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THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1846.

TRADES CONFERENCE.

[SCARCELY has a year elapsed since the first representation of the Trades took place in the Metropolitan, and now we learn, with inexpressible delight, that invitations have been issued to the several bodies, to elect delegates to sit in a National Conference, to be held at Manchester, during the Whit Sunday holidays. From us, who have ever found it our painful duty to speak of the Trades as they deserved, that body must only expect the exact amount of encomium that their own works entitles them to. We have long struggled, and not unsuccessfully, against all other aristocracies, individually and unitedly, and whilst their power was only capable of subjecting us to temporary punishment or casual incarceration, the ill-used power of the Trades, their jealousies, their truckling biddings for masters' favour and overers toleration, has imposed upon the working classes permanency of suffering, and a whole life of sorrow. Yes, we say with regret, that the aristocracy of labour in this, as in every other country, is the vilest, most corrupt, servile, stinking, and oppressive

aristocracy that right and justice have to contend against.

However, as the old adage tells us, "that a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," we have now reason to anticipate some change in the tactics, some correction of the abuses, some relaxation of the hostilities, by which the conduct of the Trades has been heretofore marked. We look forward at the present moment with more than ordinary anxiety, to the tone that shall be adopted at the ensuing Conference.

If it is merely one of union, as a mode of administering comfort to the suffering oppressed out of the poor pittance of the half-penny slave; if it is but one of organization, whereby the three-fold tale of you may be again lashed up and spiced as consolation to the suffering, or saved for the philanthropic and considerate; if the value of restriction, without a just application of the principle, is to be discussed, leaving it to each section to apply what to them may appear the most fitting details; if the exclusion of politics, from a dread of scaring the timid, or strengthening the masters, who oppress by politics alone, if such shall constitute the programme of the projected Conference we shall anticipate but little good and much of evil from the gathering.

If upon the other hand they are taught that appeals, petitions, and remonstrances have been met by insult, oppression, and resistance, and that masters' strength can only be met by men's power; if they are taught that to be united in mind, there must be unity of action—and if unity of action, that there must be unity of mind; if they are taught to believe and understand that a Ten Hours' Bill means impartial restriction—just, wise, and national restriction, whilst that of mere sectional convenience does not partake of nationality or general advantage; if they are taught that all previous attempts to do justice to their order have been dear but fatal experiments; if they are taught that the law, above all other tyrannies, oppresses them when they use its just provisions, because the masters make and administer the laws, and that therefore they must seek a participation in legislation and the administration of justice; if they are taught that the hours of labour spared from toil will seek for profitable employment elsewhere, and that each emigrant from the house of bondage to the open field of free labour is an incubus removed from industry, an item pruned from the unhealthy life reserve; if they are taught that their money, heretofore fruitlessly expended, may be henceforth profitably devoted to the application of surplus labour to their own property in the soil; if they are taught that they have struggled hopelessly as an aristocracy of their order, and that they must now link themselves inseparably with the democracy of that order; if the truth is instilled into them that the present chaotic confusion is not so much a consequence of rival factions warring against each other as the contest of the democratic may against the aristocratic few in every section of society; if they are taught these things, and profit by them, and act upon them, they will have distinguished, honoured, immortalised the man who has had the proud daring to step from the quiet ranks of the aristocracy amid the bustle of democracy.

DECOMBE is greater as a member of the Charlist Association than as President of the Trades body or speaker of the Trades parliament, if that body and that parliament does not adopt some more distinguishing characteristic; some more understandable and reconcilable policy than the Trades of this country have as yet adopted or ventured upon. Can the greatest stickler for political non-intervention assign any just or reasonable cause why every delegate should not be prepared with a petition to Parliament in favour of the Ten Hours' Bill, as the only possible mode of carrying out the principle of impartial restriction? The time from the present to the hour of meeting is but short, and yet we fear that the utmost advantage will not be made of it, we fear that delegates may attend and feel the necessity of abstaining from voting upon questions upon which every man's mind should be made up, until the sense of his constituents can be ascertained. Such course would lead to disastrous delay, and it is therefore that we fondly anticipate the publication of a programme, so comprehensive and full of meaning as not even the most ignorant can misunderstand; a programme that will nerve the zealous and arouse the apathetic, a programme that will teach the confiding aristocracy of labour that exclusive rule and government is henceforth to be but a rotten reed; a programme that will teach the struggling democracy of each trade that it has at length an interest in the election of a delegate, a hope in the resolves of the deliberative assembly; a programme that will develop to the world, as well as to the trades, the collateral interest that every section of society will have in supporting the measures therein propounded; a programme which shall boldly open the whole question of labour and capital, even to the weak-sighted and stunted in intellect, instead of presenting a mere kaleidoscope in which sectional interests may be shaken into party hatchwork, to please the eyes of the fastidious, to taste the taste of the hypercritical; a programme that will dare all that does not invite the law's persecution; a programme that will link nothing within the comprehension of the meanest capacity.

