

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS."
THE following testimonials from respectable

gratitude I feel, for the great benefit I have derived from taking Parr's Life Pills. For the space of eighteen months I was seriously afflicted with complaint of the stomach, accompanied with severe pain and flatulency. During that time I had much medical advice, and was a patient at the Catholic Dispensary, for six months, but was not deriving the least benefit. What I was told was that I was suffering from indigestion, and was given several patent medicines, but without experiencing any benefit. I was worn out to a complete skeleton—had a severe cough and spit, and was also troubled with Diabetes, and had no hope of ever recovering; fortunately, however, I was informed by some

rived from Parr's Life Pills, purchased from me
 I accordingly agreed to give them a trial. I did so
 and during the last eighteen months, I have taken
 about twelve boxes, which have been attended with
 the most happy results. I am now quite well in
 health, and am labouring very long hours. I have
 considered it my duty to recommend this excellent
 medicine to others, and am happy to be able to do
 this. It has been attended in many cases, with very
 favourable results.
 I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,
 JOHN DAVIDSON,
 Slaymaker, Rigg-street, Caldwade.
 Reference can be made to Mr. James Arris
 Bookseller, Dickson-street, Glasgow, who can bear tes-
 timony as to the great benefit derived by many others
 from taking the above-named medicine.
 Carlisle, Oct. 14th, 1843.

The following letter, just received by the Propri-
 tors from the Rev. David Harrison, Independent
 Minister, Whitehall, near Canterbury, is a lively
 proof of the efficacy of the Pills in the Cough, Liver
 and Stomach Complaints, &c. &c. :-

16 "MY DEAR FRIEND

you so kindly sent me, for which I beg you to accept
my best thanks. (There could not have come more

opportunities, as I was suffering considerably from indigestion at the time. I immediately commenced taking the pills, and found great benefit in a few days. I have taken them subsequently, with the same happy effect, which induces me to believe that they are an exceedingly beneficial remedy in indigestion. A friend of mine has found them of great

mendation can be of any service, you are at liberty
 to use it as you please.
 "I am, my dear friend,
 Yours, very truly,
 "DAVID HARRISON."
 From Mr. D. Cussons, Horncastle.
 Horncastle, Sept. 30, 1843.

A most extraordinary Case of Cure communicated,
by Mrs. Moxon, of York.

Mrs. Mathers, of that City, had for many years
been affected with a most inveterate disease, which
her medical attendants pronounced to be Cancer.

nearly all over her body, defying every effort of surgical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she says she cannot express the incredible advantage which she has already derived from them. She further states that she is now almost well, and desires to be everlastingly acknowledged.

Communicated by Mr. Bawden.

I remain, Gentlemen, respectfully,
H. BAWDEN, Chemist and Druggist.

Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bowden, Chemist and Druggist, Fowley, for Parr's Life Pills, for a Swelling I had in my Neck.

scarcely walk from the pain and swelling. It drew about an inch in thickness, descending in a line from the top to the bottom of my leg, and was quite black and painful to the touch. After three boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, it quite disappeared, and I have not had a return of it since; I am determined not to be without them, for I shall always have a

complaint with which I may in future be afflicted.
I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
THOMAS BARRET,
Of Menally, Parish of St. Veep, Cornwall.

Cirencester, Jan. 1, 1843.
Gentlemen,—The wonderful effects of PARR'S
LIFE PILLS have been felt by the poorer classes
in the parish of Cirencester. Scarcely a family but
what has taken them, one and all declare the won-
derful efficacy resulting from their use. In fact, it

Pills, my sale increases daily. Some days I sell 50 boxes.

Yours,
W. WHITE.
Agent for Cirencester.

derful cures have been effected by PARR'S LIFE PILLS have a great desire to procure the medicine which has done so much good. In doing this, however, caution must be observed, as certain individuals without honesty, are offering a dangerous substitute, instead of the genuine medicine. The apocryphal account of the success of the medicine for any

CAUTION—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
In order to protect the public from imitations, the

Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in *white letters on a red ground*. Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors, T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London: and sold wholesale by their appointment.

