My BELOVED FRIENDS,-If a life of consistency and perseverance can entitle me to the respect of a patient and considerate hearing, I now appeal to your patience and consideration. When the battle of right against might raged hottest, I was in its foremost ranks: when power called for its victims, I cheerfully bore not only my own share, but that which the folly, the indiscretion, and treachery of others imposed upon me. When the fever was over. and the nation relapsed into quiescence, I stood almost alone in the calm; I rejoiced that if there was political apathy, that apathy was caused by a comparative improvement in your social condition. My great aim and object, through life, has been to break down the crotchet barriers that sectionalised the labour class, and to amalgamate the national mind

.fc yangan'

in one irresistible, overwhelming flood of thought. could only be resisted by the centralisation of the poor; and to prove that my mission has not been abortive, and my undertaking fruitless, I must again ask object is to prepare you for it. Well, then, when it your opinions on the voluntary principle at length you to take a retrospective glance at the position of course, we must look well to what we do, and while your order previously to the establishment of the we seek to destroy one faction, we must take care kind of force which has been and may be employed in your order previously to the establishment of the we seek to destroy one faction, we must take care offensive war, surely you may, without a twinge of contrast it with your present that we do not elevate a more cruel, irresistible, and science, contrast it with your present that we do not elevate a more cruel, irresistible, and position. First, see our progress from 1840 to dangerous one upon its ruins. We must not fight its nature, strictly defensive, and which is not likely ever 1842. In 1840, it cost us £9,000 to get up twelve under the banners of free trade, we must fight under to shed a drop of blood, unless danger of the most fearful 1111 POLAND. hundred thousand signatures on behalf of our prin- the Chartist banners, remaining wholly and entirely kind should come near to our own hearths. I persuade which was to have commenced on the 9th instant ciples; in 1841; our petition numbered 2,300,000, and distinct from the mere cheap bread faction; we must myself that your aversion to the use of arms does not go cost us but £87; in 1842, our petition numbered rally under Duncombe as our leader, and in all things bound to see Edinburgh sacked by invaders without three millions and a half and cost us not a fraction. In 1835, we had not a working man who would venture to do more than propose or second a resolution. League, with millions at its back, will endeavour to ders. It is not an instrument of aggression. You must Up to that period, there were few, if any, public hurry the country into a senseless revolution. WE meetings consisting exclusively of the working WILL NOT HAVE IT THIS TIME, and, therepatronage, the countenance, and the pockets of those or districts, to which the Executive shall issue their M.P.'s who were most squeezable, and who possessed writs next week, and that they shall hold themselves What then, sir, you see no distinction between the greatest amount of sham liberality.

of facts: and when you have reflected, then ask youra combination of adverse elements? It is because we have withstood the combination of so many powers, when they were united upon common grounds, that I now ask you-that I now implore of you-that I now beseech you to be prepared for that day, which is JUST AT HAND; when our combined strength can be effectively directed against the disorganised ranks of faction.

In 1839, and in 1842, I traversed the country by night and by day, to eaution you against the snares and the traps that the manufacturers had laid for you. I told you, everywhere, to fold your arms while factions fought their own battles, but you were deaf; nevertheless I did not desert you, but again stood my trial at Lancaster, and defended even your indiscretion. Since then, a culpable apathy has invited every gnat to sting, every snarling cur to bite at me. I have stood all-I CAN STAND MORE; and now the time has arrived when I may be called upon to stand the more powerful shock of powerful faction. But I am ready for that, whether you are prepared or no. The measures of Sir Robert Peel will very as regards yourself, your mind is not in a fit state to of your friends, and hung the most serviceable of the lattle, passed a decree, regulating the formation of the Constituent Assembly. speedily force you into defensive action. They are but the means to an end, and the end will be in strict accordance to the means you use: it will be your salvation or your undoing.

I was charmed with it; but, nevertheless, from the my mind, he argued every question like a far-seeing lemnly to fight the battle to its close, by polling as losopher, a stern Malthusian. You hate mankind, statesman, like a wise politician, and real philan-long as the law allows. thropist. He resolved that the measure should be taken as a whole, eulogised as a whole, and not lessened in importance by a niggardly carping at those at Edinburgh that he had killed Chartism. No doubt portions which may appear at first sight to threaten you believed his assertion, but it shall be my task to ward pedant, an ugly fop, a GREAT CRIMINAL. injury to particular sections of the labour class; show you such a resurrection, as will convince you of Pray be consistent, and don't insult our friends by ance to the new order of things. This motion was while he would use his every endeavour, while in his error. I shall now select a few passages from voting for their release. committee, so to amend those portions of the mea- your letters for very brief comment. Upon the subsure as would lessen the hardships on the respective ject of Universal Suffrage, you write thus:branches whose interests they were supposed to

Not only had I his acquiescence in the measure, but I had his most unqualified approval, with the understanding that he would resist to the last any attempt to fritter away those portions which must, ultimately, lead to the regulation of machinery, and SIDENCE.

leaders of the people, outside, so cordially co-ope- of the objects avowed in the national petition, you rating with a leader inside, and so devoted to him, say, personally and publicly, as to be ready to sacrifice possessed before-and one to which they must mainly ascribe their present proud position? While others would vainly attempt to pull me down, there is no sacrifice that I would think too great to elevate Mr. burthen of my letter. I have told you, times out of number, that the reneal of the Corn Laws was not a thing of such easy accomplishment. I have ever told you, that the landlords and farmers at the plough would beat the farmers that whistle at Downing-street, and would risk a revolution rather than abandon their political privileges, and surrender a portion of their property!

Stanley's speech, upon Lord Beaumont's motion, tating stage, in favour, not so much of protection to b y Toryism. The object of his speech was to now for a word upon the constitutional principles. STITUTE MURDERER.] put the Church upon its metal by alarming it into You say,—

IONAL TRADES TOURNAT.

VOL. X, NO. 433.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1846.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

West Riding of Yorkshire in the next struggle, and phers, Malthusians, or sophists on the hustings. that that struggle is now at hand, and that my You proceed thus, and I cannot forbear reprinting obey his righteous commands.

in readiness at an hour's notice to start for London. From that period to the present, I defy you to show there to sit as a Chartist Convention, governing me a single instance in which we were upon the eye the movement, taking advantage of all circumstances of one victory or another, that our triumph was not that may conduce to our triumph, and obeying the marred by the treachery of professing friends. WE commands of their constituents. Over this Conven-NEVER HAVE BEEN BEATEN BY OUR OP- tion I make no doubt that Mr. Duncombe would PONENTS. Now, behold the difference. Every cheerfully accept the office of chairman, which would town is fortified with legions of eloquent propounders give the country unmixed pleasure, and compel the of your own principles. Discussion is invoked, but corrupt press to convey Chartist strength to all corners denied. The press hears but to revile-reports but of the globe. The expense of this delegation not to to damn. The Crown is opposed to you—the Lords be borne by the towns from which delegates are sent are opposed to you—the Commons are opposed to only, but by the country at large; while, again, I unyou—the press is opposed to you—the army is op- dertake that no delegate shall want his six shillings posed to you—the navy is opposed to you—the police on each night, as I could not lay the crime to my force is opposed to you-the Church is opposed to conscience of having a second coat, while I saw that you—the landed aristocracy is opposed to you—capi- power was jeopardised for want of timely representalists of all shades are opposed to you-machinery tations. I invite you to think well upon this project, is opposed to you-corporate power is opposed to you and to bear in mind, that if we are out of the strugthe law is opposed to you—the judges are opposed gle, or forced into it thoughtfeisly, that we shall be to you—the jury class is opposed to you—the bar is absent upon the day when the spoils of triumph are opposed to you, and gives you but an equivocal, hired divided. Let us have an answer from every town support—the middle classes are opposed to you—the in England upon this policy as speedily as posofficers of trades' societies are opposed to you—the sible, so that writs may be issued to the several aristocracy of labour is opposed to you—the com- towns without delay, and that we may not be taken paratively comfortable of your own class are opposed by surprise. In conclusion, I tell you again that I Sir Thomas. "An' if it please ye," he was not to you and not only are those several classes re- would rather live under a military despotism than wounded in the discharge of his duty, he wounded spectively opposed to you, but a union of them can under a united government of League and Whigs, only be effected when the object is your oppression. and if you want further proof than that furnished to put up a shutter to screen himself from his towns-Now, bear with me when I ask you to give a mo- seven days in the week, read the two beastly letters men, to whom he had rendered himself odious; and ment's calm reflection to such an undeniable array of Thomas Babington Macauley, one of the Whig report says, and I believe it, that the room smelled selves whether or no there must not have been some expect from such a tribe. If you are not ready NOW, CHARGE OF HIS DUTY—this was the only dis- l'Eure), M. Arago, General Thiard, MM. Marie Lecharm to have protected the Chartist body from such and if, for want of your preparedness, the League cajoles the country, then blame yourselves, and not me. I am prepared to face the dungeon, the dock, or the scaffold on behalf of Labour, but I am not prepared to advocate Labour's cause after Labour shall have handed itself over, bound neck and heels, to its

> unrelenting foe. I told you when in York Castle that the test of patriotism was to live honestly and die a pauper. Whether I have lived honestly you can tell, and that right to expect better reasoning. You close your powerless sovereignties of the smaller States of Gerand cause disorder, he may expect to be visited with the many, is obliged to submit to the dictates of its full rigours of the law.—Posen, this lath Feb., 1846. doubt. However, I can, thank God, yet subscribe that I shall vote for an address in favour of these powerful allies, and from them it received an order myself

greatest, its bitterest, its most cruel, griping, and

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

TO THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULEY WHIG NOMINEE FOR EDINBURGH. Sir.—If any communication that I have to make to you was to be confined to mere letter-writing, I should abstain from the task for two reasons. Firstly, receive knowledge; and, secondly, all who may have your allies. You entered into league and covenant the Constituent Assembly. The election of the deputies read your very foolish letters are not very likely to with the Political Union of Birmingham, and then deputy for every 300 citizens, making 189 deputies receive my answer. I therefore write this letter more you attempted to frame an act for the annihilation When Peel's policy was submitted to the country, of making any impression upon you. My answer to tyranny, and withheld its protection from those you, sir, is this: I will meet you on the hustings at whom you induced to violate its provisions. Your subordinate position that I hold in the movement, I Edinburgh when the next opportunity presents itself, did not feel myself justified in submitting it to the and I will there arraign you of folly, falsehood, ignocountry with a stamp of my own conviction and ap- rance, and incompetency. I have no hope, sir, that proval alone. I felt it to be my duty to take the opi- my triumph will go beyond the mere exhibition of nion of our recognised leader, and for that purpose blistered hands, while, be the result what it may in juggler. You boast of eloquence, but you are a mere held many conferences with him. Without knowing the polling-booths, I hereby pledge myself most so-

> Allow me to remind you that a previous colleague of yours, now an expectant pensioner, once boasted

My reasons for objecting to Universal Suffrage are very different. I believe that the non-electors are as deeply interested as I am in the security of property and the maintenance of order; but I believe that a very large portion of them do not understand their own interest, and might easily be induced, by the pressure of immediate distress, to act in opposition to their own interest.

Now, sir, allow me to ask what emergency could the more equitable distribution of its produce. Mr. have induced you to write so senseless, so foolish. Duncombe's speech on Thursday night last, more so ignorant, so contradictory a passage? You admit than ever convinced me of his fitness as a leader, his | that the BODY of the non-electors have an equal power as a legislator, and his courage as a man. I interest with yourself in the preservation of order, heard that speech delivered, and it was gall and but that a PORTION of them may be influenced "by wormwood to those who hoped yet to throw out the the pressure of immediate distress to act in opposifive years' RETROSPECTIVE industrial residence. I tion to their own interest." So then, sir, you rely Mark, the difference between prospective and retro- upon the "pressure of immediate distress" upon a spective is this:-Retrospective means, that every portion of the non-electors as a reason for withholdman who has resided in the parish in which he has | ing the franchise from the body? Why, most foolish | worked for the last five years, shall be entitled to a man, that is the very uncontroverted and incontrosettlement: prospective means, that if a man comes vertible principle upon which we demand the enfrannow to reside, he shall live there five years to come chisement of the BODY, in order that no PORTION before he is entitled to a settlement. I have strong may be INDUCED TO ACT UNDER THE don't see how I can, with any justice, be called upon to vated executive authority, of which they compose reason to believe and hope that an amendment will PRESSURE OF IMMEDIATE DISTRESS. be moved and carried for a THREE YEARS' RE- Now, I am aware that arguing with you, until I have an Edinburgh jury, is "throwing pearls before Let me now ask you when there has been an swine," nevertheless, I must proceed with my exinstance in this country before, of one of the tracts and comments. You go on, and in speaking they require so much of my attention and care, that I the constitution to a constituent assembly. An of persons charged with so very serious an offence, from

gratuitous, a wilful and palpable falsehood. They self. In self-defence I should believe myself justified avowed neither one or other of those objects. They in taking any man's life, or in defence of my wife and children, though it might be against the law of the land: avowed that if you were an Indian pensioner, re- the consequences I might, perhaps, have to consider after. but we request the attention of our readers to the ceiving a large salary for insulting the natives, that wards. Will you please to inform me if I should be ac. first of a series of articles under the head of "Reveyou should be paid out of taxes imposed upon those cepted, also the secretary's address, and the most conwho required your service. The petitioners required venient place for a post-order to be drawn at, which will precede the Ministerial crisis in net national bankruptcy, but that the parties who greatly oblige owed the debt should pay it; Sir Robert Peel has since carried a large per centage of this policy into practical operation by diminishing the interest upon funded property, and imposing a property-tax to pay another portion of the interest, and you supported him. The petitioners did not require the "confiscation of either land, railroads, canals, or machinery;" convinces me that the present tactics of that party what they required, and justly, was, that they should are to turn every pulpit in the country into an agi- be made amonable to national, and not to class purpeses; and that is what they and I still maintain. agriculture, as in behalf of rank Protestantism and So much for the political portions of your letter; and

resistance. I have stood almost alone, while I approved of Peel's measures, in the assertion that they ceive that the state has a right to call on every citizen to would not be so easily carried. I told you, when last bear a part in protecting his native soil against assailants. buried at St. John's-wood on Sunday afternoon, would not be so easily carried. I told you, when last in Lancashire, that the next step taken by Stanley and Richmond would be, not the mere formation of a views, but they also hold that they must possess Over his ashes, Messrs. Paterson, Ruffy Ridley, and Protectionist government, but the formation of a the soil, or some more right in it than you Hornblower, bore public testimony to his private and high Tory government. The several contests that have left in your Poor Law Amendment Act, tent to murder him, and in other counts his intent was considerable outsided, which had been considerable papers are filled with completed. Thus closed the papers are filled with completed him, or to do him some most incaution of laid to be to main and disable him, or to do him some most incaution of laid to be to main and disable him, or to do him some most incaution of laid to be to main and disable him, or to do him some most incaution of laid to be to main and disable him, or to do him some most incaution of laid to be to main and disable him, or to do him some most incaution of laid to be to main and disable him, or to do him some most incaution of laid to be to main and disable him, or to do him some most incaution of laid to be to main and disable him, or to do him some most incaution of laid to be to main and disable him, or to do him some most incaution of laid to be to main and disable him, or to do him some most incaution of laid to be to main and disable him, or to do him some most incaution of laid to be to main and disable him, or to do him some most incaution of laid to be to main and disable him, or to do him some most incaution of laid to be to main and disable him, or to do him some most incaution of laid to be to main and disable him, or to do him some most incaution of laid to be to main and disable him, or to do him some most incaution of laid to be to main and disable him, or to do him some most incaution of laid to be to main and disable him, or to do him some most incaution of laid to be to main and disable him, or to do him some most incaution of laid to be to main and disable him, or to do him some most incaution of laid to be to main and disable him, or to do him some most incaution of laid to be to main and disable him, or to do him some most incaution of laid to be to main and disable him and disable

It was a mere fallacy, a piece of bombast on the and I assure you that when the petitioners CATCH part of the League to attempt to convince the people THE LAND they will protect it against While that a large number of the rural constituencies were plunderers or foreign invaders, whether they appear I early foresaw that the centralisation of the wealthy with them. I tell them that they will lose even the as a mayal squadron in the Forth, or as glib philosof Now, if you may lawfully contribute to the support of a to such height that you would hold yourself morally striking a blow for your home and family. Now, the Now, should the Lords throw out the measure, the militia is meant to be peculiarly a security against invatherefore admit it to be, as compared with the regular swallow a camel.

> voluntary contribution for the maintenance of war. bayonet? You argue as if the people not only volundifference between the voluntary and compulsory principle. Really, sir, your illustration is most laughable; it is you who appear to swallow the camel and strain at the gnat; and verily, if hitherto you Athens, I think you have now entitled yourself to the distinction of P.N.L., Professor of New Logic. I now dismiss the constitutional portion of your letters, and shall offer a comment or two upon your notions of justice. Your lamentations over the great destruction committed at Newport are very characteristic, coming from a "turbulent and designing" Malthusian Whig, whose party have committed more destruction upon the rights of the working classes than all other parties put together, who created turbulence through famine, and nearly a national Bankruptcy through jobbing and peculation. The magistrate who was wounded in the discharge of his duty was a petty-fogging lawyer, one Thomas Phillips, now himself with a broken pane of glass in the attempt charge that I have heard of. You say, "what has been their punishment? Transportation for about the provinces, apprising them, that as the term of the existence of the present Chamber of five years?" Now, that was not their punishment Deputies will expire in the year 1847, it is almost their punishment was sentence of death commuted certain that a general election will take place during to transportation for life. Five years' transportation is for that event. the limit we wish to put to the punishment: and really, sir, for a professor of new logic, a barrister, a member of Parliament, ex-king, ex-cabinet minister, and to be ex-M.P. for Edinburgh, the people have a of Baden. The government of Baden, like all the GREAT CRIMINALS."

CRIMINAL. Your master, Lord John-Russell, and the poor, and fattened upon the plunder. You conmany crimes and delinquencies, however, shall receive the fitting chastisement when the fitting time arrives. The public has long marked you as a heartbladder-full of wordy nothings. You are a glib phibecause you look more like a stall-fed, shaved apc, than like a human creature. You are everything that's bad, nothing that's good. You are an awk-

> 1 am, your enemy, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Correspondence.

"The people fight and suffer :- think ye, Sirs, If neither country had been cursed with chief, The peasants would have quarrelled ?"

John Ball, of Southey's Wat Tyler. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. eaches into the north of Yorkshire; I observed in the Star of February 7th, that there is a society sprung into existence called the "National Anti-Militia Society," I beg leave to ask if any person, as distant as I am, would be eligible to become a member of the said society; and should I be allowed to join, would there be any objection s true, sir, I can ill afford to do so, but would strain a point to do it, if allowed. Perhaps the committee may require to know my objections against serving in the militia: if so, I can only simply state, that I have no Now, sir, you are aware that that was a gross, a hire another person to do the work I object to do my- eight in the morning at the latest.

Your obedient, humble servant, Hovingham, Feb. 24, 1846. ROBERT JOHNSTONE.

honour his love of justice in not wishing to hire a SUB- Narvaez.

THE LATE M. Q. V. RYALL, whose death we announced in last week's Star, was Foreign Affairs.

has not been confirmed, but there can be no doubt arrests of the suspected. The Universal German Gozette states that the police had seized the treasury therefore admit it to be, as compared with the regular of the "conspirators," containing 60,000 thalers, army, an innocent institution. If, then, you refuse to This, if true, is a heavy misfortune. Terror reigns meetings consisting exclusively of the working classes. When their sham leaders wished to make a display, they were obliged to have recourse to the Galicia (that part of Poland under the tyranny of and the Russians were to make their entry the Austria), describes the army as being "compromised" as well as the people. The government "disand a compulsory tax levied at the point of the though the prisons are full, the arrests continue on a

large scale. tarily, but cheerfully paid those taxes by which wars w. Since the above was written we have seen it stated are carried on. You don't seem to understand the in the German journals, that an insurrection has broken out in the Polish province of Volhynia, one of the provinces annexed to Russia in the first partition

The news this week from

FRANCE have preserved a character for eloquence in modern is not very interesting. On Saturday a renewal of the struggle on the question of Public Instruction took place in the Chamber of Deputies, in which M. BERRYER and the Legitimists supported the Ministry against the motion of M. BARROT and M. THIERS, which was rejected by a majority of 67. On Monday M. Guizor formally declared, in one of the bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies, that the government had completely abandoned all idea of sending an expedition to Madagascar, and that it would content itself with reinforcing the garrisons of Bourbon and garrison was on foot, and in a few moments all the Mayotte. He added, that the English government gates of the rown and the bridges on the Wartha would follow the example of France, and not chastise were occupied by numerous detachments. Cannons the Hovas upon this matter. The two governments were levelled on the great square De l'Artillerie; the vidently see, that under present circumstances, great square Guillaume was occupied by detachments and the Sikhs are cutting out more than sufficient | detachments walked the streets, escorting the heads work for both governments. The Chamber of De of the police. The bazaar was equally occupied by puties assembled on Monday to examine the project of the troops, and various hotels were entered and law relative to certain extraordinary credits demanded searched. One hour afterwards the authorities pubby the Minister of War for defraying the expenses lished the following proclamation:

These credits amount to The extraordinary measures taken the 25,403,841 f. The increase sought is 34,000 men, and 3,317 horses. "Civilising" the Arabs appears to and the closing of the gates of the town and of the seven days in the week, read the two beastly letters men, to whom he had rendered himself odious; and of the closing of the gates of the town and of the bearther an expensive amusement. The National bridges, are requisite for the maintenance of order and publishes a circular, addressed by the committee of the c the present year, and that the electors should prepare

The week's intelligence from

GERMANY is but of little account. We announced in our last the dissolution of the Chambers in the Grand Duchy to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. A revolutionary agitation is the result. The Opposition having Now, sir, I tell you here, as I shall tell you to your had a constant majority during the last session, is teeth in Edinburgh, that you are a GREATER almost sure to re-enter the Chamber. Its leaders, Itzstein, Plathy, Basserman, Welcker, and Hecker, reckon with certainty on resuming their seats. The your party, led to the commission of that crime, and political ferment in Germany constantly increases, perpetrated more crimes against the nation, than in besides the troubles, so rife in Western Prussia; the longest life they could obliterate. You robbed explosions are apprehended in Silesia and other parts.

erced Ireland-you transported the most enthusiastic is more interesting. The Grand Council of Berne, on is to be held on March 7th. There is to be one for the whole canton. The qualifying age for voting for the defence of my own party, than from any hope of all unions. You stretched the law in favour of has hitherto been twenty-three years, but on this occasion those who have attained twenty are to be admitted to give their suffrages. The only exceptions are men of unsound mind, bankrupts, those who have received charitable relief, and convicts condemned to infamous punishments. To be eligible to become a deputy, the candidate must be a citizen of less pensioner, and I will brand you as a consistent and upwards. The constituent body is to meet on March 16th. The democrats are carrying all before them. The Presse (Paris paper) states, that-"There has just occurred in the Grand Council of Berne at scene which recalls the most stormy periods of the national convention. It is already known, that in consequence of a resolution moved in that assembly, the nine members of the Council of State who were opposed to the revolution were summoned to promise officially by a public declaration their earnest assistplaced amongst the orders of the day for the 15th. The discussion commenced by a coup d'etat. It was decided that the nine members accused should not be present at the debate. M. Neuhaus, who a year since vas the supreme chief and the oracle of the Radical party, was expelled from the Chamber by the Radicals. This fact says more than all our comments. It is all proportions, observed a new edition of the Girondins and the Montagnards. After this decision, a committee was forthwith appointed to prepare resolutions. The committee was composed of the movers of the resolution, and they elected M. Ochsenbein, chief of the free corps, for their president. It prepared the following resolutions :- 'Considering that the nine members of the Executive Council who signed the declaration of the 27th of January last expressed an opinion that they regarded the establishment of a constituent assembly as a violation of the constitution, and that they never could assist in its formation; considering that, in consequence of the popular vote of the 1st of February, the Grand Council against sending a post order for five shillings at once, as has decreed that a constituent assembly should be consider it would save both trouble and expense? It appointed to revise the constitution; considering likewise that the interests of tranquillity and of public order require imperiously that the nine members of the Council of State from whom the declaration of the 27th of January emanated should declare how voice in making such laws as the militia laws, or in they propose to reconcile the opinion which they choosing the men who do make them; and, therefore, I enounced with their position of members of the eleobey them. Secondly, I don't like fighting, it is a trade the majority,—the Grand Council decrees, 'That I never practised, and I don't feel inclined now, at forty the nine councillors of state above alluded to be sumtwo years of age, to learn the art. Thirdly, I have moned within an hour and a half, to swear that they nothing to protect, save a wife and four children, three of will assist in the execution of the resolution of the mystery of becoming a human butcher. Last, I cannot cused, was rejected with indignation, and by an im- this, ordered to stand adjourned to the next session. perceive any right I have to take, or to attempt to take mense majority." It was finally determined by a

We have no news from

lations of Rome," which will be found in our seventh

SPAIN is said to be terminated by the appointment of M. P.S.-I ought to have stated that I have nothing to PENA AGUAYO as Minister of Finance, in the room of support my family on, save what I earn by journeyman M. Mon, resigned. The explanation of the new support my family on, save what I earn by journeyman shoemaking, and which amounts to ten shillings or twelve shillings per week.

R. J.

[We thank our friend for his manly letter, and, in reply, beg to congratulate him upon having DISQUALI-FIED himself for the trade of man-butcher by getting four children. He need not send five shillings from his poor store, he is exempt in consequence of having four children: two would do but we have he will love them all of the approach of the approach of the capture of the capture of the capture of the mew ministers, has been explained by them as merely honorary. The order of the day, signed by the governor of Madrid, would, however, indicate that it was originally viewed in another light, for it directs that, conformably to her deep the prisoner was liberated upon recognizances. In consequence of circumstances that afterwards transpired, dren: two would do but we have he will love them all the prisoner was liberated upon recognizances. In consequence of circumstances that afterwards transpired, however, indicate that it was originally viewed in another light, for it directs that, conformably to her deep the prisoner was liberated upon recognizances. In consequence of circumstances that afterwards transpired, however, indicate the prisoner was liberated upon recognizances. In consequence of circumstances that afterwards transpired, however, indicate the prisoner was liberated and the December sessions of this court he was tried and at the December sessions of this court he was tried and at the December sessions of this court he was tried and at the December sessions of this court he was tried and at the December sessions of this court he was tried and at the December sessions of this court he was tried and at the December sessions of this court he was tried and at the December sessions of this court he was tried and at the December sessions of this court he was tried and at the December sessions of this court he was tried to a person named Humble, but as there was a failure

> The accounts from ALGERIA

gasta.

state of alarm which pervades the French govern-FOREIGN POSTSCRIPT

LONDON, SATURDAY MORNING:
THE POLISH "CONSPIRACY"—INVASION OF CRA-

COW BY AUSTRIAN AND RUSSIAN TROOPS NEWS FROM SWITZERLAND ARRIVAL FROM the fire had been wilfully caused. The evidence ap-AMERICA PARAGUAY AND BUENOS AFFRES peared more particularly to apply to the prisoner John AT, WAR, Accounts from Posen of the 13th give further particulars of the detected "conspiracy," It is stated ments. The complement was complete M. Morozlawski was nominated Field-Marshal.

London Daily News states (we know not of what authority) that "The intended plan was to poison the Prussian garrison—poisoned bread was found in the barracks and hospitals—it was resolved to sack the houses of the Germans and opulent Jews. and in case of resistance put them to the sword. The 17th of February was the day fixed on for the out break! M. de: Morozlawski, as well as Count Micielski, has been arrested, as also M. Malgueski, already implicated in a former attempt at "rebel lion." Letters from Cracow announce that a detachment of Austrian troops had entered that city, next day. Letters from Switzerland announce that the session of the Grand Council of Berne was abrubtly declared closed on Friday, the 20th. The packet ship Sheridan arrived at Liverpool yesterday (Friday) from New York. The intelligence is peacelooking. Latest advices from Washington speak confidently as to negotiations having been re-opened between the British Minister and the American government upon the Oregon question. News from Monte Video to the 23rd of Dec. has been received. The combined squadron, after repairing damages, had ascended the Panama without further opposition. Paraguay has joined Corrientes against Rosas, and 5,000 men from Paraguay have joined Paz, who had been declared General in command of all the forces. Lopez, the President of Paraguay, had declared war against the Dictator of Buenos Ayres.

THE POLISH "CONSPIRACY."

GRAND DUCHY OF POSEN. Posen. February 14.—This morning, between the hours of one and half-past two, p.m., the whole

manded by necessity. The occupation by the military, accused of conspiring against the government, and by criminal projects of endangering the safety of persons and of property, as well in the town itself, as in the province of Posen. As it is our duty to guard the town. and country from menacing danger and grave consequences, we trust that all well-intentioned inhabitants will place in us their entire confidence, and the care for their safety: that by their conduct they will prove themselves good citizens and worthy and loyal subjects of our well-beloved king and master, and that they will peace. fully acquiesce in the disposition we have thought fit to

through folly or through bad intent, to render opposition Signed, Lieutenant-General De Steinacher, first commandant, and De Minutoli, President of Police.

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

quillity. The Frankfort Post Gazette contains the following, dated Posen, 16th inst.:-For the last few days it was remarked that the Polish noblemen, who, contrary to their habit, had kept away from Posen this winter, were congregating here in large numbers. Yesterday they amounted to upwards of 600, and at the hour when most of them were sitting down to linner in their hotels, the William-square was of a sudden occupied by troops, as well as the avenues leading to it. Immediately afterwards domiciliary visits and into custody in the bazaar, and conveyed to the Goverdirections; the gates were then opened, and strong bodies of soldiers continued to patrol the streets during the whole night. A great quantity of gunpowder and held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Monof two of the conspirators and carried to the police. All

BRYAN SEERY.

Birmingham, Hockley Colour Works, Fet. 26, 1846. DEAR SIR,-Being thoroughly convinced, in my own mind, that poor Seery was innocent, me and my brother will give 20s, to assist his poor wife and children in their and Ellis will take place on Monday evening next. resent unfortunate and melancholy situation. Please to inform me to whom I can send, I have enclosed a stamp, and am sorry to give you so much trouble as to

Grand Duchy on the 14th inst. had been removed to the

WILLIAM WALSH.

Mr. O'Connor, London.

Central Criminal Court.

The above court resumed its sittings on Monday. The roceedings were opened by the Lord Mayor, the Recorder. Aldermen Hunter, Challis, and Hughes Hughes, the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, &c. The number of prisoners for trial at the present session is 124, and the offences with which a considerable number of them are charged are of a more than usual aggravated character. Ing on Tuesday in the cases tried during the week have for the most part been of little public interest.

Clarkson said, that in the case of two persons named murder upon a child, he had to apply for the postpone ment of the trial until the next session. The ground brief for the defence had only been placed in his hands within the last few hours, and that there would not be ought to have no time to spare to learn the art and amendment, timidly presented in favour of the ac- the short notice he had received. The trial was upon ATTEMPTING TO POISON.—Henry Joseph Kellerby, 17, the Artichoke Inn, William-street, on Wednesday They avowed that their objects were national bank- any man's life, by any means that a government may majority of seventy-five; against twenty-nine, that was indicted for feloniously attempting to administer a personally and publicly, as to be ready to sacrifice
his own life, cheerfully, in defence of his leader? Is
of machinery—in short, the destruction of all property.

any mans me, by any me, by any mans me, by any me, sary to go into a detail of the evidence that was adduced in support of this indictment, as the whole of the circumstances must be fresh in the recollection of the public. It will, probably, be sufficient to remind our readers that last autumn a good deal of excitement was occasioned in last autumn a good deal of excitement was occasioned in the borough of Southwark by means of a number of held at the Artichoke Inn, William-street, on Tuesanonymous letters being sent to different parties, many of which contained poison, and in others threats of the most diabolical description were made against the parties to whom they were addressed. After a good deal of inquiry, suspicion fell upon the prisoner, and he was taken into custody, and eventually committed for trial upon two or three distinct charges of sending three penny letters,

a failure of distinct proof as to his hand-writing, he was not to be deluded from their homes under the predren; two would do, but we hope he will love them all the better for the service they have saved him from. We of cavalry be placed at the disposal of General charges. The evidence in support of the present indict. ment was precisely similar to that which was adduced on the former occasion. During his second commitment to Newgate, the prisoner had written a letter to his brocontinue to be extremely unfavourable to the French. ther, in which he made a full confession of his guilt. - It has never been our painful task to record a more So great is the alarm produced by the rapid move- This letter was produced in evidence, and the jury re. | melancholy catastrophe than has happened on the ments of Abd-el-Kader, that Marshal Bugeaud has turned a verdict of Guilty. He was sentenced to be imremoved the whole of the regular troops from the city of Algiers to the points threatened by his indefatiga.

THE CASE OF CUTTING AND WOUNDING AT BR THE CASE OF CUTTING AND WOUNDING AT BRENT-

have since taken place, and especially in South Notbefore they can enter into a DEFENSIVE
tinghamshire, prove to me that something more
than the mere pledge of protection will be required
than the mere pledge of protection will be required
at the next general election from Tory candidates.

Thus closed on
the true champion of popular right, who died
as he had lived, an undaunted foe to religious despothat conquest of France—Algeria—
grievous bodily harm. This was a case of a distressing
as he had lived, an undaunted foe to religious despothat conquest which it is confessed has cost already
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went to his son's shop to ask for some shoe-lasts he had eited; and while the prosecutor was in the act of steop-ing to look for the lasts, the prisoner stabled him in the side with a knife and then rushed into the street, and in-flicted a severe wound upon his own throat with a razor. The jury found the prisoner guilty of a common assault, Anson.—On Thursday, John Stone, 53; John Stone, his son, 24; and Anne Hyde, star Stone, 60 were indicted jointly for cloniously setting fire to a dwalling house, the property of George Leonard, with intent to deraud the Union Insurance, Company. It appeared that the elder male prisoner had hired a house in Bridge row, Hamballe Prisoner had hired a house in Bridge row. mersmith, and that shortly afterwards he and the female prisoner, who passed as his wife, and the other prisoner, ber last an insurance was effected for £100 with the Unionthe house. On the 8th of February, in the evening, the house was discovered to be on fire, and on the neighbours orcing an entrance, ample evidence presented itself that Stone the elder, who was proved to have come from the house in Bridge-row, a very short time before the fire broke out, and when he was taken intocustody an invena policy of insurance had been found in one of the drawers in his house he immediately exclaimed. "I am done." The female prisoner and the son were acquitted. The elder John Stone was found guilty, and sentenced

ness of a shoemaker at Brentford; but early in January

there had been some misunderstanding between them,

und they separated. On the:13th of January the prisoner

Forthcoming Meetings.

to be transported for twenty years.

THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members, and transacting other business connected therewith, are held every week on the following days and

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road: at half-past six o'clock.—City Chartist Hall, I, Turnagain-lane: at six o'clock.—Westminster: at the Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at half-past seven.—Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's, Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at half-past seven .- Tower 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 half-

MONDAY EVENING. Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tayern, Walworth, t eight o'clock precisely.

TUESDAY EVENING. Greenwich: at the George and Dragon, Blackheath-

hill, at eight o'clock. Newcastle-upon-Time: 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. Leicester: 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, boot and shoemaker, Armley Town-gate, every Monday evening, at eight o'clock.

CITY CHARTIST HALL, 1, Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-street. On Sunday morning next (to-morrow), general meeting of shareholders will be held in the discussion will be resumed in the hall at half-past ten precisely. In the evening, at seven o'clock, Mr. Thomas Clark will deliver a public lecture. Subject, "The physical, social, and moral degradation engendered by the factory system."
Tower Hamlets.—Mr. Philip M'Grath will deliver a public lecture at the Standard of Liberty,

Brick-lane, on Sunday evening next, March the 1st, at half-past seven o'clock preisely. CITY DISTRICT OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the members will be held on Sunday evening next, March the 1st, at half-past five, in the Hall, Turnagain-lane, to

receive the balance-sheet, and transact other important business. South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriar'sroad .- Mr. Doyle will lecture at this hall on Sunday evening next (to-morrow), at half-past seven. Sub-"The Irish Rebellion of 1799." On Wednesday evening next a general meeting of shareholders of the hall will be held, at eight e clock precisely. MARYLEBONE.—Mr. A. Hunnibell will lecture at

the Coach Painters'. Arms, Circus-street, on Sunday evening next (to-morrow), at half-past seven. Subect. "Democracy versus Monarchical Governments." WESTMINSTER .- Mr. T. M. Wheeler will lecture on Sunday evening next (to-morrow), at half-past seven, at the Farthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane. Subject, "War stablishments. The militia force; its beneficial tendency under good government: its tyranny under class legislation." The Westminster Joint-Stock Company will meet for the transaction of business at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's lane, on Monday evening next, at eight precisely. HAMMERSMITH. - A meeting will be held at the

Dun Cow, Brook Green-lane, on Tuesday evening arrests commenced . 100 Polish noblemen were taken next, at eight precisely.

into custody in the bazaar, and conveyed to the Gover-LIMEHOUSE.—On Tuesday evening next, March 3, nor's residence, when those who could not account in a Mr. P. M'Grath, of the Executive, will deliver a satisfactory manner for their presence in Posen were sent | lecture at the Brunswick Hall, Ropemakers'to prison. Nine only of the thirty-nine reputed chiefs of fields, Limehouse. Subject, "The Charter and the Berne, be qualified to vote, and be of 25 years of age | the conspiracy were arrested last evening. The others | Land." Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock, had absconded, but as they are proprietors they will soon when several talented friends will attend. The be discovered. Couriers were despatched in various formation of a Chartist locality, and the establishment of a branch of the Land Society, is anticipated.

> considerable sums of money were seized in the possession of two of the conspirators and carried to the police. All Exiles Restoration Committee.—The next meetthe persons arrested in Posen and in other towns of the ling will be held at the Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane. on Sunday afternoon next, at four o'clock precisely.
> The General Committee of the National Militia Association will meet at the Parthenium, No. 72, St. Martin's-lane, on Wednesday evening next, March 4th, at eight o'clock precisely. RESTORATION OF THE WELSH MARTYRS .- A public March 2nd, at the South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road. The Executive Committee of the National Charter Association will attend. Chair to

be taken at eight o'clock precisely.

LEEDS.—Mr. T. S. Mackintosh will deliver his third lecture to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at half-OLDHAM. - On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, will lecture in the school-room of the Working-man's Hall, at six o'clock in

the evening. SALFORD .- A meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society will take place in the National Chartist Association-room, back of Great George-street, Salford, on Sunday (to-morrow), March 1st, at two o'clock. The members of the Chartist Association are requested to attend a meeting on Tuesday next, March 3rd, in the above room

HULL.—The members of this branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Societ; meet every Tuesday evening, at the Ship Inn, Church-lanc. All the members are requested to attend next Tuesday, at

BOLTON.—The shareholders of this locality are remested to attend a meeting of great importance, on Sunday next, March 1st, at six o'clock in the evening, in the Chartist Association-room, top of Kingstreet, Great Bolton.

MOTTRAM .- The monthly meeting of the shareholders in the Co-operative Land Society will be held in the lecture-room, opposite to the Bull's Head, at two o'clock, on Sunday next, March 1st.

BRIGHTON.—A democratic supper will be held at evening, March 11th, to commemorate the birthday of the late William Cobbett; supper on the table at ight o'clock precisely. Tickets may be had of Mr. Davey, 25, Grosvenor-street; Mr. Mitchell, 24, Wood-street; Mr. John Page, 14, Camelford-street; Mr. Tullett, 11, Jew-street; Mr. Williams, 34, Kingstreet; or at the bar of the above house. - A general

THE NEXT DELEGATE MEETING OF LANCASHIRE Minnes will be held on Monday, March 9th, at the sign of the Antelope, Little Hutton, near Bolton; chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forencon. There will also be a public meeting, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and other gentlemon.—The miners of Bolton and its vicinity request their brethren in Yorkshire, Wales, and elsewhere, text of new pits being opened, and there not being a sufficiency of men to work them, such reports being gross fabrications, and only put in circulation for the purpose of aiding the dishonourable portion of the coal proprietors to keep down wages.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE SHARSPEARE CLIFF TUNNEL .- DOVER, FEB. 24, 1846. South Eastern line this day. Upwards of twenty labourers took refuge from the heavy rain at dinner time in a cave, excavated just beyond the Shakspeare ble adversary, leaving the civic guard to do duty road.—Thomas Lowe, 73, a shoemaker, was indicted for tunnel, and, as is their custom, smoked their pipes; within the capital of the colony, aided by the military feloniously cutting and wounding John Lowe, with in. some embers were scattered about, and set fire to a TO THE AFFLICTED.

ESSRS. BRUCE AND Co., CONSULTING SURG 'ONS, wholesale patent medicine houses in London, No. 19, Cranmer-place, Waterloo-road, London Sole Proprietors of BRUCE'S SAMARITAN PILLS which for seventeen years have effectually cured every ase brought under their notice during that period amounting in all to upwards of 50,000 patients, continu to be consulted at their residence, as above.

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

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

THOUSANDS

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

BRUCE'S SAMARITAN SALVE, a certain and effica cions cure for Sores of every description, reducing rapidly all kinds of Tumours and Swellings, and healing in a true properties:few days the most inveterate Ulcers. This we, the Proprietors, vouch for, and which can be verified by our numerous patients. Sold in pots, price 1s. 3d., 2s. 4d., or any one take from three to four or six pills every twentythree 2s. 4d. pots in one for 5s 6d.

remedy for the total eradication of that stage of the Venereal Disease called Gonorrhoa, effecting a permanent cure in a few days, if taken in its early state, or where the case has been neglected. A Box of Bruce's Samaritan Pills, taken with Bruce's Tonic Mixture, will, without fail, restore the sufferer to perfect health in a miraculously short time. Sold in bottles, price 3s. 6d., 6s., 8s. 6d., and 11s. 6d. each. The £5 cases may be had your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the as usual.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. the quackery which has hitherto veiled these diseases: we, therefore, call the attention of the afflicted public to Brace's invaluable Medicines, believing them to be the most efficacious medicines ever yet discovered .- Argus. Chelmsford, March ,th, 1841.

Gentlemen,-Having heard of your invaluable medicines as being a certain cure for that most dreadful of all diseases. I was tempted to purchase a small box of your most eminent surgeons, but whose advice availed him ther 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 presented 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. Gentlemen, I will not trouble you with the conversation that transpired between us; suffice it, that after having taken one large box of your Pills and applied another box of yeur truly Samaritan Salve, he was perfectly restored, and is now in the enjoyment of that greatest of all blessings-good health! The only way I can account for such a speedy cure, must be from your Pills acting on who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial Croup the vicious humours, and diseased blood as a Specific. I am, Gentlemen, Your admiring servant,

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

BRUCE'S FEMALE TONIC PILLS are especially di rected to the cure of all kinds of nervous diseases, and those derangements of the system, causing general debility, loss of appetite, giddiness, flatulency, constipation, pains of the head, back, shoulders, sides, &c. Sold in boxes, price 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 8s. each.