Can any man of common sense and sound mind peruse the daring, insolent, outrageous and tyrannical manifesto of the master builders of Laneshire and the bold, the many and comprehensive reply from the governing national body in London, without coming to the conclusion that the tyrants have drawn the sword of their weak and pigmy power, and that their slaves must throw away the scabbard. The Trades have selected a governing body whose vigilance does those honour, whose courage does them credit, and whose intellect reflects upon them imperishable renown. The Trades have invited the first patriot, the boldest man, and the most intelligent of his order, to assume the hazardous post of chief; his character depends upon their courage, his utility depends upon their energy.

These monsters, the master tyrants, seek but the public weal, and the men's advantage, forsooth! These mild philanthropists declare their preference for high wages, in preference to their practical grinding and reduction, ever measured by the necessities of their oppressed slaves; governed, not by the justice of their employers, but by the hard wants and stern necessities of a class-made surplus, an idle reserve upon which the tyrants ever fall back as a means of administering their own peculiar justice to the public.

Can any man with brains, with heart, with hands, with one particle of self-respect, of human nature remaining in him, read the following insolent conditions prescribed by the rude capitalists without blushing that his own sycophyancy has subjected him to so humiliating, so galling a condition—the condition upon which alone he is to be allowed to live—the condition upon which he is to receive justice—the condition upon which stands the public weal.

We print the declaration here again, although we published it last week. Read it, mark it, learn it, and inwardly digest it, ye slaves to the foul dominion of capital, to the capricious rule of self-constituted law-makers.

"In entering into the service of

I hereby declare that I am not in any way connected with the General Trades Union, and I undertake that I will not join or subscribe to, or in any manner support or belong to, any General Trades Union whatever, whilst I am in your service."

(Signed)

Does not the proud crest of labour rise, does not the bold blood of the excited slave run hot through his veins, as he peruses the above stricture upon his former indifference and subservience, and does he not swear in his wrath that he will avenge the insult by the strength of his former apathy, and now, in the throes of his union and the grandeur of his nature meet the daring foe, within the circle to which he has

limited the battle. Resistance and victory, or surrender and defeat. We feel convinced that the proposed Conference will give new life, strength, and vigour to the struggling building Trades of Laneshire, while the perusal of the above insult to universal labour will induce all, who can spare the merest fraction from their poor hoard, to assist in provisioning the soldiers of labour for one short month, until its representatives shall have had an opportunity of bringing the unjust struggle to a glorious conclusion.

Let the tyrants' speculations grow cold, and remain unroofed, but let not labour's hand be paralysed by confirming its own degradation. We are justified in stating, that the London Directory feels an inexpressible interest in the success of the great struggle, and that its every machinery is at constant work to alleviate the sufferings of the struggling, and to bring the contest to a successful issue; and let the weak of heart take strength and courage, when he remembers, that

"Labour's battle once begun

Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son

The' baffled off is ever won."

THE TEN HOURS' BILL.

WHEN Sir ROBERT PEEL introduced his bomb-shell into the camp of the organised conspirators, we hailed it for the collateral results likely to flow from it, rather than for any distinct benefit that the proposed measure was calculated to confer on the working classes. In the outset, we not only invited attention to the Ten Hours' Bill, but we repeatedly pointed out the necessity of such a measure, and the means of achieving it. We were not amongst those who proposed tranquillity as a means of insuring military success; but, on the contrary, our policy was, to take advantage of the troubled state of faction to aid in the accomplishment of the Ten Hours' Bill, second only in importance to the People's Charter itself. We saw and exposed the coquetry of Lord ASHLER, and felt assured that the measure would suffer great damage from his want of courage.

