Wheeler moved the following amendment—"That this meeting learns with satisfaction that Mr. O'Connor has retracted the sentiments uttered by him on the question of the ballot in his address to the electors of Edinburgh, and again reiterate their determination to allow of no departure from the six points of the People's Charter on the part of any of their recogwas carried. Mr. Cuffay then moved-"That an Executive committee of three persons be appointed to manage the affairs of the National Charter Association, this meeting being of opinion that the time and talent of the present Executive committee will henceforth be required by the Chartist Co-operative Land Society;" which was duly seconded. Mr. Grassby suggested the propriety of adding extra members to the present Executive committee of five, and thus managing still the two societies conjointly; which suggestion was acquiesced in by Mr. Cuffay, and the following resolution unanimously adopted—
"That this locality are of opinion that two additional
members should be added to the Executive committee; that one member of such enlarged Executive committee should act as secretary to the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, and another as secretary to the National Charter Association; and that such enlarged Executive do manage the two societies conjointly as heretofore, and that the ensuing Convention be requested to take this subject into its consideration." The following persons were then put in nomination:—Philip M'Grath, Thomas M. Wheeler, Feargus O'Connor, Thomas Clark, Christopher Doyle, Thomas Cooper, and John West. The meeting then adjourned.

Policy of Sir R. Peel.-Mr. T. Clark delivered ject, to a numerous and most attentive audience, tracing his course prior to the "Emancipation Act" down to the present period, and showing clearly that and at the close a by acclamation.

state of political affairs will most likely soon call by Thomas Cooper. It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, forth a vigorous Chartist agitation, and as the time of Walworth and Camberwell.—A meeting will be That the petition be signed by both males and females, the present Executive will be wholly and solely taken held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Monthat a letter be sent to Mr. J. Fielden requesting him to the National Charter Association should have a sepapointed to secure the signatures of the workpeople, &c., to attend to the affairs of both; we therefore think it green-lane, to commence at eight precisely. at the various public works; and also to wait upon the advisable that no election for the Executive should Westminster.—A meeting of the members of the villagers at their respective dwellings, in order that as take place before the sitting of the next Convention, Westminster Joint-Stock Company will take place at at the various public works; and also to wait upon the advisable that no election for the Executive should that it suggested a safe, cautious, and reasonable many names be appended as possible. A vote of thanks when that body should decide of what number the the Parthenium, on Monday night, March 30. Chair Executive should consist, so as to meet the diminished to be taken at eight o'clock.

WHITECHAPEL.—At a general meeting of the Brass Founders' Arms locality, Whitechapel-road, on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock. Subject—Sunday, March 22nd, the following resolution was "The history of the Irish Rebellion." unanimously carried :- "That this locality, having the greatest confidence in the present Executive, do again nominate them."

Horners or WAR .- Mr. T. Shorter delivered an eloquent lecture on the above subject to a very numerous and attentive audience at the South London Chartist Hall, Blackfriar's-road, on Sunday evening, March 22nd. NORWICH.

POLAND'S CAUSH, -At a public meeting of the Chartists of this locality, held on Monday, March 23rd, the following resolutions were agreed to:--" That this meeting sympathises with the brave Poles at this momentous crisis, and that ten shillings from our funds be sent to assist them in their glorious struggle to exterminate the murderous despotism by which they are tormented." "That this resolution be sent to the Northern Star for insertion."-EDWARD

The members of this locality have nominated Messrs. Brook and Shaw to attend the Conference to adjourned until Monday evening, March 30th, when

the Chartist Co-operative Land Society held their usual weekly meeting in Murdoch's school-room. No. 27, St. Andrew's-square, John Gentleman in the chair. Mr. O'Connor's letter from the last Star was read, and elicited several rounds of applause. Mr. Bryan then read an article from Chambers' Journal, which formed the groundwork of a leader in the Star a few months since. The article was upon the mode of tenanting land in Guernsey, upon which the reader made some good remarks, which gave general satisfaction. Mr. Cleland then read an article from Professor Liebig upon the uses of manures, after which he read a portion of Mr. O'Connor's "Work on Small Farms," upon the reclaiming of waste lands. Altogether the feeling of the meeting was excellent, and after enrolling a few new members they broke up, highly satisfied with the evening's proceedings.

ABERDEEN. ABERDEEN.