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N.B.—Country Patients regularly corresponded with, and MEDICINES forwarded until MADICALLY CURED, on receipt of 10s. A minute detail of cases is necessary,

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MEDICAL WORK on nervous debility and the con-A cealed cause of the decline of physical strength and loss of mental capacity, with remarks on the effects of solitary indulgence, neglected gonorrhæs, syphilis, secondary symptoms, &c., and mode of treatment; followed Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton, Bow Churchby observations on marriage, with proper directions for the removal of all disqualifications. Illustrated with engravings, showing the evils arising from the use of mercury, and its influence on the body.

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

THE CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA: or, Nature's Grand Restorative; is exclusively directed to the cure of nervous sexual debility, syphilis, obstinate gleets, irreguarity, weakness, impotency, barrenness, loss of appetite, indigestion, consumptive habits, and debilities, arising from venereal excesses, &c. It is a most powerful and useful medicine in all cases of syphilis, constitutional weakness, or any of the previous symptoms which indicate approaching dissolution, such as depression of the spirits, fits, headache, wanderings of the mind, vapours and melancholy, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, disordered nerves, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath,

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 inberiting any seeds of disease, which is too frequently the pase. Sold in bottles, price 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one family bottle, for 33s., by which

who require a course of this admirable medicine, shoul send £5 by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit

one 11s. bottle is saved.

BRODIE'S PURIFYING VEGETABLE PILLS ar universally acknowledged to be the best and surestremedy for the cure of the Venereal Disease in both sexes, including gonorrhosa, gleets, secondary symptoms, strictures, seminal weakness, deficiency, and all diseases of the urinary passages, without loss of time, confinement. or hindrance from business. These pills, which do not contain mercury, have never been known to fail in effecting a cure, not only in recent, but in severe cases, where sali vation and other treatment has been inefficient; a perseverance in the Purifying Vegetable Pills, in which Messrs. Brodie have happily compressed the most purifying and healing virtues of the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost importance to those afflicted with scorbution affections, eruptions on any part of the body, ulcerations, scrofulous or venereal taint, will cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions top istine health and vicour.

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 Zeylanies, or Nature's Grand Restorative, and Purifying Ve getable Pills.

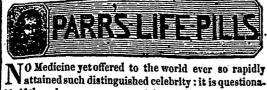
Meesrs. Brodie and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as neual at 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London, from eleven o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening, and on Sundays from eleven o'clock till two. Country patients are requested to be as minute as pos

sible in the detail of their cases. The communication

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with the usual allowance to the trade, by the principal Only one personal visit is required to effect a permaner Observel-27, Montague street, Russell-square, London

HEALTH, LONG LIFE, AND HAPPINESS, SECURED BY THAT POPULAR MEDICINE



ble if there be now any part of the civilised globe where its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited. This signal success is not attributable to any system of advertising, but solely to the strong recommendations of parties cured by their use. The Proprietors of Parr's Life Pill's have now in their possession upwards of fifteen hundred letters, several of them from Clergymen of the Church of England, many from distinguished issenting Ministers, from gentlemen connected with the Army and Navy, also from Members of Parliament, Merchants, and last, though not least, from members of the Medical Profession, and a skilful Analytical Chemist; all speaking in the highest terms of the value of this inestimable medicine. This is a mass of evidence in its favour beyond all parallel.

The extraordinary properties of this medicine are thus escribed by an eminent physician, who says, "After particular observation of the action of Parr's Pills, I am determined, in my opinion, that the following are their

"First-They increase the strength, whilst most other medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let four hours, and instead of having weakened, they will be BRUCE'S TONIC MIXTURE, a safe and never-failing found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have imparted a lasting strength to the body.

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

"Thirdly-They are found after giving them a fair trial These invaluable medicines, as a certain cure for what | for a few weeks to possess the most astonishing and invithey profess, strike, with irresistible force, a death blow to gorating 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.

Fourthly-As a general Family Medicine they are exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without Pills, together with a pot of your Samaritan Salve, for the (them : they may be used with perfect safety in any cure of some malignant sores, the consequence of a neg- disease, for to every disease they are of inestimable value, lected Syphilis, resolved to test their efficacy upon a pa- John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry, tient who had been under the treatment of some of the and Pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in a letter addressed to the Proprietors in London, says:—'I centrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Speber to state I find them worthy of being recommended to cific Pills, with the naual allowance to the Trade, by nothing. The party on whom I tried the effects of your beg to state I find them worthy of being recommended to justly named Samaritan Pills was a poor man, and who the public for their efficacy and simplicity, and to be really was dreadfully afflicted with the worst stage of the dis- regetable pills, containing, as they do, nothing but what is ease. Having given this patient the box of pills, toge- of vegetable origin. With this assurance the public need

"Fifthly-There is no medicine ever introduced to the as Parr's Life Pills. For all complaints peculiar to Advice gratis every morning from ten to twelve :females they are of most astonishing efficacy; and they Ague are confidently recommended to them for general use. A Ashma trial of a box of these pills will at once prove the truth of

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC. "We consider we are performing an act of humanity to the community of Van Dieman's Land in acknowledging | Colics that statements have been made to us by several persons | Cough effect to them. Accounts of their efficacy have been furnished us by various individuals who have taken them, since the supply furnished by the patentees in England to | Dropsy Mr. Dowling ; but they have generally savoured so much Debility from whatever cause of the marvellous, that we have hesitated to make the Deafness statements public. However, we are now satisfied from Dyspepsia further accounts given to us, that to hesitatelonger would Erysipelas be perpetrating an act of criminal omission to our fellow- Fevers of all kinds creatures, and having taken the pills ourselves with the Fluxes most satisfactory result, we perform an act of drity only Gout in most strongly recommending the use of there to the Hooping Cough public at large. This we feel the more confidence in doing, knowing that under any circumstances they cannot do harm; and our conscientious belief is, that they cannot be taken by any person without doing him good.' -Cornwall (Van Dieman's Land) Gazette. Dec. 23rd,

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 itself in public favour, and has effected immense benefit to all who have obtained this inestimable medicine genuine. Hence the list of recetable names bearing evidence to the high character o. this reve ly, and testifying 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; yard. Manchester-Nottershead 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

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 box, 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 Street, London," is printed on the directions wrapped round each box, without which none are genuine. Beware of Imitations.

Just Published.

A new andi mportant Edition of the Silent Friend on Human Frailty.

Price 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has esta-blished her empire:—with Observations on the baneful 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 Gonorrhies Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten-fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious in-fluence 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 MAR-RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to the consulted without expansive and with passived confibe consulted without exposure, and with assured confi-

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Sungeons. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street: Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, 10, Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row. Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow; Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Church-

street, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. The \$5 cases (the purchasing of which will be a saving "We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," of \$1 12.) may be had as usual. Patients in the country as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a who require a course of this admirable medicine, should 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, how 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 thooughly conversant with the treatment of a class of complaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present day fhe perspicuous style in which this book is written, ard the valuable hints it conveys to those who are appre-

hensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to re-come and it to a careful perusal."—Era. "" ils work should be read by all who value health and wish to enjoy life, for the truisms therein contained defy all doubt.—Farmers' Journal.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness. total impotency, barrenness, &c.

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

Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle for 33s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had as usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE,

must be accompanied with the usual consultation fee of the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active Si, and in all cases the most inviolable secresy may be re- principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contamina-M.B.—Country druggists, booksellers, and patent medi- tions, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating sixes. che venders can be supplied with any quantity of Brodie's the merbid virus, and radically expelling it through the

Price 11s., or tour bottles in one for 38s., by which 11s. saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s. Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will often remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and, although for a while undiscovered, at length break out upon the unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms; 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, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiscriminate 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 iunocent 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 gonorrhæs, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further

progress.

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-

The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R. and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual

fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever oan be taken of the communication. Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely

packed, and carefully protected from observation.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted at
106, Duke-street, Liverpool, every Thursday, Friday, and
Saturday; and St. 10, John-street, Dennagate, Manchester, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting, a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual. N.B.—Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Con-

most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London, of whom may be had he "Silent Friend." TO THE AFFLICTED PUBLIC. TOTICE.—The following Complaints and Diseases may be radically cured for 5s. by Messrs. BRUCE public that has become so universally popular with females and Co., Surgeons, 19, Crammer-place, Waterloo-road

Inflammation of all kind Jaundice **Bowel Complaints** Liver Complaints Lumbago and Sciatica Bilious Disorders Consumption *Measles Purgings and all kinds of Custiveness 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 Tumours of all kinds Thrush Ulcers, copic, of the Legs Worms of all kinds Female Complaints of every Head-aches kind Cum multis aliis, too nume-Indigestion Iteh and other eruptions of rous and too delicate to the Skin to be herein enumerated Inflammatory Sore Throats

Bruce's Female Pills, continue to be consulted as usual little perseverance to obtain a perfect cure. in every stage of a Certain Disease, charge for the Cure of It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I am now 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 necessary. ALL MAY BE CURED!!

BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS. XTRACT of a Letter from John Martin, Esq., Chronicl Office, Tobago, West Indies: February 4th, 1845. To Professor Holloway.

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

Piles, Fistulas, and bearings-down. A REMARKABLE CURE BY THESE PILLS AND OINTMENT -A half-pay lieutenant, lately residing at St. Helier's, Jersy, whose name by request is omitted, had for three years suffered from piles and fistula, besides a general bearing down, of the most distressing nature. He had twice undergene 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 these justly renowned medicines, when every other means had failed.

Extraordinary Curs in the West Indies, of Leprosy, and other

direful skin discases. 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 effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; 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 Breast .- A Wonderful Circumstance. Copy of a Letter from Richard Bull, bootmaker, Tatton near Southampton :--

February 9th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway. Sir .- The Lord has permitted to be wrought a wonder ful cure of cancers or abcesses, of twelve years' standing, in my wife's broast. 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 expected that my poor wife would soon have been taken from me. It was then that a friend recommended the use of your pills and ointment, which, to our utter astonishment, in the space of about three months, healed ing in the head and ears, they offer advantages that will 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.

Wheezing on the Chest and Shortness of Breath. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jeremiah Casey, No. 1, Comptca-place, Compton-street, Brunswick-square, London, April 25th, 1845:-

To Professor Holloway. Sir,- beg to inform you that I believe I had been, for more than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the 'Yrampton's Pill of Health,' which I consider a most world with thronic asthma. For weeks together my safe, efficacious, and very superior general medicine. breath was frequently so short that I was afraid every The widow of an officer, an elderly lady, and near relative a bed; very often, indeed, I have been obliged to pass the other medicine—for a long period of years; she has recomnight without being able to recline sufficiently to lay my mended them extensively, and in one instance in which head on a table, leat I should be sufficiated. No one she induced a person to adopt them, and supplied the thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it first box herself, they have proved of extraordinary Oatmeal has been held at Tuesday's quotations; but did in my life; and this miracle (I may say) was effected by rubbing your invaluable cintment twice a day into my chest, and taking ten of your pills at bedtime, and ten again in the morning, for about three months.

(Signed) JEBERIAN CASEY. In all DISEASES OF THE SEIN, bad legs, old wounds and ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated cancers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles, Holloway's Pills in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of moschetoes, sand-flies, chiego-foot, yaws, coco-bay, and all skin diseases common to the East and West Indies, and other tropical climes. Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips,

by the use of the Ointment. Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Bail), An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying London; and by all respectable vendors of patent medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and boxes, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each.

to each pot and box

Market Intelligence.

By approbation of Her Most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria and His Royal Highness Prince Albert. THE LONDON and PARIS FASHIONS for Winter, 1845 and 1846, by READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; Berger, Holywell-street, Strand, London, and may be had of all Booksellers wheresoever residing; a very superb Print, representing the most splendid exhibition an absence of anything except a consumptive de-in Europe, an Interior View of the Colosseum, mand. The state of the weather is undoubtedly in Europe, an Interior View of the Colosseum, Regent's park, London. This exquisitely executed and beautifully coloured Print will be accompanied with fullsize Dress, Frock, and Riding Coat Patterns; also, Patterns of the New Fashionable Polka Frock, and Locomotive Riding Coats, and an extra fitting Fashionable Waistcoat Pattern, with every part complete, and a full explanation of the manner of cutting and making them up; also 9 extra plates, including 3 sections, 4 forcutting fancy coats, for waistcoats, the other for cutting Coat Collar Patterns, in proportion, for all sizes, so that any person may complete the whole in the most correct manner, beans or peas of any variety, but a fair demand has without a previous knowledge of any system of cutting been experienced at present quotations. Spring tares Whatever. Price (as usual), the whole, 10s., or post free, and clover seed find buyers, but other seeds continue

For particulars, see "Townsend's Parisian Costumes," "Gazette of Fashion," "London and Paris Magazine of BRITISH GRAIN. Shillings per Quarter. Wheat .. Essex & Kent, white, new .. 49 to 63 .. 57 to 76 Fashion," the "London and Country Press," &c.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE. Northumb, and Scotch 29 Barley .. Malting Distilling PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE. ND a rapid cure of ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION. A 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 24s ed; Galway, 19s od to 20s od. forth testimonials from all ranks of society, in all quarters | Beans of the world. The following have just been received :-Peas CURES OF ASTHMAS, COUGHS, AND COLDS IN STAMFORD.

From Mr. R. Bagley, bookseller, Ironmonger-street. Nov. 15, 1845. GENTLEMEN-Having been some few months appointed agent for Stamford for your excellent medicine, I have 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

TO TAILORS.

toany part of England, Iroland, Scotland, and Wales, 11s.

System of Cutting, 25s; Patent Measures, 8s the set.

Patterns, post free, is each; to be had of all booksellers.

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

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 Locock's Beans Wafers, whether at home or when travelling to distant towns, as being the best and readiest remedy he can get | Peas for colds and hoarseness, so peculiarly troublesome in his profession. And the gentleman, who lives at Pitsmoor, has been for years much subject to illness from colds, and he declares that during a number of years he has tried almost every medium that he has heard of for Buckwheat coughs and colds, but none had been of material service to him until he tried Locock's Wafers, which at once cured

A. WHITTAKER.

ANOTHER CURE OF COUGH AND COLD. 4. Princes-street, Hull, Dec. 3, 1845. Dear Sir, - Having received speedy and permanent relief from the use of Dr. Locock's Wafers, I beg respectfully to make known my case to you.

Last winter I took cold, which brought on a very bad cough; for some time I neglected it; it soon, however began to wear a serious aspect. Having an aversion to N.B.—Messrs. BRUCE and Co., Surgeons, and Sole call in a medical man, I was easily prevailed upon by a Proprietors of the well-known Bruce's Samaritan Pills, friend to try Dr. Locock's wafers. The first box did me Bruce's Samaritan Salve, Bruce's Tonic Mixture, and so much service that I felt assured it only required a

> Yours truly, ANOTHER CURE OF A FOURTEEN YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Edward Preston, Coal Merchant

> > Paragon-street, Hull.

perfectly restored to health by them.

Dated April 6, 1845. Sin,-Grateful for the relief my wife has experienced by the use of LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, from a distressing Asthmatic Cough, with which she was afflicted for the lastfourteen years, I feel a great desire that her surprising cure should be made known, for the benefit of those suffering as she did, &c .- Yours, &c., EDWARD PRESTON.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING. From S. Pearsall, Esq., of her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar Choral of Lichfield Cathedral. Lichfield, 10th of July, 1845.

GENTLEMEN.—A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS, I was induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour,-I find by allowing a few of the wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct. They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have SAMUEL PEARSALL. (Signed)

The particulars of hundreds of cures may be had from every Agent throughout the Kingdom. 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. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per Box. AGENTS .- DA SILVA and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-Street, London. Sold by all Medicine Vendors. CAUTION .- To Protect the Public from spurious imitations, Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners

have caused to be printed on the Stamp outside each ber of sheep on sale was considerably less than on any Box, the words Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS, in white Letters on a Red Ground. If purchasers will attend to turned this morning being no more than 15,000 head this Caution they will be sure to get the genuine article. Sold by one or more Agents in every Town in the Kingdom. FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

THE BEST APERIENT AND ANTIBILIOUS ME. PILL OF HEALTH, which effectually relieves the and pork 2d. The former sold at from 4s. 8d. to stomach and bowels by general relaxation, without griping or prestration of strength. They remove headache, sickness, dizziness, pains in the chest, &c., are highly grateful to the stomach, promote digestion, create appetite, relieve langour and depression of spirits; while to those of a full habit and free livers, who are continually suffering from drowsiness, heaviness, and singnot fail to be appreciated.

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

"To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand, London. "Heavitree, Exeter, April 24, 1844.

"SIR,—I feel pleasure in being able to bear my strong and unsolicited testimony: to the excellence of your noment of being choked with phlegm. I never went into of mine, has used them—very rarely having recourse to I shall be happy on all oceasions to give them my in-

Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and some, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbettom, and Hornor, Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; night. Berry, Denton ; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger kingdom. Price 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, FEB. 23 .- The supplies during last week were, on the whole good, of both grain and flour, but the general amount of business transacted was small. Prices underwent little or no change on any of the market days, there being favourable to business, but the long pending discussion on the government proposition entirely annihilates every disposition to make extensive purchases in the grain-market. This morning there was a very limited supply of all grain fresh up to market, the condition of the samples being decidedly worse than on Monday last. Fine wheats have brought last week's rates, but other qualities have not met an active sale. Barley is altogether without variation. The slightly lower rates. No alteration can be noticed in

slow of sale. CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED IN MARK-LANE.

Lincoln and York, red .. 47 57 white 49 82 extra 35 Grinding 22
Ship 58 57 Ware 59
Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, feed, 21s 0d 23s 0d; potato, or short, 22s 0d to 26s 0d; Poland, 21s 6d to 26s 0d; Northumberland and Scotch, Angus, 21s 0d to 25s 0d; potato, 23s 0d to 26s 8d; Irish feed, 20s 0d to 22s 0d; black, 20s od to 22s od; potato, 21s od to Ticks 32 36 old 38

Harrow, small 34 38 old 49

White 37 43 boilers 44 Gray and hog
Norfolk and Suffolk Town-made (per sack of 280lbs)

Red clover (per cwt.)
White clover (per cwt.)
Rapesced (per last) Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 7s to 11s; white, 7s to 118. Tares, (per bushel), spring, 6s.; winter, 5s. to 6s. 6d. Linseed cakes (per 1000 of 3lb each) £11 to £12

POREIGN GRAIN.

ENGLISH SEEDS, &C.

Shillings per Quarter, Free. In Bond. Wheat .. Dantsic and Konigsberg 63 extra 70 .. 46 - 59 Pomeranian,&c.,Anhalt56 - 63 .. 44 -Danish, Holstein, &c. .. 54 - 61 .. 42 - 48 Russian, hard 55 Spanish, hard Ditto, soft Litalian, Tuscan, &c., red Ditto, white 63 Odessa&Taganrog,hard Grinding 23 — Ditto, distilling 26 — Dutch, feed 22 Ditto, brew and thick .. 24 Oats (per barrel), fine 30 32, superfine 32 Canada, 30 to 35, United

TUBEION SEEDS, &c. Per Quarter. Linseed .. Petersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. 14 to 47 Archangel, 40 to 45, Memel and Konigsberg ... Mediterranean, 40 to 48, Odessa Tares, small spring (free of duty) 40 to 44, large .. 44 Linseed cake (free of duty), Dutch, £7, £8 10s.

States 32

French, per ton £8 0, £3 10
Rape cakes (free of duty) £5 0 £5 3
and 5 per cent. on the duty. AVERAGE PRICES Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the 19th of February to the 25th of February.

Wheat Barley Oats. Rye. Beans Peas Week ending s. d. Jan. 17, 1845... 56 2 31 11 22 3 84 9 86 9 89 ending' Jan. 24, 1845 ... 55 7 31 8 21 10 37 8 36 1 36 8 Week ending Jan. 31, 1845... 54 8 31 3 21 10 22 0 35 6 35 Week ending Feb. 7, 1845 ... 54 3 30 10 21 7 34 2 35 9 35 Feb. 14, 1845 ... 54 9 80 6 21 9 82 7 34 9 35 7 Aggregate aver. age of the last six weeks ... 55 3 31 5 21 10 34 2 35 11

2ges (ending Feb. 17, 1845) 59 6 30 0 23 3 37 11 34 11 38 1 Duties... 17 0 7 0 6 0 8 6 7 6 6 6 LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, FEB. 23.—The arrivals of foreign cattle into London during the past week comprise 97 head of oxen. 100 cows, 8 calves, and 543 sheep. The importance of admitting foreign cattle into England free of duty begins to wear the aspect of unquestionable necessity. The stock of cattle, and sheep in particular, in the country is at this present moment so immeasurably below the demand, that the prospect of an extraordinary rise in the price of mutton and meat generally is no longer a question of doubt, but clear certainty unless some means be taken to meet the consumption. It is doubtful, however, if even the proposed measure of the Premier will be adequate for the pressing exi-Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief, and a gency of the case; for it is well known that the surplus stock of cattle in Holland, France, Spain, or Germany is small, compared with the enormous consumption of mext in this country, and which surplus valuable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, only, it may be expected, will come to this country. and considerably increase the power and flexibility of the | There was a very brisk trade this morning in Smiti field, owing to the continued smallness of the supply of sheep. Purchases were made freely at high prices, but veal and pork did not support the full extent o the advance. Clearances were in all cases effected before the close of the market. The supply of beast comprised 2,700 head of fine oxen generally, which commanded a firm sale at former prices. The numformer occasion of a short supply, the number re The mutton trade in consequence received an increased stimulus, and a brisk sale ruled throughout at high prices. Downs made on the average full 5s. 8d. per stone, half-breds 5s. 4d., and polled sheep from 4s. 4d. The demand for veal and pork was exceed DICINE FOR CENERAL USE IS FRANFION'S rates of last Monday. Veal was 4d. perstone cheaper.

5s. 8d., and the latter from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. 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 amail Suckling ealves, each Large hogs Neat small porkers

HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE, (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 2.720—Sheep, 15,000—Calves, 52—Pigs, 395. PROVINCIAL CORN MARRETS.

LIVERPOOL, MONDAY. - Dulness continues to pervade our grain market, and, except for the finer qualities of old wheat, which are sought after for mixing, maintain late prices; all secondary descriptions of new are very difficult to dispose of, even by submitting to lower rates. Flour has had a dull sale, and both sack and barrel are easier to purchase. myself; but I am happy to say that I am now able to work officacy. I think that perhaps there is searcely any other eats, barley, beans, and peas have been disposed of at from morning to night, and that I sleep as well as ever I of the patent medicines before the public of equal value are a slight reduction in value on each. No sales of friend in need' certainly not possessed of seperior claims. bonded wheat have transpired during the week, and the chief business under lock has been 4000 barrels dividual recommendation, and am, Sir, your obedient Western Canal superfine sweet flour at 26s, to 26s, 6d. per barrel.

MANCHESTER, SATURDAY. - Throughout the week by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, the trade has remained in a state of the greatest in-Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and New-activity, and prices of most articles have, in consethe trade has remained in a state of the greatest in- tant discovery and never-failing remedy for gout and quence, tended towards a further decline. At our Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burde- market this morning the same want of animation kin. Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, noted above was continued. Although the trans-York ; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulk- actions in wheat were on the most limited scale, and ner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Fog- whelly confined to the best qualities of new and old. gitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; we do not vary our previous quotations. Flour must England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; be noted a very slow sale, and all descriptions were Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington: purchasable on rather lower terms. The demand for ment stamp. Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, either oats or oatmeal was only moderate, and the Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadenster; Rogerson, Cooper, former may be quoted fully 1d. per 45 lbs., and the cure of Scrofula, or King's Eyil.—Mr. C. Brook, resialso Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfefract; latter 6d. per 240 lbs., cheaper than on this day so'n-

WAKEFIELD, FRIDAY. - The arrivals of wheat are Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; only moderate. As millers are indisposed to lay in had been thus afflicted for ten years. He had been en Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barnsley; stock, it evinced a very limited business to be done, under the greatest surgeons in the country, and was as and all respectable medicine venders throughout the and we note no change in the finest runs, whilst in- for a considerable time at Worcester Hospital, withferior are almost unsaleable. Barley, if fine and out receiving the least benefit. He has, however, er, Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and ob., heavy, found buyers at last currency; no demand for just been radically cured by the means alone of Hollo- le N.B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed serve the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 223, second qualities. Beang steady. Oats and shelling way's Pills and Cintment, after every other means and each the turn lower.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, February 24, 1846.) Henry John Todd and Edward Todd, Bow Church-yard, warehousemen-Abraham Frebout, jun., Steward-street, Spitalfields, deaier and chapman—George Moir, John's. row, St. Luke's, boot and shoemaker-Charles Self, Sun. street, Bishopsgate-without, plumber and glazier -Robert Garland, Walham-green, corn chandler-Jona. than Knights, Great Melton, Norfolk, cattle dealer and salesman-Henry Pearson Coles, Wickham-market, Sugfolk, innkeeper-William Kitson, White-street, Southwark, soap manufacturer - Samuel Holdsworth and William Holdsworth, Drighlington, corn millers-William Longbottom and Ralph Bentley, Rochdale, wool merchants-William Rowlandson, Wakefield, surgeon-Stephen Vertue, Liverpool, merchant-Joseph Walton, oat trade is slow this morning, with a tendency to Liverpool, coal merchant-Richard Kirby, Frankish, Scarborough, Yorkshire, joiner and builder-Edward Strane Harley, Birmingham, Warwickshire, grocer-Samuel Hutchinson, Bradford, Yorkshire, stock and share broker.

> DIVIDENDS. March 20, J. Marriage, jun., Chelmsford, Essex, miller -March 17, A. Emerson, Beech-park, Shankhill, Antrim, distiller-March 19, J. Hollingsworth, Paddington-street, Saint Marylebone, Middlesex, butcher-March 19, R. Petit, Exning, Suffolk, livery stable keeper-March 10. J. Woollams, 15, Charles-street, Marylebone, builder-March 19, J. Hardy and G. Hardy, Wisbeach St. Peter, Cambridge, grocers—March 17, C. Blackmore, 10, Corkstreet, Middlesex, tailor—March 17, J. Sisley, Margate, Kent, carpenter and builder-March 27, W. Drinkwater. Stafford, Lancaster, woollen cord manufacturer-March 17, G. Smith, Marchester, Lancaster, bill broker-March 18. W. Blinkhorn, Little Bolton, Lancaster, manufacturing chemist-March 17, E. Heron, Hartlepool, Dur. ham, butcher-March 17, W. B. Briddick, Durham, dealer in iron-March 24, W. Gibb, Lancaster, soap manufacturer-March 24, S. Brothers, Newcastle-under-Lyme, currier-March 24, T. Wenman, Birmingham, merchant-March 24, G. Carruthers, Coventry, Warwick, draper-March 24, R. Gough, Stourbridge, Worcester. shire, worsted dealer. "

CERTIFICATES to be granted unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting. March 20, J. Miller, Southampton, cordwainer—March 17, J. Parr, South Wharf-road, Paddington, coal dealer -March 17, C. Wadhams, Charlotte street, Portlandplace, New-road, carpenter-March 17, J. Newburn, Ox. ton, Cheshire, joiner-March 18, H. J. Andrews, Ply. mouth, apothecary-March 17, A. Tulley, Hackney, Middlesex, grocer-March 17, J. Collins, Salford, Lan. cashire, brewer-March 17, H. P. Gray, Caroline-street, Eaton-square, horse-dealer-March 17, G. H. Bush, Edge. ware-road, upholsterer-March 17, W. Gill, Leadenhallmarket, poulterer.

PARTNERSHIFS DISSOLVED.

J. Featherstone and R. Kirkpatrick, Gaythorn, Man. chester, brass and iron founders-R. Wallwork, J. Wall. work, T. Barnes, and R. Nightingale, Heath Charnock, Lancashire, colliers (as far as regards R. Wallwork) -B. Hagen, H. Clark, and H. Jones, Derby, gimp manufac. turers-Wm. Ebbern, J. Ebbern, and G. Ebbern, Staf. fordshire, carriers (as far as regards G. Ebbern) - J. Bar. ker and W. C. Brown, Manchester, merchants and com. mission agents-J. Hardcastle and S. Hill, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, brick-makers-D. Cockburn and J. Bennett, Maddox-street, tailors-W. Milner and J. Paterson Morley, Leek, Stafford, silk manufacturers-W. Stubs and J. Stubs, Warrington, Lancashire-E. H. Durden, J. Lasham, and J. Randall, Stroud, Gloucester, manufac. turing chemists (as far as regards E. H. Durden)-W. Ray and G. Spencer, Portsea, Hants, merchants-J. Sut. don, C. N. Broom, and S. Bevan, Llauelly, Carmarthen, timber merchants-J. Gunning and G. Gunning, Crosby-84 .. 22 - 28 row, Walworth, drapers-C. Murley and T. Dobson, Bow Churchyard, warehousemen - W. Mabson and J. T. Smith, Stanton-by-Dale, Derby, ironmasters-J. Grace 30 - 32 .. 24 - 28 and J. C. Grace, Liverpool, painters-P. Jeyes and J. Jeyes, Northampton, florists-T. Wilson, jun., J. H. Wilson, and G. Wilson, Queen-street, Norwich, confectioners -T. Wilson, Jun., J. H. Wilson, G. Wilson, and W. R. Mark, Philpot-lane, Italian warehousemen-P. Murray, Shoreham, and J. Flesher, Preston, Sussex, contractors -J. Orme and M. Taylor, Macclesfield, silk trimming manufacturers-J. M'Dougald and J. Rowe, Peckham, builders-D. Nisbett, jun., Sheffield, and J. Oxley, Ro. therham, York, iron masters-J. Roose and G. P. Hill, Dudley Port, Stafford, wrought iron tube manufacturers -H. S. Coleman and F. W. S. Coleman, Crown-court, wine merchants - W. Freek and J. W. Beall, Leeds, millers - J. Flamank and J. W. Flamank, Tavistock, Devon, drapers-J. Rowe and W. Rowe, William-street. Morris-town, Devon, chemists.

> ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, REGENT-STREET. -We visited this magnificent temple of the arts and sciences on Monday evening last, and were much delighted with the many new inventions exhibited in the hall and galleries of the establishment. Here may the ingenious mind obtain an insight into " carding and spinning" without the trouble and expense of a trip to Lan. cashire. Here they may be shown the means of escape from fire, without the risk of life or limbs. Here the art of diving is taught, and here also may you enter the great diving-bell and go down in deep water, and return to land safe and sound. Here may you see rich specimens of every kind of tropical fauit, or, if you desire, take a trip by Samuda's Atmospheric Railway. Here may the curious be gratified by works of art of every description, models of bridges on new and improved principles, chapels, churches. cathedrals, &c., newly-invented easy couches and beds, beautiful specimens of writing, splendid representations of celebrated scenes, worked in Berlin wool, Here also may be seen the war equipments of the Indian savage, and specimens of corn, wheat, barley, oats, &c., grown in the British colonies of New Zealand, Australia, &c. &c.; paintings by celebrated masters, and fine specimens of stuffed animals of the forest. Here also may your ears be delighted with the most delicious and enchanting music. Professor Bachhoffner delivered an able and talented lecture on "Light, Heat, and Electricity," illustrated by ingenious, amusing, useful, and highly-instructive experiments, which elicited the frequent plaudits of a crowded and discerning audience. Dr. Ryan's lectures and experiments in chemistry are also most interesting. The evening's entertainment concluded by the exhibition of the newly-invented physioscope, representing the human face, magnified to ninety times its natural size, which excited the risible faculties of the audience. The dissolving views followed on, and the whole terminated with the brilliant ever-changing chromatrope. We know of no place where a shilling can be spent to greater advantage than at this institution, and we advise our

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

DESTITUTION AND DEATH. -On Monday evening an inquest was taken before Mr. William Payne, at the Coopers' Arms, West Smithfield, on view of the body of E. W. H. Payne, aged forty-one, who died, under circumstances of extreme destitution, at a ledginghouse in St. John's-court, West-street. Deceased had for some months past been attempting to gain a livelihood by selling blacking, and occasionally getting employment, but, in consequence of being in a bad state of health, he was frequently unable to go about. For some weeks past he was many days without tasting meat, and he was mostly dependent upon his friends, who supported him as far as their slender means would allow. On Friday last he applied to Mr. Miller, the relieving officer of the West London Union, for relief, who gave him one shilling for his immediate wants, and told him to go to his parish (Lambeth), giving him a shilling to go there. He proceeded there on the following Tuesday, and obtained a note from Mr. Wagstaff, the parish surgeon, with a recommendation that, if the circumstances of his case rendered it necessary, he should be admitted into the workhouse; but, on going there, he was refused admission on the ground that, as he was residing in the parish of St. Sepulchre, he was not removed under an order. He then returned home. and daily get worse. On Friday last, about nine o'clock at night, he went to bed, where he was followed by the superintendent, who thought him in a dying state. In about half an hour after, he was found dead. Dr. Lynch, the medical officer of the union, was called in. He stated that from the appearance of the deceased's body, he must have suffered severe privations. The cause of death, in his opinion, was serous apoplexy. The coroner, in summing up, remarked that the parish officers of St. Sepulchre had not acted according to law, inasmuch as the deceased, who was residing in that parish, ought to have been removed by an order, and not been sent there. Verdict, "Natural death." [Murdered according to law.!]

Among the many discoveries that characterise the present age, nothing has contributed so much to the comfort and ease of the community, nor conferred such a boon upon suffering humanity, as that imporrheumatism, Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. Thousands would join in the observation of an elderly female, as made to Mr. Fogget, the agent at Thirsk that she would rather be without butter to her bread and sugar to her tea, than Blair's Pills." This important medicine is sold by all medicine venders. 3. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Observe the name of "Tho-)mas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the govern-

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.-Wonderful of ding at Stradishalll Suffolk, had the whole of his is breast in one frightful mass of scrofulous sores and id

had failed.

Poetrp.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON. KO. XXXI.

"THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS." The following extracts are from the second canto of thof this beautiful poem :-

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

"I said I was not what I seem'd; And now thou see'st my words were true: I have a tale thou hast not dream'd, If sooth - its truth must others rue. My story now 'twere vain to hide, I must not see the Osman's bride: But had not thine own lips declared How much of that young heart I shared, I could not, must not, yet have shown, The darker secret of my own. In this I speak not now of love; That, let time, truth, and peril prove: But first --- oh! never wed another ---Zuleika! I am not thy brother?'

"Oh! not my brother! yet unsay-God! am I left alone on earth To mourn-I dare not curse-the day That saw my solitary birth ? Oh! then wilt love me now no more! My sinking heart foreboded ill;

But know me all I was before. Thy sister-friend-Zuleika still. Thou led'st me here perchance to kill; If thou hast cause for vengeance, see! My breast is offer'd-take thy fill! Far better with the dead to be Than live thus nothing now to thee: Perhaps far worse, for now I know Why Giastir always seem'd thy foe; And I, alas! am Giaffir's child. For whom thou wert contemn'd, reviled. If not thy sister—would'st thou save

My life, oh! bid me be thy slave.

Of the following passage, Moore says:-" The longest, as well as most splendid, of those passages with which the perusal of his (Breox's) own strains, with which the perusal of his (Breox's) own strains, pendence," and demands that its principles should be during revision, inspired him, was that rich flow of abided by, and its promises fulfilled. The poetical feeling which follows the couplet 'Thou, my Zuleika, share and bless my bark,' dc.-a strain of poetry, which, for energy and tenderness of thought, for music of versification, and selectness of diction, has, throughout the greater portion of it, but few rivals in either ancient or modern song."

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

How dear the dream in darkest hours of ill, Should all be changed, to find thee faithful still! Be but thy soul, like Selim's, firmly shown: To thee be Selim's tender as thine own; To soothe each sorrow, share in each delight, Blend every thought, do all-but disunite! Once free, 'tis mine our horde again to guide: Friends to each other, foes to aught beside: Yet there we follow but the bent assign'd By fatal Nature to man's warring kind: Mark! where his carnage and his conquests cease! He makes a solitude, and calls it-peace! I, like the rest, must use my skill or strength But ask no land beyond my sabre's length: Power sways but by division—her resource The blest alternative of fraud or force! Ours be the last; in time deceit may come When cities cage us in a social home: There ev'n thy soul might err-how oft the heart

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

Corruption shakes which peril could not part!

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE.

WE WILL BE FREE, Base oppressors, leave your slumbers! Listen to a nation's cry! Hark! united, countless numbers Swell the peal of agony! Lo, from Britain's sons and daughters, In the depths of misery, Like "the sound of many waters," Comes the cry-" We will be free!"

Tyrants quail !- the dawn is breaking-Dawn of freedom's glorious day! Despots on their thrones are quaking-Iron bands are giving way! Kingcraft, priesteraft, black oppression Cannot bear the scrutiny! We have learnt this startling lesson-

"If we will, we can be free!"

By our own, -our children's CHARTER, -By the fire within our veins,-By each truth-attesting martyr,-By their tears and groans and pains,-By our rights by nature given,-By the voice of liberty,-We proclaim before high heaven, That "we must, we will be free!"

Winds and waves the tidings carry! Spirits in your stormy car Winged with lightnings,-do not tarry Bear the news to lands afar! Tell them,-sound the thrilling story Louder than the thunder's glee,-That a people ripe for glory

Are determined to be free!

J. A. LEATHERLAND.

Reviews.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL-PART I. London Artisan Office, Wellington-street North, Strand. We hail this publication as well worthy of its title, and well deserving the people's support. We have looked through most of the articles contained in this Part, and have perused them with much satisfaction. editor, is the "combining amusement, general literature, and instruction, with an earnest and businesslike inquiry into the best means of satisfying the claims of industry." This object is a great and noble one, and, on the whole, is pursued with spirit and talent by the editor and his assistants. It may be as well to name these writers. First, the "editor" is and popular contributor to the Illuminated Magazine LARMELDT WEAVER, Mart Levan Gillies, Caroline, A. White, W. J. Linton, the author of "Orion," and S. J. Fox, whose contributions to the Journal and satisfy every desire. One-third will go as rent are, his "Lectures" delivered at the National Hall.

We must confess that courselection. The men of militia body in any case in this country. I am convinced that if it were necessary to provide for the defence of the native soil of Englishmen against foreign aggression, the voluntary services of the people would not be refused.

We must confess that our edivication.

A which the writer calls plus, will constitute, as it militia body in any case in this country. I am convinced that if it were necessary to provide for the defence of the native soil of Englishmen against foreign aggression, jury-box on this occasion, but employers; and what to the crown, for the soil which the haby nations of the people would not be refused.

We must confess that our edivication of the folly agreed with William Howitt, the Messrs. Chambers with the first were necessary to provide for the defence of the native soil of Englishmen against foreign aggression, the voluntary services of the people would not be refused.

If, then, security against the mustiple continuous control of the such and commone for their own protection. The men of militia body in any case in this country. I am convinced that fit were necessary to provide for the defence of the native soil of Englishmen against foreign aggression, the voluntary services of the people would not be refused.

If, then, security against the would our observation of the fully agreed with William Howitt, the Messrs. Chambers as such, the just-asses of Belfast had done so, and were called conspirators; and bers, that self-employment would be the only as such, the just-asses of Belfast had done so, and were called conspirators; and others, that self-employment would be the only as such, the just-asses of Belfast had done so, and were called conspirators; as such, the just-asses of Belfast had don We must confess that our admiration of this gentle-man is not of a very enthusiastic character, his alli-ance with the "League" forbids that. The cheap philanthropy which exhibits itself in the shape of the same establishment. The reign of competition disement, bent on making themselves the sovereign power in the State, they have leagued against the landlords, but in so doing they have had no design to clevate and free the working classes. The object of co-operation. He has hopes that a few benevolent

their portraits, personal and intellectual, exhibited in this Part. We would suggest to Mr. Howirr, that in a publication like the People's Journal, some thing more than an analysis of the mental and moral character of such a man as Dickers, or Wordsworth, is needed; the "people" will desire to know something of the personal history of these men, wanting which Mr. Howirr's sketches are imperfect. Two pictorial sketches, entitled "Scenes from Society," are given by Kenny Meadows, to which are appended articles by Angus B. Beach, entitled "The Pit at the Play," and "The Tavernat Midnight"—cleverly written and very amusing. The articles on "The Organisation of Labour," do not appear to us very striking, but the writers may, probably, better deve-lope their ideas in future articles. Not the least mportant feature of this publication is "The Annals of Industry," a weekly record of all that most concerns the working-man to know, with regard to the state of his Trade—Strikes—amount of Employment upon Industry, &c., &c. These "Annals" are impartially written, and will form a valuable record of the condition, struggles, and progress of the produc tive classes. The engravings are admirably exe cuted, the paper excellent, the print tasteful, the form convenient and handsome, and the price but three-halfpence a number! To "the People" we heartily recommend this excellent publication.

AMERICA AND HER SLAVE SYSTEM. London: Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers Hall-

court. The author of this interesting brockure proclaims himself an advocate of the inalienable rights of all men, of whatever country or complexion; and, consequently, a determined foe to that most abominable of all "organised hypocrisies," the "peculiar insti-tution" of slavery in the "model Republic." In exposing and denouncing this curse and ulcer of American society, he employs both prose and verse, excelling, however, in the former. He is no enemy to Republicanism; but, on the contrary, defends the American revolution, and is lavish in his praise of the philosophers and heroes who founded the United States Commonwealth. He argues not against De-mocracy, but against that most hypocritical and infamous of all aristocracies, that which works its devilish doings in the name of Democracy, and enacts the most frightful injustice in the name of liberty. He takes his stand on the "Declaration of Indeportions of our author's composition, which portion he entitles "The Land of the Free; or a Rod for Republican Slave Holders," he introduces with the following appropriate travesty of a passage in

"Oh! ye who teach humanity to nations,-France, Eugland, 'free' America, or Spain,-I pray you flog them well on all occasions: It mends their morals, -never mind the pain! Even nations sometimes need this sharp correction In order to arouse them to reflection!"

"Notes and Illustrations," which form the most look at home, and rid ourselves of the injustice and social slavery—the slavery of poverty—existing here, before we too closely scan their institutions, or condemn them. But, admitting the worst that the Americans can charge against this country, and Europe generally, two blacks do not make a white, and European wrong forms no justification of American crime. Besides, the people of England are powerless, while the people of America are all-powerful. The people of this country are the ruled, those of the United States are the rulers. Again, to the American Republic was committed a mighty mission, monstration in behalf of the exile Ellis. The meetthat of setting an example to all the nations of the ing then separated. earth, and promoting the general freedom and happiness of mankind. Has that mission been abided by ! We are of the Democratic party-our sympathies are with that party throughout the world; but we will not tolerate crimes against liberty because so-called democrats are the criminals; on the contrary, for that very reason, we will the Williams, and Jones, we did so yesterday. We first more energetically denounce those crimes. But for an extraordinary press of matter, we would have given some extracts from this pamphlet—we may do so at a future time; in the meantime we recommend it to our readers, as well worthy of their attention.