We traced it from his guardianship to that of Mr. FIDELIN; we narrowly watched the movements of the Short Time Committee, and we discovered that subservience, ill-health, and weakness, were obstacles which should be removed by the substitution of better materials. It would be impossible to deny that the Protectionists in their present hopeless and discomfited state, would cheerfully aid in the accomplishment of a measure so threatening to monopoly, and so dangerous to the power of their mill-cloth rivals. It was not, however, for us to force the consideration of the question upon Parliament or its supporters. It was our duty to point out where the machinery was rotten or defective, and it was the duty of those who undertook its management to see to the repairs.

We asked for petitions on behalf of the measure, but the Managing Committee did not aid us. We asked for a delegation to London, and the Committee gratified us with a faint representation of working class zeal. We asked the Managing Committee to aid us in getting up a timely and irrepressible agitation; we asked them to withdraw all hope from the exertions of Lord ASHLER, and to transfer their expectations to the exertions of an interested and united people; but they have been deaf to our every remonstrance, until, through their indifference, their apathy, or obedience to their noble patron, they have placed the question under a bushel, just at a time when its paramount value should be contended for in the House of Commons. It is always disagreeable, and sometimes dangerous, to deal harshly with an organised body, accustomed to the use of power, and possessed of some amount of confidence. Their name becomes mixed up with the value of the measure; their timidity is set down to proper caution, and their individual predilection is placed to the account of good policy. Despite the danger, however, we again appeal from the apathetic committee to the active people.

There is no feature of this great question that we have not presented to the criticism of those whose good it is intended. We have exhibited its value in a political, social, moral, and intellectual point of view; while we have shown that it, and alone, is the realization of the principle of restriction upon which alone the success of any Trades movement must depend. When we asserted that the present Committee did not consist of working men, we did not mean to assert that there were no working men upon the committee; but we did mean to assert, and now repeat it, that Lord ASHLER's feelings, and not the merits of the measure, was the especial consideration with the moving power of that committee. It was upon these grounds, and upon these grounds only that we asked for the appointment of such a directing body as would ensure devotion for the principle, instead of worship for him who has three deserted it.

What possible reason is there for allowing the measure to sleep while the hope of securing it shall have passed away? What have the working classes to do with the free trade policy of Sir ROBERT PEEL beyond converting it to the advantage of their own order? Why should they pause or hesitate lest the agitation of a question dear to them should jeopardise ministerial hope? We tell them now, as we told them from the beginning, that free trade WITHOUT A TEN HOURS' BILL, that free trade without A PROPER CONSOLIDATION OF THE TRADES, that free trade without possession of the means to convert any benefit that may flow from it to working class advantage would be the severest, the heaviest, and the most fatal blow, that could be aimed at labour. We beg the attention of our readers to the reasons assigned for our approval of PEEL's policy, and from them it will be seen that those who have an interest in the success of the Ten Hours' Bill, and not we, are chargeable with apathy, indifference, and impolicy, if the favourable time for its discussion is lost.

In our commentary on the measures of Sir ROBERT PEEL in the Star of the 31st of January, we assigned the following as our reasons for approving them:—

"It is not so much to the bearing upon those peculiar interests that we look as to the peculiar and astounding influence which they are calculated to exercise upon our political and social relations."

"Now is the time to force popular concessions in the moments of a dying aristocracy. Now is the time, when their own privileges are threatened with sudden death, to awaken them to a contemplation of those they have so long withheld from others. Believe us when we say, that the future interests of landlords and cotton-lords will be more antagonistic than those of landlords and labourers; and now, for the first time in the history of this country, the ear of labour must be prepared to hear long suppressed truths from the lips of a proud but humiliated oligarchy."

Such were some of our reasons for approving PEEL's policy, and now we shall extract a few passages from the Star of the following week, the 7th of February, from an article headed

LABOUR AND CAPITAL.

THE TEN HOURS' BILL.

And after a week's consideration as to what should be the use made by the working classes of the crisis which Sir ROBERT PEEL's measure was likely to create, we said:—

"When we heartily applaud them as a means to an end we assert, without the fear of contradiction, that, unless followed by an immediate and statesmanlike calculation, in which the wants of labour and power of machinery shall be fairly measured and equally balanced, that they will produce evil instead of good. The labouring classes of this or of any other country have never received from their rulers more justice than they had of themselves the power to extort."