At the weekly meeting of the North District Charter Union, held on Wednesday night, at eight o'clock, in the Hall, No. 1, Flourmill-lane, the following resolution was moved by Mr. James Macpherson, and seconded by John Fraser:—"That this meeting tender their most grateful thanks to Mr. Duncombe and the other members who supported him in his metion for the release of Massers Frost. him in his motion for the release of Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones; but seeing that the people can never expect justice as long as the House of Commons is composed of those who treat the people's petitions in the manner they have been treated on this occathat every means within our power shall be used for that purpose." The resolution was supported in a most able manner by Mr. Macpherson, who was fol-

James Graham for the restoration of Messrs. Frost. Williams, and Jones, which it is hoped will have some effect if adopted generally throughout the BIRMINGHAM. We have received the following resolution :- "That

Murder against persons unknown was returned.

A THIRD MURDER.

The Waterford Freeman of yesterday contains the following:—"A man named Murphy was so severely beaten on his return from the fair of Killedmund, on Thursday, that he died on Sunday. The deceased was one of the most powerful men in the county, and we nave received the following resolution:—"That a meeting of the Chartists of Birmingham be held at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, on Sunday next (chair to be taken at seven o'clock), for the purpose of considering the propriety of getting up a meeting in behalf of the Poles now struggling for their liberty and nationality."—H. Cresswell, Assistant Secretary.

COVENIED V COVENTRY.
CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The mem-

bers of this locality held a meeting on Monday evennient. The anti-militia question was brought before the meeting, when several signified their intention of joining the association. A meeting is held every alternate Monday evening, at eight o'clock, at the SOCKPORT.

Mr. James Williams lectured here on Sunday even-

OLDHAM. SYMPATHY FOR POLAND .- On Sunday last Mr. instant, that all true lovers of liberty may have an Wright, 15, Newbridge-lane.

Wheeler briefly addressed the meeting. After votes COLOSSEUM.—NOTICE.—PRICE OF ADMIS. of thanks to the lecturer and chairman the meeting broke up. The result will be a considerable increase of members, proving that the agricultural districts only want agitating to enable them to vie with the manufacturing towns. Hurrah! for the Land, and the Charter to protect it.

NOMINATION OF THE EXECUTIVE. The following places nominated P. M'Grath, T. Clark, C Doyle, F. O'Connor, and T. M. Wheeler .- Alexandria, Bradford, Carlisle, Macclesfield, Sunderland, Bradford (O'Connor's Brigade), Brighton, Preston, Sheffield, Rochdale, Leicester, Northampton, Tower Hamlets,

Greenwich. larylebone : P. M'Grath, T. Clark, C. Doyle, F. O'Connor, and J. West. Oldham: P. M'Grath, T. Tattersall, C. Doyle, F. O'Connor, and T. M. Wheeler.

Iammersmith: E. Stallwood, T. Cooper, and J. West. Stockport: T. Clark, P. M'Grath, C. Doyle, F. O'Connor, R. Marsden, and W. Bell. Manchester: D. Donovan, J. West, and T. Tattersall. Liverpool: Philip M'Grath, T. M. Wheeler, F. O'Connor T. Clark, C. Doyle, T. Cooper, and J. West.

London, City: T. Cooper, J. West, and D. Ross. Westminster: P. M'Grath, T. Clark, C. Doyle, F. O'Con. nor, T. M. Wheeler, T. Cooper, and J. West. Burnley: C. Doyle, T. M. Wheeler, P. M'Grath, T. Clark, F. O'Connor, and J. West.

The above is the list of nominations received up to this

time, from which five persons are to be selected to act each, now offered at Threepence each :- Richard Oastler, for the ensuing year. The election must take place Robert Emmett, John Frost, John Collins, P. M. between the 29th of March and the 8th of April, after McDouall, the Rev. J. R. Stephens. View of Monmouth T. M. WHEELER, Secretary.

THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

Forthcoming Aleetings.

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

SUNDAY EVENING. South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road at half-past six o'clock.—City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane: at six o'clock.— Westminster: at the Agents liberally treated with. Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at The above may be had on half-past seven .- Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's, Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at half-past seven.—Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely.—Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern, Lisson-grove, at eight o'clock precisely.—Marylebone: at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at halfpast seven.

MONDAY EVENING. Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tayern, Walworth, at eight o'clock precisely. TUESDAY EVENING.