Sons, Farrington-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Sold by JOSHUA HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds; and at 3, Market Walk, Huddersfield; and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 5s. 6d. per box. Full directions are given

with each box.

execrable Whig faction. "Cheap religion" for Ireland and "cheap bread" for England are the stepping stones by

"dearable W.B. faction. "Chasprelligion" for Ireland and "cheap bread" for England are the stopping stones by which the penulating crew here to reach the Treasury Benches. The proposal to amend the Poor Law is a "cheap bread" for England, and it is John O'Connell in Consultation Hall, but has been indignantly rejected by the people. Dan, before this letter appears in print, will have returned to Ireland with an immense retinue of followers, and will be able to show that he has been deceived by the vile trumpany. Let them remind O'Connell of the bloody atrocities perpetrated at Newtown Barry, Monineh, Carrickshock, and Rathfriland. Let them remind him of the thousands of Irish people who have been driven from their homes by the very church about the reform of which they now profess so much solicitude; remind him of the Whig refusal of justice to the repeated petitions of the Free Trade Union; remind him of the thousands of Irish people who have been driven from their homes by the Irish police establishment; remind him of the infernal bastilles erected to punish the victims of that poverty caused by the rampant iniquity of class murder; but above all let them fall not to remind him of the steam-roller which has been used to crush the Poor Law Amendment Bill. Let them ask him—let them ask themselves—whether the detestable perpetrators of these enormities are entitled to a nation's confidence? Let them

their conduct must eventuate in the discomfiture of the
"dodgers," and the ultimate triumph of the cause of
Repeal. VINDEX.

THE NORTHERN STAR.
SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1844.

**THE O'CONNELL COVENT GARDEN
DINNER.**

ENGLISH UPPER AND MIDDLE-CLASS DENUNCIATION OF
IRISH PERSECUTION.

"Do as you would be done by."

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ENGLISH UPPER AND MIDDLE-CLASS DENUNCIATION OF
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"Do as you would be done by."

A FORTHRIGHT since, the *Native* newspaper, under compulsion of existing doubts and jealousies, foundering in Irishmen, by an assurance that their fears and apprehensions of the anticipated "COMPROMISE" with Ireland's olden enemies were groundless. We consider it our duty to deal with the question of the English "compromise," before doubts or jealousies should arise, lest it may be supposed that we were anxious to inflict a wound upon the cause of our Country, would infer from the fact of Mr. DUN- O'MALLEY presiding over the dinner given to Mr. O'CONNELL on Tuesday last, that Chartists and Dissenters had embraced and formed a union. Nothing could be more natural than that the man, the only man, who had stood up in the House of Commons to arraign the impotency of English Judges—the partiality of English Juries—the evidence of English spies—the suppressors of English opinion, and the persecutors of the English-people, should be selected to preside over an assembly convened for the purpose of exposing similar acts of injustice when practised in Ireland. Hence, it was that Mr. DUNOCHIE, the Chartist, was requested to preside at a dinner given to an Irishman. But, so far from his position as Chairman justifying the presumption that a coalition had been formed between the Chartists and any other political

body, we tell the Tory press that if every Chartist leader throughout England had attended that dinner, and had they one and all assented in any such

body, we tell the Tory press that if every Charist leader throughout England had attended that dinner, and had they, one and all, acquiesced in any such "compromise," it would neither have strengthened the enemy, nor weakened the ranks of Chartism by one more than the mere number of deserters.

As to the dinner, it was quite right that it should take place. It was got up for the purpose of expressing English disgust at the foul and manifold acts of fraud, treachery, and deceit by which the Government obtained the conviction of Mr. O'Connell and the other Irish traversers. It was not anticipated that the guests or the Chairman should perform any other part than that of sympathising with those who were unjustly oppressed; much less did it follow that the whole, or any one, of the assembly had, by their attendance, pledged themselves to Repel, to Chartism, to Dissent, or to Free

Trade.

