

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

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Sorghum	Peas
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
Week ending Feb. 7, 1815 ..	54	8	10	21	7
Week ending Feb. 14, 1815 ..	54	9	30	6	35
Week ending Feb. 21, 1815 ..	54	6	29	11	32
Week ending Feb. 28, 1815 ..	54	6	29	11	32
Week ending Mar. 7, 1815 ..	54	6	29	11	32
Week ending Mar. 14, 1815 ..	54	6	29	11	32
Week ending Mar. 21, 1815 ..	54	6	29	11	32
Week ending Mar. 28, 1815 ..	54	6	29	11	32
Aggregate average of the last six weeks ..	54	7	29	11	32
London averages (ending Mar. 17, 1815) ..	56	6	30	6	35
Duties ..	18	0	6	0	9

MARCH 23. The arrivals of foreign cattle into London during the past week have been only 23 oxen, 2 cows and 107 sheep, which is doubtless owing to the fact that the general tone of the foreign trade at Smithfield continues firm, and the market presents no appearance at present of being other than wise. The supply of beasts was moderate, for which a good sale was maintained, at last week's prices viz., prime Scots 4s. 0d., and inferior beef from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d. The supply of lambs was 17,500 head, which sold steadily at former current prices, the butchers appear to have permanently reduced their stock of mutton to the present small supply of sheep without much increase of business in other descriptions. The rate of sale for mutton to-day was from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d., per stone, and the calves were very scarce, only 68, which sold up at

	4d.	5d.	6d.
Inferior coarse beasts	2	2	3
Second quality	3	4	3
Prime large oxen	2	4	6
Prime Scots, &c.	4	2	4
Coarse inferior sheep	3	10	10
Second quality	4	6	8
Prime Scots woolled	4	2	4
Prime Southern	2	2	6
Large coarse calves	4	4	10
Prime small	6	2	5
Suckling calves, each	18	9	6
Prime Southern	3	10	4
Small small porkers	4	31	0

Quarter-old store pigs, each 16 0 22 1/2
HEAD OF CATTLE OR CALF 16 0 22 1/2
(From the books of the State Fair Market.
Beasts, 7,500—Sheep, 17,500—Calves, 35—Pigs, 410
PROVINCIAL CORN MARKETS.
RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE), SATURDAY, MARCH 21.—
We had a large supply of all kinds of grain in our
market to-day. Wheat sold from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
oats, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 1d.; barley, 3s. 3d. to 4s. 3d.
WAKEFIELD, FRIDAY. The arrivals of wheat
moderate, but good of barley and beans. There was
a fair demand for good runs of wheat at last cur-
rency, and inferior qualities more in demand. Bar-
ley in fair demand, but without change in value.
Beans, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; peas, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.;
pork, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; wheat, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.

beans, 1894; oats, 500.

BIRMINGHAM, WEDNESDAY.—At our market this day, wheat was held for an advance of 1s. per qr., but millers seemed unwilling to give it, owing to the difficulty of raising the retail price of flour. Best making barley was sold at a free sale at full prices. No change in the value of beans or oats.

LIVERPOOL, MONDAY.—We have experienced a fair demand for old wheat. Irish new has been steady. No change has occurred in the value of flour. Barley, beans, and peas are without change in value.

MANCHESTER, SATURDAY, MARCH 21.—Although there was not much business passing in wheat at our

market this morning, holders were firm in requiring the full currency of this day's night. For flour there was a steady but not extensive sale. The inquiry for oats was limited, but no alteration in value was called for.

HULLS. **TUESDAY.**—At to-day's market, there was a moderate supply of wheat from the farmers, and more money was obtained for good wheat. In beans, peas, and barley no alteration.