Greenwich: at the George and Dragon, Blackheath hill, at eight o'clock. Newcastle-upon-Tyne: This branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, every Monday evening, from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions and enrolling members. Leicestor: The members and committee of the Cooperative Land Society meet at 87. Church-gate.

every Sunday night, at six o'clock. Armley: The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet at the house of Mr. William Oates, an able, argumentative, and eloquent lecture at the boot and shoemaker, Armley Town-gate, every Mon-Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane, on the above sub- day evening. at eight o'clock.

CITY CHARTIST HALL, 1, Turnagain-lane, Farring down to the present period, and showing clearly that if the working classes only did their duty and respected themselves, Sir Robert Peel was of a sufficiently "squeezable" nature to grant them their rights the moment they showed themselves worthy of South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriar's-

y acclamation.

road.—On Sunday evening next, March 29th, at Limehouse Locality.—At the usual weekly meet seven o'clock precisely, Mr. Walter Cooper will deserve the seven o'clock precisely. ing of this locality, it was resolved—"That as the liver a lecture, subject—"The Purgatory of Suicides,"

and sent to Mr. T. S. Duncombe for presentation, and up with the Land Association, we are of opinion that day evening, March 30th, at eight o'clock precisely. HAMMERSMITH .- On Tuesday evening next. March support its prayer." A large committee was then ap- rate Executive, it being impossible for one secretary 31st, a meeting will be held at the Dun Cow. Brook-

Tower Hamlets.—Mr. Doyle will lecture at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green,

LIMEHOUSE.—A lecture will be delivered by Feargus O'Connor, Esq., on Tuesday evening, March 31, at the Brunswick Hall, Ropemakers'-fields, Limehouse Westminster.—Mr. P. M'Grath will deliver a public lecture at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin'slane, on Sunday evening next, March 29th, at seven precisely, subject-"The advantages of the small farm system."

Tower Hamlets. - The first general quarterly meeting of the Eastern Philanthropic Emergency Society will be held on Wednesday evening next April 1st, at eight o'clock in the evening, at Mr. Drake's, Standard of Liberty, Brick-lane, Spitalfields. Hull.—A lecture will be delivered at the White Heart, Salthouse, on Sunday evening next, March 29th, by Mr. Eastwood.

MANCHESTER .- PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE .- The directors and trustees with great pleasure announce that the foundation stone of the People's Institute will be laid on Good Friday, April 10th, 1846. The following patriots have kindly consented to take part in the ceremony: F. O'Connor, Esq., W. P. Roberts, Esq., Rev. J. Scholefield, and Mr. Wm. Dixon. The shareholders and friends will assemble in Carpenters' Hall at nine o'clock in the morning, to form themselves in procession and proceed to the ground, where the stone will be laid, after which the above-named On Tuesday last the members of No. 1 Branch of gentlemen will address the assembly. Proper persons will be on the ground to enrol persons wishing to | fines, &c. become shareholders .- R. J. CRABTREE, Secretary. SKEGBY .- A branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society has been established here. The mem- 17s. 6d. bers will meet at Mr. J. Searson's, every Sunday evening at six o'clock. All persons desirous of becoming members are requested to attend. A portion of Mr. O'Connor's work on "Small Farms," the Northern Star, and other publications, will be read. LEEDS.—On Sunday (to-morrow) evening, Mr. T Mackintosh will deliver a lecture. On Sunday, April 5th, Mr. Brook will deliver an address.

MOTTRAM.—A special meeting of the shareholders in the Land Society will be held in the Lecture-room, opposite the Bull's Head, on Sunday (to-morrow), at two o'clock precisely.
OLDHAM.—On Sunday (to-morrow), Mr. James

Williams, of Stockport, will lecture in the school-room of the Working Man's Hall, at six o'clock in the evening.

LANCASHIRE MINERS.—The next general delegate meeting of Lancashire miners will take place on Monday, April 6th, at the sign of the George Inn Chorley, chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be a public meeting, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and several other gentlemen.

LIVERPOOL.—The members of the Liverpool branch of the Chartist Land Society hold their meetings every Monday evening, at eight o'clock, at Mr. sion, we are determined never to rest satisfied until Farrell's Temperance Coffee-house, 4, Caznieu-

BRIGHTON.—SYMPATHY FOR POLAND.—A public meeting will be held at the Artichoke Inn, on Tuesday evening, March 31st, to take into consideration lowed by Messrs. Fraser, Leslie, and others, in similar able speeches. After a few remarks from the chairman, Mr. James Wilson, the meeting broke the chairman, Mr. James Wilson, the meeting broke up. The time of meeting is from eight till ten every o'clock precisely. Men of Brighton! now is the time Wednesday night. The inhabitants of Aberdeen to show your love of liberty; do so by assisting the have come to the resolution of memoralising Sir unfortunate Poles in their present struggle. Their cause is your cause.