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

The above is the title of two of a series of lectures delivered and published under the auspices of the Health of Towns' Association, of which the Marquis of Normaner is chairman. The following are the if it was one to keep him where he is, I would sign it. I. To diffuse among the people the valuable informa-

tion elicited by recent inquiries, and the advancement of feel a pleasure in doing anything for you in reason, science, as to the physical and moral evils that result at any time I am asked." We next visited the of water, air, and light, and construction of dwelling-

II. To correct misconception as to the expense of the requisite measures, and to remove groundless apprehension as to interference with existing pecuniary III. To devise and to endeavour to obtain some better

means than at present exist for the investigation of the causes of mortality in any locality, and for the more movable.

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

on the several points. One of the lectures before us was delivered by WILLIAM AUGUSTUS GUY, M.B. (physician to King's College Hospital), at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, in the metropolis; the other by H. D. GRAINGER, Esq. (lecturer on physiology at St. Thomas's Hos pital), at the Royal Institution, Liverpool, and the Athenseum, Manchester. Both lectures abound with the most appalling facts illustrative of the insalubrity of our large cities and manufacturing towns, and the pestilence and death resulting therefrom; at the same time showing the causes, and pointing out the remedies. The state of things exhibited in these lectures is most disgraceful to the legislators and administrators of the government of this country—the most expensive government in the world. Commis sioners may report evils, and suggest remedies, but experience has proved that the government will never move in the path of improvement until forced to do so by public opinion. To create the necessary opinion the present ignorance so extensively prevailing upon the great questions affecting the health, and even existence of the population, must be dispelled; and these lectures, as originally delivered, and as now published, seem to us well calculated to promote so desirable a consummation. At present we have not space at command to give extracts, but it is our intention to do so at the first favourable opportunity. In the meantime we urge our readers to procure these lectures of the publisher, or the agents of the Association. We should be glad to hear of them being read and discussed at working men's meetings. We may add, that the Health of Towns' Association has our warmest good wishes, and any aid we can render in promoting its objects shall be cheerfully

COLONIZATION ON PRINCIPLES OF PURE

CHRISTISM. By Edward King. This is a curious pamphlet, written by a man who is evidently in carnest, who desires to better the condition of the working class, and has some sound The object of the People's Journal, as stated by its ideas as regards the means capable of effecting that much to be desired end; but, unfortunately, he so mystifies his good sense by enveloping it in a thick cloud of nonsense, that it is extremely difficult to understand what he does mean. The present pamphlet appears to be one of a series, and his 'plan" appears to have been developed more fully in the previous numbers. Briefly, as well as we can Mr. John Saunders (if we remember right), an able make out, his scheme appears to be this,—to found "baby nations" along the coasts and in the interior and Douglas Jerrold's Magazine. The editor is as- of Africa, commencing at the Cape of Good Hope. Eisted by William and Mary Howitt, whose natural, These nations are to be regulated by a new principle, truthful, and beautiful productions have earned for that of Christian love, to the extinction of all sellish-Cevent-Garden harangues against the "tyrant land- is to be overthrown, and Christism is to take the lords," while not a word is uttered against the tyrant place of Diabolism-plenty, that of want-truth, that millocrats, is not to our taste. Experience has of falsehood-civilisation, that of barbarism-and proved the "cheap bread" gentry to be the remorso- freedom that of slavery. This is more fully detailed less oppressors of labour. Bent on their own aggran- in a suggested prospectus of "a South African Colothe Leaguers is not the abolition of privilege and the laudlords may help the good work, but he expects destruction of tyranny, but merely the changing of nothing from the ari-tocracy generally; of the clergy the outward form and semblance of "privilege," and he has a still worse opinion, and of the mere money the increase of their own enormous power and tyranny. grabbing capitalists he has a perfect horror. Our No one knows this better than Mr. Fox, nevertheless, own class, reviewers, editors, &c., he thinks no worse for certain reasons, he has leagued himself with that of, than that they are ignorant, and therefore cannot party. His "lectures" in this publication enunciate appreciate his views; and to enlighten them he good an affair, and like not to do the dirty work, act working classes should calmly and deliberately reflect on the noblest principles, and breathe the warmest sym- humouredly favours "the race that write" with a not the part of cowards by trying to place it on the their present condition, and if they did, sure he was, that not the part of cowards by trying to place it on the their present condition, and if they did, sure he was, that not the part of cowards by trying to place it on the their present condition, and if they did, sure he was, that not the part of cowards by trying to place it on the their present condition, and if they did, sure he was, that not the part of cowards by trying to place it on the their present condition. pathies, clothed in the most eloquent language; but lecture explanatory of his system. For ourselves, how many of Mr. Fox's League friends, the "cheapbread philanthropists," how many of them will "en"confusion worse confounded," and mystified us more
"confusion worse confusion worse confounded," and mystified us more
"confusion worse confusion worse confounded," and mystified us more
"confusion worse confusion worse confus

"I wish he'd illustrate his illustration!" tion. The "People's Portrait Gallery," by William gether in vain, as they will find therein good prinHowitz, next claims attention. Charles Dickers ciples enunciated, which, it not very novel in themand William Wordsworth (Poet Laureate) have selves, are certainly treated after a novel fashion.

Charles Dickers ciples enunciated, which, it not very novel in themand William Wordsworth (Poet Laureate) have selves, are certainly treated after a novel fashion.

MEETINGS IN BEHALF OF THE CHARTIST EXILES.

EXILES' RESTORATION COMMITTEE.

This body met at the Hall, I, Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-street, on Sunday afternoon, February 22nd. Mr. John Shaw was unanimously called to the chair. The attendance of delegates was very numerous. Additional credentials were presented by Messrs. Sweetlove and Tanner, Greenwich; Messrs. Worledge, Packer, Pattenden, and Goodwin, Marylebone; and Messrs. Dunn and J. Caughlin, City of London. The minutes of the last meeting having been duly confirmed, the address and circular drawn up by the sub-committee were presented and highly approved of. Mr. T. Clark delivered the report of the sub-committee, and stated that they had written to Mr. Duncombe, requesting him to postpone his motion for a short period, but they had not yet redecrease of the hours of Labour—bearings of Law ceived an answer; but if they did not receive an answer in the affirmative early on Monday morning they would make it their business to wait on the honourable member for Finsbury, and urge him thereto. Mr. Doyle said they had suggested that it be postponed for three weeks, by which time he calculated they would be enabled to get their petitions in. numerously signed. Mr. John Simpson moved,— That this committee hereby depute the sub-committee to wait on Mr. Duncombe to-morrow morning and urgently request him to postpone his motion for three weeks." Mr. Pattenden seconded the motion. A considerable number of members having adduced unanswerable reasons in its favour, it was put and carried unanimously. On the motion of Messrs. Simpson and M'Grath it was resolved that deputations be appointed to aid the several localities in getting up public meetings in the boroughs of Finsbury, Southwark, Lambeth, and the City of London; and that the Guildhall be obtained in the latter place, and the Town Hall of Southwark, if possible." "That Messrs. Dunn and Overton be the deputation for the City of London; and that Messrs. Simpson and Rogers be such deputation for the boroughs of Southwark and Lambeth, with power to add to their number." "That Messrs. J. Shaw, Overton, Dunn, Tucker, and Stallwood, be a subcommittee for getting up a public meeting in Fins-bury, with power to add to their number." "That this committee do, at its rising, adjourn until Thursday evening next, at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at eight o'clock precisely." Mr. Christopher Doyle was unanimously elected treasurer. The following sums were received in support of the committee: -Mr. Rathbone, Is.; Mr. Loft, 6d.; Mr. Mills, on behalf of the Whittington and Cat locality, 4s.; Mr. J. Caughlin, on behalf of the City locality, 7s. 9ld. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

MEETING IN THE POTTERIES. The Chartists of Hanley and Shelton were taken by surprise upon seeing, by the Star of Saturday last, that Mr. Duncombe intended bringing on his motion for the return of the Welch patriots on the following "Notes and Illustrations," which form the most valuable portion of the work, are added at great length. These "notes," &c., we have perused with sickening interest. The Americans will tell us to look at home, and rid ourselves of the injustice and remarks. Mr. John Moss moved the first resolution, coming slavage. seconded by Mr. Moses Simpson, in a masterly speech, and was, by great exertions on the part of our old friend, Daddy Richards, who is in a very weak state of health, most ably supported, and carried unanimously. Mr. George Mart, in a thrilling speech, proposed the petition, which, being ably seconded by Mr. J. Livesly, was carried without a dissentient voice, and immediately posted to Mr. T. Duncombe for presentation. The meeting then chose a com-

BILSTON, TUESDAY MORNING .- Having been authopublic meeting assembled, to be one of the parties to pend on it, it would soon come to London; and if the dovisit the clergy of all denominations, to solicit their signatures to the petition on behalf of Frost, visited Mr. Fletcher, incumbent of St. Leonard's, with the petition; and after reading it, he said he could not sign it, because he believed the parties to be guilty of the crime for which they were now suffering. Although there appeared an informality in the trial, and the judges differed on certain points, yet he believed them to be guilty; but he would do anything for us in consistency. We next visited Mr. J. B. B. B. B. Owen, of St. Mary's; he happened to be in the church; I presented the petition to him, asking him if he would be kind enough to favour us with his signature; he emphatically said " No! but objects of this most excellent and praiseworthy As- The law is stronger than John Frost. What! assist in to protect, by every possible means, and to the utmost of getting a firebrand home. No! Liberty is one thing, anarchy and bloodshed is another. No! no! I shall not wish to take the lead; he must see a few names irst. I told his maid to tell him we had some thouhis wife, and two more in the house. We then went effectual protection of the public by the prompt removal to the Methodist minister; he asked us in, and seated of those noxious causes which are proved to be redus; he asked me if I knew them personally (meaning the exiles); I said "No." He said, "He was in Wales at the time, and he knew them all personally; and ne believed their wives were glad they were removed rom them, especially Mrs. Jones; she was a good woman, but Jones's character was such that prevented him from signing, and he considered them better off than being here." This fellow kept preaching to us nearly half an hour. We next visited the magistrates; they were from home, with the exception of one, Mr. Foster; he said he must see his colleague first. We next called on some of the principal shopkeepers, and met with more sympathy than we expected. In the whole we obtained 4,400 signatures. I received a letter from the Hon. C. P Villiers, M.P., stating that he should feel great pleasure in presenting the petition. It was despatched to him last night at eight o'clock.—John Jones,

NO VOTE! NO MUSKET!!

MEETING AT HAWICK.

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

LETTER FROM W. S. CRAWFORD, Esq., M.P., ox THE MILITIA MOVEMENT.—The following communication from the Honourable Member for Rochdale will be read with deep interest:-London, Feb. 20th, 1846.

DEAR SIR,-I have received your letter, together with petitions from the inhabitants of Rochdale, Small Bridge, and Littleborough, against the enrolment of the militia, which I shall take care to present to the House of Commons. A question was lately put to Sir James Graham on this subject ;-he answered, that there was no immediate intention of enrolling the militia, but that amending the Militia Acts, and by which the mode of raising that body, he expected, would be improved Notwithstanding this statement, I think it is highly de sirable the opinion of the country should be expressed, with regard to compulsory conscription in any form Besides other objections, the system of balloting for the militia has always fallen with most unjust and intolerable pressure upon the poor, and I am satisfied there is no tion as will give the people that just share of influence in the legislature which they do not now possess, but which they respectfully claim; and thus creating that assurance of just laws and good government which will always bind the hearts and affections of the people to the state. If this great basis of national defence he firmly established, no foreign enemy shall ever be able to raise a triumphant standard on British land, I am, dear Sir, Yours, faithfully,

WM. SHARMAN CRAWFORD. Mr. William Logan, Rochdale.

MILITIA. - WORKING MEX! abandon the militia indice, when we award to these "Lectures" our though the great national petition praying for a voice in the house, his children were highly educated, and surrounded the great national petition praying for a voice in the house, his children were highly educated, and surrounded the great national petition praying for a voice in the house, his children were highly educated, and surrounded the great national petition praying for a voice in the house, his children were highly educated, and surrounded the great national petition praying for a voice in the house, his children were highly educated, and surrounded the great national petition praying for a voice in the house, his children were highly educated, and surrounded the great national petition praying for a voice in the house, his children were highly educated, and surrounded the great national petition praying for a voice in the house, his children were highly educated, and surrounded the great national petition praying for a voice in the house, his children were highly educated, and surrounded the great national petition praying for a voice in the house, his children were highly educated, and surrounded the great national petition praying for a voice in the house, his children were highly educated, and surrounded the great national petition praying for a voice in the house, his children were highly educated, and surrounded the great national petition praying for a voice in the house, his children were highly educated, and surrounded the great national petition praying for a voice in the house, his children were highly educated, and surrounded the great national petition praying for a voice in the house, his children were highly educated, and surrounded the great national petition praying for a voice in the house, his children were highly educated, and surrounded the great national petition praying for a voice in the house, his children were highly educated, and surrounded the great national petition praying for a voice in the house, his children were highly ed

the Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, seconding the resolution. (Loud cheering.) Chancery-lane, on Monday evening, February 23rd. The A gentleman in the gallery intimated a desire to 88) primary cause for convening the meeting was the "docu- a few words. He was requested to come on the platform. ment" signing tyranny attempted to be practised by the He did so; but when asked to give his name he demaster shoemakers of Bolfast, and a portion of the murred, and, consequently, the meeting exhibited unmaster shoemakers of London; and the secondar, cause equivocal signs of unwillingness to hear him. He at was that of considering the propriety of establishing ma length gave his name privately to the chairman, and comnufactories of their own.

chair, and said—He was happy to see so many assembled pealer, declined to hear him. The motion was then put to sympathise with his oppressed but chivalric fellowshopmates of Belfast. He would only detain them while he gave a brief outline of their case. A few months back strong men's men were generally admitted to be a very the employers of Belfast made an attempt to reduce the wages of the men in their employ, which attempt was, as he hoped all similar attempts would be, successfully repurpose of utterly destroying the workmen's :" Trade society;" and with this view they resolved, in December last, to employ no workman who would not sign the following odious and highly degrading "document":-

Belfast, January, 1846. I do hereby agree to work for Mr. ____, boot and shoemaker, ---- street, for twelve months from this date; and also engage and bind myself to finish his work in a sufficient and proper manner; and I do also disclaim all connexion with the Shoemakers' Society, while in his

rannical document, but they have to meet and defend them selves against a charge of "conspiracy" alleged against them by their employers-the committee of the workmen's society being bound over by the Belfast magistrates to take their trial at the ensuing Spring assizes. As regarded the strong shoemakers of London, it was only necessary for him to intimate that their employers wished to compel them to withdraw from their trade society. While the employers of Belfast propose a document binding the men to remain in their employ for twelve months, they make no stipulation for finding them a sufficient supply of work; neither do they say what wages it will please them to give. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") Now, as the Combination Laws were repealed, he contended that the men had a right to meet together and decide what wages they should have for their labour-(loud cheers); he hoped they would give a fair hearing to all who might present themselves, and that they would be unanimous in the resolve to support the oppressed. 'Loud cheers.) He would now introduce Mr. Wilson, of the ity division, to their notice. He said the resolution he held in his hand asserted "that the interest of the working classes was identical in all countries;" he thought this was indisputable, although there were those who said that competition should be rife between the workman of nation and nation, but he, on the contrary, thought a good understanding should prevail between man and nan-that they should co-operate for the general good, and then a just and equitable exchange of goods might e made betwixt nation and nation, and not before. (Loud cheers.) Tyrannical documents had been submitted by base employers to their workmen before, both in London and Belfast, but the tyrant capitalist had been compelled to withdraw them, and no doubt they would be compelled to do so now; the men thrown out of employ by this tyrannical stretch of power amounted to between three and four hundred; the men had tramped from the town; the masters had been tampering with their wives, and endeavoured to act on their feelings, and thereby cause the return of their husbands, but those women heroically said, "No, not until our husbands have the liberty of belonging to the society if they think fit. (Loud

cheers.) He entreated of them not to look on this as a mere Irish affair, but as though the case was their own; rised by the unanimous voice of the inhabitants, in for let but oppression be established in Belfast, and, dement system was once fairly set up, down go wages-(hear, hear),-and surely they are low enough at present, hardly allowing them to eke out a miserable existence. A committee of inquiry was formed some time since, and the result was, that in a small district thirty-six families were found without beds to lie on. Again he entreated them to feel the Belfast oppression to be an oppression of themselves. A little assistance administered for three weeks only, tyranny must then succumb, and victory be ours! (Loud cheering.) He had much pleasure in moving the following resolution:-"That in the opinion of this meeting, the interests of the working classes (in all countries) are identical, and

that whenever oppression is practised towards any portion of their members, either directly or indirectly, it becomes the immediate duty of the whole body of workers their power, their oppressed brethren, inasmuch as the oppression of the few is to a great extent the oppression of the whole; and that the attempt made on the 30th of December last, by the master boot and shoe makers of town and trade, by insisting that they should sign an agreement, pledging themselves no longer to remain sands, but we wished to have the ministers of all members of their union, or that they were no longer to sects next to the petition head. Well, we must be employed by them, is felt and considered by this meet-"call again in the evening." We did so; then we ing to be a wanton, uncalled for, and tyrannical atmust "go again in the morning." We then went tempt to interfere with the free agency of the workman; to the Baptist minister: "Yes," said he, "walk in; and that the parties so tampered with are fully justified I think they have no business there." He signed, and in refusing to become a party to any such slavish and degrading bondship."

Mr. Holmes (West-end women's-man) said, the influence the successful termination of the present strike would have, should be the matter at which they should | lution he was now requested to move. The applause given direct their attention. Shoemakers now had to work to the enunciation of self-employment was quite encoufourteen hours a day for a bare subsistence, yet these tyrants wished to introduce a bond compelling them to work for them for twelve months. The capitalists treated as as mere machines; but he would have them to know that we at least were intellectual machines, and that Belfast strike hinges much on the success of this resoluour intelligence was fast teaching us to employ our tion. He knew if ten men contended for one man's work, machinery for our own advantage. (Great cheering.) what must be the result. (Hear, hear.) The doctrine The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

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

"That this meeting views with astonishment and indignation the position into which the journeymen boot and shoemakers are placed at the present time by the employers of Belfast, they being now out upon bail, charged with a conspiracy; for it had long since been believed that all laws regarding unions of working men were entirely abolished, and that the working classes possessed it was intended to introduce a bill for consolidating and the right of disposing of their own labour to the best sisted by many of their fellow townsmen of the working possible advantage.

Mr. CHARLES M'CARTHY, of the City division, seconded the motion, and said he thought it a great degradation for men to sign such a bond as the one proposed. again placed on his trial before another jury-found guilty, and, alas! another judicial murder had been committed. (Loud cheering.) The shoemakers were a badly paid body, their wages not averaging more than ten shillings per week. (A voice, "No, no;" and loud criss of "Yes, yes.") A gentleman said "No," but he begged to assure that gentleman he was correct in the statement he had made; for when Daniel O'Connell talked of bringing in a bill for the suppression of trades' unions, a statistical return was made, and the result was what he had stated, Mr. M'Carthy here contrasted the condition of the shoemaker with that of the agricultural labourer, at seven clubs, and join the Anti-Militia Association. Do or eight shillings a week, and showed the superiority unto others as you would have others do unto you. of the condition of the labourer over that of the mechanic, Should you be called upon to serve in so disgraceful who had to serve an apprenticeship of seven years. The dorse" the principles, views, and sentiments pro-claimed in these "Lectures"? If, then, we are ear that most of Mr. Kixe's readers will be in the anything but enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Fox, it same predicament, and have to say with Byron—

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE LONDON | the garb and badge of slavery; yet we submitted to this, OPERATIVES.—PROPOSED ESTABLISH.

while we possessed the means and power of producing for MENT OF MANUFACTORIES OF THEIR ourselves, of educating our children, and of conferring on OWA. purselves prosperity, contentment, liberty, and happiness. A public meeting, convened by the boot and shoe- (Great cheering.) Again reminding them of their duty makers of London, was held in the spacious theatre of to their Belfast brethren, he would sit down by cordially

menced by saying a few words relative to the Corn Laws, Mr. M'BEE, of Belfast, was unanimously called to the when the meeting, taking him for a mere Corn Law reand carried unanimously. Mr. T. WILLIAMS, West-end men's-man, said that the

badly paid body; and there was a certain Mr. Kendall, in Drury-lane, who was noted for being one of the very worst of employers. Now, this man had no less than seven shops. sisted. (Loud cheers.) Smarting under defeat, the Did he uphold those shops by his own industry? Did he masters banded themselves more closely together for the live in splendour and luxury by his own industry? Certainly not, but by the industry of his fellow man; and vet this tyrant would not allow men to belong to a society. One of his shopmates once went to complain of his conduct, and he was taken by the shoulders and thrown out of the shop. The man fell in the street, and was injured —he lingered for a time, and died. (Great sensation.) He did not attribute any evil design in this matter to Mr. Kendall, he merely related a fact. (Hear, hear.) This, the strong shoe line, was supported by the industrious order entirely; he should much like to see a joint-stock company established, with a capital of £1,000, in shares of £1 each—and he brlieved their trade could effect it very easily. This would be the best way of defeating their oppressors, and obtaining the true value for their labour. Not only have the men of Belfast to contend against this ty-(Tremendous cheering.)

A voice: That is the way to do it! Aye (said Mr. Williams) and we shall find it in the long run the only thing that will do for us-(reiterated cheering) ;-and he thought a system like that he had just mentioned the best way of serving our Belfast brethren, He moved the next resolution :--

"That this meeting pledge itself heartly to co-operate with the journeymen boot and shoemakers of Belfast, and with the strong shoemakers now on strike in London, during the struggle of right against might, for i twas his sincere conviction that the law perfectly secures to them the right of doing what they please with their own property, which is their labour. We, therefore, recommend that the best counsel in Ireland be secured, in order that the men may be fairly defended, and the question legally determined, and that the men now on strike be supported by the various trades in union in Great Britain and in Ireland so long as the strike shall last."

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Stallwood was desirous of aying a few words.

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

And blush to find it fame !"

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

Mr. CRUMP (strong shoe maker), in supporting the resolution submitted, contended for the right of the operatives to meet and determine what amount of wages they should have for their labour. Mr. Kendall had been referred to. He wished to add his testimony to that of Mr. Williams. Mr. Kendall-true oppressor-like-took the worst time of year, the depth of winter, to carry out his base designs. He had at least sixty pairs of shoes made per day, and by his profits from the labours of one individual must realise £250 per annum. Although the strong men's men were few in number, no less than 900 persons were deprived of subsistence by the capricious acts of these capitalists.

Mr. ALLBRIGHT, delegate from Belfast, who was recoived with much applause, said-He was grateful for the interest taken in behalf of his oppressed shopmates. That a clever counsellor was necessary at the trial of his brethren, was clearly shewn by the perjury committed before the magistrates, and by the declaration of one of those magistrates, that "he would transport the whole of from the present defective sewerage, drainage, supply Catholic priest; he said he would sign it, but he did Belfast, to break up the union of journeymen of the same them if he could." By this they would at once perceive their salvation depended on the defence set up in their behalf, and the necessary cross-examination of the witnesses. He did not think he should appeal in vain to English sympathy. (Loud cheers.)

> Mr. John Skelton rose, much applauded, and said he had a resolution put in his hand, which it gave him inexpressible pleasure to move. We had witnessed great changes and strange conversions lately, but no change had he seen that afforded him so much delight as did that in the opinion of his trade, as evinced by the resoraging. (Loud cheers.) We must make ourselves thoroughly acquainted with this subject, and then, depend on it, the proposed change will tend much to our advantage, interest, and happiness. (Loud applause.) The

The resolution was carried unanimously,

of political economists was "buy in the cheapest market." Such a doctrine, if fully carried into practice, was well calculated to starve many of them out of existence. (Hear.) He had heard of ten shillings being given as the average weekly earning of the poor shoemaker. He believed this to be correct; many of his shopmates he knew to be in such a plight, that they could not leave their homes on a Sunday—(hear, hear)—and this would continue to be the case until they put their shoulders to the wheel and regulated supply and demand. (Loud cheers.) The men of capital said labour should be free, while at the same time their capital enabled them to buy up the feod, and retail it at their own price. Hence was theirs a one-sided freedom, at once " a mockery, a delusion, and asnare." (Cheers.) He would propose that they have henceforth a league of their own-(hear, hear)-club their pence together; let the Belfast strike be taken advantage of in this sense. He would take it for granted that every man in union pays in support of their society, strikes, &c., at least £1 per annum; and taking their numbers at five thousand only, here, in one year, would be £5,000; and what could not the operatives of Belfast do, if they had only one year's amount in their hands ! (Loud cheers.) He thought that, to carry out their object effectually, all trades should unite for the purpose; and that they should have a head for conducting their affairs. (Cheers.) The men of Belfast had proposed rules for a joint-stock company, in shares of £1 each, with a call of 2s. 6d. on each share; and he trusted they would show that they were in earnest by taking up shares. Let them not say they could not afford it, he was convinced they could; if they could not find 2s. 6d., they could find 1s. 3d., and thus have half a share; and if they allowed apathy to prevail, let them no longer complain of oppressors, for apathy or neglect on the present occasion would but too truly demonstrate that they were their own oppressors. (Great cheering.) He cordially moved the adoption of the resolution :-

"That this meeting views with satisfaction the endeayour that is now being made by a portion of the illtreated journeymen boot and shoemakers of Belfast, asand middle classes, to establish a joint-stock boot and shoe company, for the direct employment of their own industry."

Mr. DEVLIN, in seconding the motion, said he most (Hear, hear.) It was evidently an attempt on the part heartily concurred in the principle involved, He trusted of the masters to destroy trades' unions. (Hear, hear.) continued addresses would be poured forth on this sub-Judge Patteson had said the workmen had a right to ject, and thus prepare men's minds for the great result.

foreign war be their object, that security can best be aid, so that they may have the assistance of the best obtained by such improvements in our political constitution. It is, therefore, for you to tend your vious speaker and remarked, we wanted a nead went, to speaker counsellor that can be found in Ireland, and that the our divisions to-morrow night set about the business, question may be fairly tested. Remember, poor Bryan and elect a head; and then, in less than a month, we Seery had been tried by one jury and acquitted, but he was might commence operations. (Loud cheering.) The resolution was carried unanimously, amidst the loudes:

Mr. Wilson said he observed three gentlemen of the press present. He felt delighted at finding the press take notice of their proceedings. He, therefore, had great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to that portion of the public newspaper press who had attended their meeting. Mr. ROBERT SMITH, in seconding the motion, said, if the other classes held a meeting in a small room, gentlemen of the press were present to report their sayings and wealth-scarcely ever had the honour to be attended by gentlemen of the press; he was, therefore, grateful to see gentlemen now present was from a weekly paper devoted to the advocacy of the rights of industry, and whose reporter was ever with us-he meant the Northern Star-(great cheering); the others, were from the Morning Advertiser. He had much pleasure in seconding the motion. (Loud cheers.) The resolution was carried by acclamation, as was a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the meeting dissolved.

General-Intelligence-

MR. LEADER, M.P.—It is said that Mr. Leader does not intend to offer himself again to his constituents, should there be a dissolution of Parliament. ABOLITION OF SLAVERY .-- A letter from Tunis, in the Akhbar, dated Feb. 4, says, "An event, which will form an epoch in the annals of humanity, has just occurred at Tunis. The bey has just published an edict, by which the blacks are declared free throughout his dominions. This act of emancipation states. moreover, in order to guarantee the irrevocability of this freedom, that every foreign slave who shall set foot on the soil of his kingdom shall by that very fact become free, as the law of the country no longer recognises the existence of slavery.'

to lay aside their peculiar costume for the Russian dress. This measure is now extended to the king-dom of Poland. On the 1st of January, 1850, all the Polish Jews must lay aside their own costume, and those who choose to retain it to that time are to pay a certain tax, after the 1st of July this year. EXTENSIVE SILK ROBBERY .- At the Worship-street

Polish Jews.-Warsaw, Feb. 4.-It is well known

that the Russian Jews have been long since obliged

Police-office, on Monday, Thomas Davies was placed at the bar before Mr. Broughton, charged with having stolen a box containing three hundred and five yards of manufactured satin, and one hundred and forty-two yards of silk velvet, of the value of ninety pounds, the property of Messra. Goodwin and Co., silk manufacturers, Steward-street. Spitalfiolds .-The case was clear, and the prisoner, who said that he was driven by distress to act as he had done, was committed for trial. WORTHY OF IMITATION .- A new exhibition has been

opened in the Town-hall, Manchester, and a similar show is proposed at Birmingham. It is no other than a collection of false weights and measure, labelled with the names of the roguish tradesmen from whom the law has taken them. The admission is gratis, and the attendance of visitors has been sufficiently numerous to give full notoriety to the contributors to the exhibition. The example might perhaps be followed with advantage elsewhere. Benefit of Advertising.—A fellow in one of the cities "down east," recently advertised in a morn-

ferent men sent him word he might have theirs .-American paper. THE EARL OF MAR was seized with a fit of apoplexy at Mar House, on Wednesday, and is not likely to recover. The earl has no family, and at his demise the earldom falls back to his uncle, who labours under

ing paper for a wife, and, before night, eighteen dif-

the deprivation of sight.

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

SIR R. PEEL.—The Times contradicts, in "the most explicit manner," the reports which have been for some time current as to the health of Sir R. Peel. The Premier is in the enjoyment of his ordinary excellent health. DRAINING .- Sir H. W. Baron has fifty men drain-

ing his Gaultier estate. To each, of his tenants he illows two years' rent for every acre drained. MANCHESTER PARK .- Since the alteration in the weather workmen have been busily employed in the public parks now in course of formation at Man-

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

A LADY JOCKEY.—At the great steeple chase in Gallia (La Croix de Berny), on 19th April, a second Mrs. Thornhill, it is expected, will jump into the pigskin, and contest the break-neck for 30,000 francs.
"The lioness" has hitherto had her roarings listened o with deference: what will be th enounces in unmentionables?

Another Resignation .- The Hon. Captain Gordon. M.P. for Aberdeenshire, announces to his constituents that he has seen it is his duty, in reference to the present measures of government, to take his stand on the side of protection to the native industry of the country; and, in order to leave himself free and unfettered on the subject of the Corr Laws, has resigned his seat at the Admiralty Board. CURIOUS FESTIVAL.—It is proposed to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the last witch-burning on the Brocken, by a national feast. The last occurrence of this nature took place on June 21, 1749.-

A New Disease. - A physician of Vienna has discovered a new and terrible disease, to which the workmen in lucifer match manufactories alone are exposed. It commences with pains in the teeth and check bones, and breaking out openly on the removal of a tooth, when it inflames the periosteum of the jaw bones, gangrenes, and produces an injurious caries, causing consumption, and thus painfully putting an end to the sufferer's life. The cause of the disease is supposed to be the arsenic in the phosphorus.

GLORY!-Died, December 22, 1845, struck with a cannon-shot, while gloriously storming the Sikh batteries in front of Ferozepore, Lieutenant George Alfred Croly, 26th Light Infantry, N. I., eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Croly, rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, London. [The father a saver of souls, the son a destroyer of bodies! With what face can Dr. Croly preach from the text—"Thou shalt not kill!"]
HEALTH OF MR. CONDEX.—We regret to learn that the hon, member for Stockport is still confined to his residence in Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road, although better than he has been for several days.—

South Northamptonshire Election. - Captain Vyce (Protectionist) was elected on Tuesday without opposition for South Northamptonshire, in the place of Mr. Cartwright, resigned.

FACTORY CONVICTIONS .- At Haslingden petty sessions. Mr. Beal, one of her Majesty's sub-inspectors of factories, brought an information against John Knowles, the manager of Mr. Richard Ashworth's mill, at Hall Carr, for not sending a notice to the certifying surgeon, of a worker in the factory having received a bodily injury, as required by the act; he was convicted in £2 and costs.—The firm of Messrs. George and John Ashworth, of Bridge Mill, was also convicted in £2 and costs, for employing two children without proper school attendance.-John Heys was fined 5s. and costs for gross neglect in his son's not attending school, the father receiving a benefit in the child's wages.-Peggy Warburton was committed to gaol for one week, for using a false baptismal register to obtain employment for her child for the long hour. and thereby depriving the child of attending school. And Richard Barnes was committed to gaol for a fortnight, for falsitying a certificate of baptism for

GERMAN HOSPITAL, DALSTON.—The first anniversary dinner of this excellent institution, for the reception of poor Germans, took place on Monday night, at the London Tavern, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. The asylum has now been opened four months, and has relieved upwards of two hundred poor natives of Germany, Switzerland, Hungary, Galicia, Posen, Denmark, &c. The donations and subscriptions, which, up to the day of the public meeting in June last, amounted respectively to £2430 12s. and £287 12s., have since been considerably increased by donations from the friends of the FALL OF A House AT CHELMSFORD .- On Monday

the same purpose.

morning, about three o'clock, the roof of the house of Mr. John Wright Graves, butcher, of Conduit-street, Chelmsford, fell in. Mr. Graves and his son, a child about three years old, were buried in the ruins; but, fortunately for his wife, a large piece of timber, in falling, fell against the wall, and kept the tiles from falling on her. After about an hour's exertions by the police, assisted by other persons, deceased and his son were got out. Messrs. Bird and Copeland, surgeons, were on the spot, but could render no issistance, life being quite extinct. Suspected Murder near Darlington,-On Mon-

ay an inquest was held upon the body of James Lawson, who was found on the roadside, with serious 3 wounds upon the back part of the head, from which 1 he died without having had any sufficiently lucid interval to describe how the injuries had been inflicted. ... The inquiry was adjourned on account of the absence o

Hours of Factory Labour.—The master spinners as (says the Manchester Guardian) held another meeting ing daily. Opinions were very much divided as to its ts practicability and expediency. The general impres- ssion ultimately appeared to be, that it was desirable de to wait till the fate of the ministerial measures now ow under the consideration of the legislature should be be known; and the meeting at length adjourned to to l'uesday next.

PARDON OF THE CONVICT MISSIONARY. - Her Ma- laesty has been pleased to grant a free pardon to John hin Potter, a runaway convict, and an order for his im- mmediate release has been received at Newgate from om Sir James Graham. It may be remembered that in in doings; but the working classes-the producers of all October last the prisoner surrendered at the Mansion- onhouse, and accused himself of escaping from Van Jan Diemen's Land (to which colony he had been trans- insthem present on this important occasion. One of the ported for ten years), before the term of banishment lent had expired. He stated that he was conversant with vith the dreadful horrors of transportation, yet he was de-i desirous of returning, as, since he had been at large, he , he had been convinced of his error, and he was desirous rous of an opportunity of inculcating religious and moral loral principles in the minds of the convicts, as they were were living in a state of lawful depravity. Although Sir. Sir J. Pirie offered him immediate employ as a mariner, iner, ae persisted in his determination of returning into into captivity, and he was committed to Newgate. At At prisonment in Newgate. Since that time, his matter after having been considered at the Office for the Home Iome

THE JESUITS IN BELGIUM.—We read in L'Eclaricur | the next sessions he pleaded guilty. A fortnight agot ago de Namur "that a fraction of the Corporation of the he was brought into court and sentenced to trans-ransmost attractive and valuable features of this publication for his natural life, after three months' im-' importance, have, it is said, purportation for his natural life, after three months' im-' importance, have, it is said, purportation for his natural life, after three months' im-' importance, have, it is said, purportation for his natural life, after three months' im-' importance, have, it is said, purportation for his natural life, after three months' im-' importance, have, it is said, purportation for his natural life, after three months' im-' importance in the said of t chased the fine property of La Ramee, belonging to Madame Claes, of Louvain, for the modest sum of Department, the result has been as above stated. ... charity schools, and where they were degraded by wearing 1,200,000 francs (£48,000).

THE PURGATORY OF SUICIDES. . A Prison Rhyme. In Ten Books.

(One Vol., 7s. 6d.) 'The most wonderful effort of intellectual power pro

duced within the last century."-The Britannia. "Here we have a genuine poem springing out of the spirit of the times, and indeed out of the heart, and exerience of one who has wrestled with and suffered in it. It is no other than a poem in ten books, by a Chartist, and who boldly sets his name and his profession of Chartism on the title-page. It is plain that he glories in his political faith more than in his poetry; nay, his verse THE CATECHISM OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR. is but the vehicle of that faith. Yet, nevertheless, it is a vigorous and most efficient vehicle. We must cordially confess that we have read the whole with a feeling of unfeigned astonishment. # # We are by no means surprised, having read his poetry, at the effect of his eloquence on the people. It is that of a soul full of thought, full of burning zeal for liberty, and with a temperament that must and will come into action. The man is all bone and sinew. * * # He appears to have revelled in history, ancient and modern. His acquirements in this department are quite amazing. * * If he steadily hold on in single-heartedness, there can be no question that he has before him not only a certain and high reputation, but what is of far more consequence, may become a real benefactor to his fellow countrymen of the million in their pursuit of sound knowledge and

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

"The book possesses mind-mind which make itself felt and understood, and which, therefore, demands re-

"Pure, religious, patriotic, he has not a line inimical to the great law of progression. Men may read him as a preacher poet. His lay is for all time. It will make the heart of the hopeful glow with a boly fire when he who penned it has passed from among men. As man strengthens in knowledge and love-as passion or prejudice expire-as reason gains and retains her mastery -will this high-souled man's work be increasingly reverenced and read."—General Advertiser.

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this will constitute the main source of his influence, and, unless we are much mistaken, will render the 'Purgatory of Suicides' as popular in the political, as Pollock's 'Course of Time' in the religious, world .- Nottingham "One of the noblest creations of modern times, deeply

impregnated with power and beauty, and glowing in every page with the illuminings of searching and passionate thought. He wields an intellect of mighty power. We shall not halt in asserting that in the catalogue of England's greatest bards must hereafter be inscribed the name of Thomas Cooper."-Sheffeld Iris. "One of those rare works which appear at but distant intervals of time. It proclaims the author to be gifted

with the spirit of poetry in the highest degree."-Leicester. The whole work is one which must impress the reader with the conviction that Cooper, the Chartist, is a man of lofty genius, and must and will be remembered with his land's language."-Boston Herald.

WISE SAWS AND MODERN INSTANCES.

(Two Vols, 15s.) "A series of Crabbe-like sketches, in prose. They are manifest portraits, and admonish us of the author's skill in taking the literal likeness."-Athenaum. "We have read some of these stories with deep in-

terest, and few, we are persuaded, will rise from their perusal but with feelings all the warmer for what they have read. They can scarcely fail to be popular with 'the masses;' and, upon the whole, we think they deserve "The author excuses, the sternness of his pictures by

alleging their truth. The justification is all-sufficient. Chartist as these sketches are, they are healthier, in tene and sentiment, than the tawdry fictions vamped up for the reading public by some popular writers, that profess to exhibit the life of the labouring classes."-The Britannia.

"Of a truth, this Chartist agitation has thrown to the surface no more remarkable a man than Thomas Coopen. and we much question if there be any one so fitted to represent the manufacturing masses, to describe their wants, and expound their wishes, as he,-Kentish Inde-

"Well written and interesting. The stories contain some true and painful pictures of the miserable condition of many of the poorest operatives, while others of them are of a humorous description. They cannot fail to be popular with the thinking and reading portion of the working classes."-Leicester Chronicle.

"Many of the stories exhibit considerable vigour of pencil, shrewd sense, and clear-sighted observation, accompanied with a kindly, genial feeling and toleration, we were not prepared for from so determined a politician."—Glasgow Citizen.

THE BARON'S YULE FEAST. A Christmas Rhyme. In Four Cantos.

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of ability, an advance on the author's previous productions, it yet shows that he can change his hand without loss of power."-The Britannia. "Mr. Cooper appears to much greater advantage in this seasonable poem than he did in his more ambitions attempt of "The Purgatory of Suicides." "The Baron's

Yule Feast" has a genial spirit, various subjects, and a popular animated style. The poem is the best of Mr. Cooper's productions."-Spectator. "The most charming and fautastic feature in this little volume, with its right dainty title-page, is the exuberance, and, sooth to say, the appositeness of the different songs

chaunted round the ingle in Torksey Hall. Thomas Cooper's heart seems brimming over with this spontaneous poetry. The book altogether is an original: it is just suited for the winter's fireside, over a posset and curds. "Let Cooper throw away his Chartist notions-and

what has a poet to do with rude questions of politics, of Charters, and political faiths, creeds, and the like ?- and he may take his place high up in the Temple of Fame, as one of England's greatest and truest-hearted poets. The man who can write such exquisite gems as this little volume abounds with, may, and he will, carve out for himself a name as enduring as the language in which he pens the 'thoughts that breathe, and words that burn.' Altogether this is the best Christmas book we have yet seen."-Leicester (Tory) Journal. "We are happy to meet Mr. Cooper in this light depart

ment of poetical labour, and to find that his muse can for a 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 fes 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 selfacquired 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 of 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 Free Traders cannot erase from our memory the England that they must force, coerce, compel, Sir namby-pamby rhymes of most of our poetasters who have oon and stars above, and the streams with the flowers below, till ordinary tolks are sick and tired of the nowers below, the standard of the Roebucks, the Humes, hearing of them. We have not for a long time met with WAGES, AND PLENTY TO DO," were the in-skinflint Malthusians, for the Roebucks, the Humes, a volume of poetry that we could read through with half as much pleasure."-Churlon's Literary Register.

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The whole projected and designed by Mr. William arrangements which regulate that monster producer, squalid hovel; see his uneducated family, his that such a measure as the Friendly Societies Act from Eight till Half-past Ten o'Clock.

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Stage Manager, Mr. Neville. Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

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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 .-

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London: Willoughby and Co., Aldersgate-street; Heywood, Manchester; and all the agents of the Star throughout the country.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES. Mr. Duncombe, not anticipating a fair hearing for his clients, pending the great debate, has postcome on. Thus the country has ten days more to add to the petitions which have already, we rejoice to state, poured in most satisfactorily. Let the good work go on incessantly, by night and by day, until the victoy is achieved.

THE LAND.

We have to thank our numerous friends from Merthyr Tydvil, Staffordshire, Sussex, and elsewhere, for their notices of estates to be sold. We would thank some of our Doncaster friends to send of Mr. Wagstaff; we communicated with the solicitors at Bawtry, to whom reference was given, but have not received their answer. We would thank every one who hears of an estate to be sold

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1846.

COMMERCE.

THE NEW STAPLE OF THE COUNTRY. CONTROL OF MACHINERY INDISPENSABLE TO SUBDUE IT TO MAN'S WANTS. A TEN HOURS' BILL-THE FIRST EXPE-

RIMENT.