Again,

"As, therefore, it would be impossible for the wisest and most far-seeing Prime Minister to embody all the national grievances into one category, and abolish them by one enactment, we invite the silk-weavers, the paper-stainers, and all other trades whose interests are threatened by Sir Robert PEEL's measure, to join, and in the least shadow of restriction, and a Ten Hours' Bill."

Again,

"The agricultural labourer is younger, happier, more cheerful and healthy at the age of twenty, than the country employed operative is at the age of twenty-five; his young blood is roused out

Forthcoming Meetings.

BALSTON.—A general meeting of the members of the Christist Co-operative Land Society will be held at Mr. Lienes's on Sunday evening, April 26th, at six o'clock.

HULL.—A lecture will be delivered on Sunday evening, April 26th, next, at seven o'clock precisely, at the Sailhouse-lane, in the Large Room, White Lion, "The Peoples' Charter: ressemblance scriptural: and constitutional. How to get it, and how to use it when we have got it." By Mr. John Burns, jun.

WIMBORNE HALL, Ropemaker's-fields, Limbchouse.—On Tuesday evening, April 28th, a lecture will be delivered by Mr. Frazar, on the Genius and writings of Mr. Thomas Cooper, the "Christis Poet;" chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely by J. Slaw, admission free.

WARRINGTON.—A meeting of the members of the Christist Co-operative Land Society will be held at the house of Mr. Robert Lomax, No. 3, Tanner's-road, on Monday evening next, April 27th, at eight o'clock, when all members and friends are particularly invited to attend. All communications for this branch must be addressed to Mr. Henry Anderson, Thwack-street, Warrington.

WIMBORNE HALL, Ropemaker's-fields, Limbchouse.—On Tuesday evening, April 28th, a lecture will be held on Sunday (to-morrow) in the Working Man's Hall, Bullchase-lane, Halifax, to commence at twelve

clock at noon.—**J. CROSSLAND, W. R. Sec.**

TOWER LIAISONS.—The friends of the Witlington and Cat Launce, National Charter Association, intend giving a ball and concert to Mr. Thomas Crossland for services in the cause, at the Witlington Town Hall, Cat Launce, Bethnal-green, on Tuesday evening, April 28th, from eight till half-past eleven. The following persons:—Mr. Randall, Churchwarden; Mr. Bethnal-green; Brass Founders' Arms Locality; Mr. Slater, 3, Christopher-street, Friar's-mound; Mr. Buck, sen., 7, New Montague-street, Spitalfield; Mr. Crossland, 10, St. George's-street, Bethnal-green; will be held at the Witlington and Cat Launce, Bethnal-green, on Sunday evening at eight o'clock precisely. Subject: "The probable results of the first location of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society."

(Rochdale).—**Wm. William Dixon**, of Manchester, will lecture in the Chartist-room, Mill-street, on Sunday (To-morrow), at six o'clock in the evening.

(Lancashire).—**Messrs. J. & S. Mearns**, District Delegates Meeting will be held on Saturday next, at 6 o'clock.

STOCKPORT.—The members' meeting will be held in the Charist Institute, Bomber's-bow, on Sunday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

LIVERPOOL.—A lecture will be delivered by the New Journalists, on Monday evening next, April 27th, on the subject—"The Land and Co-operative the only means of Social Emancipation." Chair to be taken at half past seven. The secretary of the Lands Society will be at attendance to receive contributions and dispose of shares.

BOLTON.—A public meeting will take place in the Temperance Hotel, Little Bolton, on Thursday next, at eight o'clock in the evening, which will be addressed by Messrs. Wm. Dixon, of Manchester; J. J. Connelley, of Bolton; John G. Smith, of Salford; and Mr. John Russell, Birmingham, on the Rights and Wrongs of Labour, and the necessity of an organisation of rates to protect them from unjust legislative interference, and the encroachments of capitalists.

OLDHAM.—On Saturday, the 26th instant, a public meeting of the electors and non-electors of the borough will take place in the open space behind the Albion Inn, at half-past five o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of deciding who is the fittest and ablest person to represent one of the General Representatives of this borough, in the County Council.

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. E. Clark will lecture in the School-room of the Working Men's Hall, at six o'clock in the evening. Subject: "The Present Age."