South Staffordshire Miners.—The secretaries street, Bilston, on Monday evening next, March 30th,

MANGUESTER.—A lecture will be delivered in the Carpenters' Hall, Garrett-road, on Sunday evening next, March 29th, by Mr. Ambrose Hurst, of Oldham. A TEA PARTY AND BALL will be held in the Car-

penters' Hall, on Good Friday, April 10th. After tea the meeting will be addressed by F. O'Connor, Esq., W. P. Roberts, Esq., the Rev. James Scholefield, Mr. W. Dixon, and Mr. James Leach. Tea on the table at five o'clock. STOCKPORT.-Wm. Dixon, of Manchester, will lecture in the Chartist Institute, on Sunday evening

next, at six o'clock. A members' meeting will be held on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, to elect Ambrose Hurst lectured in the school-room of the members for the new Executive. A tea party and Working Man's Hall. At the close of the lecture a ball will take place on Good Friday, in the large subscription was entered into in aid of the Poles, room of the Chartist Institute, Bomber's-brow, Midwhen 7s. were subscribed; it was then agreed to dle-hillente. Tickets may be had of Mr. Mitchell', keep the subscription open until Monday, the 30th | Heaton-lane; Mr. Woodhouse, Angel-street; and Mr.

READING.

On Monday last a lecture was delivered by Mr. Wednesday last, at his seat, Petney Hall, near Lud-

SION DUDING THE HOLDAYS! Day Exhibition..... 2s. Evening Do. 2s. 6d.
Children under Twelve 1s.
Stalactite Caverns 1s, oxtra.

L Sculpture, Grand Picture of London, Alhambra Conservatories, Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage and Mont Blanc, with Mountain Torrent, &c. &c. Open from Ten till Four o'Clock. EVENING.—The new and extraordinary Panorama of LONDON BY NIGHT, Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories, and Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, &c., brilliantly illuminated;

Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent represented by Moonlight. Open from Seven till a Quarterpast Ten o'Clock. A GRAND ORCHESTRA ORGAN, on which the most admired Overtubes, &c., are played, from Two to Four and from Eight till Half-past Ten o'Clock.

The whole projected and designed by Mr. William 3-a well. REDUCTION OF PRICES.

THE Trials of the Fifty-nine CHARTISTS, published in Eight Parts, at Sevenpence each, now offered in complete sets, at One Shilling per set. The same done up in cloth, with portrait, title, &c. Two Shillings per copy. Portraits, which from time to time have been presented with the Northern Star, and latterly sold at One Shilling

Court House during the Trial of Frost, Williams, and Jones. The First Convention. Letters of F. O'Connor, Esq., to Daniel O'Connell, Esq. Published at One Shilling each, offered at Fourpence.

Price Fourpence, The Employer and Employed. By F. O'Connor, Esq. A few copies only of the latter remain on hand, and considering the very low price at which it was published, it is not likely to be reprinted. Those who wish to possess it had better make application to his bookseller or news-agent early, to prevent being disappointed. A. HEYWOOD having purchased the whole of the above stock from Mr. O'Connor, is anxious to clear them

off as soon as possible; and to enable him to do so, offers them at the very low prices enumerated above The above may be had on application to any of the agents of the Star, or upon order through any bookseller | Grounds of Appeal, in the country.

Booksellers in the country are requested to refer their London agent to apply for them to Mr. T. Watson, Pater noster-row; or to Mr. J. Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street through whom they will be supplied. Abel Heywood, 58, Oldham-street, Manchester.

FARMING.

Just published, a new Edition, neatly done up in cloth price 2s. 6d., on THE MANAGEMENT OF SMALL FARMS. By F L. O'CONNOB, Esq.
Manchester: Abel Heywood, 58. Oldham-street. Lon don: J. Watson, St. Paul's-alley, Paternoster-row; and

J. Cleave, Shoe-lane. And may be had of all booksellers

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EDUCATION.