In compliance with our pledge of last week, we now return to the consideration of the most important of all aucstions to the labouring classes, and. consequently, to all society; not only to the English paradox of high wages and cheap bread, and there- possessed. sequent upon increased trade."

manufacturing interest, who would resist any mea- mansions for the commercial speculating wealthy, from those who would estimate the national wealth princely villa stands as a mockery to look down upon tion she exports more of valuable produce, and im- travel through the country, and there we see the now are. exports, whether in a raw state, extracted from the the terror we create abroad—to the lustre of our arms litalics, and those of succeeding speakers emphasized quarry or the mine, or in a manufactured state, in India-to the dominion of our flag-and the terror in a similar way, and they will speedily discover

As, however, it is impossible under the present operative's face; look, if you dare, into the many other class legislators, is, we dare say, sorry to come to any fair calculation as to national profit stunted offspring, HIS MAN-WIFE. We go was ever passed, and, could it be done, would gladly

From the present clumsy mode of making calculations, we can simply arrive at the following result. A Manchester manufacturer is now said to be netting a profit of a hundred thousand pounds per annum; and if we estimate his hands at 2,000 in constant fifteen shillings a week each, big and little, men, women, and children, we find that he pays annually an isolated case; many have been known to make much larger profits who employ fewer hands, and pay realising £24,000 a year, over and above the whole amount of wages paid. Thus it appears that he might pay 80s. a week to each person employed, and still have the lion's share of £24,000 per annum.

We would ask then, whether there is any margin in

the export list to denote the fair share of the producer, or any margin in the import list to denote his lessen the power of the capitalist? We answer, brought into the more remunerating service of manufacture. Upon the other hand, we will state the case middle classes of Manchester. We presume, first, that the new staple of the country, commerce, must be subdued to national requirements, and then we show the shopkeepers the peculiar interest which they, above all other classes, have in joining in the establishment of some equalising machinery. We ask whether it would be more conducive to the interest of the shopkeepers of Manchester that one man should monopolise a hundred thousand pounds as his profit upon business, while those who produced it had only £76,000 as their share, or that the one had £24,000 profit, and that the 2000 of their customers had £152,000 to spend with them? But it does not stop here; when £76,000 only is paid in wages, more is spent in dissipation than if £152,000 was paid to the same number: for instance, the broken-hearted pauper, with casual employment and fifteen shillings a week, will be less thrifty and more dissipated than the man with thirty shillings a week in certain employment and with a prospect of being able to lay by something for sickness, old age, or even

speculation. Again, the higher wages and proper regulation of the labour-market would tend to the reduction, nay, to the annihilation of the pauper-tax. Again, as poverty is the parent of crime, and as a large police-force and expensive law establishments are upheld for the suppression of crime, its banishment from employment, would relieve the shopkeepers and middle classes from this further tax upon their industry. It is no new doctrine with us, that the shopkeepers, and ting labour-market, have, above all other classes, the greatest interest in opposing the Malthusian monopolising policy of the League. By this time the country will have learned that Mr. FIELDEN has postponed his motion upon the Ten Hours' Bill for a month. This will give the country full and ample time for reflection and preparation; a period which, if wasted, may never again present itself. We have shewn elsewhere the purpose to which the intervening time should be devoted, and we earnestly call upon all-especially those whose trades are threatened with competition by Sir Robert Peel's new policy-to join in an enthusiastic, continuous, and energetic agitation in aid of the measure. No doubt the Home Secretary's own words, in his speech on the present debate, will be quoted and usefully used against him. We have not seen those words turned to their legitimate account by any portion of the press, or any portion of the thinking public-we have treasured them, however, as well as a memorial to Chartist fame as in justification of any agitation,

however violent, in support of the measure. When a represented or influential class demands a new law, or a change in the old law, it is followed by an immediate obedience to their will. The League have demanded free trade in corn as a means of extending their commerce with the world; and as far as the voice of the Commons can go, it will be registered in their favour, even at the expense of individual apostacy and ministerial inconsistency. The Home Secretary is compelled to run the gauntlet, to skip through the labyrinth of change, in support poned his motion for their liberation until Tuesday, of this national requirement; and he gives it his the 10th of March, when it will POSITIVELY support even in opposition to his previously registered opinions. Upon the subject of the Ten Hours' Bill, however, he has not so much to retract, and herein consists perhaps the difficulty-for our public men now-a-days would establish character upon faithlessness, and keep pace with progress by rapid strides of inconsistency. However, to the opinions of the Home Secretary. That functionary, not being able to discharge his mind of those substantial ghosts which stood behind the veil of temporary relief, saw regulation of the hours of labour standing prominently in us further intelligence relative to the 221 acres to the group of hobgoblins, and he said—" Al.TIIOUGH be sold in that neighbourhood, now in the possession | PARLIAMENT CANNOT INTERFERE IN THIS QUESTION OF REGULATION, THERE IS NO QUESTION OF MORE IMPORTANCE, OR NONE THAT HE WOULD MORE GLADLY SEE AMICABLY ADJUSTED BETWEEN MASTERS AND THEIR MEN."

Now, we would ask if words could pass a more severe and cutting censure upon our present representative system, and especially upon the present government? What do they amount to? "The settlement of the question is a necessary adjunct to the great measures that we are now debating-it is indispensable to the interest of the working classes, and even to the peace of society. We see its importance, it inspires us with anxiety; but we are not here to represent labour-we are here to protect capitalwe hold office to do the bidding of faction-we dare not interfere on behalf of those who have NOT sent us, and from whom we hold no commission." The words were soft, and bland, and glib, but, neverthepeople, but to those of all other nations who traffic less, through the veil of sophistry the cloven-foot of in English productions. The altered tactics of the faction was seen. We, therefore, tell the people of earlier principles upon which they argued the ques- James Graham to do by law that which he says the tion of free trade. "CHEAP BREAD, HIGH necessity of the case demands. It will not do for the ducements held out to the working classes to join and the Brights, to talk of the injustice and the imthe League in their demand for free trade in corn. policy of interfering with the labour market, while poetic effusions of Mr. Cooper, we certainly were not prefore the tack has been changed to "high wages, con- We travel through England, and in the midst

of her boasted greatness, we see poverty unequalled we fully analysed this portion of the subject, and we see the elevated ground, the healthy situation, of our arms. We say look at home-look at the where the shoe pinches. The Home Secretary, like

and loss upon calculation of imports and exports, we to Belgium, and there we see a simple see it repealed. Indeed, we have often wondered demand, in the first instance, a LABOUR READY- constitution, with a King elected to obey RECKONER, by which the producer will be able to its provisions. We hear of a deficient harvest, cast up his share with as great case as the capitalist but no threat of famine; and why? Because we canwho employs him can cast up the profit upon his not see the district leech, the large land monopolist, labour; nor, indeed, do we see so much difficulty as the gormandising shepherd, the disparity that mocks in the outset this proposition may appear to present. | high heaven between the rich and the poor; neither do we hear of her foreign dominion, or her glorious It is very likely that its originators did not theminstitutions established for class protection. Les selves see all the tendencies of their own measure. Braves Belges—the Naroleon mockery—may be borne or were not aware of the uses to which it could be with equanimity by a contented people, who will be put by the sharp-witted, thinking, industrious more reconciled to the ignominy than the English classes. It must have amazed them to find that they employment, and allow them the over-average of slave to foreign confession of his country's command- had unwittingly, in defiance of the whole genius and ing position. We journey on through despotic France, and there we see a rural peasantry contented £76,000 in wages, and receives £100,000 in the in the possession of the soil. We climb the almost portunity of improving their social condition, of proshape of profit. This is by no means a peculiar or inaccessible mountain-passes of Switzerland, and there, where the Almighty seems to have tested man's ingenuity to live, we see no want and no disless wages. However, here we have the capitalist content, because there is comparatively no disparity. We gently tread upon the Italian states of the Austrian despot, and prepare our eyes for that misery which will make the blackest of England's labourpictures look beautiful by contrast. True, we see great mental coercion, but nothing worse than our law of constructive sedition. True, we behold the disgusting military surveillance, but then, in the midst of mental coercion, we see nothing comparable to the physical inferiority of the English working

> If it is true that A MAN'S MIND IS HIS KINGDOM, the Italian slave possesses a more independent kingdom than the FREE-BORN Englishman. If we wrote for months upon the subject, we could not better conclude than in the words of the Yorkshire prophet,-" All the stuff 'e the wurld wor made for all 'e folk in 'e wurld, and the people han't their share of it:" and the first step towards the accomplishment of that great desideratum is A TEN HOURS' BILL.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW. THE introduction of a new Coercion Bill for Ireland into the House of Lords, by Earl St. Germans, who was recently, under thetitle of Lord Ellot, Chief Secretary for that country; a short airing given to in the same house; and the debate on the Amended Friendly Societies' Bill, brought on by Mr. Dun-COMBE, in the Commons, constitute, at the time we l write, the only Parliamentary novelties of the week house and the country.

Germans brought forward a ponderous mass of formed no argument for its entire abolition. statistical documents to show the immense increase rages down without calling into action extraordinary trict where murders or attempts to murder have been committed, and to appoint an additional force within | than any speaker who had preceded him. such district, to be maintained by a tax upon the inhabitants-a further power to the Lord Lieutenant to warn all persons in proclaimed districts to remain time, and against the possession of fire arms without authority; and, lastly, a punishment for the injury or intimidation of jurors, witnesses, or prosecutors. districts. These additional powers are to be wielded servative Coercion Bill contrasts favourably with the savage one of their predecessors, the Whigs.

measure, was carefully studied to procure unanimity avoided, with considerable dexterity, the points upon which a discussion might have been raised; and, after alluding to the sum of nearly half a million already in Ireland, and the nine millions sanctioned last session for making rallways, he very adroitly put the measure, on the ground of its necessity as a protection to the poor man. The landlord had the power of removing from the scenes of violence he had described—the capitalist could keep aloof and choose more secure fields of investment, but the poor man, to whose daily existence employment, and consequently the expenditure of the capital thus withheld, was absolutely necessary, could not fly from the fatal spot. The primary step towards the pacification of Ireland the indispensable preliminary to the outlay of capital, and the employment of labour, was to give security to the one and protection for the life of the other. It was with that view, and that only, that the bill was proposed. It forms no part of our duty in this place to examine how far these statements and representations are correct, or to what extent enlarged and coercive powers ought to be lodged in the hands of the Irish Executive. We will only say, generally, that we believe a frank straightforward course of action, for the purpose o giving employment and food to the Irish people, and placing them in a position to avoid, by their own exertions, the recurrence of such a calamity as that which now afflicts them, would not only be the sneediest, but the most effectual way of quelling the natural discontent and turbulence, generated by oppression and misery. Force has for centuries, with very trivial exceptions, constituted the basis of all legislation for Ireland. Would it not be well, just by way of change, to try the effect of justice-nay

The second episode of the week, the Game Bill of Lord Dacke, was noticeable, not on account of any intrinsic merit in the bill itself-for of that it is as destitute as any specimen of hereditary legislation could be wished or expected to be-but : ecause it incidentally illustrates the tremendous force which public opinion exerts upon every species of social or political abuse at the present time. There is not a more fruitful cause of prevention to agricultural improvement, of loss to the farmer, and of demoralisation to the rural labourers, than these same Game Laws. The preserves required for rearing and sheltering the vermin, not only cumber the ground, but obstruct everything like scientific or systematic farming; the ravages committed by them alike on the crops of the farmer and the allotment patch of the and the temptations held out to poaching—the sandiately destroyed. The bill of Lord DACRE will do do no such thing; it aims at perpetuating this great In our letter upon Lord Ashler's motion in 1844, in any other part of the world. In the metropolis abuse, and to prevent poaching at the same time, by means which are as clumsy, inadequate, and ridicushowed that foreign countries had each a strong the sewered, well-lighted streets, with their princely lous as can well be imagined. Even the Duke of RICHMOND and Lord ASHBURTON, though differing sure calculated to reduce their profits, and that, and we see the producers of that wealth hemmed in from each other in the mode they adopt, or the obtioned the destruction of all the hares and rabbits on

more, of kindness?

therefore, England could not act independently upon the back slums, the cellars, and unhealthy stews. ject in view, have better ideas on the subject than the question of free trade. We differ materially It is worse in the manufacturing towns, where the this liberal lord. The one says he has long sancby the increase of national exports. We look to Irc- the loathsome cellar, where its victim preserves a his estates as mere vermin; the other proposes to land, and we find that in proportion to her popula- miserable existence for another hour of misery. We take hares out of the game list altogether, as rabbits ports less, than any other nation in the universe, and princely mansion, like a leech, sucking all around it! The amendment proposed by the able champion of therefore her condition is an answer upon this sub- We make a parochial tour, and we find the gorged the working classes in Parliament, upon the existing ject. We fully agree in the assertion, that an exten- shepherd wearing the fleece and consuming the fruits law affecting Friendly Societies, is of a most imporsive export of national materials may mark national that belong to the flock. The mind of thinking man tant nature to these classes. Let our readers carewealth, if the imports taken in return were equitably is outraged by the disparity of wealth, and the dis- fully mark the observations of the Home Secretar divided amongst those whose ingenuity supplied the satisfied are pointed to our glorious institutions-to on the subject, especially those we have marked in

how an Act so favourable to the unrepresented working classes ever did receive legislative sanction. "It stands in its pride alone." a species of phænix among Parliamentary Acts, of which we may say, in the words of Byron-

"One wonders how the devil it got there." interest of class legislation, given to the sons of labour, left-handed, and indirect, though it be, an optecting themselves against the aggressions of capital. and of associating for the promotion of the rights and interests of their class. It is evident, from the tone of Sir J. Graham's remarks, that he is disposed to say "Thus far shalt thou come, but no farther;" but the time has gone by for such a decree. Trades' unions and political associations are not only legalised in public opinion, but are so also virtually, by the use which has been made of the existing law. They cannot now be attacked, except by means which would apply to all other kinds of property, and public hodies. The working classes have, by a side door, crept within the pale of the constitution. Let them keep their vantage ground, and gallantly support their leader. As to the often-adjourned debate on the Corn

Laws, we have little fresh to remark. Since our last commentary upon it only two speeches of any novelty have been delivered. We mean those of Mr. D'ISRAELI and Mr. FERRAND. The former showed his usual ability in a new style of oratory; for the vitunerative he substituted the argumentative. Instead of making one of those brilliant assaults upon the Premier, for which he is famed, he mainly confined himself to the business part of the subject, and handled statistics on the commercial, financial, and social aspects of the question, with very considerable power and dexterity. He met the question, not upon the ground of this or that member's inconsistency, but upon its own merits, and endeavoured to show that the Game Law question, by a bill of Lord DACRE'S, | the system of protection was not the odious thing its opponents assumed it to be. In reply to the vaunted prosperity of the Premier, which had followed each successive relaxation of the protective system, he said that Sir Robert had proved the case of the Pro--the only relief to the great monster debate, which tectionists-he had proved that the country was has now for three weeks absorbed the attention of the | flourishing, because we had given it a just, judicious, and a moderate protection. But the fact of the In justification of the first measure, Lord Sr. | country prospering under such a modified protection

He next turned to the case of the League against of attacks upon life and property in various parts of | Protection. Protection said that body aimed at two Ireland, and the impossibility of putting these out- | objects-to feed the people, and employ them. It did neither. In support of the contrary opinion, Mr. powers. We can here only notice the general pro- D'Israell entered into an elaborate, but spirited visions by which the government propose to effect examination of the past and present state of this this object. These are as follow :- The granting of | country as compared with others. In the conclusion a power to the Lord Lieutenant to proclaim a dis- of his speech he hit the right nail on the head; and more truly apprehended the great question at issue I know, said he, and it is from the highest authority in the matter, that this movement is not alone a thing of Corn

Laws, it is the transference of power from one class to another. (Cheers.) I know that it is a transference in their houses from sunset to sunrise—a prohibition from the class who are the present possessors to another, against assembling in public houses in the night not less distinguished for intelligence and wealth-to the great manufacturers of England. My conscience assures e that I am not one of those who have been slow in doing justice to the intelligence of that class, and most assuredly I am not one who envies their wide and dein any case of offences arising within the proclaimed served prosperity. But I can best fulfil my duty, in this age of political revolutions, when system after system is falling around us, when we know and are told that we are by the existing constituted authorities; the trials are to be rescued from the alleged power of one class only to be in the old form by juries; and so far the Con- to sink under the avowed dominion of another -(cheers)-I, for one, if this is to be the end of all our struggle-if this is to be the great result of this enlightened era, - solemnly protest against the igno-The tone of Lord Sr. Germans, in proposing the minious catastrophe. (Cheers.) I believe that the monarchy of England, its Sovereign, with an influence mitigated by the constitutional authority of the estates in the house, and it succeeded in doing so. He of the realm, has still a root in the hearts of Englishmen, and is still capable of securing happiness to the people and power to the State. (Cheers.) But if it be true that it is for these changes we have progressed, I, for one. anxious as I am to continue our present authority, ready voted this session for the promotion of public works to make as many sacrifices as can any man for that object, hope, if we are sure to have, and must have, a change, that the foundations will be deep, and that the scheme will be comprehensive, and, in the end, instead of fulling under such a thraldom, a thraldom of capital-(cheers),-a thraldom of those who make a boast of their intelligence, and who are proud of their wealth, I say, for one, that if we must bend to a new course of things, I will strive to maintain the ancient throne and moral monarchy of England; and sooner than we should so fall, I would prefer to find those invigorating energies we should lose in an educated and

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

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

SATURDAY MORNING.

As we anticipated, the curtain fell on the conclusion of the first act of the great Parliamentary struggle this morning, about three o'clock. The result was, a majority for the Minister of NINETY-SEVEN! The crack speech of the night was that of Mr. Corden, who; though looking very ill, made an assault upon the Protectionist party, characterised by his well-known vigour and tact as a debater. He seems indeed to have reserved himself expressly for the purpose of being in at the death. So "the House" has decided that they will exa-

mine the ministerial measure; but its adoption ?many stages intervene between its present position and that. That a desperate fight will be made in committee we have no doubt. The Fabian policy of delay, and labourer, constitute a serious pecuniary grievance; turn up in the meantime, will, no doubt, be the taking advantage of the opportunities which may game of the Protectionists. The result of all the guinary affrays between the poachers and the game- elections in which the agricultural constituency have keepers—the downward course of the former, after yet been appealed to, is well calculated to induce being once lodged at the county gaol, and initiated them to pursue this course, and to cause them to into the mysteries of a gaol life—his character gone urge on a dissolution of Parliament as the only way his person marked—make up a total which consti- of procuring what they consider "fair play" for tutes a standing nuisance, and ought to be imme-themselves and party. The astute Premier, however, has at present the game in his own hands, and is too wilv a tactician to give up any advantage he nossesses. We are, as yet, only at the "beginning of the end," and though the majority seems a large one, no one can now say whether the termination will be a dissolution or the adoption of the measure.

To Keaders & Correspondents. THE MURDEROUS MISCREANT JOHNSTONE, OF THE "TORY."

... We have received the following from a valued friend, and although it came to us in the shape of a private friendly letter, its sound sense warrants us taking the liberty of making public use of it. With every word written by our friend we cordially concur :- "I knew that a jury found Robert Mason guilty, and that a judge sentenced him to be transported beyond the seas during the term of his natural life, I knew that another jury found Henry Cooke guilty, and that another judge sentenced him to be hanged, which savage sentence—savage in this case—was carried into effect. I knew that, more recently, another jury found Mary Furley guilty, and that another judge sentenced her to be hanged, like poor Cooke. I knew these facts but I did not think England contained twelve men, who, after hearing the evidence given by the crew of the 'Tory,' would let the monster Johnstone escape upon the plea of insanity. Good God Almighty! to think of Brian Seery-an innocent man-hanged, and this mon-

ster yet alive! Not one bit insane was he any more than Herod was when he slew the innocents-or than Nero, and Caligula, and Domitian were, when they butchered thousands-or than Napoleon was when, in cold blood, he slaughtered his Mameluke prisoners on the Egyptian sands-or than Nicholas, the woman whipper, is at the present moment. What! and shall we knock on the head a faithful and trusty dog after he turns mad, and yet permit this brute to live? Are we to be taxed to feed, and clothe, and tend this monster -and is it to be borne-patiently borne? And the names of the jurors! are they to be forgotten? Will you, gentlemen of the press, not print them, just as von do the names of the Peterloo butchers? It is right that their names should be known, in order that they may be hooted whenever and wherever they show their ugly faces. I'll warrant they were a set of soulless wretches, non-resistance and passive-obedience-mongers, who would gabble "an hour by Shrewsbury clock" about all war being wrong, and abolition of punishment by death, and so forth. Oh! how I hate this slabbering cant, and how I despise those mental cunuchs, whose doctrines, if carried into effect, would quarter whole hordes of monsters, like Johnstone, on the public. No! no! let us be just-let us be merciful-but let us not encourage the wholesale murderer, by telling him that imprisonment for life will be the heaviest punishment he will have to suffer. One's blood runs cold to think of the brute ordering a rope to be noosed round the loins of the poor half-killed seaman. Are not the pound of strong hemp and "the stout cross-beam" the proper things for such monsters ?"-J. M. K. V. PARKES, MARYLEBONE.-It is illegal to advertise or announce raffles.

MR. DAVIS, DEPTFORD .- The article on the militia previously received, was already in type when the second communication came to hand. JOHN LLEWELLYN begs to acknowledge the receipt of

17s. 8d. from the Somers Town friends, including Is. from Mr. Thomas Cooper, for which he returns his sincere thanks. THE TOWER HAMLETS M.P.'s. AND THE CHARTIST EXILES .- The following are the answers of the mem-

bers for the Tower Hamlets, in reply to queries submitted by the chairman (Dr. Bowkett), of the meeting recently held at the Literary Institution, Poplar:-"House of Commons, Feb. 20, 1846. Sir.-I have received your letter, together with the two petitions which accompanied it. I have this day presented them .- Your obedient servant, C. R. Fox."-" Hertford-street, May-fair, Feb. 20, 1846. Sir Wm. Clay presents his compliments to Mr. Bowkett, and in reply to his letter (received only yesterday), begs to explain that the rules of the House of Commons do not permit of any observations being made on the presentation of petitions, and it is not, therefore, in his power to support the prayer of the petition referred to by Mr. Bowkett, and presented by Col. Fox." . A. C .- Send the advertisement when issued, also par-

ticulars .- T. M. WHEELER. THE LANCASHIRE COLLIERS. - We give the following very sensible letter just as it came to hand, assuring our correspondent that it requires no correction what-

ever, while we cannot allow it to pass without com-

ment :- " Respected Sir,-A very extensive strike of

the colliers of the Bury, Bolton, and numerous other

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

needed by the working classes. MR. SHAW AND SERJEANT RIDLEY.—In compliment to Mr. Shaw himself, we must really decline publishing his very sensible, but by no means requisite, answer to Serjeant Ridley. The propriety of Mr. Shaw's election for the metropolitan district to the recent Convention was parfectly right and proper, and was further justified by his conduct as a delegate to that Convention. We would, therefore, very respectfully invite him to stand at ease, and not to receive the word of command

of Bolton and Bury in their endeavour to carry out

the principle of restriction—the one of all others most

IALF-A-DOZEN OF FOUR-ACRE MEN, MANGHESTRE,-Next week we shall have much pleasure in answering their question fully, as to the mode of procuring light, as well as the number of shareholders.

from Serjeant Ridley .-

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

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

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

ERJEANT RIDLEY AND T. MILES, MANCHESTER .- The 16 same answer as to Mr. Shaw; we really cannot inter- rfere with any of Mr. Ridley's other appointments, as we ve believe him to have discharged his duty as secretary to to the United Patriots' Association with and honesty. We omitted to observe, that in Mr. Ir. Mr. Shaw's letter he states that Serjeant Ridley is is working heaven and earth to create dissension between en Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Cooper. As to that, we must sta leave the matter entirely with Mr. Cooper, as Mr.Jr.

O'Connor knows nothing of it. OPERATIVE SMITHS OF LONDON. - The "address" onlynly reached us on Saturday morning (this day), when it ist iss utterly impossible for us to find room for it. It shalhall

General Correspondence.—We really receive so manyany letters of four, five, and six pages upon Militia and and Land subjects, with stamps enclosed, as if for reply by by letter, that we are not able to read them. We haveave again to request our friends to be brief, as otherwiswiss their questions must remain unanswered.

I. Hague, Kentish Town.—Three miles from the Pos Poss Office is the limit within which newspapers are chargetrget ETEBAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES' WIDOWS' AND CHICHID

DREM'S FUNDS .- I beg to acknowledge the receipt opt a 13s. from Mr. Overton (being 7s. from Cheltenham and and 5s, from Sunderland, sent to Mr. Wheeler); also of En E from Mr. Edward Mitchell, of Rochdale; also of Lf L from Mr. David Pott, of Birmingham. 1 beg most east east nestly that every member of committee will meet not not in the Coffee-room, at the Hall, I, Turnagain-lane, ney new Sunday afternoon (to morrow), at half-past two, in oin or der that we may make arrangements for holding the some so cond quarterly public meeting on the following Sundamday Such members of the committee as I have seen, thinthin it will be much better to propose to a public meetinestim that the recipients from our funds do henceforth rch re ceive regular weekly help, sufficient to supply their wants ants moreover, since the present committees are at the ene en of their quarterly tenure of office, they do not think link . modest to enter on a step of so important a naturature and one that would bind their successors. Thou nous

Cooper, Secretary, 134, Blackfriar's-road,

DO MORD MORPETH AND THE WELSH EXILES .- The followigig letting letter has been received by Mr. F. Mirfield, chair man of an of the Barnsley Restoration Committee: - "Lon 010n, Feon, February 24.—Sir,—It is always my wish to comply Hornible Slaughter that has taken place in India; and, as we do not belong to that class of the grave the honour to be, sir, your faithful servant, More tears that meets the eye on this, the first day of the week, is the account of a horrible slaughter that has taken place in India; and, as we do not belong to that class who rejoice in triumphs over the British soldiery, is aver tave the honour to be, sir, your faithful servant, More tears the state of the re-possession of that property present the state of the same that the first day of the week, is the account of a horrible slaughter that has taken place in India; and, as we do not belong to that class who will vainly hope to keep up the place in India; and, as we do not belong to that class who will vainly hope to keep up the place in India; and, as we do not belong to that class who will vainly hope to keep up the place in India; and, as we do not belong to that class who will vainly hope to keep up the place in India; and, as we do not belong to that class who rejoice in triumphs over the British soldiery, increase the property present deals and shedders of blood. I was attacked in the darkness of night: the rattling of the re-possession of that property present deals and then while we have not done theirs.

Sink Robert Prime Minis
There is no secret in this affair, the man is known that the first day of the week, in the first day of th with thich the desire of my constituents, but, in justice to stare tiare to go to Barnsley again? We shall see. He had 11 wan warm reception in 1841—much warmer than he iliked-iked-but the devil help him next time the Barnsley

i ids g ids get hold of him.] GREGGREGORY .- We believe the cheapest edition of Byron's proempoems is the volume edition, published at fifteen shillilings lings, by Mr. Murray, Albemarle-street. This edition nmay, may, we believe, be procured at still less cost at many oof thaf the London book dealers. Our correspondent will fifind find in our advertising columns all the information we recould ould impart to him concerning the "History of Amerrica.rica." Our correspondent's third question we have forwforwarded to the Executive.

MES MES WILLIAMS, No. 9. Lowe-street, Hillgate. Stockportport, wishes all sub-secretaries in South Lancashire to iinfoinform him whether their respective localities are prepprepared to act on the suggestion offered by the South Lancashire delegate meeting—viz., to hold a delegate 1 mee meeting of all branches of the Land Society in South Lan Lancashire, on the second Sunday in March. Mr. Will Williams wishes to have this information by, or before,

SN. SNELL, COLE-BEOOKDALE.—We are compelled to post por pone the notice of your communication till next week.

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ereceipts of			
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through a London bank, but upon application, no such remutance had been made. We wish the mistake corr rected at once, as we are already £36 out of pocket by e our deputy-treasurership. LEVY FOR THE LAND CONFERENCE,

PER MR. O'CONNOR. Sunderland, per W. Dobbie Heywood, per R. Wrigby City of London district, per J. Ashford, per A. Doxy ... LEVY FOR DIRECTORS. PER MB. O'CONNOB. Addingham, per S. Widdof City of London district, per J. Wyatt NATIONAL ANTI-MILITIA FUND. PER MR. O'CONNOR

> NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. EXECUTIVE.

T. Breariley, Triangle RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. SHARES. PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

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The new rules are now out. All parties needing cards and rules are requested to immediately apply for the same. An error of a verbal nature occurred in the balance-sheet, in Mr. O'Connor's name being substituted for that of Mr. Roberts, as treasurer. When the sheet was sent to press it did not contain the name of the treasurer or secretary, only those of the auditors. The printer supplied the omission, placing F. O'Connor instead of W. I'. Roberts, and the error was not detected until too late to be altered. The name of one of the auditors should have been James Knight, instead of William. T. M. WHEELER, Sec.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. Mr. Doyle's lecture at Turnagain-lane .. ester, profits on Northern Star Carrington EXILES' RESTORATION FUND. .. 0 0 6 Mr. Coleman THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

THE LATE DUNCOMBE SOIREE AT THE CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN. At the meeting of the General Committee, held on Monday evening, February 9th, at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's lane, Mr. Cuffay in the chair, the annexed balance-sheet was presented and received. A vote of thanks was unanimously given to Messrs. Barratt and Stallwood the Secretary and Assistant-Secretary, for their efficient services; also to the office bearers on the night of the soirce, for the very able manner in which they conducted the proceedings.

It was unanimously resolved, "That the surplus remaining in hand be presented to the Secretaries." BALANCE SHEET of the "Duncombe Soiree," held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, January 26th,

To Teas, and use of room for public meeting afterwards ... Printing and other expenses INCOME. By cash for tickets By cash admission to public meeting 44 1 6 One ticket, 2s., only remaining due.

THOMAS BARRATT,

EDMUND STALLWOOD, J

Secretaries.

Mysterious Death of a Gentleman's Butler. On Wednesday, Mr. Bedford held an inquest at St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner, on the body of James Morgan, aged forty-four, late butler in the service of — Sanderson, Esq., M.P., of No. 46, Belgrave-square. Robert Brown, a mechanic, deposed that about half-past six o'clock on Saturday morning last, he was going to his employ in Grosvenor-crescent, Belgrave-square, when he found the deceased lying on the payement at the end of the crescent, in a state of total insensibility. His hat was lying a few feet from him, and the lower part of ter in the history of human nature, but we can his dress was disordered. There were no marks of hardly wonder if the Lords turn it to account." Well, external violence, beyond a slight bruise on the lett if the Times had profited by our early intelligence, side of his face. A man who was putting out the gas lights in the crescent came by, and recognised the time. deceased, and shortly afterwards, with the assistance of two of the deceased's fellow-servants, he was removed to the above hospital. Frederick Waters, steward to Mr. Sanderson, stated that the de ceased had lived upwards of ten years in the family. and he was a very sober, steady man, and had not had a day's illness during the whole of that time. After waiting at dinner, on Friday evening last, he

went out for an hour, as was his usual custom, well and hearty. Mr. Mason, landlord of the Triumphant Chariot, Pembroke-mews, Grosyenor-place, said that the deceased was in his company for two hours on Friday night, and left the house about half-past ten, to return home, quite well and sober. Police-constable Moore, 119 B, stated that he was on duty in Belgrave-square on Friday night, and passed the spot where the deceased was found every twenty-five minutes during the night, and he was not there a few minutes before six o'clock, when he went off duty. The coroner said, that in addition to the mystery in which the case was already involved, it had been intimated to him that the deceased's watch and some money was missing from his person. He should, therefore, advise the adjournment of the at being compelled to vote against Sir R. Peel on this by the press; subscriptions pour in from Engl and, and will fly to the cry of 'The Church and State are in

Summary of the Week's Relus, the country.

viously stolen from them, we have only to regret stake? the great fact of torrents of blood having been shed, without reference to the GLORY OF OUR ARMS, or the establishment of our power in India. It appears that sixty-two officers have been killed, and one new light upon the subject. nundred and fifty wounded: while the returns are very imperfect, and that, upon an average, every regiment fighting under the British flag has lost one hundred and fifty rank and file—so that, when the returns are complete, we have little doubt that from 5,000 to 10,000 men will have been destroyed, or made pensioners upon the industry of the British people for life; whereas, if those 8,000 had been apolied to the cultivation of two acres of land each, they would have produced a surplus, after good living, of £400,000 per annum, to exchange for the manufactures of the country. It is a truth, that what the eye does not see the heart does not feel for; and that there is more horror at seeing one man dashed from a scaffold, or otherwise suddenly destroyed, than of hearing of a whole distant empire being swallowed up. If such a havoc of British life had taken place on British ground, the country would be in mourning, whatever the loss of the enemy might have been; while, to our horror, the ears of the relatives and friends of those who fell in the late conflict were shocked by the firing of cannon in honour of OUR triumph! We have given an ac-

THE GREAT MEASURE AND THE PROTECTIONISTS .-Whenever a country is taken by surprise, the boldness of the measure that creates it for a short time has a paralysing effect, but reaction is sure to fol-low; and hence we find that the majority calculated upon excitement is dwindling down as thought progresses, while the rejection of the measure by the Lords is no longer spoken of as a mad freak of that mad assembly, but as an almost natural result. Before we go to press, it is not at all unlikely that the Earl of Lincoln, the son of his Grace of Newcastlewho, it appears, has NOT A RIGHT to do what he likes with his own child-may be added to the list of rejected free traders. The Duke of Newcastle (no doubt emboldened by the defence offered by Sir Robert Peel, on the motion of Mr. Collett, for those peers who interfere at elections) has addressed a very significant letter to the electors of South Nottinghamshire, calling upon them to reject his son, and to send him back to the place from whence he came. Will the people be now prepared to believe that the "ELECTRIC SHOCK" is now at hand—and will they be prepared to meet it? Again we tell them. that Stanley, the Lords, and the farmers that whistle at the plough, will risk a revolution (if the working classes are prepared to bear the blows) rather than surrender that portion of their property with the loss of which the measure threatens them.

TRADE.—From every manufacturing town we have notice of declining trade, fall in prices, and a general despondency, owing to want of confidence and tightness in the money market. It is expected, however, after the other, with manly indignation, to threaten that Sir Robert Peel's commercial measures, WHEN the Prime Minister with defeat, the Irish traffickers that Sir Robert Peel's commercial measures, WHEN CARRIED, will alter the state of affairs. They may when carried, but those who are likely to suffer in the interim must never lose sight of our oft-expressed dread of the time of settlement; a period in which we have asserted that the poor alone will be the sufferers, while the rich can fold their arms and wait the change, living in idleness upon the produce of their slaves while their slaves are hearing the blows any change of essenge. their slaves, while their slaves are bearing the blows in their battles, or supporting a miserable existence in their battles, or supporting a miserable existence for another hour of misery in the Poor Law Bastile.

Now is the time for a TEN HOURS' BILL! Now to the interests of the resident jobbers, and contended to the interests of the resident jobbers, and contended to the interests of the resident jobbers, and contended to the interests of the resident jobbers, and contended to the interests of the resident jobbers, and contended the resident jobbers, and contended the resident jobbers, and contended the resident jobbers. is the time that the Protectionists will support it. that the power to be lodged in the Executive should Now is the time that the people should demand it with a loud and irresistible voice.

CORN TRADE.—This branch of trade is bearing its unwilling to sell, cannot get prices up, even though a scanty supply. The patriotism of the millers does not induce them to purchase more than a mere handof famine staring us in the face, we have a simultaneous decline in the price of all kinds of grain,

Money and Share Marker .- Notwithstanding the coalition between the Government and the Bank of England, both these departments are very flat, and, in fact, together with all other channels of traffic, appear to partake of the general uncertainty produced by the government measures.

IRELAND.
SIR ROBERT PEEL'S MEASURE.—We take the followthe indomitable courage and resolution of the labourers and cottier tenants of Tipperary :-

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S MEASURES-TIPPERABY IN A BLAZE!-Sunday night, the county for many miles was a sheet of flame. The fires were so singularly numerous and brilliant, that nothing of the kind to surpass them has been remembered for a very long period. They appeared to have originated in a northerly direction, and to have been caught up with surprising velocity on all sides, so that for many minutes their appearance was extremely grand, and attracted universal attention. The Duharrow Hills, Keeper and Latteragh Mountains, the Devil's Bit, and on to the Shannon at both sides to Galway and Clare the fires were everywhere lighted up, and all nearly at has already contracted for the building of warehouses for policemen against Seery's hat. As to the probathe same moment. There were various conjectures as the cause of them, but we believe we may state, with some traders of the town, together with giving present employ- witnesses' knowledge of the prisoner, they are not ful and necessary. I conceive that the State has a right degree of truth, that they originated in a rumour having ment to a number of tradesmen and labourers in a lo- altogether sufficient to establish guilt. The question to call on every citizen to bear a part in protecting his gone among the people that Sir Robert Peel's measures had been sanctioned by a large majority in the House of Commons, and that there was a positive certainty of their becoming law. There is no doubt that among the great bulk of the agricultural populationthat is, among the labourers and the cottier tenantryas far as they comprehend the nature of his measures, Sir Robert Peel's plans are extremely popular .- Tipperary

The labourers and cottier tenants are perfectly aware that they will be the first and greatest sufferers from the proposed change; and yet, from a wise belief that benefit must result from any change from a condition that cannot be worse, induces them with heroic virtue to brave all chances in favour of alteration, whatever it may be. It is seldom that the Irish people have had occasion to hail the measures of a Saxon Prime Minister, and the Tipperary boys have been induced to the approval from a conviction that it is the wedge to split the Protestant Church, to destroy the monopoly of the landed aristocraey, and to compel them (if they wish to live) to bring their estates into the retail market. where an Irish Catholic will be held to be of equal value with the Euglish Protestant or Scotch dis-

TUESDAY. FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—The most important news of this day is the fact that petitions are arriving from all parts of the kingdom, praying for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones. One has just come to hand from the brave fellows of Manchester, signed by nearly 40,000, carriage paid, and which we instantly despatched to Mr. Duncombe. This will be the best answer to the lying fabrications of Mr. Macaulay, which we shall distinguish with more extensive reprobation than a mere comment in our summary. We shall use it here, however, to ask one simple question; it is-what chance of justice, or even respect, the working classes can expect from this babbling, hired lawyer-this wordy, glib philosopher—this devil, that looks more like a shaved baboon than a human creature? Of all men living, we don't believe that this miserable speech-maker has a friend on earth out of the friendless rump of

ANOTHER GHOST FOR THE TIMES. - The Times of this morning has an article from "a correspondent" on the present state of affairs; and in which we

find the two following significant passages :— The consequences of this hesitation may be serious. In conjunction with the new elections, it may considerably again be subjected to the process of an agitation such as it has not witnessed since the days of the Reform Bill.

Again, "we may lament over this significant chapthe question would have been beyond wonder by this

THE DEBATE.-Mr. E. Buller confined himself wholly to statistics and figures, for the purpose of mystifying the brains of the muddle-pated Protectionists. Captain Bateson, an Irish Protectionist, said :---Four millions of waste lands in Ireland would have

been brought into cultivation under the fostering influence of protection; but the heath would still continue to flourish on one part, and the bog to encroach upon the remaining part of them, under the system now proposed For such a loss, what pecuniary grant could be a compensation? We would ask the gallant captain, in passing, if the

high prices produced by protection, had not insured the cultivation of those four million acres for such a long period, what right we had to anticipate that its gool, as in that letter the young baronet takes a bigote'd continuance would have led to such a result? It is sting at Catholic morality. only now that the Protectionists are endeavouring to DONE?

Mr. Lockhart expressed the deep regret which he felt

Sir George Clerk, a government hack, made a long speech about prices, potatoes, Germany, Poland, Russia, and America, but literally threw no Poland, Russia, and America, but literally threw no Poland, Russia and Sussia a Sir George Clerk, a government hack, made

Mr. Hutt said:-

there is a certain understandable thrust in the present measure which defies solution in their muddled pates? It possesses just the quality that they don't wish for —the quality of certainty.

Europe, in order to become a great shop for the benefit of the whole world." Well done, gallant captain!—who are about to lose their place among count of the slaughter at such length as to render sooth! The fellows who saddled the working classes with a debt of eight hundred millions, an overgrown standing army and navy, a civil list of prostitute

> that as the crimes committed were concocted at be, dear Sir, your humble servant, night, the bill, amongst other provisions, should contain one to prevent the inhabitants from being OUT OF THEIR HOUSES BETWEEN SUNSET AND SUNRISE !!And then, with true philanthropy, the noble earl continues-The house must not suppose that this was the only measure contemplated for THE RELIEF OF IRELAND!—Matchless effrontery! . So, then, to make it a crime for the Irish peasant to be out of his miserable hut from sunset to sunrise IS A RELIEF! The people work from sunrise to sunset, and are coerced to remain in their houses till their tyrant task-masters require them for another day's toil; and yet, instead of rising one

be vested in the hands of the local magistracy. This, indeed, would be out of the frying-pan into the fire. It is the tyranny of those follows, and their jobbing, full share of the doubt and uncertainty created by that has given rise to every disturbance, and, would Sir Robert Peel's measure. The farmers, though to God: that some noble lord would propose an amendment upon the principles laid down by Mr. Swanston-namely, that whenever a disturbance takes place, the nearest parson, the nearest landlord to-mouth supply, and therefore, even with the threat, the nearest magistrate, the nearest middleman, and the nearest lawyer, should be hung upon the nearest tree. Every noble lord in succession, even the reforming son of Earl Grey, gave the measure their cordial support, and the bill was read a second time. After which the bloated buffoons adjourned to gormandise and get drunk; while the demand of the native Irish for food, for the poorest food, is met by coercion, and every man, by law, is made a prisoner in his own hut from sunset to sunrise. Oh! for an Emmett, or a Fitzgerald; but, enough. Ireland has ing from the Tipperary Vindicator, as the best proof of her patriots, and they will add another laurel to their wreath, by actually making a merchandise of Irish coercion.

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

IRELAND. From all parts of the country there is sad intelli-

cality where much distress prevails. Another Cork paper (the Reporter) adds :-

erected in the city should be commenced as early as possible, and that, with that view, the arrangements for the purchase of sites are now in active progress. The new District Lunatic Asylum will, it is understood, be built on the lands of Shanakiel, and as the Board of Works have a power of causing a valuation to be made, we exranged. The site for the college will most likely be Sans Souci, and when both buildings are in progress of erection they will afford extensive employment to our de-

serving local artisans and labourers. The Reporter also announces, that yesterday (Thursday) "the ship Emerald, Captain Thomas, arrived at Cove, from Naples, with a cargo of potatoes, consigned to Messrs. D. and W. D. Seymour. Through the kindness of Mr. W. D. Seymour, Italian Consul at Cove, we have been favoured with a large sample, which to all appearance are as fine and sound as any we have ever seen. The captain of the vessel states that there is an immense crop in the kingdom of Naples, and through the Italian states, and that no sign of disease has been found in it. We think it may be useful to our agricultural friends to examine the samples which have been left at our office, as they appear to us most valuable for the purpose of seed. They are of the description called in that country

SPREAD OF FEVER IN THE SOUTH. - Dr. Fitzgerald, the medical attendant of the Croom Dispensary, in the county of Limerick, has written an alarming statement to a local paper, respecting the rapid progress of fever among the lower orders, superinduced in a great measure \ to inform the public," he writes, "that fever in a most duced, in a great degree, by the badness and insufficiency of food.