So far we have acquiesced in the propriety of the entertainment, in the judicious selection of the

So far we have acquiesced in the propriety of the entertainment, in the judicious selection of the Chairman, and in the intended object. And now we turn to a consideration of portions of the several speeches. Mr. DUNCOMBE, in the course of his opening speech spoke as follows:—

"Was he not justified in stating to Mr. O'Connell, that he must not judge of the whole feeling of this country by that which had been resuscitated upon the present occasion; he must not believe that the country's proceedings the enthusiasm would end? No, he might depend upon it they would not remain tongue-tied (hear)—while they saw this prosecution pursuing its accursed way, and not make any attempt to rescue from its fangs that man in whose breast centred the hopes and affections of the whole people? No, they would not. They would indeed break their attachment to the imperial

administration of justice, he was sure the attempt would be made—(hear); but let him remind them, that that which was Ireland's fate to-day might be England's to-morrow if they quietly looked on—(cries of "No"). If they saw juries packed—if they allowed judges to become Ministerial partisans—if they allowed the right of petition to be abrogated—

administration of justice, he was sure the attempt would be made—(hear); but let him remind them that that which was Ireland's fate to-day might be England's tomorrow if they quietly looked on and said "yes or No." If they saw signs packed—if they allowed judges to become Ministerial partisans—if they allowed the right of petition to be abrogated—by such proceedings—if they allowed it to be presumed that the law and the bayonet were synonymous—the might represent it that their struggles of their ancestors for freedom would have been in vain, if their descendants acted with such pusillanimity.¹⁹

In the commencement of the above extract, we find Mr. DUNCUMBE reiterating his bold assertion made in the House of Commons, that in case Mr. O'CONNELL was imprisoned, the love of justice of the English people, and their hatred of persecution, conveyed through their petitions to that House calling for his release, would compel his liberation. In this opinion we entirely concur. It was expressed with reference to the Irish traversers, and without any reference whatever to their policy. In the latter part of the extract, however, we do not at all concur. It would have been more to the point if Mr. DUNCUMBE had said: "When I stood alone contending in England against the injustice of similar practices in England, and if all who now join me in sympathizing with the Irish victims of oppression, had then assisted me in resisting the establishment of the PRECEDENT in England, it NEVER WOULD HAVE BEEN ATTEMPTED IN THIS COUNTRY; but I was left to struggle alone, when my clients were weak and defenceless. Through their sides, a blow has been now struck at more distinguished individuals, whose cause I equally espouse, upon the same principle of justice, because WHOSE SUFFERINGS ARE WHOLLY A CONSEQUENCE OF

THEIR OWN TEACHERS TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE." We do not say that in such an assembly, and convened for such a purpose, Mr. DUNCOMBE would have been justified in administering such rebukes to those whose cause he espoused; but we do feel our selves called upon to correct the error into which he fell, lest it may be supposed that the English Chartists might have received a full measure of legal justice, or were otherwise, than as haters of persecution and lovers of fair play, bound in any acknowledgments to Mr. O'CONNELL. There is no man on earth who gave so much strength to the prosecuting Whigs in their onslaught upon Chartism, as Mr. O'Connell himself. There was no man who less sympathised with them when in trouble, and no party who mocked and reviled them in tribulation, until half the asperity, meanness and brutality exhibited by the Irish Liberal Members. One vote would HAVE RELEASED 800 VICTIMS FROM THEIR DUNGEONS, and when the balance was in the Speaker's hands, neither Mr. O'CONNELL nor one of his faction threatened a sentence, or gave a vote, in favour of justice to Englishmen; while Mr. PIERCE, the Whig Catholic Attorney-General, and several other Irish Liberal Members voted against the liberation of innocent unprotected English working men! Not only then was the PRECEDENT established in England, but the very practice of the Law Officers of the two countries was the same; the very count most complained of in the indictment against Mr. O'CONNELL being copied, word for word, from the usual indictment upon which the English Chartists were arraigned.