NEWCASTLE, TUESDAY.—We had a moderate supply of wheat, for which the demand proved good, and last Saturday's rates were fully supported. The enquiry for barley was almost exclusively confined to

The NEW GINGER EXPEDITION.—It will be remembered, that about two years since Capt. Becroft and Dr. King left Liverpool in the steamer Ethiopie, on another experimental trial, to open commerce with Central Africa. Letters have been received from these gentlemen by a Dutch ship which arrived in

the United States, and returned Feb. 18th, 1871, announcing that their return to that island from Niger six days previously. The vessel had been upon a river trip for a period of three months and a half. Unhappily, in consequence of deaths, feuds, and wars amongst the chiefs, the aspect of matters in the interior had been found materially altered, and Rabbah, the largest and most flourishing town on the river in 1840, is now deserted and in ruins. Owing to this disordered state of things the mission had not been so successful commercially, as was expected, though not less successful than King had anticipated under such circumstances.

of the crew.—Shortly before dawn six white men were seen on the beach at the foot of (Sunday) morning signals of distress from Shoreham harbour, and a pilot-boat was discovered supposed to be some miles at sea. The pilots assembled, but the weather was deemed too rough for any boat to live, and no attempt was, therefore, made to put off to sea. At dusk, the Menni steamer (Captain Goodburn), which had been detained in the harbour all night by the violence of the gale, went ashore off, and about half-past six o'clock she was sighted, and about half-past seven she was discovered three miles at sea. Some of the coast-guard thought they saw a boat swim from the steamer to the shore.

ness, but the want of light and the haziness of the morning prevented this from being ascertained with any degree of certainty. At half-past six, the ship put off in the life boat, and discovered that a sloop or billy-boat had foundered in seven fathoms water, the crew of the boat being all drowned. The bodies of five or six of the larger sails, which under the recent convention between France and England are marked with the number and name of the port, were recovered. It is hoped that the steamer may have been instrumental in saving the crew; if not, no doubt can be entertained that six or seven persons have met their watery grave: but this cannot be ascertained till the

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chest of a young female, and anon from the robustness
 throat of a masculine biped. The sound will recur
 so often as to attract the attention of any foreigner
 who is taken to the first time. Now, from the
 prevalence of catarrhal affections, which, like
 taxes, affect every one more or less, though not
 such systematic inequality, it behoves every one
 their comfort and health to learn "how to cure
 coughs." The extensive popularity of "Keating's
 Lozenges" induced us to try them long since, and the
 result of our experience is, that taking them is the
 most effectual way. His Majesty the King of Prussia
 has been distinguished by the use of them, and
 his late uncle, the late Emperor of Russia, the
 late Emperor of Austria, and the late Emperor of

the continual and ever-increasing patronage of
an enlightened public.—*Times Mercury*, July 23rd
1845.

"The never-failing effects of 'Blair's Gout and
Rheumatic Pills,' in curing every description of gout
and rheumatism, have secured to them a celebrity
unequalled by any medicine of past or present time.
They not only give relief in a few hours, where the
patient has been driven nearly to madness by the ex-
cruciating tortures of the disease, but restore to the

either head or in an inconceivably short space of time
 either one or the other, equally sure and certain in rheumatism;
 either acute or acute, lumbago, sciatica, pains
 in the head, or in the limbs, for every rheumatism
 or gouty affections, in fact, such has been the re-
 pidity, perfect ease, and complete safety of this medi-
 cine, that it has astonished all who have taken it
 and there is scarcely a city, town, or village in the
 kingdom but contains many grateful evidences of its
 benign influence. Sold by all medicine vendors at
 price 2s. 9d. per box. Observe the name of "TY-
 NNE PRUIT, 220, Strand, London," on the govern-
 ment stamp.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AFFIDAVIT made before this
Lord Mayor, concerning a surprising cure effected
by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. — *James Stander*
living at Long Ditton, made an affidavit before the
Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house, on the 14th inst.
to the purport that he had been upon crutches, and
laid for two years, with twenty-six holes in one leg
and fourteen in the other; that he had often been in two
hospitals, and sought relief, and that after every other
means had failed he has been radically cured by H
loway's Ointment and Pills,

Poetry.

ON THE DOWNFALL OF POLAND.

O Sacred Truth, thy triumph came awhile,
And Hope, thy sister, came to thee to smile.
When leagued oppression poured no more wars
Her whistling pendants and her humming bars;
Waved her standard to the breeze of morn,
Pealed her loud drum, and tramped her trumpet horn;
Tumultuous horde brooded o'er her harp,
Pressing wrath to Poland—and to mark;
Warsaw's late champion from her height survey'd,
Wide o'er the fields, a waste of ruin laid;
"O Hærens," he cried, "my bleeding country save!"
Is there no hand on high to shield the brave?
Yet, though destruction sweep these lovely plains,
Rise, fellow-men, our country yet remains.
By that dread name we were the sword on high,
And swear for her to live—with her to die!