Bristol.—Young Men's Charter Association. The thirty-sixth anniversary of the above association, will be celebrated by a social tea meeting, on Monday, April 28th, at the Victoria Rooms, 22, Temple-street. Double ticket, 1s. 6d.; single ticket, 9d.

HANLEY AND SLEUTHS.—The members of the Charist Co-operative Land Society are requested to attend a general meeting on Tuesday evening next, April 28th, at their meeting-room, Miles Bank, Sleuths.

NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.—The Chartists of this place have nobly come forward in behalf of their Irish brethren. They have prepared and sent a petition to the House of Commons against the Coercion Bill. The petition obtained 566 signatures in three days, and has been forwarded to Mr. Duncombe for presentation.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

I hope you will spare a corner of your paper for the
ring facts, which have occurred here of late: In
month of December last, the Union of Huns (see

ters and Johnson sent a circular to the employers of the city, offering a rise of wages at the first of March, and inviting them to meet with them to settle the amount of advance. However, the employers took no notice of this circular, and when the first of March came, the men made a demonstration, by a strike. This building was the first to be shut out without exception, refused upon this, the men in turn refused to work until they could get the foreman to agree to the terms that they wanted. The rest of the men came forward upon the next pay night, and subscribed as much as paid for the strike. The men had left their work. The employers, to the number of about thirty, called the principal, with one exception, then resolved that they would keep no man in their employment who was a member of the union. Accordingly, on the following pay night, they put the question to their workmen. Are you a member of the union? If you are, you are being told that they were, they said we can employ you. If you are not, we cannot. I told you they shut this union. However, the most of the men left their work next day, thinking that as they never gave any warning before, they could not be asked to work next week's warning at this time to their own detriment. The men who remained, were the public, and said that the men had all struck, when the men who were not were paid off. Not content, however, with discharging the men from their own employment, several of the men used their influence, and in two or three cases succeeded in procuring the dismissal of several individuals who had gone to work for other employers. In the face of their published resolution, to use nothing but *able and fair means* to effect their purpose. Now, the men who can and who have thus used their fellow men upon Nature has placed in the scale of worldly means. I tell you, however, that men, are most of them, greedy, and will do anything to get money, and to find fault with the principle. They seem to have no conscience in obtaining it, but it is only free trade as far as they are the purchasers, that they seem to act upon.

For six weeks the men have gone idle rather than compromise their principles, and the masters' seeming contention that downright oppression will not gain the point, and that the men will not work for a low rate of wages, is being proved. They seem to have no conscience in effect their purpose. They sent a circular to the employers (at least one firm, Messrs. James Powers, and Co. 111. N. 11th

any other thing, only to change the name of the union to something they would like. Mr. (J. B. and Co.) would take back the workmen. Thinking that they had honourable manner of dealing with, this was accepted to, and the men returned to their work last Thursday. On Thursday night, however, Messrs. Buyers came forward with a document which they visited their men to sign, declaring that the subscribers were not, and never would be, members of the union, having for its intentions the purposes of a trade union. The men finding themselves duped, immediately left their work, and are in the same state before, with little or no signs of a settlement in prospect for them. The masters have used every means from coming to threatening to overturn the resolution of the union, especially of the men.

fellow workmen, but with no effect. I wonder if they consider that in thus acting they are setting a premium on immorality, for the man who could desert his fellow being in a strait, could be guilty of other things which society might think worse, but which, if looked at fairly, the face, are but a variation of the same trespass from the path of duty—namely, selfishness, and most of all, employers who are acting in this manner are offering

the greater the pity. If they who should be examples to others act in this manner, buying a man's honor for a paltry shilling or so, what can be expected of those who are supposed to know less than they do ?

I am, sir, yours truly,
AN OPERATIVE JOINER
Aberdeen, April 18th, 1846.

Sir,—We have just sent to Mr. Duncan 21 signatures to the national petition, and have many more to send. Should the measure be postponed we shall send them also; and, perhaps, a quantity more if you think them of any service.

Yours, in haste,
JOHN GANNETT

To F. O'Connor, Esq.,

My dear Friends,—I thank you; from
sou I very dearly. I will visit you in return, I
first town in England, the moment I can get o
SEND UP ANOTHER AND ANOTHER. M
of Sutton in Ashfield, I give you my heart's
thanks also. Down with the Bloody Bill!

Ever your obliged friend,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Foreign Movements.

INDIA.

OCCUPATION OF LAHORE.