But why despond ?-there is an easy answer to all (a bundle of sticks) to SOFTEN the praties—after sunset you must eat them raw, or do without them, and work again to-morrow, you sowls, with light devil do ye's want, ye dissatisfied beggars! Ramnation to your sowls !- is it sound praties, for working twelve hours a day only, ye's 'ud be asking for, while the Queen and the quality, here, is forced to give a pinny a pound for them, and they hasn't the trouble of are all dead and buried, and yer children after ye."

" February 19.

some notice from the Catholic chaplain to the Mullingar | tyranny.

No, Mr. Lockhart, the effect of the measure will tion, openly declares that Bryan Seery is innocent, and when too late, will sing out,—"Oh! why didn't MONDAY.

Hornible Slaughter.—The first announcement be to sweep away the small farmers, but it will be to break the farmers who have leases at such a kins! There is no secret in this affair, the man is known them. Star!" Now, we tell once more the unprotected, when the instruction to the advice given in the Nov-there is no secret in this affair, the man is known them. Star!" Now, we tell once more the unprotected, when the instruction to the advice given in the Nov-there is no secret in this affair, the man is known them. Star!" Now, we tell once more the unprotected, and the instruction to the advice given in the Nov-there is no secret in this affair, the man is known them.

will believe the last solemn declaration of a pious Catholic on the scaffold, or the angry affirmation of the prosecutor | Fielden has postponed his motion for a month upon at the Sackville-street Club.

Capt. Fitzharris "condemned the present propositions of the government, and regretted that we were about to lose our place among the nations of Europe, in order to become a great shop for the benefit of the whole world." Well done, gallant captain!—who are about to lose their place among the nations of Europe 2 The landed aristogrape for the patients of Europe 2 The landed aristogrape for the positions of Europe 2 The landed aristogrape for the positions of Europe 2 The landed aristogrape for the positions of Europe 2 The landed aristogrape for the positions of Europe 2 The landed aristogrape for the positions of Europe 2 The landed aristogrape for the positions of Europe 2 The landed aristogrape for the positions of Europe 2 The landed aristogrape for the positions of Europe 2 The landed aristogrape for the position of the whole world." I wish the hardest mountaint of the position to the contradiction between the tionists are not yet in a fit state of mind to vote, and from a well-founded belief that justice would not be testimony of Mr. French, the stipendiary magistrate, and from a well-founded belief that justice would not be testimony of Mr. French, the stipendiary magistrate, and from a well-founded belief that justice would not be testimony of Mr. French, the stipendiary magistrate, and from a well-founded belief that justice would not be testimony of Mr. French, the stipendiary magistrate, and from a well-founded belief that justice would not be testimony of Mr. French, the stipendiary magistrate, and from a well-founded belief that justice would not be testimony of Mr. French, the stipendiary magistrate, and from a well-founded belief that justice would not be testimony of Mr. French, the stipendiary magistrate, and from a well-founded belief that justice would not be testimony of Mr. French, the stipendiary magistrate, and from a well-founded belief that justice would not be done to the subject pending the great debate. He the reght would not be testimony of Mr. French state of mind to vote, and the s pensioners, and all the appliances of tyranny, to him on this point? Report states that Mr. French is to the trouble—for it requires no more—to escort those of the enemy was taken: the darkness of the night preserve the country to their kindly use, so that at all times they might enjoy it while the people were starving.

In on this point: Report states that all the product of the country for his swearing on the trial of be sent out of the country for his swearing on the trial of petitions with 200,000 men to the House of Commons? Bryan Seery, and why it was that the prosecutor voluntary in the people were starving.

In on this point: Report states that all requires no more—to escent show petitions with 200,000 men to the House of Commons? If they don't do that, they DON'T WANT the Ten British troops bivouacked on the ground. The Sights troops bivouacked on the ground out where the Commonder-in-Chief and the THE LORDS.—COERCION FOR IRELAND. — The Earl more than on his contradiction with the other witnesses, Ten Hours' Bill. The cost of twenty-one delegates Governor-General had taken their station, and they of St. Germans moved the second reading of the Irish as devils, and Ireland as a black hell, he threw a bit of sym
more that on his contradiction with the other witnesses, I can flours But. The cost of twenty-one delegates of the fight troops rose of a few three station, and they opened a heavy fire on it. The British troops rose of a pound, making ourselves the sixty-third part of the morning of the 22nd the fight was renewed, pathy for the poor into his measure, by assuring their Lordships that it was MORE ESPECIALLY INLordships not have the expense of coming and going will average 30s. and General Gilbert stormed several parts of the expense of coming and going will average 30s. and General Gilbert stormed several parts of the expense of coming and going will average 30s. and General Gilbert stormed several parts of the expense of coming and going will average 30s. and General Gilbert stormed several parts of the expense of coming and going will average 30s. and General Gilbert stormed several parts of the expense of coming and going will average 30s. and General Gilbert stormed several parts of the expense of coming and going will average 30s. and General Gilbert stormed several parts of the expense of coming and going will average 30s. TENDED FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE sells Rochfort and goes to the continent, as it is reported, POOR IN IRELAND. Oh, tack a day, and when his loss will not be felt either as a guardian or a landlord, moment we hear upon this subject from the central guns were taken. The British soldiers afterwards did their lordships ever cast a thought upon the con- and his few poor workmen can then hear mass on the dition of the poor of Ireland? His lordship said, holidays of the Catholic church.—I have the honour to the necessary arrangements for their reception, and when large bodies of cavalry and of the cannel corps,

"Chapel-house, Mullingar."

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

"J. SAVAGE.

THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE .- The subjoined ample con-

We shall not trust ourselves with a single comment upon this wholesale patriotic plunder of the poor by THEIR LIBERATOR. We wish Sir J. Graham MR. MACAULEY AND HIS CONSTITUENTS. would answer his jabber about famine by reading the above, and ask him if it is true.

WEDNESDAY.

The slaughter and the debate take up so much of the public attention, and require so much of our letters from the Right Hon. Mr. Macauley—the first summary, and must devote the entire space allowed, to a review of an article, in the Times of this morning, in justification of the murder of Bryan Seery. The Times, according to its high Protestant vocation, labours hard on behalf of its Protestant client, Sir

struggling face to face, in a contest for life or death?" the Times, and such is the evidence, the probable, gence of famine and increasing pestilence. We give the possible, the almost certainty by which the advovincial papers, and we fear they are not overcharged. we shall say a word presently. We have before quired of any inhabitant of Edinburgh who complained thrown over the evidence of Sir Francis Hopkins to me of a grievance whether he was an elector or not. The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury upon the question of identity altogether, or rather have been pleased to extend the Warehousing Act to the Mr. French has done it for us, and we can only offer port of Youghal; and his Grace the Duke of Devonshire a derisive laugh at the testimony given by the two that purpose, which will be a great advantage to the bility, the possibility, the almost certainty of the is not, "Are you almost certain as to the identity?" We have reason to believe that it is the desire of go- to, the identity is not proved; but when an Irish vernment that those important buildings about to be Catholic is murdered, then circumstances, which in other cases would go to cast doubt upon testimony, are here relied upon as the strongest possible proof. For instance, having seen Seery's features BUT FOR A MOMENT, and in a gleam of UNCERTAIN LIGHT, and during a struggle for life or death, why, merciful Providence! was there ever defence stronger than this would have been upon the trial of a Pro-

testant for murdering a Catholic? Seeing the features but for a moment in a gleam of uncertain light, and in a life and death struggle the very time of all others when a man would pay all attention to the mode of defending himself, and little to the appearance of his assailant! If a technical doubt existed as to the murder of Seery, the Times has relieved our mind of that doubt, and has established the fact beyond the possibility of doubt. The Times admits great uncertainty in all things, while the law presumes certainty as indispensable. did not wait for the hanging of this poor Catholic to proclaim the fact that if he was executed upon the finding of the second jury he would have been murdered.

In 1840, the Dispatch charged the moral editor of the Times with having administered the sacrament to jackass: we presume that it is the same orthodox scribe who now so zealously comments upon the stiff conscience of a dying Catholic. The writer says, in speaking of the inducements to persevere in inno cence, it is but the sentence of man he has to undergo and that sentence may be revoked by man. To this by the badness and insufficiency of food :- "I am sorry unreal shadow of a hope he clings with desperate fondness. It deserts him only with his latest breath, aggravated form is raging here. There is scarcely a family and for it he perils his immortal soul, by adding to a in some of the localities here that is not suffering under life of crime a death without repentance, and crowned the malady. I am sorry to add, that I consider it is pro- with a wicked lie. How magniloquent! - how charitable! - how State Church Christian-like! But where was Seery's life of crime? His was proved to be a life of honesty; and, however the Times may liato guilt and danger-fired on the Queen's troops, this:—"Howld your tongues, howld your tongues, you noisy devils; arrah, what do you want, and arn't you going to get Coercion from the Saxons? and arn't murdered man, we tell the Times that we do not bewas murdered, no man of common sense can enterdiscontint was hard—and so they would. What the construction of human law or professional ingenuity.

THURSDAY.

SOUTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ELECTION. - Mr. Hildyard, the son of a country parson, has beaten Lord Lincoln, the son of the Duke of Newcastle, for the representation of this division of the county, by a working at all? Now, I tell ye's what it is; take majority of 691. We have but little interest in the the Liberator's advice, and starve and be tranquil, triumph of the Church, while we fear that our very swearing-but ye's never will see the Repale till ye's county elections will henceforth take, will be real-THE "MURDERED" SEERY.—We give the following pulpit to the rule of the never-ceasing steam-engine. excellent letter from the Rev. Mr. Savage, the We prefer York, with its churches, to Manchester, clergyman who attended the murdered man in his with its chimneys; but there is no necessity for the last manager to alternative. The churches may stand, provided The Rev. Mr. Savage, the clergyman in attendance on those who worship in them maintain them by volunthe late unhappy criminal, has addressed the subjoined tary contribution; the long chimneys may stand, proletter, in reference to the recent communication of Sir vided their smoke is e qually divided amongst all Francis Hopkins, to the editor of the Freeman's Jour- classes. We may now talk of clerical and commer-No Vote! No Musker!!-The letter of Sharman

"All Ireland, at present, mourns over the sad and 'ap- with delight; its tenor is in strict accordance with tickle us with what THEY WOULD HAVE DONE, palling fate of Bryan Seery, who solemnly declared by fore while we simply ask them WHAT THEY HAVE his God that he had neither act, hand, part, nor I mown, land of his own, and a musket of his own, and a ledge in the crime for which he was to be hanged. His own, and he will fly to the cry of 'My cottage is in by a large wound exposing the bone for several inches 14th Native Infantry, which formed a part of innocency is believed and proclaimed by the per ple and danger! with more alacrity than the hired mercenary inquiry, to obtain further evidence; which the jury measure; but he had no choice, as he was convinced that from every part of Ireland, for the support of h'is afflicted danger!" The letter of the member for Rochdale has been so predigious, that they have been removed. Gilbert, was more successful, gallantly penetrating it would sweep away all the small farmers of the country, | widow and his five little orphans. The man who actually contrasts strangely with the beastly epistle of the by waggon loads and sold to farmers as manure.

and would threw out of cultivation all the interior land in attempted the assassination of Sir Francis Hopkins, tor- | Whig nominee of Edinburgh. When the ballot for mented by his own conscience, and in a fruitless despera- the militia comes, as in all other cases the sufferers,

haps, I was mistaken in swearing against Seery!" Such trade, and upon the character of the Prime Minisman and a martyr; and, not satisfied with the result of prophesies, which, however, have not been fulfilled. Mr. Liddell approved the proposed change in the his swearing at the commission, he rushes into print, and Frost, Williams, and Jones.—We rejoice to state After some feints, the Sikh army finding the Governorlaw of settlement as a great boon to the agricultural interest, and an act of justice to the labouring interest, and an act of justice to the labouring interest, and an act of justice to the labouring interest, and an act of justice to the labouring interest, and an act of justice to the labouring interest in the infamous stain of perjury on the freeze of the infamous stain of perjury on the fine freeze of the freeze of the infamous stain of perjury on the freeze of the f premature grave. Bryan Seery, on the scaffold, solemnly and others have promised their cordial support to the thirty miles per day, moved off to intercept them. called God to witness the truth of his declaration of his measure. The Executive are daily waiting upon They had supported the Corn Law of 1841, and the last innocence. Sir Francis, in his letter to the Erceman, says members of Parliament, and, notwithstanding the with the British army, after a long march, had

THE TEN HOURS' BILL.-It will be seen that Mr.

the Ten Hours' Bill. He has done this partly upon the British on the 21st, about sixteen miles from the "Sir Francis is annoyed at the comments that have our suggestion, from the conviction that the Protec- camp. The British army then formed itself into been made by the press on the contradiction between the tionists are not yet in a fit state of mind to vote, and four divisions—the right under the command of Sir holidays of the Catholic church.—I have the honour to the necessary arrangements for their reception, and when large bodies of cavalry and of the camel corps, will engage the Crown and Anchor, White Conduit with swivels, attacked them. The British Artiflery House, and other noted places of meeting, for them and Cavalry had retired towards Ferozepore, but the to lecture in, and we will lecture for them; and we infantry drove the enemy back three several times at will farther tell them, that however their pride may the point of the bayonet. The contest of the 22nd apurge them to do without us, they cannot. We pears to have been carried on by General Gilbert and tell them more, and with that we close — KING by the Governor-General, who headed the centre. RICHARD IS IN LONDON.

IRELAND.

THE POTATOE, PESTILENCE, AND FAMINE. - Still we continue to receive the most disastrous and heart-rending accounts from Iroland. It is really treason ributions to this great claim upon the country speak for of the darkest dye to occupy night after night in a themselves. The tribute of 1845 is to be completed in all wrangle about party interests and class privileges, the patriotic parishes still outstanding, in the course of while a plundered, abused, and trampled upon people the next mouth, and early arrangements for the purpose will materially facilitate and secure the success of the saries of life. We declare that the House of Commons has rebelled against the people of Ireland by giving them coercion when they ask for food.

THE FRANCHISE, THE MILITIA, THE CHAR-

TIST EXILES. The Edinburgh Chronicle publishes the following the militia; and the second an answer to a letter Some of them attempted to tortify their positions from the secretary of the committee for the liberation | between Ferozepore and Hurceka Chat, the princiof Frost, Williams, and Jones :-

Albany, London, Jan. 30, 1846. "Sir,-You quite misunderstand my sentiments about Francis Hopkins. But it is one of those strained the elective franchise. I never in my life said that you fanatical effusions which carries with it its own con- who have no votes were not interested in thepublic weal. viction. The advocate, in attempting to prove too God forbid! My reasons for objecting to universal sufmuch, weakens the principal points upon which he frage are very different. I believe that the non-electors makes his client's case to rest. We shall quote a few are as deeply interested as I am in the security of property of the passages from the Times. Number one :- and the maintenance of order; but I believe that a very Both the assassins fled, but not before Sir Francis large portion of them do not understand their own inhad seen the countenance of the first fully and looked | terest, and might easily be induced by the pressure of at his profile—the countenance of the man was in- immediate distress, to act in opposition to their own indelibly imprinted on his mind. A hat was after- terent. That this is so I have proof under their own wards found on the scene of the outrage, which two hands. I refer to the petition which Mr. Duncombe prepolicemen swore to having seen on the prisoner's sented to the House of Commons in 1842. In that docuhead some months before." Again, the Times says: ment some hundreds of thousands of Chartists asked for -"With regard to the evidence of identity, we the franchise, and told us how they meant to use it. They would ask these plain questions :- 'Will any one deny avowed that their objects were national bankruptcy, conthe possibility, the probability, the almost certainty fiscation of the soil, of canals, of railroads, of machiof one man's remembering the features of another nery-in short, the destruction of all property. I was so close to him, though but for a moment, and even firmly convinced, and am firmly convinced, that such in a gleam of uncertain light, when the two were measures would produce indescribable misery to the great majority of the petitioners themselves. I refused them Now, such is the case against Seery, suggested by the franchise, not from disregard of their interests, but from the same feeling which would lead me to refuse a razor to a man who told me that he wanted it in order to the accounts as we find them in the several pro- cate sustains the charge; as to the general reasoning, cut his throat; and I assure you that I have never in-

And now to the main subject of your letter. I shall give my best consideration to the measures which may be proposed respecting the militia; but I must frankly tell you that my conduct will be guided by principles which differ widely from yours. I hold defensive war to be lawnative soil against assailants. That the exertion and ment can produce would be small, indeed, when com-

appearance of a hostile armament in the Forth. these taxes go to support the regular army and navy. Now, if you may lawfully contribute to the support of a offensive war, surely you may, without any twinge of conscience, contribute to the support of a force which is, by its nature, strictly defensive, and which is not likely ever bound to see Edinburgh sacked by invaders without striktowards the militia, while you are paying the soldiers Ayres, I must say that you strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

If you have any special hardship to complain of, it shall eccive my best attention.

I have the honour to be, sir, Your faithful and obedient servant,

Albany, London, Feb. 16, 1846. Sir,-I cannot agree with you in thinking that the law has, as respects Frost and his accomplices, been thoroughly satisfied. Consider what they did, and what they have suffered. They raised a rebellion, which you admit to have been unjustifiable-led thousands of ignorant men would, if their attempt had not been stopped in the outset, I have the honour to be, Sir, you faithful servant,

master of the Electra, correcte, fitting out at Sheeror, by the holy Queen Mab-God forgive me for worst predictions with respect to the turn that ness, and which had also well nigh proved destructive to several others of the party engaged in the par- difficulty of our gallant fellows getting at them with ticular duty at the time. It appears that Mr. Woodger was superintending a party of scamen and strong position, and fortified it in a masterly manner. marines in stocking the anchor; and while doing so, by some means or other (we have heard that unfortunately there was no shank-painter attached) the from the right; and when our artillery ceased firing flukes slipped from the forecastle, dragging Mr. our centre column forced their way into the enemy's Woodger by the legs against the gunwhale, and so overboard into the basin. While in the act of sinking, the first lieutenant, Mr. A. D. Gordon, rushed ing, the first lieutenant, Mr. A. D. Gordon, rushed in were moved down by every discharge of the ciel abuses, because we have the power, if we but on the forecastle and leaped into the water in an in- enemy's guns, which were splendidly served. The civince the will, to get rid of both. We must take stant, and supported the unfortunate gentleman till British force was formed into four divisions, the right "Dear Sir,—I have seen in your paper of yesterday a care, however, that our hatred of steam monopoly the arrival of one of the caulker's boats, which having the Commander-in-Chief at its head; the letter from Sir Franis Hopkins, which I consider deserves does not lead us to encouragement of church was fortunately moored by the stern of the Electra, left, General Littler; the centre, General Gilbert; Having got both gentlemen inboard, they proceeded and the reserve, General Smith. The Sikh army to land them by the accommodation afforded by the was commanded by Rajah Lah Singh and Sirdar Tej Crawford, which will be found elsewhere, will be read ladder of the Tartarus steamer relitting in the basin. Singh, who appear to have made a most noble stand Mr. Woodger was then conveyed to the surgery, against us. The attack by our left division seems to

> in length. The catch of sprats on the North Lincolnshire coast insurmountable obstacles. The centre, under General into the centre of the enemy's position, and driving

GREAT BATTLES IN INDIA.

VICTORIES OF THE BRITISH. IMMENSE SLAUGHTER!

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

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

held by Sir John Littler with about 7,000 men. In the evening of the 18th the Governor-General.

They had supported the Corn Law of 1841, and the last tariff. Step after step they had supported all Sir R. Peel's measures, relaxing protection and approaching to free trade; but now, when they came to the best tariff of all, they stopped short of a sudden, and began to prate of their virtues and their sufferings.

Does not Mr. Hutt see that there was a pleasing mystery in the sliding scale of Sir R. Peel, suiting the weak intellects of the agricultural class, but that they tariff will be lieve the last solemn declaration of a pious Catholic.

They had supported the Corn Law of 1841, and the last innocence. Sir Francis, in his letter to the Freeman, says members of Parliament, and, notwithstanding the beast criminal. Macaulay, we have every reason to anticipate a favourable result.

London and Chartism.—It will be cheering to our attacked. A short but severe conflict ensued; the Country friends to learn that even in the hottest Sikhs retired, leaving their guns in the hands of the People's Diritish. Amongst the killed was General Sir Universely looked for in London, as they are at the present moment.

The 19th Huggs' But — It will be seen that Mr. Will be seen that Mr.

burying their dead and procuring reinforcements. Sir John Littler, at the head of 5,000 men, joined

The Sikhs, from their acquaintance with the country, possessed great advantage, of which they profited to the utmost. They worked mines before their entrenchments, and in their front position, which they blew up on the approach of the British, and destroyed

The action of the 21st and 22nd is called the battle of Ferozeshah, and is looked upon as one of the severest ever fought in India. The British troops have carned the highest praise for their bulldog valour; but their ignorance of the country, or of the mode of fighting adopted by the enemy, has been alluded to as having produced an unnecessary loss of some of the bravest men of the army. On the 25th the Governor-General issued a pro-

clamation announcing the victories achieved by the British torces, and inciting all British subjects to 'return thanks to Almighty God for his signal assistance to the British arms." The valour of the British troops caused dismay

Mr. David Greig, on the subject of amongst the majority of the turbulent Khalsa solulery. pal passage of the river on the road to Lahore; but they soon aband med them. Tej Singh, their commander, had an interview with the Governor General, who refused to enter into any terms until the British were under the walls of Lahore. Tej Singh retired with some of the Sikhs to an island, where he was threatened by the British and by his own countrymen. At length the whole of the Sikhs retired from the British territory.

The conduct of some of the protected Sikh chiefs having been found cuipable, they have been severely punished. The Rajah of Putteala was hanged on a tree for treachery. The Rajah of Ladwa, on the 4th of January, approached Loodiana, where he burned the European barracks; but it was expected that he would be driven back.

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

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

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

The grand army of the Sikhs, consisting of \$0,000 men, and about 140 guns, has been put hors de combat, with immense slaughter, and beaten across the but the question is, "Could you by possibility be burden ought to be reduced as much as possible, and Sutlej, leaving behind them all their guns, camp misraken?" And if the fact is not thus clearly sworn divided as fairly as possible, is quite true. But I suspect equipage, stores, &c. They acknowledge the loss of that all the inconveniences which even a voxatious enrol- 9,000 men killed, and from 20,000 to 39,000 wounded. Would that I could add that our loss was but small. pared with the misery which would be caused by the The official returns have not yet been received, but the accounts above given show the frightful amount I cannot at All understand your scruple about joining a of 57 officers killed and 50 wounded; and the loss in protection society. You pay taxes, I presume, directly rank and file is estimated at 4,000. The whole of or indirectly. You must be aware that a large part of the operations leading to the decisive defeat of the enemy are as yet but imperfectly known. The following detail, however, may be considered pretty kind of force which has been and may be employed in correct :- It was formerly stated that the Governor General, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, with a numerous body of staff, was pushing on for Ferozepore. On the 18th of December they arrived to shed a drop of blood, unless danger of the most fearful at a village called M odkee, about twenty-two miles kind should come near to our own hearths. I persuade from Ferozepore, and were encamped; when, about myself that your aversion to the use of arms does not go | four o'clock P.M., the alarm was given that a large to such a height that you would hold yourself morally | body of the enemy was marching to attack them; and scarcely had our troops got under arms when the ing a blow for your home and family. Now, the militia Sikh forces, consisting of 20,000 horse, 7,000 foot, is meant to be peculiarly a security against invaders. It and about 3,000 artiflery, were upon them, and comis not an instrument of aggression. You must therefore menced a heavy tire from about twenty-five guns. admit it to be, as compared with the regular army, an in- Here occurred the immense loss which the Governornocent institution. If, then, you refuse to pay anything General's staff suffered, and on this occasion fell the survivor of a hundred battles-Sir R. Sale. Here and sailors who have just been fighting at Buenos also fell Sir John M'Caskill, Captains Munro and Herries, of the Governor-General's Staff - Major Grant, Deputy Adjutant-General, Captain Hiller, Aide-de-Camp, and many other officers being wounded. The enemy was, however, routed, with great slaughter, and with the loss of seventeen of his twenty-five guns. During the 19th and 20th, the forces halted at Moodkee: and on the 21st advanced about ten miles to the attack of the entrenched camp of the Sikhs, at a place called Ferozepore. Previous to this attack the Commander-in-Chief's force was reinforced by General Littler, with 5,000 men, from Ferozepore, and it would seem had been joined by a portion of the Loodiana force. The entire force at Ferozepore, Umballan, and Loodiana, amounted to eight troops of Horse Artillery, two companies of Foot Artillery, one regiment of Dragoons, two of Native Cavalry, Governor-General's Body Guard, two pariments of Iraquilar Cavalry, covernor-general two regiments of Irregular Cavalry, seven regiments of European and sixteen regiments of Native Inthey kind to you, when they tell you that if you are live that there is an instance upon record of an Irish have caused such a destruction of life and property as has fantry, or say, in round numbers, that they consisted they kind to you, when they tell you that if you are hungry your neighbours mustn't see it, for you must hungry your neighbours mustn't see it, for you must his priest; nor do we believe that a single Roman offence. What has been their punishment? Transporunknown; Cayalry, 3,500; European Intentry, offence. What has been their punishment? Transporunknown; Cayalry, 3,500; European Intentry, offence. What has been their punishment? Transporunknown; Cayalry, 3,500; European Intentry, offence. Catholic priest in Ireland would assert the innocence tation for about five years—a lighter punishment than 6,000; Native Infantry, 12,000; total, 21,500 of all of a man whom he knows to be guilty. That Seery has been inflicted on many poor lads for picking pockets. arms. But a portion of the above must have been You disclaim very properly all projects of insurrection. left at Loodiana, at Ferozepore, and even at impair the Minister's strength. His expected majority hearts? And isn't that relief for you, you devils?— tain a doubt; and we tell his murderers that the day But rely on it that there will be insurrections enough if Umballah; and it is not improvable to suppose that may dwindle from ninety or one hundred to eighty, or seventy, or even sixty. In that case the question, "What will the Lords do?" assumes more than ever importance.

What could, you devis !—

Will yet arrive when they will stand in the awful presented for the complaining, so ye's are; and, by all the crosses in a dictum of a cabinet, the quibble of a judge, the present your council seventy. Thinking this, I there will be insurrections enough if the rely on it that there will be insurrections enough if the insurrections enough if the rely on it that there will be insurrections enough if the rely on it that there will be insurrections enough if the rely on it that there will be insurrections enough if the rely on it that there will be insurrections enough if the rely on it that there will be insurrections enough if the actual force engaged with the Siklis on the 21st penalty of raising a civil war is henceforth to be less than dictum of a cabinet, the quibble of a judge, the present that there will be insurrections enough if the rely on it that there will be insurrections enough if the council stand in the awful present the quibble of a judge, the penalty of robbing a hear roost. Thinking this, I these may be added the 1st European and 29th Foot. the penalty of robbing a hea roost. Thinking this, 1 these may be added the 1st European and 29th Foot will the Lords do?" assumes more than ever importance. Check apron, and but if their honours, the Saxons, will they throw out the bill altogether, or petition the Queen to dissolve Parliament? Then the country will let the say flow into every parish where this noisy of the penalty of robbing a hea roost. Thinking this, I these may be added the 1st European and 29th Foot, and the penalty of robbing a hea roost. Thinking this, I these may be added the 1st European and 29th Foot, and the penalty of robbing a hea roost. Thinking this, I these may be added the 1st European and 29th Foot, and the penalty of robbing a hea roost. Thinking this, I these may be added the 1st European and 29th Foot, and the penalty of robbing a hea roost. Thinking this, I these may be added the 1st European and 29th Foot, and the penalty of robbing a hea roost. Thinking this, I these may be added the 1st European and 29th Foot, and the penalty of robbing a hea roost. Thinking this, I these may be added the 1st European and 29th Foot, and the penalty of robbing a hea roost. Thinking this, I these may be added the 1st European and 29th Foot, and the penalty of robbing a hea roost. Thinking this, I these may be added the 1st European and 29th Foot, and I the penalty of robbing a hea roost. Thinking this, I these may be added the 1st European and 29th Foot, and I the penalty of robbing a hea roost. Thinking this, I these may be added the 1st European and 29th Foot, and I the penalty of robbing a hea roost. Thinking this, I these may be added the 1st European and 29th Foot, and I the penalty of robbing a hea roost. Thinking this, I these may be added the 1st European and 29th Foot, and I the penalty of robbing a hea roost. Thinking this, I these may be added the 1st European and 29th Foot, and I the penalty of robbing a hea roost. Thinking this, I these may be added the 1st European and 29th Foot, and I the penalty of robbing a hear roost. Thinking this, I the penalty of robbing a hear roost. Thinking this, I the penalty of robbing a hear roos to near 21,000 men. The force of the enemy is variously stated at from 60,000 to 80,000 men, and T. B. MACAULEY. from 100 to 104 guns; but the Governor-General's announcement to the Vice-President in Council states the number of troops at 60,000, and of guns in Accident .- Sheerness, Feb. 24. - We are sorry to the entrenchment camp at seventy pieces, many of have to record an accident of an alarming character, them of large calibre, and much longer than is usual which occurred on Monday afternoon to Mr. Woodger, in our armaments. As at Maharajpore, the principal loss in our army was caused by the overwhelming superiority of the enemy's guns to ours, and the

> the bayonet; for the Sikhs had taken up a very Between two and three o'clock, r.M., the attack began, our infantry advancing by brigades in line General Littler's force, they must have met with

them from their guns, but by this time the night had nonade upon our advancing troops, which was Their camp is the scene of the most awful carnage, set in, further progress was stayed by the darkness, vigorously replied to by the battery of Horse Arand they have abandoned large stores of grain, comp and it was deemed advisable to withdraw our troops tillery under Brigadier Brooke, which was soon equipage, and ammunition.

Thus has apparently terminated this unprovoked and retire for the night. Although the enemy had been driven with great and well directed fire of our artillery appeared soon to and criminal invasion of the peaceful provinces under

alaughter from the centre of their position, they again paralyse that of the enemy, and, as it was necessary advanced and resumed possession of their post on to complete our infantry dispositions without advanour troops retiring, keeping up so murderous a fire cing the artillery too near the jungle, I directed the during the night from their cannons, that our men cavalry under Brigadiers White and Gough to make were obliged to be at them again, and in the middle a flank movement on the enemy's left, with a view of the night drove the Sikhs a second time from their of threatening and turning that flank, if possible. guns; which had the effect of keeping them quiet With praiseworthy gallantry, the 3rd Light Dratill about daybreak, when General Gilbert led them goons, with the 2nd brigade of cavalry, consisting of not been carried the previous evening, and drove the tion of the 4th Lancers, turned the left of the Sikh enemy everywhere before him.

give any correct account of the movements which their numerous cavalry to flight. Whilst this movewere made by our army, and which led to our gaining ment was taking place on the enemy's left, Idirected so glorious a victory; which, whether viewed with the remainder of the 4th Lancers, the 9th Irregular regard to the forces engaged, or the momentous in- Cavalry, under Brigadier Mactier, and a light field terests at stake, may be fairly placed at the head of lattery, to threaten their right. This manceuvre ail the battles which have of late years been fought was also successful. Had not the infantry and guns by us in India. Up to the present moment all is in of the enemy been screened by the jungle, these brilthe dark respecting the arrangements for the fight; and we know not what was done by the right of our army, or whether the reserve was ultimately brought any man who has any knowledge of military movements, that the most egregious want of skill and management of our limited resources. in men and guns, has been evinced in the manner in which our force was brought into action; and there cannot be a doubt in the mind of any soldier who understands his profession that to the persevering energy of those in partial command, to the gallant example of our such fearful odds.

Among the killed was Dr. Hoffmeister, in medical attendance upon Prince Waldemar of Prussia, who is fantry now commenced, and the roll of fire from this said to have been in the midst of the battles of the powerfularmy soon convinced the Sikh army that they 18th, 21st, and 22nd. The Prince will be able to had met with a foc they little expected; and their tell his countrymen what gallant fellows our native whole force was driven from position after position soldiers are, under the command of European officers. with great slaughter, and the loss of seventeen pieces and how nobly they emulate their courage and of artillery, some of them of heavy calibre; our inenergy. It is said the young Prince narrowly escaped | fantry using that never-failing weapon, the bayonet,

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS. The following is from the Delhi Gazette of Decem ber 31 :--We previously mentioned that the head-quarter camp were to reach Bhaga Poorana on the 17th, Major Broadfoot having ridden on to examine the the afternoon (not on the 19th, as had been previously stated on the very best authority) an alarm the camp, some 30,000 men strong. This number his division, and immediately expired. approximates greatly to that given by our Lahore correspondent, who says that the detachment which marched was under the personal command of Rajah Lall Singh, and consisted of 20,000 cavalry, twelve battalions of infantry (500 each), and a proportionate amount of artillery, which would give about the total mentioned in our English letters. The British troops were searcely under arms before the Sikh guns in increased numbers, were moving on to attack us. open d upon them, but the attack was met so resolutely that symptoms of wavering began soon to manifest themselves. The cavalry and artillery then adthe conflict on the next morning; but though it is ing of the 21st the offensive was resumed; our copo-session. It was thought they would have renewed evident by our Lahore letter that they meant to do so, at least Rajah Lall Singh, who has shown himself a man of great bravery, as well as of considerable talent, they contented themselves, according to that letter, with carrying off two of their guns, thus leaving seventeen (the number mentioned in our "Extra" of the 28th) in our possession, or in collecting their dead by means of small parties, who were

the camp standing, they marched forwards on the 21st, and were joined by Major-General Littler, with 5000 men from Ferozepore, which junction appears to have been effected south of, and between Sultan Khanwallah and Ferozepore, some sixteen or seventeen miles from the camp, the troops being nearly all the time without refreshment. When thus reinforced, the whole body formed into four divisions, that on the right apparently under the command of General Sir II. Gouga, the centre commanded by Major-General W. R. Gilbert, the left by Sir J. Littler, and the rear by Sir Harry Smith, marched to the attack of the entire Sikh army under the command of Rajal: Lall Singh and Sirdar Tej Singh, which had entrenched it elf in several strong positions in a country rendered difficult for the march of infantry by the large quantity of brushwood and high jungle. The consequence was, that the enemy's gens told most severely as they approached the en-trenchments. That Sir J. Littler failed in his attack from the left there is no doubt, but how or from what cause is as yet unexplained, bu will, we trust, not remain so long. The centre, under General Gilbert was more successful, and carried some of the positions of the enemy, but even he was obliged to desist on account of the darkness of the night, and the scattered state of our troops, many of whom were blown up by mines dug in the ground in front of the Sikin guns. The men had little, and some of them no food, and were obliged to take up their quarters on the bare ground, the Governor-General and Commanaer-in-Chief sharing in their privations. The enemy, resolute on doing all the mischief in their power, were not long in anding out the spot where Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir Hugh Gough had arranged their bivouae for the night, and having Ly aight some guns to bear on the same, opened a most destructive fire, by which it is supposed the severe less experienced amongst the members of the army and personal staff of the Governor-General was caused. It having become necessary to remove this battery of the enemy, our gallant soldiers rose from their hard hed, and were, in the middle of the night, led to the attack, and heat the Sikhs from their guns. After a few hours further rest, the weary men were led by General Gilbert at daybreak of the 22nd, to the storming of such parts of the enemy's positions as had not been taken on the previous evening, and carried everything before them, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts which had been made by the enemy to strengthen their works during the night, and a large number of guns, thirty of

weich were of large size, came into their possession. While our men were engaged in collecting their dead and wounded comrades, whose number was great in proportion to the resistance made by the Sikhs, large bodies of the later, especially cavalry, and camel swivel-men, poure! down upon, and compelled them to take up their arms, and were only besten off after a severe struggle, rendered much more so by the absence of artillery and cavalry, who had, through some misunderstanding, retired upon Ferozopore when the brunt of the battle was over, and were not, as we supposed in our Sunday's "Extra," absent al ogether, at least such is our impression, from what we have heard since that "Extra" was issued. Three times did they renew the battle in this manner, and three times were they beaten back at the point of the bayonet. The whole of the contest on the morning of the 22nd appears to have been carried on by the centre division, the left and the rear having failed to communicate during the night, and press on further. During the whole night, however, being, we presume, without orders. Sir H. Gough is reported to have had a narrow escape, a horse having been shot under him during one of the engagements Of the loss in the ranks we have no idea, but presume it must be very great, from the fact that her Majesty's 3r: Light Dragoons are reported to have lost upwards of 300 men in killed and wounded, other European corps suffering in proportion. The number of wounded souchers. European and Native, at Feroz-pore, was e-timat dat 2,000, and the loss in killed is said to average 150 men per regiment of the Europeans. It appears, however, certain that, instead of stand ing to wait the result of another action on the new ground the enemy had taken up, and which had been

Sutley, and thus rid the position of Feroz pore of their presence, after being eight days encamped on British ground, with an army of from 59,000 to 60,000 men, Major Broadfoot fell on the evening of the 21st. He was last seen near the entrenched position thrown up by the Sikhs, about seven o'clock. He attempted to take his horse over the dirch; the animal fell, and three Sikhs rushed an animal fell, and three Sikhs rushed animal fel and fighting three battles with a spirit and deter-

arranged to come off on the 25th, they fled across the

animal fell, and three Sikhs rushed on and speared He was buried as he was found.

THE BATTLE OF MOODKEE. We give the following extracts from the Com-

"You, sir, know, but others have to be told.

the sudden and unprovoked aggression of the Sikhs. by crossing the Sutlej with the great proportion of dispensable, on our side, a series of difficult com-

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

joined by the two light field batteries. The rapid nemy everywhere before him.

In the absence of official returns it is impossible to try and guns, ellenced for a time the latter, and put

liant charges of the cavalry would have been productive of greater effect. When the infantry advanced to the attack Brigain: o action: but enough has transpired to convince dier Brooke rapidly pushed on his Horse Artillery close to the jungle, and the cannonade was resumed on both sides. The infantry, under Major-Generals Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert, and Sir John M'Caskill, attacked in echellon of lines the enemy's infantry, almost invisible amongst wood and the approaching darkness of night. The opposition of the enemy was such as might have been expected from troops who had everything at stake, and who had long vaunted officers, and to the bravery of our troops alone, are of being irresistible. Their ample and extended line, we indebted for so glorious a victory gained against from their great superiority of numbers, far outflanked ours: but this was counteracted by the flank movements of our cavalry. The attack of the inwhenever the enemy stood. Night only saved them

yet more obscured every object. I regret to say this gallant and successful attack was attended with considerable loss. Major-General ground This they did, and on the 18th marched to | Sir Robert Sale, to whom India and England are so Moodkee, twenty-two miles from Ferozepore, and much indebted, had his left thigh shattered by a were quietly encamped, when about four o'clock in grape shot, and that the wound has since proved the afternoon (not on the 19th, as had been preofficer, who has done his country much good service, was raised that the Sikhs were in full march upon received a ball through his chest, on the advance o

tained during an hour and a half of dim starlight,

BATTLE OF FEROZESIIAL. Extracts from the despatch of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gough, dated Camp, Ferozeshah, Dec. 22, 1845 :--

After the combat of the 18th at Moodkee, information was received the following day that the enemy, A line of defence was taken up in advance of our encampment, and dispositions made to repel assault but the day wore away without their appearing, and van:ed, closely followed by the infantry in line, and a tright we had the satisfaction of being reinforced by her Majesty's 29th Foot and the East India Coming all their guns they had brought with them in our pany's 1st European Light Infantry, with our small division of heavy guns. lumns of all arms debouched four miles on the road to Ferozeshah, where it was known that the enemy, posted in great force, and with a most formidable artillery, had remained since the action of the 18th, incessantly employed in intrenching his position. Instead of advancing to the direct attack of their formidable works, our forces manœuvred to the right the 2nd and 4th divisions of infantry in front, supsuffered by our troops to do so. Whether the troops ported by the 1st division and cavalry in second line, continued to defile for some time out of cannon-shot, halted at Moedkee on the 19th or 20th, we cannot ex-actly tell, but we believe they did, and that, leaving on our left, and, according to the instructions sent him on the preceding evening, Major-General Sir John Littler, with his division, availing himself of the offered opportunity, was discovered in full march to unite his force with mine. The junction was soon effected, and thus was accomplished one of the great objects of all our harassing marches and privations, in the relief of this division of our army from the blockade of the numerous forces by which it was surrounded.

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

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

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

conflict was everywhere raging.

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

woreaway.

Near the middle of it, one of their heavy guns was advanced, and played with deadly effect upon our troops. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge immediately formed her Majesty's 80th Foot and the 1st European Light Infantry. They were led on by their commanding officers, and animated in their exertions by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood (Aide-de-Camp) to the Lieutenant-General), who was wounded in the outset; the 80th captured the gun, and the enemy, dismayed by this counter-check, did not venture to they continued to harass our troops by fire of artillery, wherever the moonlight discovered our position. But, with daylight of the 22nd came retribution. Our infantry formed in line, supported on both flanks by Horse Artillery, whilst a fire was opened trom our centre by such of our heavy guns as remained effective, aided by a flight of rockets. A masked battery played with great effect upon this point, dismounting our pieces, and blowing-up our tumbrils. At this moment, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge placed himself at the head of the left, whilst I rode at the head of the right wing.

Our line advanced, and, unchecked by the enemy' fire, drove them rapidly out of the village of Ferozeshah, and their encampment; then, changing front to its left, on the centre, our force continued to sweep the camp, bearing down all opposition, and dislodged the enemy from their whole position. The line then halted, as if on a day of manœuvre, re-

the gallant major to death. His remains were not it had won, but even here its labours were not to found till the 25th, when they were interred at Feroze- | cease. In the course of two hours Sirdar Tej Singh, pore, followed by the Governor-General and staff, who had commanded in the great last battle, brought up from the vicinity of Ferozepore fresh battations and a large field of artillery, supported by 30,000 Ghorepurras, hitherto encamped near the river. He mander-in-Chief (Sir Hugh Gough's) despatch, dated efforts to regain the position at Ferozeshah. This attempt was defeated; but its failure had searcely become manifest when the Sirdar renewed the contest with more troops and a large artillery. He comtheir army, with the avowed intention of attacking when this was frustrated, made such a demonstration Ferozepore in time of profound peace, rendered in against the captured village, as compelled us to binations for the protection of our frontier station, so during this manceuvre maintained an incessant fire, change our whole front to the right. His guns whilst our artillery ammunition being completely expended in these protracted combats, we were unable to answer him with a single shot.

our front. The remains of the Klialsa army are said killed; 78 European officers, 18 native officers, 3 warrant "The country is a dead flat, covered at short in- to be in full retreat across the Sutlej, at Nuggui- officers, 90 serjeants or havildars, 23 trumpeters or drum- infantry came up in echellon and set at them. The tervals with a low, but, in some places, thick jhow puttur and Tilla, or marching up its left bank tomers, 1496 rank and file, 8 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 2 syce fire was just as hot as man could wish, and the 16th cape here, for there has been a plot against Dinapore and pose of getting the masters to sign an agreement t

Thus has apparently terminated this unprovoked British protection. The loss of this army has been heavy; how could Deputy Secretary to Government, killed. hope be formed that it should be otherwise? Within thirty hours this force stormed an intrenched

camp, fought a general action, and sustained two considerable combats with the enemy. Within four days it has dislodged from their positions, on the left bank of the Sutlej, 60,000 Sikh soldiers, supported against such portions of the intrenchments as had the Body Guard and 5th Light Cavalry, with a por- by upwards of 150 pieces of cannon, 108 of which the enemy acknowledged to have lost, and ninety-one of which are in our possession.