He said, and on the rampart's heights arrayed
His trusty warriors, few, but undismayed;
Firm-faced and slow, a horrid form they form,
Still as the breeze, and dreadful as the storm;
Low, murmuring sounds along their banners fly,
Reverence of death—the watchword and reply.
Then pealed the notes, impatient to charm,
And the loud chorus called their last alarm.

In vain—alas! in vain, ye gallant few,
From rank to rank ye rally'd; all ye flew;
O, bloodiest picture in the book of Time,
Sarmatia fell, unwept, without a crime:
Found not a generous friend, a pitying foe,
Strength in her arms, nor mercy in her woe!
Dropt from her nerveless grasp the shattered spear,
Closed her bright eye, and curbed her career;
Hope, for a season, had the world farewell,
And freedom shriek'd—as Kosciuszko fell.

The sun went down, nor ceased the carnage there—
Tumultuous murder shook the midnight air—
On Poland's proud array of fires of war,
His blood-dyed waters surging far below,
The storm prevails, the rampart yields a way—
Bursts the wild cry of horror and dismay!
Hark, as the smouldering pile with thunder fall,
A thousand shrieks for hopeless mercy call.
Earth shook—red terrors flamed along the sky,
And conscious nature shuddered at the cry.

O, righteous Heaven! are Freedom found a grave,
Where sleep the souls of Poland's noblest brave?
Where were their arm, O Vengeance! where thy red,
That smote the foes of Zion and of God?
That crushed poor Adam, when his iron car
Was yoked in wrath, and thundered from afar?
Where was the storm that thundered till the host
Of blood-stained Pharaoh left his trampling coast,
Then bade the deep in wild commotion flow,
And heaved an ocean on their march below!

Departed spirits of the mighty dead,
Ye that at Marathon and Leuctra led,
Fights of the world, restore your swords to man,
Fight in his sacred cause and lead the van;
Yet for Sarmatia's tears of blood atone,
And make her arm pulsant as your own.
Oh, once again to Freedom's cause return,
The Patrie Tell—the Bruce of Bannockburn.

CAMPBELL.

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE.

no. 1.
FALL, TYRANTS, FALL!
The trumpet of liberty sounds through the world,
And the universe starts at the sound;
Her standard philosophy's hand has unfurled,
And the nations are thronging around.
How noble the ardour that seizes the soul!
How it hurries from the yoke and the chain!
What power can the fervour of freedom control,
Or its terrible vengeance restrain!

Fall! fall, tyrants, fall!
These are the days of Liberty.
Frend castles of tyranny, dungeons, and cells;
The tempest shall sweep them away;
From the east to the west the dread hurricane swells,
And the tyrants are chilled with dismay.
The slave, on whose neck the proud despot has trod
Now feels that himself is a man;
While the lordly usurper, who ruled with a nod,
His ex head 'midst the servile divan.

Fall! fall, tyrants, fall!
Rise, ye nations who worship the slave's sacred beam,
And drive your Pharaohs away.
The cruel domination of priestcraft is o'er,
Its thunders, its faggots, and chains;
Mankind will endure the vile bondage no more,
While reason our freedom maintains.

Fall! fall, tyrants, fall!
The trumpet of liberty sounds through the world,
And the universe starts at the sound;
Her standard philosophy's hand has unfurled,
And the nations are thronging around.
Shall Britain the trumpet of liberty hear,
With a cold and insensible ear?

No! the trumpet of freedom each Briton shall share;
And contend for the rights of mankind!
Fall! fall, tyrants, fall!
Death to our bonds of slavery.

Want of time and room again compels us
to omit our usual reviews. We shall try to bring up
arrests next week. Our
will appear in the No. 2 of the Eastern holiday week.
All poetical contributions must be at the office of
this paper by Monday, 6th of April.

General Intelligence.

THE MURDERERS OF FORTNEY.—The following
correspondence is related by the coroner. The
have passed a few days ago between a gentleman and
a thief named Fontaine, who he had arrested at
Treviers (Calvados).—Gendarme: "Foolish and
wretched man, how could you, at your advanced age
of 71, commit a crime for which you must make up
your mind to pass the rest of your days in prison?"
Fontaine: "I am not so unfortunate as you think.
I have been a thief for six years, and this is the first
time I have ever arrested."