This day is published, demy 12mo., cloth, price Eighteen THE NEW ETYMOLOGICAL EXPOSITOR, or Pronouncing Spelling Book; containing a selection of Words commonly used by the best writers, with their pronunciation, derivation, &c. By WILLIAM HILL. Much care and labour has been bestowed upon th above work, so as to make it the very best of its kind. Also, by the same Author, price 1s., the Rational School

Also, price 1s., the Companion to the Rational School Ahel Heywood, 58, Oldham-street, Manchester ; Lon don, J. Watson, Paternoster-row; J. Cleave, Shoe lane Fleet-street; and all booksellers.

WAR WITH AMERICA.

NOW PUBLISHING, in Penny numbers, or Sixpenny Parts, a complete HISTORY OF AMERICA, beautifully illustrated with Plates and Vignette En. Twelve o'clock at noon, and the Justices of the Peace gravings, from the period of its discovery down to the present time, detailing the number of distinct communities therein, the different views which actuated its founders, and the extent of territory over which it spreads, by J. Frost, A.M. The style in which this history is written is pleasant

graphic, and perspicuous: the author has evidently quoted the best authorities; and his narrative possesses all the charms of a romance, while it records truths beyond all suspicion. We cordially approve of the work, and wish it the success which it so eminently deserves .-The embellishments consist of engravings, illustrating the most important and striking events in American

Morning Advertiser. It is profusely embellished with highly finished and beautiful engravings, and is just such a work as we can most keartily recommend to our readers,-The Northern

annals. They are at once numerous and striking .-

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street. Price Four Shillings bound. COALS. PROVIDE FOR WINTER.

DROVIDENT FAMILIES, subscribing 1s. per week to the Metropolitan Coal Company's Shilling Club, can obtain four half tons annually, without further charge, The Company's price current is, Best Screened Walls

A GOOD FIT WARRANTED.

UBSDELL AND CO., Tailors, are now making up a complete Suit of Superfine Black, any size, for £3 Superfine West of England Black, £3 10s.; and the

very best Superfine Saxony, £5, warranted not to spot or change colour. Juvenile Superfine Cloth Suits, 24s.; Liveries equally cheap—at the Great Western Emporium, Nos. 1 and 2, Oxford-street, London; the noted house for good black cloths, and patent made trousers. Gentlemen can choose the colour and quality of cloth from the largest stock in London. The art of cutting taught.

TO TAILORS.

Now ready,
THE LONDON and PARIS SPRING and SUMMER L FASHIONS, for 1846. By approbation of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, a splendidly coloured print, beautifully executed, published by BENJAMIN READ and Co., 12, Hartstreet, Bloomsbury-square, London; and G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand, London. Sold by the publishers and all booksellers, wheresoever residing. This superb Print will be accompanied with full size Riding Dress and Frock Coat patterns, a complete pattern of the new their co-peration and support:—Mr. Gathard, Mr. Harney, Mr. Clark, on behalf of Messrs. Wheeler, ladies, of the first style of elegance; also, the newest M'Grath, Doyle, and O'Conner; Mr. Meeson, Mr. Tunic pattern—the manner of cutting and making them Mills, Mr. Moore, Mr. Stallwood, Mr. Wm. Lovett, up fully illustrated. Five extra plates, including two &c. Mr. Frazer, and Mr. Thorne addressed the with full explanation for cutting the new fashionable oval meeting. Mr. Knowles moved,—"That, in the bottom Trousers, with right and left sides. They can be correctly performed in the most simple manner, by re. Mr. Cooper's liberation from the dungeon of Stafford

three parts-first part, Coats, price 10s.; second, Habits, Dresses, &c., 10s.; third, Box and Driving Coats, Waistcoats, Breeches, and Trousers, 10s.; or the whole, 25s. and officers of each lodge in the district are requested to meet at the White Horse, Mr. J. Linney's, High-fancy coats, understood at sight. Any person having one then moved and seconded that the following persons part, may have the two others for 158. A Method of Cutting Gaiter Trousers, with 12 plates, to add to their number-viz., Messrs. Floyd, Cuffay,

A South Lancashire District Delegate Meeting including 5 full size bottom parts, price, post free, 2s. 6d. Overton, Dunn, Davis, Dale, Frazer, Knowles, will be held on Sunday (to-morrow), March 29th, in Patent measures, 8s. the set; they are peculiarly useful Thorne, Walter Gooper, and Shaw. The meeting in every branch of the Cutting department, in the Tailor. then adjourned to Thursday evening, March 26th, ing business. Patterns to measure, of every description, when it is hoped that all friends will endeavour to be post free to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and present and also be punctual, as the business will Wales, at 1s. each. The amount may be sent by cash, commence at eight precisely. post-office order, or post stamps. Busts for fitting Coats on. Boys' figures. Foremen provided. Instructions in Cutting as usual. N.B.—The Patent Measures or System of Cutting, will

(like the Fashions) be sent post free, by 1s. extra being

BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK. THE ORIGINAL, WITHOUT PREPARATION. For writing Initials, Names, or Ciphers, upon Linen, &c for the purpose of Identity.