So far, then, we repudiate the notion that a new PRECEDENT has been established in Ireland; and contend that had Mr. DUNCOMBE received the support from Ireland which he now affording to his victims, the PRECEDENT under which they are suffering would never have been established.

recruency of the principal guest. And let us not ask what the consequence would have been if M. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, in courting sympathy before his imprisonment, had offered, to save himself from incarceration, by any, the slightest, COMPROMISE upon any single principle contained in the People's Charter.

Would he not have been denounced ! and
 more bitterly than Mr. O'CONNELL. And why
 should one man be reviled for his consistency, while
 another receives sympathy for his deceit ! We ha-
 ve no doubt that Mr. O'CONNELL's speech, and the
 whole proceeding, will be read in Ireland with sa-
 tisfaction and sorrow. We have no doubt that the pro-
 portion of the Irish press—which has lived up to
 the repeal rant, will justify the inquiry ; while
 we have the consolation that the IMPROVED MIND
 will see through the mist and gloom which
 hireling scribes would gladly envelope the
 whole transaction until the deed of compromise was
 sealed, signed, and delivered between the English
 Whigs, and the Irish fortune-hunters.

We are as firmly bound to the interests of o-
 ur Irish brethren as we are to the English Chartis-
 tism, and they have the one consolation, that the "

"OUR INDIAN EMPIRE,"
CAPTURE OF GWALIOR.

At the commencement of Lord ELLENBOROUGH's Administration of Indian affairs, he began by enthusiastically proclaiming his wish for peace, and talking in magnificent terms of "the natural boundaries of our Indian Empire," which were, according to his Lordship, even then defined. He followed up this wish by the second invasion of Afghanistan, where the British army played the part of vengeful demons, smothering all the horrors of plague, murder, and

erson. Entire cities and whole tracts of country were given over to ravage and destruction: the "hard braves" sparing neither the temple, the altar, nor the private dwelling; but ruthlessly reaped the fruits of the earth, which heaven had provided for man's sustenance, but which these "heroes" considered their noblest exploit to destroy. Where they found plenty and beauty, they left a howling waste: and this they called "glory!" The "howling waste" was a wilderness, and called it peace!" But even these "triumphs," which had enabled Lord ELIZABETH to play the part of a second SAMSON overthrowing the "Gates of Samnath," failed to satisfy his thirst for "glory." Forgetting that natural boundaries" of "our Indian Empire" were next invaded. The "glorious vicinities" of Masque and H-land were ravaged.

the Amcers carried into captivity; and the country was taken into possession of. One of the first acts of the present Session was the awarding of the thanks of both Houses to Sir CHARLES NAPIER and his army, for the victors of Meanase and Hyderabad. Notwithstanding the worse than bushel of chaff in which the grain of truth was concealed, it was very evident that in the affair of Scinde the English were as much the victors as the aggressors; first obtaining from the Scindian chiefs their assent to certain treaties which bound both parties to "eternal amity," and then, on the pretext of their not having acknowledged each to hold as "sacred" the possession

the other; then using the power so acquired to make the invention of alleged breaches of these treaties by the part of the Ameyrs, to afford to the Englishmen a colourable pretext for violating their own solemn engagements. And Sir ROBERT PEEL's precious exegesis upon this point, is, that "barbarism must ever crumble before the ennobling shade of civilisation." There therefore renders it necessary that "the Europe which should assail the Asiatic, and the Asiatic value he European!" A most convenient theory this for our purposes,—we happening to be like as subjects but modern converts to the damnable doctrine! for the subject may be said to be doomed," as Sir R. PEEL will have it, to fade away before the advancing march of Saxon "civilisation."

Scarcely had we time "to vote thanks" to the "heroes of Soinde been passed, when we were summoned up to give account of the "Vote of Thanks."