FATHER FRANCIS, A CATHOLIC PRIEST, was killed
at Mouldeke, whilst attending a regiment in action,
in the fond hope that he might assist the wounded
and soothe the last moments of some expiring soldier.
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.—Taking the young and
old together, it is found that twenty-six years is the
average age at which people die in London, and seven-
teen in Liverpool.

LEXINGTON.—A subscription for the benefit
of Mr. Wilderpen, the unwearied promoter of infant
schools, has been commenced at Wakefield.

FACTORY IN THE ADAPTATION OF WORDS.—We re-
member an old lady in Somersetshire, who, whenever
assisted with an inquiry after the "rheumatism," &c.,
invariably replied—"Thank kindly, sir, I am a
no better nor no worse, but thank my little self as
usual."

DEATH OF THE HON. W. N. RIDLEY COLBORNE, M.P.—We have to announce the death, at a premature
age, of the Hon. W. Nicholas Ridley Colborne, M.P.,
who expired on Monday afternoon at Lord Colborne's
residence in Hill-street, in the 32nd year of his age.
The deceased was only son of Lord Colborne, and was
elected as a Member of Parliament for Richmond,
which by his death becomes vacant.

ACCOMMODATION.—A contemporary speaks of sleep-
ing on a fence rail with two yards of tape for a cover-
ing. Some people's accommodation is rather short,
truly.—American paper.

INTRODUCTION OF CALICO PRINTING INTO ENGLAND.—
Calico-printing was introduced into England in the
year 1800 by a Frenchman who had been in the
refuge, and who established a small printing
ground on the banks of the Thames, at Richmond.
A large manufactory was soon afterwards established
at Bromley-hall, in Essex, besides several others in
the neighbourhood of London. About 1768 it was
carried into Lancashire.

VEGETATION.—Vegetation is about two
months earlier than it was last spring, and the young
grass and rye, and vetches and winter barley, have
now more feed than there was at the commencement
of May last year. Had not the turnips been topped,
they would in many places have been out in full
flower before this time; and so mild has the weather
been, that when they have been pulled up and thrown
in heaps, they have continued to push out their seed
stems, and it is a very different matter to preserve
them from being exhausted of their nutritious quali-
ties. Feed is now more abundant, and hundreds of
acres of good turnips could be had for nothing. A
great part of the ewes have now brought forth, and
the increase in lambs will, we think, be as great as
usual.—Berkshire Chronicle.

Trades' Movements.

THE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF MANCHESTER.

The Address of the Central Association of London
Trades, published in last Saturday's Star, will have
informed our readers of the origin of the great turn-
out of the building trades in Manchester. The strike
was commenced by the carpenters and joiners; the
same day the bricklayers quitted their work. The
masters ascertaining that the slaters, plumbers,
glaziers, plasterers, and painters, with their labourers,
were nobly supporting the men on strike, gave no-
tice to the men in those trades to leave their employ-
ment, and those trades accordingly ceased to work at
the termination of the week. The number out of
employment is about 4,000. Such is the tyranny
practised by the great masters, that they have not
only turned out the workmen in the building trades,
but they have also tried to intimidate the small
masters, by stating that if they would not turn out
their men and join the masters' union, they would
prevent them from having work at all jobs they
might have anything to do with.

It will be seen, therefore, that the masters are
determined to crush the men, if possible, by the
help of the other trades. The building trade will
be the first to contribute its pecuniary aid in the support
of the trades of Manchester, and thus foil the tyrannical
intentions of the despotic masters. The men have
nothing to fear if their fellow-operators will keep
out of the town, and not be allured from their homes
by the placards which the masters have circulated
through the country, for "4000 men wages," &c., &c.,
which they would use to entice them to crush
men who were weak and toil have made them
what they are.

As usual, the press is arrayed against the opera-
tives—the great Lancashire Liar, the Manchester
Guardian, being foremost in the unwholy work of
calumniating the men. An article, full of the grossest
misrepresentation, appeared in that journal, directed
against the men; but when then; and then; and then;
play of being permitted to defend themselves, their
reply was refused admission except as an advertise-
ment. The following is the reply of the men, which
also embodies the principal misrepresentations re-
plied to, and for inserting which the Manchester
Guardian charged and plundered the men of £2. We
re-publish it without money and without charge.