MIS Composition unites every requisite, and is admitted to be the only article similarly used, the mark of which does not run in the wash, and which has given satisfaction to every purchaser, it being universally preferred for its fixity and neatness of impression. Prepared by the Inventor, John Bond, chemist, 28, Long-lane, West Smithfield, and sold by most stationers, &c. Price 1s. per bottle.

DAGURREOTYPE AND CALOTYPE, THE APPARATUS, LENS, CHEMICALS, PLATES L CASES, and every other articloused in making and

Power, 25s. Every article warre nted.



WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

SPRING SESSIONS, 1846. NOTICE is hereby Given, that the SPRING GENE. RAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE for the West Riding of the County of York, will be holden at PONTEFRACT, on Monday, the Sixth day of April next; on which day the Court will be opened at Eleven o'clock of the forenoon, and on every succeeding day at

Prosecutors and Witnesses in Prosecutions must be in attendance in the following order, viz.:-

Those in Felony, from the divisions of Strafforth and Tickhill, Lower Agbrigg, Barkstonash, Staincross, and Osgoldcross, are to be in attendance at the opening of the Court on Monday morning. Those from the divisions of Upper Agbrigg, Morley,

and Skyrack, are to be in attendance at One o'clock

at Noon on Monday. Those from the divisions of Staincliffe and Ewcross, Claro and the Ainstay (being the remainder of the West Riding), and those in all cases of Misdemean. our are to be in attendance on Tuesday morning.

The Grand Jury will be required to attend at the opening of the Court on Monday, when they will be immediately sworn in and charged. The Traverse Jury will be required to attend on the opening of the Court on Tuesday morning, when their names will be called over; the Court will then proceed with the trials of Felonies and Misdemeanours until the

whole are disposed of, commencing with the trial of respited Traverses. After the Charge to the Grand Jury has been given. Motions by Counsel will be heard. The hearing of Appeals will commence on the morning

of Wednesday, at the opening of the Court; and all Ap. peals must be entered on or before Tuesday evening: Solicitors are required to take Notice, that the Order of Removal, copies of the Notice of Appeal, and examination of the Pauper, are required to be filed with the Clerk of the Peace on the entry of the Appeal :- And that no Appeals against Removal Orders can be heard unless the Chairman is also furnished by the Appellants with a copy of the Order of Removal, of the Notice of Chargeability, of the Examination of the Pauper, and of the Notice and

Coroners and High Constables must be in attendance at the sitting of the Court on Monday morning. The names of persons bound over to answer in Felony or Misdemeanour, with a description of the Offence, must be sent to the Clerk of the Peace's Office SEVEN DAYS at least before the first day of the Sessions, together with all

Depositions, Convictions, and Recognizances. The non-attendance of jurymen will not be excused on the ground of illness, unless it be verified by affidavit, or proved by evidence in open Court. And Notice is also hereby Given, that the Public

Business of the Riding will be transacted in open Court,

at Twelve o'clock at Noon, on Monday the first day of the Sessions, when Motions for Gratuities, and the Finance Committee's Report, will be received and considered. And Notice is also hereby Given, that an addition to the sum of £850, already granted for the Dewsbury Lock-Up, application will be made to the Court, on the same day at the hour of Twelve o'clock at noon, for £228 135, 2d., such additional sum being required to pay the cost of the Building erected according to the Plan drawn and Betimate made by Mr. Hartley, the Riding Surveyor, and approved of by the Justices at the time the grant of £850 was made. In consequence of the advance in wages, and the price of materials, before the conveyance of the Site could be executed, the work after due precaution being taken for obtaining the lowest Tenders, was let for

£1078 13s. 2d., exclusive of £314 1s 6d. to be paid by the

Justices of the Division for the Room for holding Petty And, at the same time and place, a Superintending Constable for the Dewsbury Division will be appointed. In pursuance of certain requisitions to me directed, severally signed by five Justices of the Peace for the said Riding, Notice is also hereby given, that Application will be made to the Court on the same day, at the hour of then and there assembled will take into consideration the propriety of providing Bock-Up and Superintending Constables' Houses, at Barnsley and Upper Mill, in the said Riding and at other places in the said Riding, for which application may be made under the provisions of the 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 109, intituled "An Act for the Appointment and Payment of Parish Constables;" and of making such grant of money out of the County stock or rate of the said Riding, for those pur-

poses as the Justices then present shall deem expedient. C. H. ELSLEY, Clerk of the Peace. Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, March 12, 1846.

> WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE. DEWSBURY LOCK-UP.

SUPERINTENDING CONSTABLE WANTED. SUPERINTENDING CONSTABLE for the Dewsbury A SUPERINTENDING GUNSTABLE IVA SHE ZONE OF YORK Division in the West Riding of the County of York consisting of the Townships of Dewsbury, Ossett-cum. Gawthorpe, Soothill, Batley, Morley, Mirfield, Whitley, Lower Thornhill, Gomersal, Heckmondwike, and Liversedge, will be appointed at the next General Quarter Ses. sions of the Peace, to be holden at PONTEFRACT, in and for the West Riding of the County of York, on MONDAY, the Sixth day of April next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, The Superintending Constable's Salary will be £160 a year. He will be expected to provide and keep a horse exclusively for the purpose of his office; he must provide for the security of the prisoners and lock-up during his absence, without any further expense to the Riding. He will be required to devote his whole time to the duties of the office, and to follow no other occupation either directly or indirectly; not to receive any fee or emolument, save his salary; he must reside at the house appointed; he will be required to communicate frequently with the constables of the townships within his district, personally and by letter, informing them of every offence that has been committed, and pointing out to them the steps to be taken for securing the offenders, and receiving from them such information as may be necessary for the preservation of the peace and the securicy of persons and property, end, 25s. per full ton; Seconds, 21s., 22s., and 23s; Coke, acquainting himself with the residence and habits of persons suspected of committing crimes; and endeavouring to prevent, by every means in his power, the perpetrating of crimes and offences against the laws, and bringing all

offenders before the Justices. Applications to be made, and testimonials to be sent, to the Clerk to the Justices, at Dewsbury, on or before the 28th of March instant.

C. H. ELSLEY. Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace's Offices, Wakefield,

THOMAS COOPER, THE CHARTIST POET-On Wednesday evening a meeting took place at the Dispatch Coffee-house, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, for the purpose of considering the propriety of celebrating the first anniversary of the liberation of Mr. T. Cooper (the Chartist and poet), from Stafford Gaol. Mr. Floyd, of Deptford, in the chair, and Mr. Shaw acted as secretary, who read letters from the following gentlemen, who, for the most part regretted their inability to be present, but all concurred in the views correctly performed in the most simple manner, by reference to the plates 1 and 2, with their elucidation, and so for the other plates, 3, 4, and 5. Price, the whole, 10s., or post free to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, 11s.

Read and Co.'s new indubitable System of Cutting, in Mr. Overton, it was resolved—"That the entertainment on the occasion be atea party." Mr. Cuffay proposed and Mr. Knowles seconded, that a tea party take place on Tuesday, May 5th-carried. It was be a committee to carry out the above, with power

> BANKRUPTS. [From the Gazette of Friday, March 20th.] John Kirkup, Rotherhithe, coal merchant—William

Collins, Rugby, Warwick, tailor-James Bryant, Mayfield, Sussex, draper - Isaac Harris, Croydon, Surrey, F. clothier - Henry Ward, Widford-mill, Gloucestershire, e paper manufacturer-William Stone, Wood-street, lace man-Richard Ellison and John Goodworth, Barusley, J. Yorkshire, linen manufacturers—Joseph Whalley and id Charles Whalley, Liverpool, seedmen-Richard Barnes e Preston, Leigh, Gloucestershire, coal dealer-Cornelius us Brady, Ashton, Birmingham, commission agent Richard Edwards, Huddersfield, woollen draper.

MARRIED .- At the Old Church, Stockport, Che heshire, on Sunday, March 22, Mr. Edward Elliott, son sont of Mary Elliott, Miners' Arms, Dukinfield, to Miss liss! Parriet Williams, daughter of John Williams, Dukin- in-

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16. Great Windmill nill 

Westminster.
Saturday, March 28, 1846.