Cresswell, after having been captured by Captain CRAWFORD, was delivered to Sindhuja, in the final

[illegible]

with a loss to the British army the most severe that has occurred in Indian warfare since the battle of Assaye; the newly vanquished tribes fighting with a "frantic desperation" which testified plainly of the spirit smouldering beneath the surface. The excuse for this interference is that Gwalior is within our boundaries; and that the permission of anything like hostility or anarchy in our neighbourhood would be fatal to our rule. The states between the Ganges and the Indus must be loyal and peaceable or be "annexed." Gwalior is, however, not at present to be annexed. The warfare of another treaty is gone through, by which the Gwalior chief becomes completely the dependant of the English, to end some day, of course, in final annexation.

We do not dispute but, that the real people of Gwalior may be gainers rather than losers by this change. The regular despotism of the British is certainly preferable to the hideous anarchy of the atrocious licentiousness in which, not the people of Gwalior whom *these charges* are usually preferred, but the government and soldiery of that state for some time past appear to have revelled. But it is not on this ground that our interference can be defended. If it were so, there are states nearer home with whom we might long since have interfered, with great advantage to the inhabitants of Poland and Italy for instance; where the purest and the fairest portions of this earth have long groined under a bloody and licentious despotism. The only safe ground on which this interference can be defended, is that, before named: the "ne-

“necessity” of having peace within our borders ; to prevent the contagion of resistance spreading, and so keep the peace in quiet submission the mighty population subjected to our rule to our sway. To fully examine this alleged “necessity” would be to review the whole history of the rule of our Indian conquests. *That* we have not space to attempt now. At some future time, circumstances permitting, we will endeavour to place before our readers, fairly and faithfully the true history of these gigantic aggressions. Suffice it to say, that our Indian rule commencing in fraud, and sustained by force, is necessarily regarded by the European and African states must have entertained animosities with about as much love as the subjugated nations towards that triumphant spoiler of the world’s peace, imperial Rome.” “Our Indian Empire” is

are as yet strongly and permanently based. Our deepest apprehensions in Afghanistan in all likelihood incited the subsequent resistance of Scinde and Gwalior. A success at your borders, or the immediate neighbourhood thereof, would be the signal for the uprising of a hundredfold the millions of Asia, to crush our supremacy and drive us into the sea. This is admitted on all hands. Being so,—"Our Indian Empire" is worse than annihilating; if it be really advantageous to it, "progress of civilization" that it should be maintained; now guard against the sudden annihilation.

wages of the whole body. The raising of a **LAW FUND** is another question of paramount importance; one to which for years we have incessantly directed the attention of the Chartist body, and in the want of which it has suffered material damage. A **VICTIM FUND** is another question of great importance to the Association, and one which we are confident will ensure the consideration of the gates. Another, and perhaps, the most important question to which we would direct their attention is the means by which the services of their pre-legal adviser may be rendered more extensively useful. Every man interested in the success of Colliers' cause must have heartily rejoiced at the proud and manly spirit which induced the brave men of Northumberland and Durham to lend their ch

pion to all who stood in need of his services; and we feel convinced that the same nobleness of mind that prompted them to this generous line of action will further urge them to the greater extension of his usefulness. And although Mr. ROBERTS may be compelled to abandon the narrow sphere of his present engagement, for the purpose of conferring greater advantages upon the union; and although his former clients may regret the partial severance of so dear and amicable a connection; yet have we that reliance in their love of class, of justice, and of peace, that they will yield him, though sorrowfully, into the hands of the representatives of all to

deal with by them for the good of all.