Dispatches have been received by extraordinary express from Marcellus anticipatory of the Overland Mail from Bombay of the 16th of March.

Accounts had been received from Lahore to the effect that the Queen-mother having deputed Major-General Sir John Nicholson, the minister to the Sikh army, to the city to acknowledge the British territory, and to solicit forgiveness and mercy, that chief appeared in the British lines on the 16th of February, and forthwith entered on the execution of his mission.

A treaty was agreed to by him on behalf of the Maharajah, the conditions of which were, the restoration of a portion of territory, and an indemnity of £1,000,000 to meet the expenses of the war. It has since been insisted on, and conceded, that every act brought into the field against us should be surrendered, and the Khalsa army disbanded.

The Maharajah joined the Governor-General on the 18th. After long negotiations, he was declared ruler of the Punjab, and on his return he was saluted with a salvo of twenty-one guns. He accompanied our army to Lahore, where it arrived on the 20th. On the same day he was escorted to his place in the city by a brigade of cavalry, commanded by Colonel Curzon, Mr. Currie, Secretary to Government in the Punjab, and other officials. A large party of British aides-de-camp accompanied the procession. The Maharajah was escorted to, and taken leave of at the inner gate of his palace. Our artillery fired a royal salute, and the troops returned to camp, taking a circuit of the walls of the city. A regiment of native infantry and a troop of horse artillery in the same time took possession of the fort.

On the 22nd, Sir Hugh Gough, in person, led the division of our troops to the town, of which and the fort he possessed themselves. A proclamation was issued declaring hostilities at an end, and desiring the people to resume their ordinary occupations. The town of Lahore was filled with British soldiers, who are said to amount to upwards of 20,000 in number, and whom the least encouragement would raise in arms against us. The first instalment of the indemnity was shortly expected to be paid. The guns to be surrendered were daily brought in—evidently very reluctantly. The British army was to be disbanded: rank of officers, rather than a want of will to continue the contest, having shown them the uselessness and expense of striving longer against us. They are to receive their arrears of pay, and be allowed to disperse.

Mr. Charles Napier had not reached camp on the 18th; nor had he been heard of at Ferozepore. It is said he is to be left in command of the troops in the Punjab, a new governor being appointed in India in his room. The army expected to leave Lahore about the 10th March, and to be back in India by the 22nd. Since then, the British army has been moving upwards to Bahawalpur. The whole of the district known as "Young Egypt" continued tranquil and healthy, save Kurachee, where cholera had broken out in rather a severe form. With the exception of the Nizam's dominions—that hotheaded and mischievous—the whole of India continues tranquil, the weather being agreeable and very refreshing. Major-General Sir J. R. Lumley, Adjutant-General of the Bengal army, had at Ferozepore, on the 15th of March, of an illness brought on by the fatigue endured in the rapid march of the army to that frontier.

The French envoy to China, M. Lagrené, had started from Madras for Pondicherry, whence he proceeds for Suva, on his way home.

On entering Lahore the following general order was issued by the Governor-General:—

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Foreign Department, Camp Lahore, Feb. 22.

The British army has this day occupied the gates of the city of Lahore, the Badshahi Mosque, and the Badshahi Bagh.

The remaining part of the city is the residence of His Highness the Maharajah, and also that of the families of the Maharajah Jungt Singh, for so many years a faithful ally of the British Government. In consequence of these circumstances, no troops will be posted near the precincts of the palace gate.

The army of the Sutlej has now brought operations to a close by the dispersion of the Sikh army and military occupation of Lahore, preceded by a series of the most triumphant success ever recorded in the history of India.

With the exception of the British Government, and the friendship between the two states, had limited preparations to the defence of its own frontier.

Trapped suddenly to assume the offensive by the unexpected invasion of its territories, the British army, under the command of its distinguished leader, has in six days defeated the Sikh army, and has captured 25 pieces of field artillery, and is now in a position to dictate to the Lahore Durbar the terms of peace, the conditions of which will tend to secure the Sikh provinces from the repetition of a similar outrage.

The Governor-General has determined, however, to treat with moderation, and to the loss of the Sikh army, which has been pointed against the British army during this campaign shall be surrendered.

The Sikh army, whose insubordinate conduct is one of the chief causes of the anarchy and misrule which have prevailed in the Punjab, is to be disbanded.