In addition to our losses in the battle, the captured camp was found to be everywhere protected by charged mines, by the successive springing of which many brave officers and men have been destroyed.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE OF MOODKEE.

Return of killed and wounded in the army of the Sutlej. under the command of his Excellency General Sin Hugh Gough, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, in the action fought at Moodkee, on the 18th of December, Camp, Sultan Khan Wallah, 26th December, 1845.

Personal Staff-2 officers killed; 2 others wounded. General Staff-1 officer killed; 1 officer wounded. Artillery Division-2 officers, 4 serjeants, 13 rank and file, 5 syces and grasscutters, 3 syce drivers, 45 horses

killed; 4 officers, 1 native officer, 2 serjeants, 22 sycas and grasscutters, 11 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 7 syces, 25 horses wounded. Cavalry Division-3 officers, 6 serjeants or havildars, 1 rumpeter, 71 rank and file, 164 horses, killed; 9 officers native officer, 6 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 70

rank and file, 63 horses wounded. 1st Infantry division-4 officers, 1 native officer, 4 serjeants or havildars, 69 rank and file, killed; 18 officers 2 native officers, 20 serjeants or havildars, 299 rank and

file. 4 horses wounded. 2nd Infantry Division-1 native officer, 17 rank and file I horse, killed; 4 officers, 5 native officers, 10 serjeants

or havildars, 81 rank and file, wounded. 3rd Infantry Division-1 officer, 1 serjeant or havildar, 6 rank and file, killed: 1 officer, 4 serjeants or havildars from worse disaster; for this stout conflict was main-78 rank and file, I lascar, wounded. Total-13 officers, 2 native officers, 15 serjeants of

amidst a cloud of dust from the sandy plain, which havildars, 1 trumpeter, 176 rank and file, 5 syces and grasscutters, 3 syce drivers, 210 horses killed; 39 officers native officers, 42 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter. 545 rank and file, 12 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 7 syces, 92 horses, wounded. European officers, 15; native officers, 2; non-commis

> 8. killed. Grand total, 215, European officers, 39; native officers, 9; non-commis sioned officers, drummers, rank and file, 588; syces, &c. 21. wounded.

sioned officers, drummers, rank and file, 192; syces, &c.

Grand total, 657. Grand total of all ranks, killed and wounded, 872.

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

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

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

Governor-General's Body Guard - Lieutenant wounded; Lieutenant G. R. Taylor, very severely ditto; Lieutenant G. C. G. Bythesea, ditto.

5th Light Cavalry-Major Alexander, slightly : Lieut. R. Christie, slightly. First Division of Infantry.

Divisional and Brigade Staff-Captain Van Homrigh 18th N. I., Acting A. D. C., killed; Brigadier S. Bolton, C.B., dangerously wounded; Brigadier H. M. Wheeler, C.B., severely wounded; Captain E. Lugard, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, slightly wounded; Lieutenant Nicolls, Engineers, Acting A. D. C., severely

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

47th N. Infantry-I wounded, Lieutenant J. F. Pogson Second Brigade.

H. M.'s 50th Foot-Assistant Surgeon A. Graydon, killed. Captain H. Needham, severely wounded; Lieutenant W. S. Carter, slightly wounded; Lieutenant J. C. Bishop, severely wounded; Lieutenant R. E. De Montmorency, severe contusion; Lieutenant C. E. Young 42nd N. Light infantry-Lieutenant J. Spence, killed ;

Ensign E. Van H. Holt, slightly wounded. Second Infantry Division. Divisional and Brigade Staff-Major R. Codrington Assistant Quartermaster General, severely wounded.

Second N. Grenadiers-Captain T. W. Bolton, severely rounded; Captain J. Gifford, severely wounded; Ensign A. D. Warden, severe contusion. Third Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff-Major General Sir J M'Caskill, K.C.B., and K.H., killed. Fifth Brigade.

H. M.'s 9th Foot - Ensign J. Hanham, slightly

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

P. GRANT, Major, Deputant Adjutant

Return of Ordnance captured from the Sikh army, at the 6 brass guns, 4 in. 6-16ths, 12 pounders; 1 brass

nowitzer, 6 in. 5-10ths, 61 pounder; 4 brass guns, 4 in. 1-10ths, 9 pounders; 3 brass guns, 8 in. 6-10ths, 6 pounders; 1 brass gun, 2 in. 9-10ths, 3 pounder. Remarks.

Total number of guns captured 15. It was impossible to compute the quantity of metal in these guns, but it was evident that they were much heavier than those of a similar calibre in the Bengal artillery.

The carriages were all in good repair, with the exception of one or two struck by our shot. The whole were lestroyed, and the guns left in the fort of Moodkee. Four more guns reported to have been dismounted by the men of the horse artillery, and left on the field from want of means to bring them away. Geo. Brooke, Brigader, commanding artillery, army of the Sutlej.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE OF FEROZESHAH.

Return of killed and wounded of the army of the Sutlej under the command of Ilis Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, in the actions fought near Ferozeshah, on the 21st and 22nd of December, 1845. Camp, Sultan Khan Wallah, Dec. 27, 1845.

Staff-I European officer killed, 3 European officers

cers, 1 sergeant, 26 rank and file, 4 lascars, 4 syce drivers, 2 syce grasscutters, 118 regimental horses, killed ; 4 European officers, 2 warrant officers, 10 serjeants, 61 rank and file, 7 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 2 syce grass-

1st Infantry-4 European officers, 6 native officers, 5

sericants or havildars, I drummer, 119 rank and file. 9 officers' chargers, killed; 19 European officers, 21 serjeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 299 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded. 2nd Infantry—8 European officers, 3 native officers, 6

serieants or havildars, 150 rank and file, 6 officers' chargers, killed; 13 European officers, 9 native officers, 26 serjeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 365 rank and file. ? officert' chargors, wounded. 2rd Infantry-11 European officers, 1 native officer, serjeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 111 rank and file. 2

officers' chargers, killed; 9 European officers, 2 native officers, 13 serjeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 315 rank and file, I lascar, wounded. 4th Infantry—8 European officers, 3 native officers, 9 serieants or havildars, 115 rank and file, 7 officers' chargers, killed; 21 European officers, 5 native officers,

Camp to his Excellency the Gommander in Chief, se-

verely wounded. General Staff-Major A. W. Fitzroy Somerset, Military Secretary to the Right Hon, the Governor-General, mortully do., since dead; Brevet Captain W. Hore, Officiating 21st, and came near the enemy's fortified position at bribe the whole of the Mussulman Sepoys and to raise

Artillery Division, Divisional Staff-Captain W. Warner, Commissary of Ordnance, slightly wounded. Brigade Staff-Captain M. Mackenzie, Major of Brigade, slightly wounded. 2nd Troop, 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery-Captain E. D.

A. Todd, killed. 1st Troop, 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery-1st Lieutenant R. M. Paton, slightly wounded. 3rd Troop, 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery-1st Lieutenant P. C. Lumbert, killed.

3rd Company, 4th Battalion-1st Lieutenant E. Atlay slightly wounded. Cavalry Division. Divisional Staff-Lieutennnt-Colonel D. Harriott, Com-

H.M. 9th Foot, D.A., Quarter-Master-General, wounded. Brigade Staff - Lieutenant-Colonel M. White, C.B., commanding 1st Brigade, slightly wounded. H.M. 3rd Light Dragoons-Brevet-Captain J. E. Codd,

H.M. 16th, do. Do .- Najor C. W. M. Balders, slightly wounded ; Lieu-G. A. Burton, elightly wounded; Cornet W. H. Orme, slightly wounded; Cornet J. Rathwell. do.

1st Division of Infantry. Divisional Staff - Captain E. Lugard, D.A.A.G wounded; Licutenant A. J. Galloway, D.A.Q.M.G., do. Lieutenant E. A. Holdich, A.D.C., do. H.M. 31st Foot - Licutenant J. L. A. Pollard, killed Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Bernard. do.

ton, do.; Ensign J. Paul, slightly wounded; Ensign H. P. Hutton, do. H. M. 50th Foot-Captain W. Knowles, wounded; Lieu-

Lieutenant R. M. Barnes, do.; Ensign A. White, do.; Lieutenant and Adjutant E. C. Mullen, do. 24th Regiment N.I .- Brevet Major J. Griffin, killed. Do. Ensign E. A. Grubb, wounded.

42nd Light Infantry-Lieutenant J. G. Wollen, killed. Do. Lieutenant Adjudant C. W. Ford, wounded : Ensign 48th Regiment N.I .- Lieutenant E. W. Litchford lightly wounded; R. C. Taylor, do.

2nd Division of Infantry, Brigade Staff-Lieutenant. Captain J. O. Lucas, Major of Brigade, killed; Captain H. Burnett, 16th N.I., do. H.M. 29th Foot-Captain G. Molle, killed; Lieutenant

. A Simmons, do. Do. Major G. Congreve, wounded ; Captain A. St. G. H. Stepney, do. 1st Euro, Lt. Inf .- Captain T. Box, killed; Ensign P.

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

Ditto-Captain T. W. Bolton, severely wounded: Ensign W. S. R. Hodson, slightly wounded. 16th Regiment N.I. Grenadiers-Major L. N. Hull, Ditto-Ensign J. J. O'Bryen, slightly wounded.

45th Regiment N.I .- Lieutenant C. V. Hamilton, rounded. 3d Division of Infantry, Brigade Staff-Lieutenant Colonel N. Wallace, Brigadier, killed.

H.M. 9th Foot-Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Taylor, cilled; Captain J. Dune, ditto; Captain J. F. Field, Ditto-Captain A. Borton, severely wounded; Lieute-

H. M. 80th Foot—Captain A. D. W. Best, killed; Cap. The whole of the Sikh camp ground was mined, and Fisher, killed; Brevet Captain C. D. Dawkins, severely tain R. Scheberras, ditto; Lieutenant R. P. Warren,

Ditto-Major R. A. Lockhart, wounded; Brevet Captain S. Fraser, since dead; Lieutenant M. D. Freeman,

26th Light Infantry, N.I .- Lieutenant G. A. Croly, killed : Lieutenant A. C. Eatwell, ditto. 73rd Regiment, N.I .- Captain R. M. Hunter, killed. 4th Division of Infantry, Divisional Staff-Lieutenant Harvey, Aide-de-Camp, killed; Captain J. F. Egerton,

Brigade Staff-Captain C. F. J. Burnet, Major of Brigade, slightly wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel T. Reed, | Kupowlie, on the evening of the 10th, for our regi-

II. M. 62nd Foot-Captain G. H. Clarke, killed; Captain H. Wells, do.; Lieutenant T. K. Scott, do.; were very long, from lifteen to twenty miles, and in a

tain D. G. A. Darroch, slightly do.; Lieutenant M. J. do.; Lieutenant A. S. Craig, severely do.; Ensign C. Robert, do.; Ensign J. M. M. Hewett, slightly do. 12th Regiment Native Infantry-Lieutenant Colonel a more formidable one than had been anticipated . Bruce, very severely wounded; Captain W.B. Holmes,

Ensign J. H. C. Ewart, slightly do. 14th Regiment Native Infantry-Captain W. Struthers, slightly wounded; Bt. Captain C. G. Walsh, do.; Lieut. division under General Littler from that station: A. O. Wood, severely do.; Lieutenant I. H. H. Lukin, slightly do.; Ensign G. Weld, severely do.

severely do.; Lieutenant C. B. Tulloch, very severely do.;

P. GRANT, Major Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

KILLED.—European officers, 37; native do., 17; non commissioned, drummers, rank and file, 630; syces, Wounded. - European officers, 78; native, do., 18 non commissioned, drummers, rank and file, 1610; syces, drivers, &c., 12; warrant officers, 3. Total, 1721. Grand

total of all ranks, killed and wounded, 2415.

One 9-pounder gun; one 42-do., howitzer; one 18-do., gun; one 18-do., do.; one 18-do., do.; one 9-do., do.; une 9-do., do.; one 9-do., do.; one 8-do., do.; one 9-do., do; one 9-do., do.; one 9-do., do.; one 18-do., do.; one 9 do., do.; one 9-do., do.; one 18-do., do.; one 8-do., do.; one 8-do., do.; one 8-do., do.; one 6-do., do.; one 9-do., battle of Moodkee, on the 18th of December, 1845, by | do.; one 12-do., do.; one 7-do., do.; one 7-do., brass do.; the army of the Sutlej, under the command of his Ex. one 8-do., brass do.; one 18-do., brass do.; one 15-do., cellency Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., Commander.in. brass do.; one 11-do., brass do; one 24-do., brass howitzer; one 3-do., gun, brass; one iron 3-do.; one Sutlej during the night. The army marched on the 6-do.; one brass 24-do.; one 6-do., do.; one 6-do., do.; 24th, in the direction the enemy had retired, and one 9-do.; one 3-do.; one 8-do.; one 6-do.; one 9-do.; one 9-do.; one 9-do.; one 12-do.; one 10-do.; one 6-do.; one 8-do.; one 12-do.; one 10-do.; one 10-do.; one 12-do.; one 8.do.; one 3-do.; one 10-do.; one 9-do.; one 8-do.; one 8-do.; one 9-do.; one 3-do.; one ten-inch shell mortar; one 3-pounder gun; one 6-do.; one 8-do.; one 7-do.; one 3-do.; one 8-do.; one 8-do.; one 32-do.; one 9-do.; one 24-pounder mortar; one 9-pounder gun; one opened hospital. We had nothing to protect us but -pounder howitzer; one 18-pounder gun; one do.

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

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

"The havec said to have been done amongst the "The have said to have been done amongst the artillery, and its harness, and the number of the horses killed, is described as beyond conception; and the most urgent indents have been sent down the the Sikhs would be down upon us, those who could country for material of all kinds, to replace the damage; the officers on the spot doing in the mean-Cavalry—3 European officers, 2 native officers, 4 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 78 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, 163 regimental horses, killed; 9 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 warrant officers 9 havildars, 133 rank native officers. 1 warrant officers 9 havildars, 133 rank native officers, 2 native officers, 4 havildars, 133 rank native officers, 2 native officers, 4 havildars, 14 havildars, 15 rank native officers, 2 native officers, 4 havildars, 16 regiment in the direction place their batteries in at least very respectable pointed out, we strayed a little to the left and came of the wounded on the field upon the Sikh camp, fancying it the position of our time all in their power to render their troops cfiiof battle during the night of the 21st must have been beyond conception frightful." EXTRACT FROM SIR II. GOUGH'S DESPATCH .-

Most harassing have been the marches of the the native part of it, in the hurry to get away, threw troops in completing this concentration. When their march had been farther prolonged to this place, they ments and stores. In retiring from the Sikh camp we had moved over a distance of upwards of 150 miles in six days, along roads of heavy sand, their perpetual labour allowing them scarcely time to cook their food, even when they received it, and hardly an hour for repose, before they were called upon for renewed exertions.

See also the following:-

LETTERS FROM PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE BATTLES OF MOODKEE AND FERO-ZESHAH. The following letter we extract from the Delhi

Gazette:-"Thank God, I am safe and well. We had dread ful marches of thirty-odd miles a day, and after one

unable to answer him with a single shot.

I now directed our almost exhausted cavalry to threaten both flanks at once, preparing the infantry to advance in support, which apparently caused him suddenly to cease his fire, and to abandon the field.

20 serjeants or havildars, 5 drummers, 323 rank and file, 4 lascars, 4 syce drivers, 2 syce grass-spiracy against the Europeans, which had just been in a spiracy against the Europeans, which had just been in a spiracy against the Europeans, have been in a spiracy against the Europeans, which had just been in a spiracy against the Europeans, have been in a spiracy against the Europeans, have been in a spiracy against the Europeans, have been in a spiracy against the Europeans, which had just been in a spiracy against the Europeans, which had just been in a spiracy against the Europeans, which had just been in a spiracy against the Europeans, which had just been in a spiracy against the Europeans, which had just been in a spiracy against the Europeans, which had just been in a spiracy against the Europeans, which had just been in a spiracy against the Europeans, which had just been in a spiracy against the Europeans, which had just been in a spiracy against the Europeans, which had just been in a spiracy against the Europeans, which had just been in a spiracy against the Europeans, which had just been in a spiracy against the Europeans, which had just been in a spiracy against the Europeans, which had just been in a spiracy against the Europeans, which had just been in the spiracy against the Europeans are concourse of people.

Strike Among the conc The horse artillery and cavalry set to work, and the frustrated :-

which was Their camp is the scene of the most awful carnage, severely wounded; Lieutenant F. P. Haines, Aide-de- enemy were slain. The cavalry got in amongst them, almost all the troops were there, it was proposed to the and carried destruction till night put an end to it. King of Nepaul to murder all the inhabitants at this We got back to camp at half-past one next morning. station and take possession of the place. The man who We halted on the 19th and 20th, and the 1st Euro- | made the proposition was the Moonshee of the 1st Regipeans and 29th Foot having joined, we moved on the ment, who was to be made the King's Vizier. He was to two p.m. We opened our artillery, but with light guns | men in the King's service, take the barracks, and murder little was or could be done against their heavy ones. all the European soldiers and inhabitants. For this pur-The infantry were formed in brigades and advanced in pose he received, they say, three lacs of rupees, and thouline from the right by regiments 80 paces distance; sands of rupees have, I believe, been found in his house when our artillery ceased firing, the infantry went done up into small parcels. He bribed several of the at the fortified positions, found the enemy posted at Mussulman Sepoys of the 1st Regiment, and offered a them, went at them with the bayonet, every gun of large bribe to two of the head of the Jemadars and theirs turning down half a dozen of our ranks every Subadars; they accepted the bribe, and signed the retime they fired. We carried, we overcame all, but ceipt for it before four witnesses, and the Moonshee remines were then led off and disabled guns, and hun vealed to them the whole plan, to which they readily as dreds of our fine fellows were blown up. Night came on, sented. After he had settled everything with them, and and we were obliged to withdraw the troops outside had taken his departure, the Jemadars and Subadars the tortified position, and draw them clear of it. The went slick to Major Rowcroft, commanding the 1st Reginoble 3rd Dragoons went on, but came on another po- ment, who was just going out in his buggy, and told him sition with guns, and the infantry suffered dreadfully that they wanted to speak to him. He said they must mandant, slightly wounded; Captain C. F. Havelock, and retired. The enemy occupied the position again, come at another time, as he was in a hurry, but the men and began hammering away with all their heavy guns told him it was something very particular and important, at 9 o'clock p.m. They got so bold that we were obliged to detach a brigade or two, and cleared their to go to the Moonshee's house that evening under pretence position, but not without heavy loss. They kept up of asking him some questions; and he went himself. killed; Cornet H. Ellis, do.; Cornet G. W. K. Bruce, a heavy fire on us all night. We were without water believe, with a guard, surrounded the house, and, of or covering, and tired enough on the morning of course, nabbed the Moonshee, who was clapped into the 22nd. The enemy assembled every man and gun the main guard cells, with two European sentries with tenant H. C. Morgan, severely wounded; Lieutenant J. they had, and brought their cavalry to threaten an muskets before the doors, with orders to shoot him attack. We formed again in echellon of brigades and if he tried to escape. He was sent to Patna for trial severely wounded; Cornet Lieutenant J. D. White, advanced from the right by echellon of regiments, the other day, and must feel in rather an awkward preattacked and carried everything before us in two of dicament, as letters have been found upon him which, the positions, and thought all was ours and over; but they say, prove the whole affair, and some say that he in an hour another alarm was sounded, that 40,000 will be hanged, others that he will be tied to a cannon cavalry with infantry, and a heavy battery of artil- and blown to pieces. The massacre was to have taken lery, were at hand. Our cavalry and horse artillery place last Sunday during church time, when the rascals were in advance, and forced to retire. The infantry | were to have gone to the barracks, taken possession of the threw themselves into squares of regiments, and bore Do .- Major G. Baldwin, severely wounded; Lieutenant the most dreadful fire of round and grape you can murdered all the European soldiers, and also all the T. H. Plasket, severely wounded; Lieutenant A. Pilking- | imagine. Part of the infantry in an hour or two were ordered to take possession of a strong village; the rest ready to advance. The cavalry were formed was to have been sent over by the King of Nepaul; in on both flanks, and ordered to advance. Such cheer- fact, there was to have been a regular mutiny among the tenant C.A. Mouat, do. ; Lieutenant E. J. Chambers, do. ; ing as took place, each corps and regiment cheering Jacks. It is rather amusing, isn't it, when you come to each other, and on all went; but the Sikhs, horse, in- think that you have escaped being murdered in cold blood. fantry, and all, took to their heels, leaving there 101 | Next mail I shall be able to tell you more about it. There

> Extract of a letter from an officer with the Ferozepore force, dated Dec. 24, 1845. :--

dear friends.

magazines, tents, cattle, baggage, and everything, and

were off across the Sutlej. We have lost many very

errible fight, such as India never saw before. We have gained a victory, it is true, but at what a cost There are, I am sure, at least 2,000 killed and wounded; amongst the former, Generals Sale and M'Caskill, Major Broadfoot, Captain Nicolson, Captain Egerton, and a host of others. The Europeans have suffered dreadfully; only about 200 of the 3rd Dragoons can now be brought into the field. The Sikhs, after threatening to attack us for many days, Limerick Chronicle received this morning:—"About moved off to meet the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief-that is, a portion of them, the main vernor-General and Commander-in-Chief. At 3 P.M. we came up to the Sikh camp, and the action comwhat a night it was; dying and dead all around us; and above all, no water: and the cold intense. May

Extract of a letter from a Surgeon in the Army :-

camp was taken by storm, and the fighting thus carabine, as if with sticks, and wrestled one to two nant A. Taylor, severely wounded; Lieutenant J. U. ceased, and the Sikhs retreated; we took their whole with their assailants during the collision. Eventually covered the lawless band, yielding to superior skill and distance of the lawless band, yielding to superior skill and distance of the lawless band, yielding to superior skill and distance of the lawless band, yielding to superior skill and distance of the lawless band, yielding to superior skill and distance of the lawless band, yielding to superior skill and distance of the lawless band, yielding to superior skill and distance of the lawless band, yielding to superior skill and distance of the lawless band, yielding to superior skill and distance of the lawless band, yielding to superior skill and distance of the lawless band, yielding to superior skill and distance of the lawless band, yielding to superior skill and distance of the lawless band, yielding to superior skill and distance of the lawless band, yielding to superior skill and distance of the lawless band, yielding to superior skill and distance of the lawless band, yielding to superior skill and distance of the lawless band, yielding to superior skill and distance of the lawless band, yielding to superior skill and distance of the lawless band, yielding to superior skill and distance of the lawless band, yielding to superior skill and the lawless band. dangerously wounded; Lieutenant W. G. Cassidy, danger- with dead, and horses and camels out of number, cipline, fled, and were pursued by the police, who they are even now going off every hour. The 62nd barracks are full of wounded, so is the magazine." Ferozepore, Dec. 28, 1845. My dear- The nature of the Indian news which will I dare say reach you before this letter, will make you anxious to hear from me. For the last suffer any fatal injury. It is rumoured that others month a brush with the Sikhs has been talked of, of the marauders were wounded by the police, but but I for one did not anticipate anything of the kind, and I think I said so in my last letter. However, after several notes of preparation, the order came to ment to march on active service the next morning at on the road side, until morning, when a reinforce seven o'clock. The marches on the route sent us ment arrived, and they were conveyed into Killinnan Lieutenant McNair, do.; Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Sims, do. Ditto-Major W. T. Shortt, slightly wounded; Captain crossed. Though we subsequently marched from . W. Graves, badly do.; Captain C. W. Sibley, do.; Captain D. G. A. Darroch, slightly do.; Lieutenant M. J. this junction till the 19th, at Moodkee. An action Gregorson, badly do.; Lieutenant W. L. Ingall, slightly had been fought the day before; in which, though our attack. Fifty bullets, a quantity of powder, and troops were victorious, they were very severely handled, and were obliged to acknowledge the enemy some percussion caps were also found on the scene of Each party, on the morning of the 18th, retired to their respective camps. On the 20th the army halted at Moodkee, and the next morning at 3 A.M. started on the road towards Ferozepore, to meet the these two portions of the army met about mid-day and it was determined then to lose no time in attack ing the Sikhs in their entrenched camp. The cavalry of the enemy were already annoying us, but the action scriously commenced at two P.M., and, expecting for about an hour or so after midnight, did not cease till four P.M. the next day. Our troops had driven the Sikhs from their position on the evening of the 21st; but, from some cause or other, we did not hold our ground, but retired, and the enemy, returning in the course of the night to their entrenchment and guns, left us the same work to be done over again the next day. Our regiment was engaged in the Return of Ordnance captured during the Action of the 21st thickest of the fight, both days, and distinguished and 22nd instant.

Camp, Ferozeshah, 27th Dec., 1845.

Camp, Terozeshah, 27th Dec., 1845. than the advance of the regiment upon the murderous entrenchments of the enemy, both on the 21st and 22nd. The havoe in the charge made on the 21st was frightful; three of my brother officers, with forty men killed, and about 120 wounded, and in the most horrible manner, by cannon and grape shot. On the second day the slaughter was less, but still numbers of poor fellows fell. On the 23rd, we halted on the field the remainder of the evening, retiring to the themselves, but to use their endeavours to induce respect. halted at Saltan Khanwhallah, about seven miles from Ferozepore, where I came with all the wounded of the regiment I could collect, numbering, on the evening of the 24th, no fewer than 173, and I have received many since. With my small hospital equipment, I advanced into the field with my regiment, and when the received heavy to done the field. and when the wounded began to drop behind fast, the cover of one stunted tree, the ground here being for an endless distance one sandy plain as flat as a pan-

cake. I assure you whilst I was operating, and I did many amputations on the field, the cannon shot were playing about us much too near, and now and then a bregating there. shell would make the whole party of us bob our heads. Knowing there would be no water for us on the road or on the field, I had taken the precaution to load several vessels and leather bags with it, and carried them in the doolees or portable beds for the sick and wounded. I had also about two and a half dozen brandy, without which two articles I see nothing is operations continued incessant till dark, and would have continued through the night, for I had candles with me, but I had no sooner lighted them than orders came to put them out at once, and keep all dark. Shortly after, I was ordered to remove my wounded troops. The enemy soon undeceived us by commencing to fire upon us, and it became necessary to retreat rapidly; and here my hospital establishment, that is, down their loads, and I lost the whole of my instruwere challenged by an officer, and upon advancing he proved to be an aide-de-camp with Sir Henry Hardinge. The Governor-General asked mea great many questions, and whilst the conversation was going on an officer of my own regiment came up, and I found that the regiment was close by, lying silent, under arms, within gun-shot of the enemy's camp. Derby Mercury of Wednesday.

The army have marched to-day to a point of the river about twenty miles from this, where there is an island to which the Sikhs have retreated, and which they are fortifying. Our artillery is to bombard them on this side, and Gholab Sing is to have at them from the other side, for you must know the Sidars, or chief men of the Sikhs, have not joined in this inva-

We have all had a most wonderful and miraculous esjungle, and dotted with sandy hillocks. The enemy secretary their infantry and artillery behind this jungle, and such undulations as the ground afforded; whilst our twelve battalions formed from echelon of hrisades into line cased a very source can be considered with sandy hillocks. The enemy's gans with grassenters, the enemy's gans with the possession of by heard it, and you may rely on the truth and accuracy of the enemy. We heard it, and you may rely on the truth and accuracy of the grassenters, and other large manuage of the constant to the masters to sign an agreement totor grassenters, the masters to sign an agreement totor and dismay. Of their chiefs, Bahadar Singh is wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Newson at the masters to sign an agreement totor grassenters, the masters to sign an agreement totor wounded. We have been murdered, allow them to leave off at four o'clock on Saturdaysys, and the bayonet, and did the needful in good style.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Newson at the masters to sign an agreement totor wounded. We have been murdered, allow them to leave off at four o'clock on Saturdaysys, and the bayonet, and to be paid their full time. Sir John Rennie, or account of the enemy's gans with every European, all of whom were to have been murdered, allow them to leave off at four o'clock on Saturdaysys, and the bayonet, and to be paid their full time. Sir John Rennie, or account of the common of the town burnt, and the bayonet, and to be screened their infantry and artillery behind this and dismay. Of their charts, Bahadur Singh is wounded.

jengle, and such undulations as the ground afforded; killed; Lal Singh said to be wounded. Mebtab

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

and, whitst our twelve battalions formed from echelsingh, Adjoodhia Pershad, and Tej Singh, the late
on of brigades into line, cheened a very severe careGovernor of Peshawur, have field with precipitation.

the bayonet, and did the needtul in good style.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Needs and to be paid their full time. Sir John the Nepaulese. I will relate to you the story as I have heard it, and you may rely on the truth and accuracy of Simpson and Co., of Pimlico, and other large manual factories, have acceeded to the wish of the men.

and they then related to him the whole plot. He told them arms and ammunition, and have rushed into church and officers; some were to have gone to the bungalows of the different people and sacked them, and them a regiment as fine guns as any in our army, the whole of their has been a robbery committed at Patna, at the house of a very rich Zemindar. The Dacoits tried to steal all the rupees which he had in his house, but four of them were killed, and they turn out to be Nepaulese, which looks very suspicious. The Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the 66th have been sent, with three officers, to Patna to guard the Treasury, which, they say, is to be attacked to-

Freland. DUBLIN, FEB. 22 .- CONFLICT BETWEEN THE POLICE

AND THE ROCKITES .- The following appears in the

morrow by all the rabble. Should they try it, they will

find rather a warmer reception than they bargained for

Dinapore, Dec. 31, 1845,

eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, a police patrol mander-in-Chief-that is, a portion of them, the main body being at a village about eight miles distant from O'Brien, sub-constables Roohan, Kenna, Kearney, this; they were defeated with great loss, and seven. Donoghue, and Ireton, fell in with an armed party of teen guns taken. We suffered terribly. On the men, with their faces blackened, from twelve to morning of the 21st (Sunday) we, for the fourth time, fourteen in number, near Cush, at the foot of the turned out about 7 A.M., and, after marching about mountain. Before the police closed on the gang in ten miles, fell in with the other force under the Go- conflict, several shots were fired at them, which were promptly returned. The Rockites, disregarding the summons to stand or surrender, again fired at the menced. Such a terrible one it was ! it raged fiercely police, but fortunately without fatal aim, a bal till night fall, I may say till 9 P.M., and the cannonade laving cut the forehead of sub-constable Kearney, lasted all night. The troops bivouacked, and, oh! raising the skin on the left temple, and a second perforated the waistcoat of constable Ireton. Both balls whistling around us in every direction; no food, parties now came to a personal encounter, and a desperate conflict ensued, hand to hand, in which I never spend such a night again. At four the next the police behaved gallantly against double morning the action commenced again, and raged their number, displaying courage, resolution, with great fury till seven, and from that time to ten and confidence in one another. Not having space o'clock with redoubled fury. At one o'clock their or time to reload, they fought with the bayonet and succeeded in apprehending three of the actual party one of whom, Patrick Dwyer, was dangerously wounded, a ball having passed through his body, which entered at the breast and came out at the back. This man also received a severe bayonet wound in the conflict. Patrick Cosheen, and James Sheehan, his comrades, were besmeared with blood from the violent nature of the contest, but did not they have not yet been discovered. After arresting the prisoners, the small police force conceived it imprudent at that hour to march them to the station, and accordingly kept them in safe custody in a cabin from whence Cosheen and Sheehan were transmitted slight hopes of recovery. Near the spot where the engagement took place, a large rifle percussion-lock gun was found, also a pistol, and the barrel of a gun, which, it is supposed, exploded during the

SUPPRESSION OF AN ANCIENT CUSTOM

IN DERBY. THE RIOT ACT READ, AND THE MILITARY

CALLED OUT. The authorities of Derby announced last week their determination not to permit the game of foot-ball to be again played in Derby, according to an old custom, on Shrove Tuesday. The announcement was placarded very freely, and every possible publicity was given to the notice. In order, however, to secure the town against disturbance, and to effectually put down the play, it was deemed necessary that the civil power should, in case of need, have the assistance of the military, and for this purpose two troops of the 5th Dragoon Guards, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Scarlett, from Nottingham, were located here. Several hundreds of special constables were

also sworn in, and ordered to be on duty in various Matters, however, appeared to take so favourable a turn that it was hoped, and indeed many persons felt assured, no breach of the peace would be attempted; and this belief was most materially strengthened from the circumstance that a body of the ordinary promoters, or players, visited the Townhall on Monday evening last, when they delivered up a ball, declaring their intention to obey the wishes of the mayor and magistrates strictly and cheerfully, and, not only to abstain from playing at foot-ball

and prevent others from violating the law in this The morning of Tuesday betrayed considerable symptoms that there still lingered a strong disposition on the part of many individuals to set the law at defiance; and this feeling increased as the hour at which the game is usually played drew near. Large numbers of lads and young men thronged the streets, but not to an extent sufficiently to demand the interference of the constables. The special constabless

were on duty, and blocked up the different entrancess to the market-place, where the ball has always been thrown up, in order to prevent any body of men con-Two o'clock in the day is the hour at which the? play has always commenced, and at this time, with the exception that a great number of lads were in thes streets rather noisy, and giving various indicationss of a desire to see the game played, no material act of insubordination took place. A ball, indeed, wass

brought from the opening leading from Eagle-street towards the Pig-market, and was in thee water instanter. A general huzza was set up, hundreds rushed to the spot; but the ball was secured by the police, and out in pieces. Things wentit on for about an hour, when the special constables on duty in the Morledge were insulted and attacked, and were obliged to exert themselves to put downs the attempt to break the law. A good deal of confusion ensued, during which a ball was thrown out obf a public-house in the Morledge, and immediately an get away were anxious for a start, and it was at last determined to remove as many as we could, and produced in search of the regiment. Unfortunately in the magistrates who had been in attendance durings: the whole day, were on the spot immediately. Hisis worship was struck on the shoulder by a brick-batt hurled, and severely bruised. This, and other proofess of the temper of the mob were too unequivocal to bee mistaken, and it became instantly necessary to have the Riot Act read. This was done, and the aid of there military was called in; the players having, mean awhile, got the ball in the water, and were proceedings; to the Holmes. About fifty of the dragoous accecompanied the mayor and Dr. Baker, but the playerers were soon out of the limits of the borough, and, irin fact, at the time the military arrived many of themm as well as spectators, fled into the town again. Then dragoons and magistrates then returned, and up total the time of our going to press with our first editioning no other outrage of the public peace had occurred .--

> THE WANDERING JEW .- One of the exhibitions 2 2 the suit of the Bouf Gras, on Sunday last, at Parisis, which excited the most attention, was a processionous on horseback, composed of the principal characters of or "Le Juif Errant" of M. Eugène Sue. The cososs

state of great commotion, in consequence of the wholeled body of the trade having struck work, for the pur-r-

trary to their recorded pledges on the hustings.

Among those who came in for a share of the castiga-

tion administered by the honourable member, were

Mr. Beckett, Mr. Emott, Mr. Cripps, Mr. Sidney

Herbert, and others. We must, however, make room

for a specimen of the manner in which it was admi-

nistered. Having in each case asserted that the per-

sonal honour of the members named was at stake, he

continued :- He (Mr. Ferrand) had heard the right

hon, baronet, the member for Stamford, Sir G. Cierk,

argue last night the great brass case with considera-

ble ability on behalf of the right hon, gentleman, the

First Lord of the Treasury, but he had failed in im-

ressing the house with the truth of his arguments.

But he would suggest that whilst the right hon, baro-

net was attacking the Protectionists, he knew all the

while that amongst the other contents of his official

red-box that lay upon the table, there was an address

from his constituents calling upon him to resign his

seat for having deserted his principles. (Hear) He

Mr. Ferrand) had looked the right hon, bart, in the

face whilst he was speaking, and he thought-no, he

would not say what he thought—(a laugh)—but he was imagining what his (Sir George Glerk's) constituents would think of him. (A laugh.) Mr. Fer-

rand's next onslaught was upon Sir James Graham.

I am glad to see the right hon, bart, the Secretary of

State for the Home Department, in his place. He,

too, went before his constituents when he accepted

office, and how stands he pledged to the electors of

Dorchester ? I tell him, too, that his personal honour

is at stake. (Loud cheers from the Protection benches.)

He may dispose of his changes of opinion by one thing

of his arm; but he will not dispose of his constituents

in that manner. (Hear, hear.) He is bound to re-

deem his pledges on the hustings; and if his political

opinions have changed, I tell him that he is bound as a

man of honour to resign his place into their hands once

more, in order to enable them to be freely and honour-

ably represented. I have read the speech which the

right hon, baronet delivered to his constituents on

that occasion, and was delighted with its talent and

ability; and I think the best thing the Protectionists

Foreign Mohements.

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

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

REVELATIONS OF ROME. No. I.

The last number of the Westminster Review con tair tains an article founded upon two publications, en titl titled, first, "The Christian Alliance;" second, "A "Apostolato Popolare." The first of these may be ter termed the "Constitution" of an American Society, dat dating from the 12th of May, 1843, which has been est established "to promote religious freedom, and to the populace. Foreseeing a frightful reaction, the Rodif diffuse useful and religious knowledge among the magnese refused to receive them. Resistance was how na natives of Italy, and other Papal countries." The ever hopeless, for on the 12th there came notes from the au aim of this association is purely theological; it repu pudiates political questions. Admitting that the ing their assistance to the Pope to obtain him an immediate object of this society may be as good as the matter. th that "it is impossible to get at the religious question opinion to the world by a marked demonstration. The ot otherwise than through the political." The writer troops advanced, under the direction of Cardinal Albani: en emphatically adds :- "To be must precede to think; the Civic Guard resisted, then fell back, to weaken the ar and Italy is not." Again-"You may warehouse enemy by compelling him to spread over the country. bibles, or copies of MERLE D'AUBIGNE and M'CRIE, at | The Papal ruffians committed horrors which would be every point around Italy that may favour their dis. incredible were it not that there are living and unexceppersion; slowly, and in numbers imperceptible, they tionable witnesses of the facts. Cesena was given up to may reach the hands of those who have no need of plunder: even the churches were not excepted; in that ti them, of those whose souls are already freed; but the of the Madonna del Monte, men suing for life, the crucifix mass, 'the gay unthinking peasantry' of the villages in hand, were pitilessly massacred. At Forli, children, old of Italy, 'the mechanics and shopkeepers of her men of eighty, and pregnant women, were among the murtowns, will never hear of them. The gendarmes, the priests, and the Custom-house form, between them and the instruction you seek to afford, a triple wall, insurmountable to individual agents of a transatlantic society. Every theory of education, then, f for the masses of Italy, resolves itself into a problem of liberty."

The "Apostolato Popolare" is, we are informed by the writer we have above quoted, a periodical publirepresents the opinions of the National Italian Association known as "Young Italy."

which prevails in this country in reference to the Italian question, "the cause of a people to whom Europe owes its civilization." He reminds the English public that "The map of Europe has to be re-modelled. The part of statesmen should, therefore, be to prepare for England a new political and commercial existence, by cultivating the germs of sympathy and alliance with the new Powers that will spring out of the crisis." For ourselves, desirous of employing every available means to promote the great principle of Fraternity, and knowing that we could best do so by imparting to the working classes of England a knowledge of their brethren of other lands, we saw the utility of transferring to our columns at least the principal facts contained in the article in the Westminster Review; we accordingly applied to the author of the article for permission to extract from his valuable composition, which assent, we are happy to acknowledge, was kindly and promptly given. The extracts we have now to lay e our readers cannot fail to deeply interest them, and will, we doubt not, kindle in their breasts feelings of the warmest sympathy for unfortunate Italy, and corresponding indignation towards her cruel gaolers, and intolerant oppressors :-

"LEGITIMACY"_INSURRECTION OF 1831.

Our readers will recollect how the districts which now form the territories of the Pope accepted his authority in Margaret Gilton, aged 16; and their brother, John form the territories of the Pope accepted his authority in the measure of the spirit of Gilton, aged 12 years. Two others of the same family posed would give that security, and, therefore, moved for the purpose of demonstrating that the apprehendespotic usurpation of foreign emperors. Originally, it on the 15th of the present month the youngest son, was a sort of synallagmatic contract, more or less explicit, by which there was conferred on the Pope a right aucontrolled administration of the finances, the choice of magistrates, the power of making and dissolving alliances-all, in a word, that constitutes bona jide independence. Afterwards, devotion to the Holy See, the splendour necessary to the centre of Christianity, the necessities of the Church, reforms to be accomplished, petty syrants to be put down, furnished so many bases for the profound and Machiavelian system of usurpation consummated by Alexander the Sixth and Clement the and stated that about three weeks ago he was em-Seventh. One by one, the popular liberties were swallowed up: those that were nominally spared were rendered nugatory. Thus, a council and a magistracy were left in the towns, possessing the right of voting on municipal matters: but the Sovereign reserved the power of apfixing of the time when and the matters on which they were to deliberate. If local statutes were conserved, they were those which might tend to maintain division and rivalry between city and city, and which, such as the difference of weights and measures, were bars to commerce and intercommunication. Deprived of liberty and political life, and under the thousand ills notorious as inherent to ecclesisstical government, the Roman provinces had attained, at the time of the French Revolution, the wretched supremacy of Italy in misery and misgovern-

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

Under Napoleon, the Marches and Legations forme

That epoch restored old authorities, but did not restore ancient rights. Promises were lavished, as at the beginning of all restorations. The Napeleon Code was to be maintained, taxes were to be lowered, public education was to be confided to those whom public opinion esteemed the most capable. All these promises were violated. The canon law was resuscitated; old forms were revived. The taxes remained such as they had been under the exigencies of war; with this difference, that their produce, of which a part at least, under the kingdom, had been appropriated to public works and institutions, was wholly swallowed up in pensions, in sinccures, and in support of the luxury and vices of the high dignitaries of the Church; thus, while the salary of the Prefect of Bologna was 12,000 france annually, the Cardinal-Legate, discharging the same functions, now receives 64,000 francs. Education was no more mentioned; but to possess and to exhibit talent was to give cause for suspicion and persecution. From all this, combined with the ever-present idea of Italian nationality, sprang the insurrection of 1931.