For ourselves—however distasteful it may be to Mr. ROBERTS—however it may multiply his labours—and however the may sorrow for the partiality of such a connection, we should wish to place him the great centre of that great circle by which he must be henceforth surrounded. This, of course, will be a question for the consideration of the Conference; but we speak from *adviser* when we say that his appointment, as legal adviser of the body of Colliers, with a central residence, and a suitable establishment kept up in the several important districts, would give general satisfaction to the whole mining body, as well as a great impetus to their cause. The other questions to which we have directed attention are the appointment and duties of the Executive body, and of lecturers; and also mode of levying the necessary funds for carrying out their several objects. Of course, the question of *contributing by bond* will occupy the deepest attention of all parties: while the work will close with a petition and simple petition to the House of Commons, set forth the several grievances of which the Mining community complain, not forgetting their value to the public as a body; the acknowledged innocence and absence of crime of their class; and above all, praying for the appointment of stipendiary magistrates wholly unconnected by blood, relationship, or interest with the Coal Kings; and who shall be empowered to adjudicate in all cases where ignorant magistrates now preside.

SO much importance do we attach to the forthcoming Conference that we have made arrangements for the attendance of our Lancashire reporter, (Mr. Dixon), who is himself a Collier, and who will therefore be the better able to furnish such reports of proceedings as the Colliers can understand. We shall take care to publish all sent; and therefore the Colliers throughout the kingdom will have very earliest information of the transactions of their representatives. We have therefore to request, for their own sakes, that the delegates will render their reporter as much assistance as possible.

STOP THE SUPPLIES.

WE beg to direct the attention of our readers to the retiring letter of Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, who will be found in our first page; and from that letter it will be found that Mr. CRAWFORD now sees the obstacles in the way of the success of his project as well as we long since saw, and were reviled for pointing, while the Honourable Member himself was stupor-stricken to the fact. We told Mr. CRAWFORD that he was calculating without his host. We asked him to point out the source from whence his opposing force was to spring; and his answer was "They're in the House of Commons." Well; he tried the House and his men in buckram dwindled from two nine to eight! In every debate upon his several crochets—the several speakers selected their own

several grievances for redress ; and never once the name of the Charter mentioned.

several grievances for redress ; and never once the name of the *Charter* mentioned.

We should have passed over Mr. CRAWFORD's retirement in silence, were it not for the kick that makes at Mr. DUNCUMBE in his retreat, when speaking of the "damaging support" that heretofore filled some members. Now this is at once ungenerous, fair, unwise, and untrue.

Firstly, because Mr. DUNCUMBE voted for him every one of his divisions; and that was what DUNCUMBE pledged himself to do: while many others upon whose support Mr. CRAWFORD calculated deserted him altogether.

Secondly, Mr. DUNCUMBE asked him at Crown and Anchor, as he had a right to ask him, *what support* he replied upon ! Mr. CRAWFORD did not reply ; therefore it was CRAWFORD who "damaged" himself, and not DUNCUMBE who "damaged" him ! But as he thought proper to die with a kick, we may remind Mr. CRAWFORD that he has been the Drusee up by the monopolists to pull down Mr. DUNCUMBE. In 1842 the Convention remonstrated, the people of Rochdale remarked, with CRAWFORD, for the factious and marked manner which he was eternally crossing the Chartists' *p* Again, Mr. CRAWFORD sent his son to represent him at the Birmingham Conference, for no other purpose than to pull down Chartism ; and at commencement of the present session Mr. CRAWFORD again lent himself as the Drusses of the "extension promisers," to pull down the Chartist flag ; now, having failed in his many attempts, he turns round, and most insidiously, most unfairly, and most untruly, ascribes his failure to the "damaging support" of the man whom he and his party have failed in their several attempts to damage !

We tell Mr. CRAWFORD that jumping from one thing to another will not suit the English mind ; therefore he had better remain in the straightforward course. And as he has now discovered that *cannot create a party*, we would recommend

to fall into the ranks, and work with those who
got one.

We trust that Mr. CRAWFORD will have the moral lines, and see the propriety of confessing his own error, and referring thanks to us for having warned of that folly which his eyes are now opened.

FUNKING OF THE "DEATHLESS."

O'CONNELL and THE CHARTISTS AGAIN.

By the subjoined Report it will be seen that "deathless" are not yet going to "die for fair land"! They seem to have come to the conclusion that "a living dog is better than a dead lion"; therefore, though their present acts prove them to be dogs indeed, yet are they better content to be so and "bayed the moon," than act out their loud mouthing professions.