The soldiers of the army of the Sutlej have not only shown their superior prowess in battle, but have on every occasion displayed subordination and patience, and have remained in posts or forts between Ludhiana and Ferozepore, and were present in action, as in the case of the troops ordered to remain at Ferozepore and Ludhiana, and those left in the forts of Ferozepore and Ludhiana, shall receive the gratuity of 12 months' pay.

Obedience to orders is the first duty of a soldier, and the Governor-General in affirming this principle can only administer to the general good of the army.

The Governor-General has repeatedly expressed, on his part and that of the Government of India, admiration and gratitude for the important services which they have rendered.

The Governor-General is now pleased to resolve, as a testimony of his appreciation of the services of the army, that the Government of India will grant a gratuity of 12 months' pay to the soldiers of the Sutlej, that all the generals, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, shall receive a gratuity of 12 months' pay.

By order of the Governor-General of India, F. CROFT.

Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

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A SIKH SAMARITAN.—Among the officers of Her Majesty's 9th Foot severely wounded at Ferozepore, and who subsequently died, was a Mr. S. —. There is a story connected with his wound, poor fellow, which, if true, as I believe it is, is quite romantic.

He was wounded in the leg on the evening of the 21st, and while lying on the ground alone, his regiment having gone on to the attack, a Sikh came up to him and said, "Sahib, my people are killing all the wounded, and if you remain here you will be killed, too; but come with me and I will save you." S. — replied, "How can I come to you? My leg is broken, and I cannot stand." "Oh," said the Sikh, "I will take you on my back," which was accordingly done; and off he set with him in the direction of Ferozepore. After waiting for a considerable distance, when they were quite out of reach of the enemy, he stopped to rest and wait for daylight, paying every attention that circumstances would admit of to his charge's comfort. As the day broke, a party of our cavalry came up, on their way from Ferozepore to the field, and the officer with them stopped to see if he could do anything for him, but he was unable to do so. Brandy and water, asked him what he intended doing, to which he replied, "I shall mount my good Samartan again, and go into Ferozepore." The Sikh once more took him on his back, and carried him till he fell in with a litter for the sick, into which he was taken and the Ferozepore hospital.

His friend, however, did not even leave him, but walked by the litter all the way, and after they had reached the hospital, remained by his bedside in close attendance upon him until the day of his death. It is also stated that the story reached the ears of the Governor-General, who after poor S. —'s death, made the man a liberal present, and took him into the public service. Such are the heads of this singular incident, as current in camp; and though there may be some trifling inaccuracies in the details, I believe it correct in the main.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

We gave in our last number an account of this attempt. We subjoin the account as given in some of the French papers, and some other particulars which have come to our knowledge.

Towards five in the afternoon on Thursday, the King was returning from a long drive in the forest of Fontainebleau. The first char-a-bancs contained the King and the Count de Montalivet, who were sitting on the first seat; on the second were the Queen and the Princess of Salerno; on the third, Madame Adelaide, the younger Prince Philippe, and the Duchess of Nemours; and on the fourth seat the Prince of Salerno.

At the moment the carriage was turning at the spot called the *Faisanderie*, two shots were fired from the little enclosure of Aron; between the two shots there was an interval of two or three seconds.

At the first discharge, two bullets out the fringe and lodged in the roof of the carriage; at the second, a bullet and some shrapnel grazed the head of the King. The Queen, much moved, picked up the shrapnel, which fell between the King and the Count de Montalivet.

The assassin had fired at about eight or ten paces from the carriage. He was standing on a mound of earth, at the other side of the wall, and leaned his gun on the wall to take a steady aim. He was concealed in such a manner as only to be seen at the moment of firing. He was immediately arrested, and taken to prison.

The two shots were aimed in a straight line, and the gun was an excellent one. According to the opinion of an eye-witness, the King would have been killed, beyond a doubt, if the carriage had been in the middle of the road, instead of near the wall.

The persons of the royal household were assigned Leconte immediately, who gave him the name, and added, "I was in too great a hurry."

The following are a few notices of his life:—

He entered the service as private in 1822. He distinguished himself by his courage and intrepidity in the Spanish war of 1823, when he was made a captain, and afterwards a major.

He was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honour. At a later period, he entered the Royal Guards, where he formerly served as non-commissioned officer. Having entered the service of the House of Orleans in 1829, he was successively *grade* of captain, and *grade* of major.

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