This is not an occasion for going into the details o the movement, or for referring to the motives that localised it in the Roman States—motives, in our opinion arising from the errors of the men whom accident placed at the head-but we will remind our readers that the insurrection spread over ten provinces in three or four days, without the effusion of a single drop of blood, without a shadow of opposition, and that it succumbed only before the Austrian army. A capitulation was signed at Ancona, on the 26th of March, between the Insurrectionary Government and Cardinal Benvenuti: a full and entire amnesty was guaranteed. This was shamefully broken. The document was sent to Rome the same day, but remained unanswered whilst the patriots were in force. On the 3rd of April, when all had been given up. arms and fortified places, and when Bandiers, the Austrian Rear-Admiral—the same whose two sons died, in July 1844, for the national cause—had arrested on the high seas some of the most compromised, an edict of the Pope annulled the convention. Prosecutions commenced. Edicts of the 14th and 30th of April declared guilty the commenced in the manufactory, a large building authors, the accomplices, and favourers of the insurrec-| composed principally of timber, and adjoining the extion; the poets who had celebrated it, the orators who tensive candle-works of Messrs. W. and R. Brookes. had sulogised it, all those who had in any manner concorred in it.

peared so evident and so just to the eyes of other govern- past twelve o'clock before the fire was safely extinments, that a memorandum was addressed to the Court guished, and not before the spacious premises in of Rome on the 21st of May, 1831, in the name of the five | which it originated were almost entirely destroyed in which there was enforced the necessity of introducing is unknown. radical changes into the system of administration. By a circular of the 3rd of June, addressed to the Ministers of those powers, the Pope himself admitted this necessity, and he engaged himself to give such institutions as would, he said, open for his reign a new era. The edicts of the 5th of July, 5th and 31st of October, and 5th of November, 1831, made their appearance in discharge of these engagements.

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

Legates, by the heads of the magistracy, who were charged to make known to the government the real wishes of the people. This committee was dissolved. The Pope persisted in exacting the precise and simple execution of the enactments of the 5th of July, and succeeding dates. On quitting the Legations, at the end of July, the Austrians had intrusted the preservation of order to the netti announced that it would be replaced by a re-orgasons of Civita-Castellana, San Leo, and St. Angelo; the officers were in general men known for their ferocity or for an ultra Saufedism ;* their commander was Barbleri, who, in 1831, had been with difficulty saved from the fury of four Powers, approving the march of these troops, offerobject of this society may be as good as the motives diate and unconditional surrender, and informing the of its members are undoubtedly pure, still the writer recusants that they had not to expect justice. The Roof the article in the Westminster Review well argues | magnese resolved that it became them to evince their

5th of January, 1832, chosen, with the assent of the Pro-

to the direst reprisals, when the Austrians made their appearance a second time, invoked by the Pope. We omit the French expedition to Ancona, which took place at the beginning of February. It had no bearing on the principal question, and was only undertaken to quiet the anxiety of France. But we dwell with pleasure on the noble language held at this time by Lord neither answered the requirements of the people nor even On these two publications the writer in the West- Prince Metternich, that there could be no possible tranminster Review grounds an article on the condition quility for the Italian provices until justice was done. and prospects of the Italian people. He commences On his departure he bore with him the esteem of the with (and in the present article confines himself to) Italians, who were afflicted to perceive that, while every the Pontiff : Nicholas laid his sincere regards at the feet of Gregory. France descended still lower, and even to calumny, in the person of M. de St. Aulaire, who asserted that the Civic Guard had plundered the public treasury. The Belgian question now absorbed attention; Austria and the Pope remained masters of the ground; the patriots commenced a more silent struggle; but the Italian

ward to hope from without, drew closer their bonds with those who alone can work out their triumph, the twenty may be tried like the other misdemeanors, under millions of their brethren. From this rapid survey, our readers will have deduced the unanimity of opinion that reigns in the Papal States respecting their government: we shall now show what

that government is. (To be continued.)

FIVE PERSONS POISONED. LIVERPOOL. FEB. 21 .-- An inquest was held yesterday on the bodies of Jane Gilton, aged 17; her sister, sly to the three dec Edward Gilton, aged seven years, and on'the 17th. Mrs. Gilton, the mother, widow of the late Mr. Gilton, printing-ink and colour manufacturer. The business had for some years past been carried on in the premises in West Derby. The whole of the inmates of the house had been more or less ill for about three weeks: the eldest and yet surviving son (aged about twenty) being the least affected, he not having been so constantly at home as the other members of the family. The female servant and a nurse were arrested by the hand of the assassin. He fully adlation, and would not throw a single British aere out mitted the justice of the proposition that the object of cultivation. He next referred to the second of cultivation. ployed in making green verditer, an article used by paper-stainers, and in colouring walls. In this preparation there was a large quantity or arsenic. He ont the ingredients into a boiler in a shed at some distance behind, and detached from the house. Between this shed and the house there is a long building, which appears to have been formerly a conservatory or greenhouse, but had been converted into what is now called "the colour-house." In one nearest to the shed—there was a well with a pump on one side of it. The well is about four yards deep, and contains about two yards depth of water. This well has also a pipe communicating with a pump in the back kitchen, from which the water is taken for in Ireland had become in fourteen months the seat of the arsenic, it had to be ladled into a bucket, carried cool. This was carefully done by a labourer who was proposed measure. employed on the premises. After being cooled, and the other ingredients added, the liquid on the top required to be drawn off, which was done by a siphonpipe, letting it into a wooden spout which discharged coercive measure, which seemed to him to stand of the greatest unfairness in his "business speech, its contents into, or near to, a sewer which is between the colour-house and the boiler-shed. The deposit from the liquid was all that was required in the concur in all the details of the bill, which he thought showed that Mr. D'Israeli-in the comparison which trade. There was no evidence that any of the liquid should be limited as to its duration, and which was he had drawn between the effects of protection and had been spilt in the transit, but it is not improbable defective in the degrees of punishment apportioned those of free trade—had never taken his comparison that some of it has either found its way into the to certain offences. well by the top, which was only covered with a wooden lid level with the floor, or, it may be, that went, had his support, but to make it effective, ad- worst year of free trade. After stating that he could some of the poisonous liquid had oozed from the sough ditional clauses were required, which would ensure

The three deceased (on whom the inquest was held) were similarly affected during their illness with nauses and vomiting, and the mother had also a severe cough. Neither of the three deceased were confined to their beds on Tuesday last. John died on Saturday afternoon at six o'clock; Jane about three hours afterwards; and Margaret at half-past eleven

on Sunday night. A post mortem examination of one of the bodies was made by Mr. Garton. He found all the internal the well, and found unequivocal traces of arsenic. The Coroner suggested that the inquiry should be adiourned, in order that the well, the sewer, and the BROUGHAM, pipe should be taken up, and every means used to dis-

water. Adjourned accordingly. LIVERPOOL, FEB. 25 .- This morning at ten o'clock. the inquest on the bodies of John, Jane, and Margaret however, consider the present measure as discon- for it. Mr. D'Israeli's argument, on that point, was Gilton, was resumed before the county coroner at West | nected with other plans for the amelioration of Ire- | the most dangerous one that could be used, and had Derby. The coroner, in summing up, said it must land, and he thought the house should record, by hitherto been always disclaimed by the landowners; be satisfactory to all parties to know that the arsenic a solemn vote, its opinion of the necessity of coupling for translated into plain English, it meant nothing had accidentally communicated with the water. The this coercion bill with others of a more comprehendelse, than that the Corn Laws must be maintained to jury accordingly found a verdiet to the effect that the sive and statesmanlike nature. So strong was his keep up the landlords' rents. deceased parties had died in consequence of having opinion on this point, that if no other noble lord Mr. Muntz entered into an drank a solution of arsenic, which had accidentally oozed from the drain into the well.

THE LATE MURDER IN CRIPPLEGATE.-Last evening Mr. Wm. Payne held an inquest in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of Thomas Martin, aged thirty-seven, the man killed in Cripplegate, when the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against John Facey, who is already committed to Newgate to take his trial for the offence.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD.—On Tuesday evening, shortly after ten o'clock, a fire, that caused considerable alarm on the Surrey side of the river, broke out upon the premises of Mr. Martyn, starch and farina manufacturer, at No. 23, Little Guildford-street, Southwark Bridge-road. It Plenty of water being at hand, the engines were arred in it.

Quickly set to work, and a vast stream was discharged upon the blazing building; but it was nearly halfpowers, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England, and the contents consumed. The origin of the fire

> Forger.-At the Mansion House, on Monday Louis Phillips [not the royal knave Louis Philippe] was brought up for final examination, charged with having forged several acceptances, which were cashed by Messrs. Prescott and Grote, bankers, for Mr. Lyons Michael, a customer of the house. He was committed for trial.

LAW OF SETTLEMENT.—If a person, on the passing of this new bill into a law, has had an industrial residence for five years in the place where he then resides, he will be entitled, immediately, to claim parish relief from the parish or union in which he has so resided LIPE IN AUSTRIA.—The Siècle publishes the follow-

ing letter from Vienna of the 12th inst.:-"Two days since (being the fifth time within a very short space) a sentinel fired upon, and severely wounded, a person who refused to remove a cigar from his mouth when peremptorily ordered to do so by the sentinel. It is not many weeks since a similar occurrence happened at Vienna, when, it will be remembered, the unfortunate transgressor was shot dead upon the spot.

Count Grassi, by the corps of judges and advocates of the Calderari of the Neapolitan States, a secret associa * The Sanfedists (from santa feds, holy faith) were, like Bologua. A committee was formed at Bologua, on the tion opposed to the patriots;

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS-Monday, FEB. 23. PROTECTION OF LIFE (IRELAND) BILL. The Earl of St. GERMANS moved the second reading of this bill, of the necessity for passing which it Austrians had intrusted the preservation of order to the became his duty to endeavour to satisfy the house. The object of the bill was to invest the executive goupon, and on the 10th of January, 1832, Cardinal Ber-vernment in Ireland with powers with which it was not at present armed, in consequence of the increased nised regular soldiery. These soldiery, whose pay was corthcoming by the raising of a loan, were in great part composed of banditti and miscreauts picked from the pri- with the view of establishing the necessity for the measure, to read a mass of documentary evidence, proving the increase of crime in Ireland, particularly as regarded offences against property, hitherto of rare occurrence in that country, as compared with England, under the head of robberies. The total number of all offences committed in Ireland against the person, against property, and against the public peace was, last year, 3,103, and in the present 5,281. The noble carl then went on to say, that he was satisfied it would be in some degree consolatory to their lordships to know, that in eighteen counties of Ireland crime had diminished, and in four others that it remained stationary. It was only in ten counties that it had increased, viz., Cavan, Fermanagh, King's Co., Longford, Westmeath, Clare, Roscommon, Limerick, Tipperary, and Leitrim. The noble earl then proceeded to detail a variety of cases of outrage and violence of an appalling character in the more disturbed districts, by bands of armed men at night, by men who it was believed belonged to secret associations, bound together by oaths, and banded together for the purposes of violence, robbery, and intimidation. Out of 137 homicides and aggravated dered. These excesses would have driven the whole people assaults, five only were committed on the persons of gentlemen, the rest being committed on small farmers and cottiers, persons, some of whom had lived many years on their holdings, and only were subiected to these acts of outrage because they were employed by persons obnoxious to these sanguinary depredators. As the law stood, the rich man, with his house well secured, and his servants well armed, was Seymour, who had been despatched to Rome by the in a comparative state of security, while the poor cation in Italian, published in London, of which great powers plainly declared that the pretended reforms twelve numbers have made their appearance: it may be a sufficient protection, although everything had been relief. done that could be done by the government to afford the guarded demands of the memorandum of the 21st of it him under the existing law. He thought, there-May. He alone affirmed, in a correspondence with fore that he was justified in asking their lordships to pass a law for the protection of the lives and lands of principal provisions of the bill were the empowering an investigation of the condition of the Papal States, intervention for ill was tolerated in Europe, there was that any district in which offences should be com-He complains most justly of the disgraceful apathy not a single government that deemed itself obliged to in- mitted required an additional police force, the terfere effectively for good. The language of the other expense of such addition thereupon to be borne by powers was mean, false, and designedly canting. They the district. The inhabitants of the district so prospoke of the imprescriptible rights of the throne, and of claimed are to remain within their houses from sunlegitimate authority; they loaded with commendations the set to sunrise. Another clause empowers the execuwisdom of the court of Rome; the King of Prussia de- tive to offer rewards for the apprehension of offenders, clared his profound veneration for the sacred person of The next provision levies a fine on any district in which a murder occurs, for the benefit of the surviving relatives. The rates for these purposes are to be levied on the poor-rate valuation, and no holding, however small, to be exempt. No persons are to be permitted to congregate in public-houses, or places where liquor is sold, between sunset and sunrise. The offence for so congregating is, by another clause question had made one step in advance; for the subjects of the Pope, convinced that they had nothing henceforpreserved. The intimidation or injuring of witnesses is, by another clause, declared a misdemeanor, which this bill, either at quarter sessions or the assizes. The noble earl, after alluding to the fact that Pariament had, in the present sessions, already voted the sum of £448,000 for the purpose of public works in Ireland, and that last year railway bills involving an expenditure of £9,000,000 in the same country passed the legislature, said that it was impossible these sums could produce the results expected from their employment, unless by other measures they could ensure security to the capitalist, and to the la bourer employed in carrying out these works, security

> The Marquis of Lansbowne did not rise to offer ported to be, for the preservation of the lives of her the free use of his labour, in connection with the measures proposed by her Majesty's government, with out finding his industry or his enterprise liable to be of the bill was to afford protection to the poor; at the same time he should reserve to himself the right of urging on her Majesty's government the to alleviate and improve the condition of the Irish

of the most dangerous description. The noble lord duties. He replied to their assertions and arguments

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE defended himself against the attacks of a portion of the Irish press which were said to have been so pernicious to them. alone, and to be unconnected with any other projects as he had himself been pleased to call the speech

The Earl of Wicklow said the measure, so far as it The bill, as it present stood, merely aimed at pre-

bill, giving the Lord-Lieutenant power to send down

was made by Mr. Garton. He found all the internal the Executive to choose another place of trial. His system of commercial policy. Having grappled with inflammation and appearances, such as ledhim to the noble and learned friend had said such a power was all the alleged facts of Mr. D'Israeli, and having an encroachment on the liberty of the subject. After a few words in explanation from Lord

pipe should be taken up, and every means used to discover in what manner the poison had got into the sions in the bill were repugnant to his feelings, he and as an individual landowner. If the influence of thought a case had been made out for arming the the agricultural interest depended on the continugovernment with additional powers. He could not, ance of the Corn Laws, he for one should tremble came forward, he should feel it his duty to move, on guments respecting the zinc and spelter trade, which the third reading of this bill, a resolution for an ad- was at last cut short by the interference of the dress to her Majesty, pledging their lordships not to Speaker. rest satisfied with this measure alone. After a few words from Lord WESTMEATH, the bill

> HOUSE OF COMMONS-Monday, Feb. 23. THE WAR IN INDIA. Sir Robert Pret, in reply to Sir Robert Inglis,

was read a second time, and the house adjourned.

announced that despatches had been received from the Governor-General of India conveying intelligence army of the Sikhs. THE FRANCHISE IN IRELAND.

had been completed, a bill to encourage the improvelatter measure would be to produce an alteration in chise in Ireland to that adopted in England.

CASE OF BRYAN SEERY. In reply to an application from Mr. O'Connell Sir James Graham expressed his readiness to lay ting to the recent execution of Bryan Seery, at Mullingar. He also stated that a deputation from the county of Westmeath, had applied to Lord Heytesbury to have the sentence of the law, in this instance, rigidly carried into effect. The result had coincided with the petitioners' request, though his lordship's decision had been influenced by totally different considerations than anything those persons had advanced. ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The wearisome and protracted debate on the Corn and Customs Bill was then resumed; but as it is impossible for even the most talented speakers to impart any degree of novelty to a question so thoroughly worn out, we shall not waste space, which can be Protective party.

Mr. E. Buller was the first speaker. He controlis government, he could not consider the present the speeches made, by several members who were remember. The hon member next took up the questuest the speeches made, by several members who were remember. The hon member next took up the questuest the speeches made, by several members who were remembers. The hon member next took up the questuest turned on protocytive principles, and had, during the stion of machinery, and the opinions prevalent lent

cited as an instance of a country ruined by free trade, the institutions of that kingdom being wholly averse to the pursuits of commerce. The plea for protection derived from our future dependence upon foreign countries for corn, was neutralised by the circumstance of our being at present, to a great extent, dependent upon such supplies. He should give the proposal of government his hearty support. Captain Bateson avowed, that as an Irish member, he should give his decided opposition to the hazardous

and revolutionary scheme of the government. He

availed himself of the opportunity to accuse Mr. Bright, on the authority of Mr. Leonard Horner's Factory Report for 1845, of dealing in professions of humanity, which were not genuine, and in declarations of liberality and philanthropy towards the poor which were at once spurious and hypocritical. The measure more immediately before the house, he contended, would destroy the export trade of Ireland, shut out from Great Britain its agricultural produce, and annihilate its linen trade. It would likewise give a premium to agitation, by enabling the Repealers to state, and unfortunately with truth, that Irishmen were treated in England no better than other foreigners. He treated as perfectly ridiculous the compensation which government proposed to give to the landlords of Ireland for this most injurious measure. Four millions of waste land in Ireland would have been brought into cultivation under the fostering influence of protection; but the heath would still continue to flourish on one part, and the bog to encroach upon the remaining part of them, under the system new proposed. For such a loss, what pecuniary grant could be a compensation?

with regard to the policy of maintaining the Corn Laws. The apprehensions of the agriculturists respecting foreign competition were groundless; the expenses attending the transit of corn of other countries affording a sufficient protection to the native grower, and various circumstances concurring to prevent any superabundant supply from those sources. The success of our manufactures might be relied upon as a better security for the welfare of British agriculture than could possibly be derived from any legislative protection. He read a variety of statistics to show that free trade would be advantageous to every class of the community, whether labourers, tenants, farmers, landholders, shipowners, all classes of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland. The or manufacturers. These arguments he reinforced by quotations from the speeches of many of the most famous statesmen of past and present times. He wark. gave his hearty support to the measure before the

Mr. MONTAGUE GORE avowed a change of opinion

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

Captain Lockhart was favourable to moderate protection, and had supported the measure of 1842 on account of its conformity to this principle; but the present proposal of government went the full extent of withdrawing it, and would thereby throw our inferior lands out of cultivation. He should therefore vote for the amendment.

Sir George Clerk, like Mr. Buller, principally

occupied himself in replying to the speech of

Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli, and in controverting his statements. Mr. D'Israeli had alleged that the proposals of government were directed to a two-fold purpose; first, to provide for a sudden casualty, and secondly, to construct a new system. He admitted the first, but denied the second inference. Government were carrying out a policy which, for the last twenty years, had been successively acted upon by every administration which had presided over public affairs. He then proceeded to defend the measure now proposed by the government, and to show that it would equalise prices, not by bringing English prices down to the continental level, but by raising continental prices to the English level. Helikewise entered into a description of the agricultural resions which had been once entertained, that so large an inundation of foreign corn would follow the repeal the slightest opposition to the second reading of the of cultivation, were false and unfounded. In the of the Corn Laws as would throw our arable land out bill, which he had no doubt was intended, as it pur- last five years we had imported 10,000,000 quarters Majesty's subjects in many parts of Ireland. As that any man would contend that the people of Engthings at present stood, no man would be permitted land had been overfed in that time; and he now as serted, that if in the next five years our importation should amount to 3,000,000 a-year, it would not be Mr. Hudson, and commenting upon his assertion that in the year 1837 he had imported foreign corn into necessity of endeavouring by some other methods ment against the present measure was to be deduced England at 25s. a quarter, observed that no argufrom it, as there had been then four consecutive good harvests, and a glut existed in the corn markets both Lord Broughan said their first duty was to make at home and abroad. But what happened the very Ireland a habitable country. He could have wished next year? The price of corn at Hamburgh, from to have found a provision in the bill to change the the badness of the harvest, rose to 63s. 9d., and the venue, by having the trial and accusation take place freight to England rose from 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. to son, and Muntz with respect to the injury inflicted documents, proving that every one of these trades had derived the greatest benefits from the very measures which had assailed him for adhering to the proposed He also accused Mr. D'Israeli of having been guilty during an average of years, but had always made his contrast between the best year of protection, and the not congratulate the hon. member on his first appearmagistrates or any additional police force he might reference to foreign nations, but with reference to

Mr. Muntz entered into an explanation of his ar-

Mr. Lippell said that Sir G. Clerk had made one or two of the boldest assertions in his speech which it had ever been his fortune to hear, even from the Treasury benches. Sir G. Clerk had told the opponents of the present measure that they ought to look find plenty of arguments against it. He condemned In reply to a question put by Mr. O'Connell, Sir which the Navigation-laws had been constructed, colonies by ruining lands hitherto under corn cultivament of land in Ireland, by giving compensation to tien. It contained, however, one redeeming feature, tenants for improvements which had been effected. He approved the proposed change in the law of setduring the period of their tenancy. Also a bill to amend the county registration, and the mode of hold-and an act of justice to the labouring artisan; but ing elections in Ireland generally, the effect of which concluded by claiming for the shipowner and the to maintain that protection, and would oppose all such hazardous experiments as the present.

Mr. Hurr had marked the gradual development of Sir Robert Peel's creed, until it had eventuated in before the house the correspondence between Bishop the complete enunciation of free-trade principles; Cantwell and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, rela-simultaneously he had watched the Protectionist party giving the minister their support to pass the Canada Corn Bill, the tariffs of 1842 and 1845, and he could imagine no grosser inconsistency than their repudiating that policy on the present occasion. He cordially supported the proposal of government.

Captain Firzuannis repeated the trite invectives of his party against Sir R. Peel's inconsistency on the subject of the Corn Laws. He condemned the present propositions of the government, and regretted that we were about to lose our place among the nations of Europe, in order to become a great shop for the benefit of the whole world.

Mr. M. Milnes was not inclined to take the harsh view of Sir. R. Peel's conduct which had been taken more profitably employed, by giving at any length by many of his friends, when he recollected how spoeches which seem made merely to spin out the many great men had modified their opinions upon debate and protract the final prostration of the the subject of the Corn Laws. Looking, however, the subject of the Corn Laws. Looking, however, stances which caused the last general election, and ber, 1844, and added, that the west roung cash at this this at the past commercial measures of Sir R. Peel and the state of public feeling at that time, together with Wakefield was never so full of prisoners as at this this at the past commercial measures of Sir R. Peel and the state of public feeling at that time, together with Wakefield was never so full of prisoners as at this this

free trade was inapplicable to any separate country, | not, therefore, from any feeling of confidence in | present debate, avowed their intention to vote conand could only be successfully adopted under treaties either Sir R. Peel or his government that he gave of reciprocity. Turkey could not legitimately be his support to it, but because he felt that it was the only course which he could pursue consistently with the opinions which he had formerly held, and which he still continued to hold on the subject of the Corn Laws. The question, then, before the house was, not whether it would be satisfied with a modified protection, but whether it would adhere to the principle of protection in all the force of the Central Association n Bond-street? To that principle he could not assent, and therefore he must vote for the original

On the motion of Lord Ingestre the debate was again adjourned. The other orders of the day were then disposed of and the house adjourned at twenty minutes to one

HOUSE OF LORDS-Tuesday, FEB. 24. The business this evening presented no feature of importance or novelty. The only measure deserving f notice in this journal was a bill introduced by Lord Dacre for the purpose of preventing dealings between poachers and licensed dealers for the sale of game, by compelling the dealer to keep a book of his purchases, with the name of the seller, when, if it appeared the latter was not a person possessed of and, it might be concluded that he had obtained it llegally. A qualification of ten or fifteen acres might be deemed sufficient for a seller. He also proposed a remedy, by way of compensation, against preservers of game; in case of damage to the neighbouring land-upon which the Duke of Richmond and Lord Hatherton said they had long caused the hares and rabbits on their estates to be shot as mere vermin, and had found the practice conducive both to the welfare of the landlord, the tenant, and the labourer, whom the preservation of game merely tempted to poaching. Lord Ashburton suggested that taking hares out of the class of game would meet the popular complaints against the GamejLaws, and he would propose a clause to that effect in the committee on the bill. The bill was then read a second time, and the house

HOUSE OF COMMONS-Tuesday, Feb. 24. The house met at four o'clock. FROST, WILLIAMS, JONES, AND ELLIS.

Petitions, praying for a remission of the sentences on Frost, Williams, and Jones, were presented by Mr. S. Crawford, from Rochdale and Dalkeith; by Mr. Bain, from Greenock; by Mr. Williams. from Coventry, signed by 2500 inhabitants; by Sir J. Guest, from Merthyr Tydvil, and one from South-

Sir G. Strickland presented a petition from a place in the West Riding of Yorkshire, praying for the remission of the sentence passed on Ellis. He was convicted of setting fire to some houses, but since his transportation circumstances had occurred which left ittle doubt that he was innocent. The petitioner prayed that a full inquiry might be instituted into all he particulars of his case.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

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

Mr. FERRAND made one of those slashing and outspoken speeches which have given him such a celebrity in the country, and which are so rare in the house. He commenced by repeating his assertion, the other night, with reference to the petition pre- But I will addsented by Lord Morpeth from the West Riding, that the signatures were obtained by the compulsion of the League masters. The house would remember that in the year 1843 he had produced evidence in and witnesses would not be subject to the shot or the home market—fluctuations which would be chased signatures in the West Riding of Yorkshire domestic purposes. It appeared that, after the eldest desperate outrages. The origin of these crimes on the silk trade, the paper-hanging trade, and the they were the honest and the independent acts of the son had made that part of the preparation containing might be traced to the Riband societies—associations zinc and spelter trade, by the relaxation of protective parties who had attached their signatures to them, that was not the fact. He (Mr. Ferrand) was preinto the colour-house, and there put into a tub to concluded by giving his most cordial support to the by the production of Custom-house and other public pared to prove before a committee of the house the truth of his statement, that the working people were existed a regular system in the north of Scotland, into the well, between which there is a distance of the bringing to justice of the perpetrator of crime. ance upon the stage as "a man of business," for he by which any man who threw up his employment renting its commission.

The Earl of Clancarry objected to a clause in the bill, giving the Lord-Lieutenant power to send down nto a disturbed district any number of resident.

Solution of pleasant sarcasms, he proceeded to notice from the master manufacturers—keeping a register his question, "Can you fight hostile tariffs by free of such men, and communicating their names to the imports?" Now, to that question he replied, first, other manufacturers in the neighbourhood. The hon. into a disturbed district any number of resident that this measure had not been introduced with any member for Montrose had said that that was an odious combination. That combination had now been the local magistracy as likely to be more efficient. | the British islands; and next, that Mr. D'Israeli shire and Lancashire; and he repeated, that no Lord Campbell protested against the proposition of Lord Brougham, that power should be given to countries, and especially that of France, to a liberal Law League manufacturer dared to refuse to attach him. (Hear, hear.) Notwithstanding the number decided opinion that the deceased had died from the sanctioned by the law of England, but the house, he hoped, that in the statement of these petitions presented by members on the opeffects of poison. He had analysed the water from might rest as ured it was not, and that it would be of them all Mr. D'Israeli had been inaccurate, he posite side, they had never been referred to in the next proceeded to comment upon Mr. D'Israeli's opi- debate, a proof that they were considered petitions nion that the house ought to give a preponderance even by themselves. He was prepared to prove on to the agricultural interest. For one, he (Sir G. evidence, before a committee of the house if they liked, that one man attached 14,000 signatures-(loud laughter)-to one of those petitions, without ever having left his house or asked a single person to affix his name to it. That was a specimen of the style in which these documents were manufactured. opinions of the working men. Mr. Ferrand then

> the county franchise. Government likewise proposed to bring in a bill for assimilating the municipal franchise in Iroland to that added to the municipal franchise in Iroland to that added to the good working mon who seat in the House of Commons, he would endeavour proceedings propose to the good working mon who proceedings propose to the good working men who

could do would be to print it in a cheap form, and sirculate it through the country, as the First Lord of the Treasury used to do with his speeches when in opposition to the Whigs. (Laughter.) I was then one of the rank and file of the Conservative party, and I used to receive large packages of Sir R. Peel's speeches on the Corn Laws, which were sold at one penny each. (Laughter.) Who sent them to me I never found out, but I suspect that the right hon. baronet had heard that I was a warm and earnest supporter of his principles, and therefore favoured me with packages of his speeches, carriago paid, which I circulated among the people in my 1 oghbourhood, and I rejoice to say they made many proselytes, and were the chief cause of the return of Mr. Stuart Wortley as a Protectionist. (Hear.) But to return to the right hon, baronet, the Secretary of State for the Home Department; he said, "A friend of mine said, and what about the Corn Laws? I coneive the true principle to be, that a protective duty should be substituted for absolute prohibition; and I think that, as a general rule, it should be the smallest amount which, on a careful revision, would be found to give to native industry fair play in its competition with foreign countries, the circumstances attending our relation to those countries being duly considered. Then he went on to quote what poor Lord Melbourne said on the Corn Laws. "What did Lord Melbourne say in the House of Lords when the preposal to alter the Corn Laws was mooted in that house? He declared that it would be absolute madless in any one to make such a proposition.' right hon, baronet then proceeded to say-"I ne er have and never will shrink from public opinion." Then, why don't he go down to his constituents? Cheers.) I am delighted to see the noble lord Lord J. Russell) in his place. The right hon. paronet thus spoke of the noble lord and his party:— The late government is fallen to rise no more. The question now at issue is this—shall the Conse. vative or Democratic principle prevail? Shall Messr. . Roebuck, Warburton, O'Connell, and Bowring sway the destinies of this great empire, or shall Sir R. me ask the First Lord of the Treasury who have been his supporters of late? (Loud cheers.) Where has been the "democratic Roebuck?" the "democratic Warburton?" Where has been the democratic O'Connell," who was only a short time ago a "convicted conspirator?" (Applause.) The right hon, baronet continued his address to his constituents as follows :-- "My opinion is, that a further prevalence of the domocratic principle would prove most destructive to the institutions and great interests of the country. Should that unfortunate day ever dawn upon the political horizon when the principles of democracy will be paramount, degraded in-The day when thou, imperial Troy! must bend,

And see thy warriors fall, thy glories end. May I be cold before that dreadful day,

Pressed with a load of monumental clay." (The mock-heroic tone in which the hon, member division or compartment of the colour-house—that in a part of the country where the parties prosecution 8s. and 9s. That led to great fluctuations of price in the house that the Anti-Corn Law League had pur- read this extract threw the house into convulsions of laughter.) After this poetical fervour, the right avoided in future by the operations of the govern- at the rate of a shilling a hundred. (Loud laughter hon, baronet concluded his speech thus-"It now Lord FARNHAM gave a sketch of the disturbances in ment measure. He then answered in detail the and cheers.) He was well aware, when the noble only remains for you to decide whether I shall return cavan, which from being the most peaceful county other arguments advanced by Messrs. D'Israeli, Hudlord (Lord Morpeth) presented these petitions, that to the House of Commons as your representative. however much he (Lord Morpeth) might believe that | (The right hon, baronet then set down amidst most vehement and long-continued shouts of applause. As no other candidate presented himself, Sir J. Graham was pronounced duly elected, and was afterwards chaired through the town with the usual honours." He then took up Sir R. Peel, and after quoting from compelled by the master manufacturers, who his speeches at Tamworth, continued : Now, sir, the favoured the Anti-Corn Law League, to attach their | right hon. baronet is pledged in the face of his consignatures to the petitions, however much they might stituents—he pledged himself of his own free will—be opposed to them in principle. (Hear, hear.) And to stand by his principles and the pledges he gave on if the men dared to refuse to attach their signatures | that occasion; and I call on him, not as Prime for the benefit of Ireland. He did not, however, which he had delivered on Friday evening. He to the petitions, they would have to sacrifice their Minister of this country, not as once the leader of a daily bread. (Hear.) He was indebted to the hon. great party, but as an honest member of this house, member for Montrose (Mr. Hume) for having, several to resign his seat, and go down to his constituents years ago, exposed in the house the intimidation and oppression which was practised by the master manu- this should be the last quotation; but perhaps you facturers towards their men in the north of Scotland. will allow me, as a make-weight, to throw in a re-He (Mr. Hume) had stated to the house that there | mark of his hon. colleague (Captain A'Court) when he contested the borough of Tamworth. (Laughter.) His colleague said, "He was certain that the prosshone much more as a joker of jokes, and a fabri- was prevented from obtaining employment elsewhere perity of Tamworth depended mainly on the prosperity of the agriculturists, and if they were permanently depressed, every farmer, shopkeeper, and labourer in it would be involved in one common ruin. (Cheers.) With that feeling he would never consent to take from the British farmer such fair protection think proper, and recommended communication with the interests of the great mass of the community in introduced into the manufacturing districts of York- as would enable him to compete on equal terms with the foreign corn-grower, nor consent to reduce the English labourer to the same condition as the ill-fed Law League manufacturer dared to refuse to attach and ill-paid labourer of the continent." Great his signature to a petition when it was presented to laughter.) What a figure to cut before his constituents! (Laughter.) Can you (pointing to the Treasury bench) look these hon, gentlemen honourable by the courtesy of this house, and honourable by character in their political principles-can you look them in the face at this pre-

sent moment, and say you are conducting yourselves with common honesty? (Loud cries of ' Hear.") Do not tell me you were bound to re-accept office, and carry those measures in this house. (Hear, hear.) I tell you, you were not bound to do so; but that the moment you found yourselves unable to carry and then palmed upon the country as the out the principles of protection, you were bound, as honourable men, at once to appeal to the countrygave a graphic account of the proceedings of the late (loud cheers from the Protection benches)-and ask West Riding election. He denied the statement of the constituencies of England for their approval of Mr. Ward, that £2000 had been subscribed to enable your conduct. (Cheers.) Now, I believe it the right him (Mr. Ferrand) to fight the battle, and offered to | hon. baronet had pursued that course at first, he give Mr. Ward 20 per cent. if he could get the might have rallied around him a great party in the money. (Loud laughter.) If Mr. Lascelles or Mr. country; but I must tell him that the people of Great Lane Fox had either of them stood, Lord Morpeth Britain and Ireland view with unmitigated disgust would not now have been in that house as the mem-ber for the West Riding. Mr. Ward had styled his (Mr. Ferrand's) letter a very able one. He begun sonal matters Mr. Ferrand proceeded to an examito think it was so, for it had never been answered by the League. He repudiated the accusation that he manufacturing system, for the promotion and extenout for some arguments against it. They had not bad endeavoured, and succeeded in his peculiar misoccasion to look far; for they had only to turn to Sir sion, of creating hostile feelings between the masters agricultural interest. In support of his statements George's own past speeches against the Corn Laws to and their men. He (Mr. Ferrand) denied that as to the injurious effects of the factory system, he charge, and every statement made by that hon. adduced the authority and statements of the late Sir of the recent victory achieved by our troops over the the proposals of government as, in the matter of member. It was true that he had exposed to public Robert Peel, Mr. R. H. Gregg, Dr. Shuttleworth timber, placing in jeopardy the welfare of the ship-ping interest, and in opposition to the policy upon cruelties and oppression which had been for years of the nature of this testimeny, we give an extract cruelties and oppression which had been for years of the nature of this testimony, we give an extract practised by the master manufacturers towards the from Dr. Cooke Taylor. He says, speaking of the ROBERT PEEL stated that it was the intention of postponing our national security to merely chimerical men; but the hon, member for Sheffield, in con- manufacturing population :- "I have seen misery in government to introduce into Parliament, as soon as commercial advantages. Another consequence of the commercial measures at present before the house the present measure would be to damage our own had been completed, a bill to encourage the improve
lad been completed, a bill to encourage the improvecolonies by ruining lands hitherto under corn cultiva[Mr. Ferrand] would wish to know how it was, then,
scourge of the cholera; I have visited the cellars of f that he had been so successful in sowing hostife feel. Liverpool, where existence assumes an aspect that t ings? He thought that that was a contradiction of ceases to be human; I have penetrated into the e itself. (Hear, hear.) But to show to the hon. wynds and venals of Glasgew (localities that would d member that the working men did not repudiate his try to the utmost the hardest of hearts and the doctrines, he would tell him that he had stood on the strongest of stomachs); but nowhere have I seen agriculturist the protection which they had long hustings at the election, and he had heard a friend misery which so agonised my very soul, as that which h I have witnessed in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire? And why? Because the extreme of of had been taken down to Wakefield by the League wretchedness was there, and there only; combined a manufacturers, that they should give three groans with a high tone of moral dignity, and a marked ed for him (Mr. Ferrand), and twice they had refused to sense of propriety-a decency, cleanliness, and order, x, do so. (Hear, hear.) Surely, if they had repudiated the elements which produced the vast wealth I have ve his doctrines they would have answered to the call, described, and which do not merit the intense suffer- xand would have given him (Mr. Ferrand) three ing I have witnessed. I was beholding the gradual algreans. (Hear, hear.) Was the hon, member for immolation of the noblest and most valuable population. groans. (Hear, hear.) Was the hon, member for immolation of the noblest and most valuable popusities. Sheffield aware that when he (Mr. Ferrand) was down lation that ever existed in this country, or any other ser in the West Riding of Yorkshire, he had challenged under heaven." Yes, I say they are murdered by the he every member of the Anti-Corn Law League who factory system, in order that a few may grow rich. :h. was a member of the house to meet him in public, Are we to be told, that with the manufacturing po- poand discuss the question of free trade before the pulation in such a frightful state as this, we—the the working men? (Hear.) He had made that challenge agricultural party in this house-are to consent to to at Leeds, at Bradford, and at Huddersfield, and he hand over the agricultural labourers, who have looked sed now repeated the challenge in that house, and dared up to us and to our ancestors for centuries for sucthem to accept it, and appear openly to discuss the cour and support, to your tender mercies-(cheers ers question before the working men of the West Riding from the Protection benches) and allow them, in the the of Yorkshire; and in order that no doubt language of Dr. Cooke Taylor, to be immedated, ed might remain, he had made the same challenge that a few cotton lords may get rich? (Loud cheers.) rs. to them in the house that he had given in the West Mr. Ferrand then contradicted the statement of the the Riding of Yorkshire. The same challenge that was Home Secretary as to the diminution of crime, on on refused then was again refused there to-night, the authority of a charge of Judge Coleridge, deli- eli-Mr. Ferrand then proceeded to review the circum- vered at a winter assize in York, on the 29th Novem- emstances which caused the last general election, and ber, 1844, and added, that the West Riding Gaol at late

amendment.