The newspapers are given the go-by. The Report Association will no longer be "bound-up" with journalists. The "*Spirit of the Nation*" is to be excised from the CONCILIATION Hall! Messrs. DUFF BARRETT, and GRAY are to sail in their own boats they fail at all; the crew of the Corn Exchange, having, at the instance of the Commander, thrown them overboard, and left them to reach shore as they could.

A new card has also been determined on. P. DATHY; JOLLAM FODLH; SAARSFIELD; OWEN M. O'NEILL; and even BRIAN BORIHOM are to be "tilated" and "expunged," and a "new design" without memento of these "ancient heroes," leaders of "the Irish for Ireland," is to take the place.

O! "high and haughty *defunest*!" O! "deathless" dogs! They surely will be the "deathless" dogs!

ate object in view than the gratification of her

s being prepared against Circassia. For that
 use a portion of the army must be withdrawn

up for this diminution of security by the increased vigilance on the part of Austria and Prussia. Still, the real reason for the Russian attitude towards the Viceroyalty of Poland on the plea of his Majesty, and the visit of Count Orloff to Vienna, give some consistency to this rumour.

RUSSIA.

THE WINTER IN RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg correspondent writes on the 23rd ult.,—"The winter has been very severe in this country, particularly in the middle and southern provinces, as well as in the middle of the snow in the town of Gort reached at to the roofs of the houses, so that there could be no communication between them; and, at a later period, all intercourse between Gort, and all the surrounding places, became impossible. In the circle of Alexandropol two men and sheep were frozen to death in the fields; three chickens are missing, and many persons have their hands and feet frozen. The mountains of Caucasus and the Caucasus are covered with snow. The river Volga was so frozen that the steamers of Rostov

...and the heads of the beasts of burden belonging to a team travelling from Tefis to Nakhlekewan, caught in a whirlwind, and are still buried there. Eight camels, horses, and asses, were carried off alive. Sixty camels, horses, and asses, have died. Sixty horsemen who set out for a neighboring village, two have been found frozen to death, the others could not be discovered. In a barn near the village of Khephar²¹ the horses were killed by the frost. The quarantine houses at Khephar and at Kato were destroyed by a hurricane; at Bakrosheni it produced all the same effects. At Khephar the wind blew down the chimneys to the skies like a water spout; at Khephar it unroofed all the houses, and at Bolzy tore off the iron roof of the Cathedral. Here at St. Petersburg the hurricane on 26th January 1900 was named (21 February) on the 20th at 25-1-10 mmur (24th of February); but on the 21st it was to be 21-1-10 Resannur (17 February).

TUXEY

See Augsburg Courier. contains a letter from Constantinople, Feb. 14, which states that a letter from Adrianople had been received there, announc-

which had destroyed 3,000 houses, and carried a considerable quantity of goods. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. Pirates are very numerous; from the frontiers of Turkey, they carry away the following:—"All the coasts of the Black Sea, and particularly the ports of Sebastopol, Odessa, are in the greatest movement. It is the Emperor's Emmergency troops who have been sent to protect the coast, and to guard the populations in person. Amongst others, General Benckendorff is named. The operations are not to be suspended until the arrival of the Emperor or the Grand Duke."—The Russian agents state that the Russian agents are purchasing up ammunition at "low price."

WEST INDIES.