Howitt said that on going to the station house he re-

quested the prisoner to strip. On his right arm were two

arge bodies of the working population, and they instructed me to bring their case before this house: bour against capital, and that so far from an extension of trade in this country being of the slightest benefit to them, it had been the bitterest curse. They produced statements of the greatest importance to prove to me that this was the fact; which statements I have to thank my hon, friend the member for East Cornwall for having, at his expense, published to the world; and let me tell this house, that it would be well if hon, members would purchase the book, and in a few pages read the history of a working man in the manufacturing districts of the north of England during the last few years; it is written by a working man, but one who has shown ability far above his order. He traces all the sufferings which the working classes have endured, not to a restrictive policy in your manufactures and commerce, but to overtrading, and the glutting of the markets. (Hear, hear.) He proves in these pages, that the more your manufactured goods have increased, the more dreadful have been the sufferings of the working population; and with the permission of the house I should just like to read lifteen or twenty lines. He says, that in 1781, 5,198,000 lb. of cotton were used in the manufactories of the cotton districts of England, and that the mean increase rom 1781 to 1841 was from that quantity to 528,000,000 lb,-the trade increased 101 times, or, in in 1781 we manufactured 101 lb. in 1841. This working man goes on to say, "we presume the Corn Law repealers could not expect a more rapid increase of trade than has here taken place during the last sixty years, supposing that all restrictions were reinstead of which he only received 3s. 9d.; that is, he received Is. where he used to receive 10s." Such is the effect of your increased manufactures upon the hand-loom weavers in the cotton dis-(Hear, hear.) Can anything be more has brought upon those poor people? (Hear, hear.) But this working man goes on and shows the price of calico, and, speaking of the amount of money expended for clothes, he says: "In 1815, when the weaver was paid 28s. for the same work which he now performs for 5s., he had to pay 1s. per yard for calico; in 1843, he might purchase it for 4d.; and he shows that this, and the cheapening of silk, linen, and woollen, give him a total saving of £5 in the year; but then the loss in his wages amounts to £58 10s." (Hear.) But the power-loom weavers than has been the lot of the hand-loom weavers. He says that in 1823 the power-loom weavers of Sidefour yards, twenty-one picks to the quarter-inch, 2s.; they now receive is. for the same length, with one pick more to the quarter, which ought to be 1d. extra. Another master paid 2s. Sd. in 1825 for twenty-four yards, and in 1836 only 1s. 2d., and the wages have fallen still lower since. (Hear, hear.) I could quote many other statements equally startling from this book; and, late as it is, there is one statement made into the state of the manufacturing population in the into the state of the manufacturing population in the midland counties, which I must not overlook. It known that Mr. Tidd Pratt had enrolled some thou- tising him, that, at the next general election, the 19s. in 1839, while the trade of Rochdale had dou- before he gave such a decision as he had given. As test. bled. A weaver of Bolton, who was examined be it was, Mr. Tidd Pratt was obliged to hold his Mr. BROTHERTON supported the government meafore the select committee of the house, being asked whether he would be as well off if the Corn Laws certify the rules of similar societies, and he could Mr. were repealed, replied that he would not if he got all not do it. (Hear.) He (Mr. Duncombe) assured the the measure of the government, and to give his corhis food for nothing; and when further asked, why house that the introduction of this bill was no dial support to the amendment of Mr. Miles. The he thought so, his answer was, because a reduction crotchet of his; he had not only been requested to hon, gentleman's speech was merely a repetition of had taken place in his wages amounting to more introduce it by many friendly societies, but he had the usual "protectionist" arguments.

than the price of all the food he needed and the the full concurrence of Mr. Tidd Pratt himself, who clothes he were. The same volume also contained evidence of a startling character, as to the effects which the introduction of machinery to so large an Act, as he had stated, contained the words "or any extent in manufactures, had produced on the condition of the labouring classes. The other evening I was accused by the hon, member for Stroud of being opposed to all machinery. That charge is totaliy unfounded. I am in favour of machinery, so long as it is subservient to manual labour, but the moment it supersedes manual labour, I think, with the late Sir R. Peel, that it becomes the bitterest curse of this country. After showing that the inevitable tendency of machinery and open competition with foreigners was to reduce the wages of labour, the hon, member next took up the exportation of labourers from the agricultural districts, for the purpose of competing with the manufacturing operatives, and thereby lowering their wages. He brought forward the celebrated correspondence between Asliworth, of Preston, and Gregg, both Leaguers, and Chadwick, the secretary to the Poor Law Commission, praying for these labourers: showed how they were inveigled from their homes: and then showed the treatment they received from their new masters. Two years ago I moved for certain returns, which were to prove that the agricultural population had been worked to death in the manufacturing districts; the house ordered the Poor Law Commissioners to account for the tens of thousands of labourers who had been induced to leave their homes, and go to Yorkshire and Lancashire, but the only return that could be made was of about 8,000 who had so migrated; they could account for their leaving the South of England, but they could not account for their return. I can prove that they have been worked to death-(hear, hear);-but before I do that I must state that extraordinary documents connected with the l'oor Law Commissioners and their assistants have come into my hands within the last few days. The country will now begin to know what has been going on in Somerset-house for the last few years, and how the commissioners have been playing into the hands of the Anti-Corn Law League. (Hear, hear.) I have received a letter from Mr. II. Gibbons, Bledlow Ridge, West Wycombe, Bucks, inclosing an account forwarded from Messrs. Ashworth to that parish for charges for persons belonging to it who had been tempted to migrate to Egerton mills in 1835 at the instigation of the Poor Law Commissioner, - Gilbert, Esq., and Messrs. Ashworth and and allowances to different families, and amounted to £61 13s. 4d. A part of this was paid, and a prompt order sent that no farther advances would be made by the union. The consequence of this was that Messrs. Ashworth wrote to the guardians, stating that, "after the service they had rendered to the parish of Bledlow, they considered this as a very unworthy return" (hear, hear); and pressing for the repayment of money they had advanced in sums of 4s. 6d. a-week to a widow named Avery. What will the house think of this? The Poor Law Commissioners have paid to Messrs. Ashworth the sum of £47 13s. 4d. in aid of wages-paid it to a firm which proposed that labourers should be sent to their district in order to reduce the rate of wages! (The hon, gentleman also read the items of the account for medical attendance above referred to, and a list of the number of the family, Avery, who were sent back to their parish in a state quite untit for agricultural pursuits.) This is a pretty exposure. Mr. Charles Trimmer, a factory inspector, engaged in 1837, 1838, and 1839, the firee succeeding years to the removal of the agricultural labourers, reported that in that time 310 cases of accident had been taken to the infirmary at Stockport, out of which thirty-six were owing to the parties being caught by the wachinery whilst cleaning it in a moving state. Out of these 340 cases he states that he only knows of two in which the manufacturers have made any reparation or compensation to the injured parties. (Hear, hear.) Thus it appears that 240 poor la-bourers have been torn limb from limb in three years by the machinery of the free trade manufacturers, and carried into the Stockport infirmary, and yet only two have received the slightest compensation. (Hear, hear.) I challenge hon, members opposite family. (Hear, hear.) I challenge them to send their paid lecturers, convicted blusphemers, and discharged soldiers, with the stripes of the cat-o'-ninetails on their backs, to inquire and to produce one instance of cruelty on the part of the country gentlemen, similar to what I have just described. Having thus exposed the cruelty of the League to their work-people, Mr. Ferrand next took up the selfishness of its members. He brought forward the conduct of Mr. George Wilson, its chairman, with reference to the proposal of Sir Robert Peel to take the duty off starch, in which he is a dealer. In consequence of his influence, a deputation waited upon the Premier, and the consequence was that starch was one of the two things that obtained mercy in the tariff, lobsters being the other. (Laughter.) He then referred to the charge he had made against Mr. Cobden for practising truck at Chorley, and read extracts from the report of the committee, of which Lord Ashley was chairman, and Messrs. Cobden and Bright members, to show that his statements were fully borne out, and concluded a long speech by saying—I appeal to the gentlemanly feeling of this house for my

at among the workpeople in the manufacturing dis-, an opinion of my constituents to believe that he can tricts. When I was in the neith of England, attend- be successfui, or that the association which he repreit ing the West Riding election, I came in contact with sents would be countenanced. I thank the house for the indulgence with which, this evening, I have been heard. I have felt it my duty to redeem every pledge fore them; I challenge you to do the same. (Loud

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

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

TEN HOURS' BILL.

place in the county of Lincoln; and by Mr. W.

l'atten, from several places in Lancashire. FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES. Mr. S. Chawford presented three petitions agreed to at public meetings held at Rochdale, praying for a remission of the sentences on Frost, Williams, and

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved the second reading of

this bill. Its object was to correct an error which had crept into the wording of the act, and to remove certain doubts as to the meaning of one clause, which had been declared by Mr. Justice Wightman to exclude friendly societies from its operation. The case other words, where we manufactured 1 lb. of cotton in which the decision was given was this:—A man named John Scott was a member of the South Shields Provident and Loan Society, and being in arrear with the society, was sued by the body. To evade payment he availed himself of this flaw; and the judge held that the objection was fatal to the action. moved from our commerce; and surely if there were To remedy this defect the bill was brought in. The a shadow of truth in the statements that 'in- following was an extract from the opinion of Mr. creased trade would give increased prosperity to the Wightman on that case, as reported in the working classes, they ought indeed to be supremely Legal Observer of January 15:—"I am of opinion Now hear the effect upon the wages that this society is not a friendly society, and that will be seen, however, that the hand-loom weaver second section of 4 and 5 William IV., c. 40, must most respectable, and had affixed their places of resi- and he should give it his hearty support. was reduced from 33s. 3d. for weaving 20 yards of a be construed so as to bear some relation to the de-60 read, down to 3s. 9d. for 24 yards. Now, if the clared object of the act, namely, for the mutual reyards at the same rate as the weaver of 1790 for thereof, their wives, children, &c., in sickness, inweaving 20 yards, he should receive 39s. 10rd., fancy, advanced age, widowhood, or any other natural Chiltern Hundreds. state or contingency, whereof the occurrence is susceptible of calculation by way of average. If these words were to receive a more extended construction, they would then include societies which it is not contended fall within the act, namely, frightful than the sufferings which increased trade for insurances on lives, and numerous others." The concluding sentence of his decision, if the words re- Robert Peel into seconding the Address, under a false question, they had vituperated the Whigs or the ferred to were to receive a more extended sense, would representation of the purposes of government with include societies for insurances on lives, and showed respect to the Corn Laws. He had undertaken that

other purpose not illegal." Mr. Justice Wightman had decided that to come within the meaning of this violent denunciation of the proposed alteration in Act, the objects of the societies must be cjusdem them, concluding both with an impassioned appeal to generis, as the relief and maintenance of the members, their wives and children, in sickness, advanced age, &c. Now, the object of the bill which he introduced was to give a more extended effect to the Act; and he, therefore, proposed to introduce, after "any same description as heretofore mentioned or other-

Sir J. GRAHAM was most friendly to such societies, and desirous of seeing their advantages extended. Though he did not mean to oppose the second reading, he wished to have an interview with Mr. Tidd Pratt before he could give his entire support to the bill. On looking into the bill he found that the only difference between it and the present act lay in the enacting words "or otherwise." Now, he confessed that he did not approve of the introduction of those words. The objects of the societies ought, in his opinion, to be ejusdem generis as those specified in the act, namely, the relief of members and their families during sickness, advanced age, and the like; whereas, if the words "or otherwise" were introduced, it would enlarge the operations of the friendly societies to all objects of whatever kind, provided only that they were not illegal. (Hear, hear.) Now, he begged the house to observe the effect of this. There might be many things not illegal which it might not be the policy of the State to encourage. Friendly societies, under the operations of the present act, had many advantages. They might sue and be sued by their officers, they might make byc-laws, which were enforced by summary and stringent laws. He would candidly state to the house the apprehensions he entertained in regard to this bill. He was not prepared to say that if musters should continue to reduce the rate of wages it was illegal, or even inexpedient, that workmen should combine to obtain a rise of wages. Such was the effect of the law as it now stood since the passing of the measure introduced by the hon. memver for Montrose. But if workmen were to enter into a mutual assurance for the purpose of maintaining each other during strikes, although that might not be illegal, yet he had great doubts whether it would be Grees. The charges were for medical attendance politic on the part of the state to extend all the advantages of the Friendly Societies' Act to such societies. (Hear, hear.) Now the introduction of the words "or otherwise" would have that effect. He thought it, therefore, most desirable to pause before going into committee on this bill. He did not see why political objects might not distinctly come under the operation of this bill, if passed. Now, although not illegal, it did not follow that it would be the policy of the state to en-

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

Mr. Duncombe assured the house, that, as the object of the 4th and 5th William IV. was understood to extend the operations of friendly societies to all purposes not illegal, and as a construction had was read a third time and passed, and the house adbeen put upon that act at variance with this object, he only wished, by the present measure, to carry out the intentions of the original framers of that measure. The right hon, baronet (Sir J. Graham) had expressed his fears of political objects coming under the operation of this measure. He could only say that he had introduced the measure for no political purpose whatever; but, after all, political societies were not chairman of a public meeting of the inhabitants of Martin. The facts of the case appeared in last Saturhad brought in this bill he had been overwhelmed the votes. with letters complaining of its defects, and asking him to introduce all sorts of amendments, but which who profess Anti-Corn Law League doctrines, to produce one case in this country of an English country gentleman having a labourer lamed in his employation for his people who had addressed him. He intended merely people who had addressed him. He intended merely people who had addressed him. He intended merely people who had addressed him. The nouse then went into committee on this unit. The report was received, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

THE MILITIA BILL. to confine himself to extending the operations of friendly societies to the objects originally intended by the last alteration of the law. He hoped the right hon. baronet would take an early opportunity of seeing Mr. Tidd Pratt, who would explain the matter much better than he (Mr. Duncombe) could the send early opportunity of seeing Mr. Tidd Pratt, who would explain the before the house, to say at what moment he should be able to introduce the Militia Bill, he would be said the send early opportunity of the louse, to say at what moment he should be able to introduce the Militia Bill, he would

> seemed to think. After a few words from Mr. J. S. Wortley and Mr.

Hawes, Sir. J. Graham said, that if the hon, member (Mr. portunity before that time of seeing Mr. Tidd Pratt, Gladstone, and the law officers for Ireland. of conferring with the law officers of the Crown, and what alterations he wished in the bill

committed on Wednesday next. The Roman Catholic Relief Bill was read a second justification. It is late in doing so, I admit; but my conscience has always acquitted me; and I was un-

willing to rake up an unpleasant discussion. I knew

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

house to decide which of the two members it was.

the hon. member for Stockport or myself, who made

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

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

Some railway bills were forwarded a stage, and the

house adjourned. HOUSE OF LORDS-THURSDAY, FEB. 26. The Duke of RICHMOND presented fifty-four petitions in favour of protection to agriculture, also a petition from a town in the county of Warwick against the government measure. The petitioners were en-

was elicited.

then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-THURSDAY, FEB. 26. LABOURERS IN FACTORIES.

were locked up for six hours and then taken before a threatening the opposition of the House of Lords, magistrate (but previously he might state that they and expressing his intention to vote in favour of the had been compelled to sign a paper making certain admissions), when they were sentenced to ten days' imprisonment, with hard labour. They, therefore, prayed the house to make inquiry into the matter, with a view to remedy this grievance.

Dr. Bowning presented five petitions from Bolton in favour of the Ten Hours' Bill. Mr. S. CRAWFORD presented a petition, signed

by upwards of nine thousand of the inhabitants of A number of petitions were presented for and against the government measure.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES. Captain Pechell presented a potition, signed by seven hundred of the inhabitants of Brighton, praydence to their names.

A new writ was ordered for the borough of Bridhand-loom weaver of 1841 was paid for weaving 24 lief and maintenance of all and every the members port, in the room of Mr. Baillie Cochrane, who since the Election had accepted the office of her Majesty's

ADJOURNED DEBATE. Mr. Ross opened the debate, and expressed his intention to vote for the government measure. Mr. B. Denison contradicted the statement which had been made by Mr. Ferrand, on Tuesday night, that he (Mr. Denison) had been deluded by Sir he was not very familiar with the facts of the case; duty, approving Sir R. Peel's tariff of 1842, and conseeing that there were at that very moment no fewer | jecturing from its success that it was the intention of than 5,000 friendly societies enrolled and their rules government to construct the present measure upon certified, for the purpose of providing relief in the the same principles, but he had not been prepared to event of the death of the members, with incomes va- expect that Sir R. Peel would propose a total abolirying from £5,000 to £7,000 a-year each. Now, if tion of the Corn Laws after a period of three years, the construction of Mr. Justice Wightman were cor- during which we were to have a diminished sliding rect, what would be the consequence to those socie-| scale, accompanied by certain compulsatory proposi have even suffered more extensively in a shorter time, ties, in the case of a dispute arising between a mem- tions. In propounding such a scheme, Sir R. Peel had ber and the trustees? The consequence would be, committed a mistake, which many now regretted, that the magistrate would refuse to interfere, the and which he hoped that Sir R. Feel would never bottom's mill, Waterside, had for weaving twenty- case would go before the Court of Queen's Bench, live to regret himself. Though he should oppose to and the society would be ruined. Or a trustee might | the uttermost that scheme, he hoped that, if it were go off with the whole funds, and mischief and roguery made law, it would promote the public interests in of every kind might ensue, if Mr. Justice Wightman's the way which Sir R. Peel expected. He had been construction of the Act of Parliament were the cor- returned to Parliament upon Protectionist principles, rect one. It was not for him to say that Mr. and he should act in accordance with those principles Justice Wightman was wrong; but he might by voting for the amendment. In conclusion, he mention that the Attorney-General was decidedly warned Lord Morpeth against believing that his reof opinion that societies like the one in question turn for the West Riding was a proof that the by Mr. Muggeridge, the commissioner for inquiring ought to be enrolled under the Friendly Societies opinions of the electors of that district were changed shows that what brought £2 3s. in 1829, broughtonly sands of these societies, he would have hesitated extent of the change would probably be brought to a

Mr. CARDWELL supported the measure.

Mr. Fixen opposed the measure. He ridiculed the conversions" on the Ministerial benches as partly miraculous and partly ludicrous. He entered into a general defence of the existing Corn Laws, and into a the house not to assent to the monstrous injustice of sweeping away at once all protection from agriculture. Mr. SEYMER (one of the newly-elected members for

Dorsetshire) observed, that some members elected other purpose not illegal," the words "whether of the live years ago, seemed to have forgotten the sentiments of their constituents; but it was impossible for him, who was only elected on Thursday last, to display such a failure of memory. He undertook to say, that in Dorsetshire the farmers were to a man strong Protectionists, and he believed that ninetenths of the farmers in other counties of England were so too.

Mr. VILLIERS commented upon the speech of the previous speaker. The debate had been proceeding at a tardy pace, protracted beyond all endurable limits, affording too clear a proof of the importance attached to any legislative measure involving the interests of the rich. He admitted that the present measure was not complete, but it went a great way in the right direction; and the declaration of the Protectionists assured its further efficiency, if the present proposition was affirmed. They had allowed of a Corn Law-want, immorality, and increased speeches made by the Protectionists in that house and elsewhere, and more particularly on a speech when he admitted that the Corn Laws raised rents, and raised the price of food, but did not raise the the system which rendered the prosperous farmer "so rare a bird that he was to be stuffed and sent as a curiosity to the British Museum," and the labourer so demoralised that his wretched condition had passed into a by-word. Yes; the complaint of the agriculturists was low prices, and their object in supporting the Corn Laws was high prices. In bringing forward this measure the government was protecting the agriculturists from themselves, and he hoped that they would have good sense enough to see that, and to consent to the abolition of a law which was an On the motion of Mr. Bankes, the debate was adourned.

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

Several voices eried out "No, no."

Col. Sibthorn called attention to the circumstance public interests.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS-FRIDAY, FEB. 27. discussion the report was postponed.

The Fisheries, Harbours, and Piers (Ireland) Bill journed at a little before six o'clock. HOUSE OF COMMONS-FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

Mr. FERRAND presented a petition from Knaresborough, praying for the release of Frost, Williams. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved that the petition which he presented yesterday, from William Scott, the charged with the murder of a man named Thomas

illegal, and he did not see any harm would be done even Dundee, complaining of the illegal treatment and day's Star. It appears that the unfortunate man, after if they were to come under its operation. Since he imprisonment of six factory girls, he printed with being removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, expired on imprisonment of six factory girls, be printed with being removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, expired on PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND) BILL, No. 2.

THE MILITIA BILL.

In answer to a questiondo, and who could assure him that there was no such give as early a notice of his intention to do so as he

danger to be apprehended from the measure as he was able. THE SEATLESS MINISTERS.

MR. FERRAND AND HIS ASSAILANTS. brought down upon him the ire of Messrs. Roebuck, altogether expressed such exasperation against him, that wherein suicide had been committed by cutting the ground or on mine. He may go down to Knaresborough, and spend his £1,500, but I have far too high

the government measure. Inc pentioners were engaged in the ribbon manufacture, and viewed the
borough, and spend his £1,500, but I have far too high

the government measure. Inc pentioners were engaged in the ribbon manufacture, and viewed the
borough, and spend his £1,500, but I have far too high

the government measure. Inc pentioners were engaged in the ribbon manufacture, and viewed the
bright, Bowring, and O'Connell, who severally attacked him on Thursday night. Mr. Ferrand this
sistance of several other officers to enable him to convey, the wound was generally inflicted on the left side of the

tion of the house for a short time, but nothing new rejoinders from them, and called up Sir Robert Peel who retracted his celebrated, "assassination" speech The County Works Presentments (Ireland) Bill of three years ago-Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. Cobden, Mr. was read a second time. The Public Works (Irc- Fielden, and others, but the crowded state of our and they said that their battle was the battle of la- I gave to my constituents. I am prepared to go be- land) Bill was read a third time. Their lordships columns prevents us from doing more than alluding to it this week; in our next we shall endeavour to give an outline of this "spicy bit" of Parliamentary

> ADJOURNED DEBATE. Mr. Duncombe presented a petition in favour of the Ten Hours' Bill. He also presented a petition from commenced by Mr. G. Bankes. He objected to Sir fortow girls in the amplet of Manager Property of Manager six factory girls, in the employ of Messrs. Baxter and Robert. Peel's having declared his intended line of Brothers, manufacturers, of Dundee. The peti- Parliamentary conduct to the Queen at the time of tioners complained of ill-treatment at the hands the late Cabinet interregnum: the tendency of that of their employers, and prayed the house to make intimation having been unduly to bias her Majesty's Petitions in favour of a Ten Hours' Bill were some inquiry upon the subject. He (Mr. Duncombe) choice, and to produce a coalition prejudicial to the presented by Mr. T. Duncombe, from Glasgow, believed that the circumstances of the case were public interests. The general feeling of the con-Paisley, and other places; by Sir R. H. Inglis, from these. The Messrs. Baxters had, it appeared, in stituencies was known to be in favour of Protection creased the wages of some of their workers, and principles, of which the defeat of Lord Lincoln in these girls made a demand for a similar increase, Nottinghamshire was a striking illustration. He which was refused them. They did not in conse- discerned too striking a resemblance between Sir quence attend their work one afternoon, and when Robert Peel's present measures and those financial they returned on the following morning, the six of operations of M. Neeker, which immediately prethem (the youngest being only thirteen years of age) ceded the French Revolution. He concluded by

> > Mr. B. Escort considered that the inquiry whether surprised at the present measures of government must have been inattentive observers of passing events-to them the tariff of 1842 had no meaning, and the significant declarations of government during Rochdale, in favour of the Ten Hours' Factory Bill. the last four years gave no instruction. What could be more inconsistent than the present attachment of the Protectionist party to a Corn Law, which cause, by their injudicious choice of leaders. The ing for a free pardon for Frost, Williams, and Jones. Duke of Richmond was no match for Mr. Cobden The hon, and gallant member said he had to inform and the constituency of the kingdom. The condition Captain GLADSTONE bore testimony to the distress

> > > present measure to procure its diminution. He should be ready to support some portion of the pre-sent measure, but, objecting to the part relating to the Corn Laws, he should vote for the amendment. Mr. Cobden commenced by referring to the extraneous topics which had been introduced into the present debate. It had been so in past times; whenever the Protectionist party sought to evade the main this course most effectually to the popularity of the Ministry. They spoke of desiring a dissolution, and threatened it through the House of Lords; but what would be the result? His knowledge of the franchise enabled him to state confidently that they would be in a minority. Every one of the large towns was in favour of free trade principles, and the whole political power of the landlords rested on 150,000 tenants-at-will. A consequence of this anomalous competition between small and large constituencies, if persisted in, must be a further change of the elective franchise. They might allege that petitions were no certain test of the state of public opinion upon this question, but what did they say to the meetings which had been held in all parts of the country? If they referred to the declarations of the coerced constituencies. he would remind them that measures were on foot for purifying those depositaries of public authority, and enabling them to give an unbiassed verdict upon matters submitted to their judgment. Fallacies of the amusement and amazement of the people out of doors. A dreadful depreciation in the value of land had been predicted as a consequence of free trade measures; he knew on ample authority, that farms were letting at higher rents than ever. How impotent had been their efforts to raise by Act of Parliament the wealth of the country! Those resources could only be augmented by the intelligence and industry of our people. It behoves the rising generation of British statesmen to study well the great questions which were now developing themselves, and which promised the dawn of a new and improved era in the world.

Mr. Spooner spoke in favour of a fixed duty and against the present measure. Mr. P. Borrnwick expressed his intention to vote for the amendment.

Lord G. Bentinck offered some hostile comments upon the mode in which the measure had been intro duced to Parliament, and condemned it as having been constructed upon too narrow an induction. He was altogether opposed to the measure, and should vote for the amendment.

The division then took place.

For the Motion 337 For the Amendment Majority in favour of Ministers -97

The announcement was received with loud cheers The other orders were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at half-past three o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

MANSION-HOUSE.

THE RUFFIANLY POLICE.—On Monday, Mr. Charles Watson and Mr. Parker, "respectable tradesmen," were brought up, charged with a misdemeanor in having assisted in the escape of a person from the custody of a po- this place, afraid to move, for three or four kours, when liceman. The case occasioned no small degree of interest. he returned, and, throwing her down upon some straw, Policeman Jeremiah Maher (513) stated that between succeeded in violating her, in spite of her exertions to preeleven nights of the debate to pass without giving three and four o'clock on Sunday afternoon he had a pri- vent him. He then left her, and as well as she was able any reply to what had been alleged as the results soner in custody on London Bridge for selling nuts, the she crawled to the door, and finding it open went out, footway having been completely blocked up. The de- and told the first policeman she met of the outrage that mortality. Mr. V. then commented on several of the fendant, Mr. Watson, walked up and got between wit- had been committed upon her. Shortly afterwards, ness and his prisoner, and Mr. Parker began to abuse | while in the company of the policeman, she saw the priwitness, and said to him, "if it were not for the law, I soner going in the direction of the stables, and gave him made by Lord Stanley some years ago in Lancashire, would twist your neck off." The latter defendant, in other into custody. In her cross-examination by Mr. Roberts, words, encouraged the former to interfere with the police. she said that she did call out while in the stable, but it man's duty. The crowd, always ready to take part against being down a turning no one heard her; that she had not rate of wages. Such was the system for which the the police, became extremely noisy and turbulent, and been drinking previously with the prisoner. The reason landowners of England were fighting; and that was the prisoners escaped. Mr. Watson declared that there she did not make an effort to leave the stable in the innever had occurred, in the public streets, a more gross outrage. He and his wife, child, and sister-in-law, were walking over the bridge, when his wife pointed to policeman Maher, who was knocking about two poor boys who were selling nuts in a most cruel manner. She requested have gone out at the hour she did had it not been on busihim to speak to the policeman, not to treat the boys so ness. The prisoner was remanded. roughly, and he accordingly tapped the policeman on the shoulder, and repeated his wife's request, but the moment he spoke the word, Maher seized him by the collar and dragged him away from his family to the station-house, as if he had committed some robbery. Mr. Parker said evidence of their past selfishness and present shame. that the utmost Mr. Watson had done was mildly to request Maher not to ill-use the boys, who were crying bitterly, and whose heads Maher was knocking together, after having tumbled their nuts about several times Charles Lord, of No. 37, Redcross street, tailor, said that he and his wife and three children, were passing when the birth. disturbance took place. He saw Maher following the boys that several members of the government were unpro- and throwing their nuts about, pulling them, and vided with seats in the house to the detriment of the then seizing Mr. Watson and dragging him to the stationhouse. Miss Parkes, sister to Mr. Watson's wife, was the first who noticed Maher knocking the heads of the boys together. Maher, the moment Mr. Watson expostulated, seized him, and insisted upon dragging him along to the station-house, telling him at the same time that he had a fine coat on, and that it would soon be taken off. The policeman tumbled the nuts about three times, and would not let the boys go over the bridge; witness spoke to The report of the Drainage (Ireland) Bill was him, and he threatened to take her into custody, brought up, to some of the provisions of which Lords although she had her sister's child asleep in her arms. Monteagle and Cottenham objected. After some Other evidence to the like effect was given, and the Lord Mayor dismissed the defendants, and said that he should send a copy of the depositions to the Commissioner of Police, who would be able to decide whether policeman Maher acted according to the instructions issued to the

GUILDHALL.

THE LATE STABBING CASE.—COMMITTAL FOR MURDER. -On Monday morning John Tracy was brought up before Aldermen Copeland, Farebrother, and Hunter, Saturday evening. After evidence of these facts had been roduced, the prisoner was fully committed to Newgate to take his trial for the murder. WORSHIP-STREET.

led her into a room at the back of the shop, instantly threw her down, and, in spite of her resistance, succeeded Colonel Sibrhord renewed the inquiry which he in perpetrating the offence imputed to him. The defenhad the previous evening made respecting the vacan-cies in the Administration, complaining of the in-conduct towards her, and placed 1s. 6d. in her hand, but Dancombe) would put the bill for committee on Wed- conveniences the public interests sustained by the she indignantly flung it upon the ground, and a customer nesday next, he (Sir J. Graham) would take the op- absence from Parliament of Lord Lincoln, Mr. having fortunately entered the shop at the moment, she availed herself of this interruption to escape into the Sir Pobert Peel reminded Col. Sibthorp that street, where she informed the first woman she met of the considering the effect of Mr. Justice Wightman's the gallant member was himself in some respects treatment she had sustained, and requested to be led home judgment. He would also confer with the hon, responsible, by the part he had taken at the South to her parents. Elizabeth Blake, the woman just remember himself before Wednesday, and point out Notts election, for the temporary exclusion of Lord ferred to, proved that the girl, upon leaving the defen- has nearly recovered, expresses it to be his decided Lincoln from the house. It was a mistake to sup- dant's house, accosted her in a state of great distress and opinion that Mrs. Munton had inflicted the wound The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be pose that there were any vacancies in the administra- glarm, and having informed her of the circumstances, she herself, and speaks of the situation of the wound itself tion, except in the instance of the Chief Commis- conveyed her to the house of her aunt, who returned sionership of Woods and Forests, which office would with her to the defendant, and gave him into custody. soon be filled up. The confidence he felt in the re- Mrs. Esther Bostock, a lodger of the defendant, deposed had been called in by the police, gave a different and cent measures of government made him less solici- that at the time of the alleged assault she heard the cries opposite opinion. The latter gentleman thought that if tous than he would otherwise have been for the aid and sobs of a child in the room beneath her; and the conafforded by the presence of all his colleagues in that stable who apprehended him stated, that on reaching the commenced the wound further back on the left side. A house he found a crowd of several hundred persons assem- person cutting at the throat of another who is resisting, bled in front of it, amongst whom were numerous women, The speech of Mr. Ferrand on Tuesday evening who threatened to tear the defendant to pieces, and than the wind-pipe. Witness had seen many cases

The case of Brian Seery again occupied the atten- evening replied to these gentlemen, which brought | Challis in safety to the police station. The prisoner was throat, and not in the centre as the present wound. Mr. committed for trial,

> CLERKENWELL. ATTEMPTED SUICIDE .- CRIME AND WRETCHEDNESS .-On Thursday, Mary Ann Francis, a well-looking girl, aged about 20, was charged with having attempted to irown herself. Police constable 116 N. deposed that having been on duty on Paul's-terrace bridge between twelve and one in the morning, he heard a splash in the vater, and looking over the battlements, saw by the light of a lamp, a woman who had just risen to the surface; he dashed in and took her out with some difficulty; she was quite imsensible for some time after, and when she recovered, talked incoherently and wildly. The magistrate inquired if she had given any reason for her conduct. Police serjeant 23 N said, he had known the girl for some years; she had upon a former occasion attempted to destroy herself. She had been seduced by a relative, since which she was very miserable. She sometimes got drunk, and was subject to fits. When the

prisoner was brought before this Court for a similar offence (attempted suicide), about twelve months ago, the magistrate sent for the step-father, but he refused to come forward. The prisoner, when asked for her defence, said she was very miserable at home. She was sent to the workhouse. SOUTHWARK. EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE. - On Tuesday George Thompson was charged on the police sheet with felo- along the passage her mind became so distressed that she the measure before the house could be postponed was niously and knowingly urging Bridget Edgar, of Dyer- could not tell what her feelings were. There was someessential to the present discussion. He denied that street, Gravel-lane, Southwark, to take poison, of which that postponement was possible. Those who were she died. The investigation into the circumstances excited a considerable degree of interest, during which the the kitchen and got the razor. She was at that time in court was crowded with persons anxious to hear the result of the case. Mr. Robinson (solicitor) briefly stated the case, from which it appeared that a female named Edgar, a widow in the above street, said that for some time past she had been cohabiting with the prisoner, who formed an acquaintance with her. That of late they

twelve months ago they had vehemently denounced? lived very unhappily, the prisoner being in the habit of The Protectionist party had very much injured their treating her in a very cruel manner. On Saturday night, the 14th inst., they had a disagreement, the result of which was that the prisoner turned her out and shut the door against her. Shortly after, a policeman on finding her in During the periods included in the above table, it the words, 'or any other purpose not illegal,' in the bouse that the parties signing the petition were of the people imperatively called for this measure, the street, and she having disclosed to him the conduct of remarked that taking the whole of the evidence into conher assailant, insisted on her admission, and she was accordingly permitted by him to enter the house again. The following day (Sunday) the parties again had high words, existing in Ireland, but denied the sufficiency of the in the midst of which the deceased drew from her from the charge. pocket a paper containing a white powder, and emptying it into a tea cup, poured water upon it, and exclaimed that she should poison herself. Upon hearing the threat he prisoner did not attempt to prevent the unfortunate vomun from carrying it into execution, but gave utterance the act. The moment he used the expression, she put the cup to her lips, and swallowed off the contents. This

was between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, and nature of the dose, yet he made no attempt to counteract the receipt of £2, voted at the last meeting; and its effects, and permitted the unfortunate creature to re- from Mr. Robert Brook, of Todmorden, making an main writhing in agony until between five and six o'clock, when a Mrs. Seager entered the house and found her lying on her back in one of the rooms evidently in great the sum of £2 be awarded to Mr. James Mooney, pain. The prisoner was present at the time, and in reply which was seconded by Mr. G. H. Tucker, and to the question of Mrs. Seager, the deceased said that carried. she had taken arsenic, and calling the prisoner to her she held out her hand and ejaculated, "George, I would not have taken it, but for you; you ought to have prevented it, but I forgive you." Un that occasion the prisoner said -"I saw her take a white powder, but I was not aware it was poison." Now, he (Mr. Robinson) contended that the prisoner must have been perfectly cognizant that she had taken a powder of a deleterious nature, for it appeared she had commenced vomiting very seon afterwards, and also complained of great pain and heat internally. Soon after Mrs. Seager's visit the deceased was conveyed to the hospital, where she lingered until Tuesday, and then expired. Mr. Cottingham said that the conduct of the prisoner, to say the least of the oldest fashion had been revived in this debate to it, throughout the affair, was of a most extraordinary nature. The circumstance of his being present when the unfortunate woman had the folly to swallow the poison, and no attempt on his part to prevent it, and afterwards allowing her to remain for nearly two hours writhing in pain, without calling in the aid of a medical last. The lecturer gave universal satisfaction. A man, exemplified, in an extraordinary degree, his utter will be delivered in the above room on Sunwant of the common feelings of humanity, and he (the magistrate) must say of the necessity of the present investigation. It was, as he before said, a most grave charge, and one, if proved, that would affect the life of the accused; and, in order that a full and fair inquiry should be instituted into the whole of the circumstances as well on the part of deceased's friends as on behalf of the accused, he should therefore remand him until Tuesday next, but would accept of bail, himself in £200, and two sureties of £100 each, to appear on that day. The

> Change of Rape. On Thursday, Joseph Taylor, a powerful-looking young man, in the employ of a town arman at Bankside, was placed at the bar charged with committing a rape on Ann Banner, the wife of a painter and glazier in Green-street, Blackfriars-road. The complainant, a tall respectable-looking woman, stated that home to call upon a woman whom sheknew, and for whom she was making a bonnet. As she (complainant) was walking towards Bankside from Holland-street, the prisoner spoke to her, and after a little conversation he invited her to take some coffee, and said they could go to the shop where they sold it. She, being rather thirsty at the time, accepted the invitation, and they proceeded forward together until thay arrived at a door which was open. When they got there the prisoner pushed her in, saying that was the way to the coffee-room; and when he got inside he closed the door, and, the place being in darkness, he urged her forward into a stable amongst a terval from the time he first left her until his return was, that being amongst the horses, she was afraid to move, lest they should kick or trample upon her. She left her husband in bed at the time she left home, and should not

vas committed.

CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF A CHILD:-On Tuesday, Elizabeth Gard, aged 22, was charged with concealing the birth of her illegitimate child. The prisoner was in a very weak state, and was allowed a seat during the examination. Mr. Broderip inquired if an inquest had been held on the child? The answer was in the affirmative, and that the jury had relieved the prisoner of the heavy charge of murdering the child, by returning an open verdict. The prisoner was committed for trial for concealing the

LAMBETH. COMMITMENT OF A HUSBAND FOR CUTTING HIS WIFE'S THEOAT.—On Wednesday, Frederick Munton, a master

tailor, residing at No. 3, Halford-terrace, Penton place. Walworth, who has been in custody for several weeks on the charge of cutting the throat of his wife, was placed at the bar before Mr. Henry, for final examination. There are several circumstances attending this case, which render it one of a very peculiar character. In the first place, the mother-in-law of the prisoner, who was a mest important witness, has been found dead in her bed since the prisoner's apprehension and her examination in this court. In the next place the evidence against the accused appeared so conclusive, that nearly every individual who heard it felt almost conscious of his guilt; but the wife herself has come forward—declares her husband perfectly innocent of the charge, and asserts that her own was the hand with which the wound on her throat was inflicted. The circumstance took place on the morning of Sunday, the 25th of last month when the prisoner and his wife were heard by the mother and brother of the latter to be quarrelling below stairs some moments after the scufling ceased, and the prisoner was heard to cry "murder," or "mother;" and his mother-in-law hastened down to see what was the matter. On reaching the bottom of the stairs she found the prisoner standing there in a state of nudity, with his person covered with spots of blood, and, upon looking into the front-parlour, the old lady saw her daughter lying on the floor, with a wound in front of her throat, from which her blood was copiously flowing. She exclaimed, "Who CHARGE OF RAPE. On Wednesday, William Challis, a has done it?" and the prisoner's wife, pointing to the obacconist in the Hackney-road, was placed at the bar | prisoner, replied, "He has done it." Besides this, it was before Mr. Broughton charged with having criminally proved that the prisoner and his wife had lived on most assaulted Jane Wilson, a child twelve years of age. The unhappy terms, and he was in the habit of ill-using her, complainant stated, that as she was proceeding home at and threatening her life; and further, a female, named nine o'clock on the preceding evening, the defendant, Cox, who lived servant next door, deposed that on the who was standing at the door of his shop smoking a cigar, morning in question, about eight o'clock, she was stopped her, and induced her to enter the house, under in the parlour of her master's house, and heard a the pretence of sending her upon an errand. He next man say, in the passage of the prisoner's house, "You'll halloo murder; I'll give you something to halloo murder for, you faggot," After this there was a scuffe, and a gurgling noise, and then the parties seemed to go into the front parlour, and she (witness) heard a woman's voice say, "What have you done ?" and "Oh ! von villain, you've done it at last!" and then she heard something heavy fall on the ground. With respect to the medical evidence, there appears a considerable difference in the opinion given by the two surgeons who have been examined. Mr. Otway, the gentleman who was first called in, and under whose treatment the prisoner's wife

being in front of the throat, as in a great measure con-

firmatory of that opinion. Mr. Howitt, a surgeon, who

would have greater difficulty in getting at any other part

scratches, as if by finger nails, and fresh done, just below the thick part of the arm. He also found bruises at the back part of the right arm, and a bruise and scratch on the elbow of the same arm. Both shoulders were much bruised and discoloured, and the bruises extended from shoulder to shoulder. On the left arm there were two scratches and a slight cut below the elbow. Three fingers of the left hand were cut across apparently by the cut of a broad-pointed sharp instrument. There were no other marks about him, but he was much discoloured with blood all over, especially his feet. His shirt, both the front and sleeves, was saturated with blood.—Mrs. Munton, the prisoner's wife, was next examined. She is a tall middle aged female, was very pale, and seemed very weak from the excessive loss of blood, and the effects of the wound, which, it appears, is nearly healed. Upon being sworn, she in a low tone deposed that she had been married to the prisoner for about three years, and, with the exception of a few words about business, but which they soon made up again, they lived happily together. She was subject to an unusual flow of blood to her head, and this disturbed her mind a good deal. On the morning of Sunday the 25th of last month she got out of bed from her husband for the purpose of lighting the fire, and while she went thing came before her and excited her very much, and passage and the other in the room. She declared that her husband was innocent and that she had inflicted the wound herself. The sister of Mrs. Munton, a respectable married female, contradicted a part of her sister's evidence, declared that the prisoner was frequently in the habit of ill-using her, that her sister had on many necasions complained of his ill-treatment, and being black and blue from his violence, and she actually saw the prisoner ill-use her herself. This was confirmed by Arthur Vesey, the illegitimate son of Mrs. Munton. Mr. Henry sideration, he should send the case before a jury, and leave it to them to say whether they believed the state. ment of Mrs. Munton, or whether she was not giving a false colouring to the case in order to sereen her husband

Chartist Intelligence.

NATIONAL VICTIM COMMITTEE.—This body met on

Sunday evening, February 22nd, at the Hall, I, Turnagain-lane-Mr. Shaw in the chair. Letters although the prisoner must have been aware of the deadly were read from Mr. John Richards, acknowledging appeal for assistance on behalf of Mr. James Mooney; of Millwood, Todmorden. Mr. Milne moved, "Tkat CITY CHARTIST HALL, 1, TURNAGAIN-LANE. - Mr.

Christopher Doyle delivered an able, interesting, and eloquent lecture, on the Irish Rebellion, at this institution, on Sunday evening, February the 22nd. At the conclusion, a unanimous vote of thanks was given to the lecturer. Mr. A. Hirst afterwards eloquently addressed the meeting.

WESTMINSTER.-Mr. Stallwood delivered an. able address, on the character of Thomas Paine and his political and theological works. He was listened to throughout with breathless attention, and at the conclusion was greeted with loud applause. A discussion then ensued, and in conclusion a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to Mr. Stallwood, and the meeting dissolved.

Mr. Danovan, of Manchester, lectured in the Chartist Room, Bombers-brow, on Sunday evening

day evening next, at six o'clock precisely.

MEETINGS IN BEHALF OF THE CHARTIST EXILES.

[Continued from our Third Page.] MEETING AT DALKEITH. A public meeting was held in the Masons' Hall, to

petition the House of Commons to memorialise her Majesty to extend her mercy to John Frost, Zephaprisoner, not being provided with the requisite sureties, niah Williams, and William Jones. At the time appointed, Mr. Daniel Potter was called to the chair, who opened the business of the meeting by a few appropriate remarks. The resolutions (three in number) were moved, seconded, and supported by the following gentlemen :- Messrs. William Taylor, Samuel Clark, James M'Pherson, James Mann. Alexander Munroe, James Taylor, and Steel. A peon Tuesday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, she left tition, signed by the chairman, was agreed to, and sent to Sharman Crawford, M.P., for presentation.

> petitions on their behalf lie for signature at Mr. Cullingham's, builder, King-street, Hammersn ith; Mr. Newell, boot and shoemaker, 5, Provid acc-place, Brook Green-lane; and at Mr. E. Stallwood's, Little Vale-place, Hammersmith-road. Friends of humanity, attach your names immediately, as the petition must shortly be forwarded to the members for the county for presentation. HAWICK, FEBRUARY 23.—The petitions for the

HAMMERSMITH. - FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES .-

The friends of the above martyrs are informed that

liberation of Frost, William, Jones, and Ellis, which were agreed to at the public meeting held in the Town Hall, on the second instant, were on Saturday last sent to Mr. Ewart for presentation, with 740 signatures each.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.

INTENDED MOTION OF T. S. DUNCOMBE, M.P.

The Albany, Feb. 22, 1846.

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

I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully, THOS. S. DUNCOMBE.

Mr. Thomas Clark.

THE PENRITH RIOTS.

At the spring assizes at Carlisle, on Wednesday, John Hobday, charged with cutting and wounding

Dennis Salmon, was found guilty and sentenced to be transported for fifteen years. Mr. Justice Patteson, in passing sentence, said a more cowardly and dastardly act than that of which they had been guilty, in attacking to the number of some 2,000 a house in which ten or twelve of their fellow-subjects had taken shelter, and beating them in the inhuman manner they had done, had hardly ever come before a court of justice. Even if there had been a fight between parties more equally matched, and such outrages had been committed in the course of it, it would be necessary to repress such conduct by very severe examples; still more so when a numerous mobattack r few who can make no resistance, pull them out of the house, beat them till they are insensible, and actually continue to beat them while lying insensible on the ground. Two men named Stead and Andrews were found guilty on a similar charge; the former was sentenced to eighteen, and the latter to twelve a months' imprisonment. Several other parties who were indicted for riot pleaded "Guilty," and were e discharged on their recognizances to keep the peace. '.

BANKRUPTS.

[From the Gazette of Friday, February 27th.] Edward Williams, 9, Bishopsgate-street, linen-draper er -Lewis Reis, James Power, and Gustavus Konig, Fen- nchurch-street, soap and candle manufacturers—George ge Butler Earp, London, ship-broker and emigration agent at - John Sandaver, Kenton-street, Brunswick-square, re, cabinet-maker-Richard Childs, Queen Anne-street, Ca-lavendish-square, tailor-William White, Aylesbury, tailorlor and draper-William Bull Harvey, late of Cornwall, but out now of Herbert-street, New North-road, mercer and and draper—John Shirt, Broad-street, Lambe and cheesemonger-Abraham France and William Pul-ullon Lawton, Leeds, sharebrokers-Abraham France,ice, Leeds, sharebroker-John Wright, Tamworth, banker-r-Issachar Roberts, Mold, Flintshire, grocer-Henry John hu Barker, Flixton, Lancashire, miller-Thomas Parnell, ell, Manchester, laceman-George Perry, Stroud, Gloucester-tershire, coach builder-Joseph Metford, Bath, wine mer-jerchant-John Godfrey, Shepton Mallett, Somersetshire, ire,, linen-draper-Samuel Erans, Wigan, Lancashire, cottonton spinner-John Brock, Chester, innkeeper-James CorCorrall, Boston, shipowner and coal merchant.

THEATRE ROYAL, MARYLEBONE. We recently visited this elegant place of amusement entre and were much gratified with the representation of the the

"Minute Gun at Sea;" it was a first-rate performance. The The acting of Messrs. Douglass and Rayner, as Tom Toughough and Lansdown, was really good. Douglass is by far the the best "Sailor" now on the stage. Mrs. Campbell's per per formance of Rackel Lansdown elicited the frequencient plaudits of the audience, and T. Lee, as Jerry, drew roarroard of laughter. Professor Hemmings and sons continue tue to gratify the audience by their graceful feats of gymnasia...sia..

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Westminster.
Saturday, February 28, 1846