Cashmere and papers from the West Indies have been received, to the following dates:—J. March, 18th; Barbados, the 4th; Demerara, the 3d; and Trinidad, the 1st. This vessel has \$1,160,000 dollars, having the Mexican mail on board, and also a cargo of sugar, which will be put on mining account, though it is said 75,000 dolars are assigned to the Mexican agency as remittance.

gica Despatch of the latest date thus refers to them in that island—"There is little alteration in the political position of the island, since the transportation of convicts must be laid aside, and the body, as well as the Grand Court, have resumed deliberations in Spanish Town; and we expect the Legislature and the Executive branches of the Government will ere long be re-assembled."—The prevailing mode of the misrepresentations of the English press relative to their opinions on the necessity of an accession of free labourers for this colony, which Statement has been just published, and the views of the States of the Vega, and the religious instruction and general education are progressing rapidly, and everything but the panacea of our evils—increased cultivation—is proceeding. That the State of the country is becoming more agreeable, and the prevailing north breeze has become less sickening. We have, however, escaped alarming shocks of earthquake felt at Grenada, and St. Vincent, and the islands of the Windward Passage. An investigation connected with the late earthquake at the Jamaica Bank is alluded to as tend-

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

tered three of Mal'tevna's daughters, aged seven, fourteen, and eleven years, by beating in skulls. A fourth child, an infant of two years, sitting at the door in tears, when another daughter, seven years of age, came to her to the house. Suspicion having fallen upon her he was seized, and confessed his crime.

AT RISK OF DESERT.—From Alexandria, we learn that the Asiatic Society sent one of its monsters of the desert—to bring for water between Cairo and Suez, which he expects to find, at, the depth of 1,000 feet. For this purpose awaiting an apparatus, ordered from England, the society is waiting to the introduction of wood-boring, or the new sweeping machine, into this uncharted region; but they will follow in their

EASTERN HORRORS.—Mr. Sheppard, late of London, committed suicide at Suez, a few days ago. Mrs. Loring French also committed suicide at the same place, on the same day. Mr.

France, was played at Mobile on the 1st but is expected to recover from his wounds. So Turley, of Nashville, has been cased by Major Reed, for fear of his getting badly hurt. Major of Nashville, has been cased by Major. Mr. R. Polihomes was murdered near Free- New Jersey, on Friday, and a neighbour of deceased, Mr. W. Reed, has been arrested on the charge of murder, he had been shot and killed in a quarrel with Messrs Lawson and Reed, at New Orleans, on the 23rd ult.

At Canby, Texas, on the 10th ult., Judge Hane- was murdered by a runaway slave, who shot his son-in-law, because his judicial view of a law was adverse to their interests."

The *Journal des Tribunaux* publishes the fol- lowing correspondence which was the subsequent to the assassination of Mr. Ward, in the Rue de Londres : "The entire Faubourg St. Martin was this morn- ing greatly excited by the discovery of another assassin who was discovered in a cell in the prison of St. Pierre."

WATTS assured that the "business" was

THE KING OF SWEDEN.—We have been favoured most-esteem'd Swedish friend with the following extract of a letter from Stockholm, relative to the ill-fated King of Sweden, who was assassinated by his subjects against King Denmark, as early as the year 1792, on the Austrians in Italy, and against the Prussians at Juternook and Leipzic. The concluding sentence is very characteristic of the old school of the despots of Stockholm, and is as follows:—“On the 16th January, the King's birth-day, his Majesty was seen at the very gates of death. On the 27th, he, she was crowded with people purchasing his life; the general name of the assassin was given, and the King's death was not prolonged beyond two hours. I remember, on the 28th returning, from the Church and passing the Palace, I looked up his bed-room windows, and bid a melancholy adieu to him.”

"The monarch, however, could never thinking of
 a death which would have opened his eyes
 sufficed off its mortal coil and left this earthly
 it seems, however, that he is an extraor-
 y being, even in his illness, putting to naught
 calculations of his fellow men and baffling the
 faculty. Every eye was fixed on the Palace,
 waiting the death of Charles John, and the procla-
 mation of Oscar, his son, as King of Sweden.
 The days, allotted by the physicians, passed away
 without the least change in his condition, and
 as his Majesty called for *touillet*, and that all
 the medicines which had been issued, and that all
 to him. Since then he has been incessantly
 saying and working, from the morning till
 on has commenced on one of the things
 entertained of its being checked. The king
 ore, on receiving the other day a well-
 from the royal patient, exclaimed: "I have
 " *Il revivra!*"—LIVING!