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian.
SIR,—Your publication of Saturday last contains
an article headed "The Joiners and Bricklayers"
which, for gross calumny and misrepresentation,
stands unparalleled in our experience. As a large
body of tradesmen, we have a right to demand of
you, as a public journalist, the same means of re-
butting those charges as you have afforded space for
making them; but we do denounce emphatically
the system pursued by you, of publishing a party
statement in favour of the employers, without in-
quiring on both sides of the question. We are
prepared with the most incontrovertible testimony,
to prove that the statements you have made are
directly untrue. We deny, in the most unqualified
terms, that we ever attempted to impose restrictions
on our employers, either as to the mode of carrying
out their business, or as to whom or who they should
employ; and the unwholy and untrue article in
your paper, as an instance of a case which must
be fresh in your memory. Mr. Pauling required
every man in his employ to work 100 hours more
every winter than any other master-builder ever did;
hence the dispute with Mr. Pauling—and so much
for your selection of an illustration of our present
position. We deny, in the most unqualified terms,
that we ever attempted to impose restrictions on our
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**VOLTING CASE.—MURDER OF A MAN
BY HIS WIFE'S PARAMOUR.**

ALBANY, MAR. 23.—The following may give to English readers some notion of the internal condition of a Irish small farmer's family. Daniel Carroll, Esq. (corner), on Wednesday last, the family of Daniel Berchree, an inhabitant of the County of Donegal, fourteen miles from Nenagh, was questioned on the night of the 10th inst. The deceased was a man over sixty years of age, and his wife (who appears to have been accessory to his death) about twenty years his junior. He was rather a comfortable farmer, and has eleven children. His wife, Walsh, the deceased's servant, appears to have been a paragon of the wife's. He is a married man, and has five children and the children.

On Wednesday last, the family was examined by Daniel Berchree, a justice of the peace, and his daughter—the daughter of the deceased. I remember the night of the 10th inst., the night in question my mother, father, three brothers, and half-brother Hayes (servant), were in the house. About half-past eight o'clock, when we had eaten supper, I and my two sisters, Catherine and Honora, went to bed. I fell asleep immediately after going to bed. I did not hear any of the persons I left behind me go to bed. My mother, father, and three brothers, I saw go to bed. In the course of the night I was awakened by my mother, who had her petticoat about her shoulder, striking her hands, and crying, "Ellen, Ellen, your father is killed." I slept alone, and saw William, who was going from the bed in which my father lay, had a hatchet in his hand; in going towards the door, I heard Walshe say, "Take that," and saw him strike his head on him at the time, but his shirt collar was hanging round his neck, and he did not fall. No other person in the room at the time of the occurrence but Walshe. He was not in the house at the time I went to bed, and I can't say what hour he came in. When I got out of bed, I saw the deceased lying on his back in the bed; he was covered with blood, and was unable to speak. I heard my mother say that four black boys that killed my father, were at the time that it was Walshe who killed him. I saw him leave the room with blood on his head, and I heard him say, "Walshe is crying," I saw Walshe go into the kitchen door, and cry out and alarm the house. When he first came to our house, he slept in my father and mother, but latterly he slept in the parlour. My brother William also slept with my father and mother, but did not do so on this night; I recollect on one occasion that he slept with my father and mother, my father got up an hour or so before day, to get a pair of Cappanore, and when he woke up, he told me that he had seen the police come to the house. I went to search for the hatchet, and found it under the dresser in the kitchen, with blood on it, the hatchet belonged to my father. I first searched the house where it generally lay, but did not find it. My father lingered from the 10th to the 17th inst., when

ed.
Borochee, examined by the coroner, corroborative evidence having been given, returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Ann Walshe and Mary Borochee, and they were accordingly committed for trial by the coroner.

THE LATE MR. CLARKE.—STATS OF CLARE.—Mr. Clarke was perfectly sensible to the last, and he said he will after the faculty had seen him, leaving his wife, and to his only child, Mr. Vincennes, of the high sheriff of Clare, all his property. Thomas Whitestone, Esq., coroner, on Thursday afternoon, on an inquest upon the body, when Mr. Carrick's body was examined, and the verdict returned was Wilful Murder against persons unknown. [We understand that the instant that he died, he had been committed to the custody of the magistrates of Clare, and has issued a special commission for the trial of all persons accused of criminal outrages in that country.]

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, March 24, 1846.)

James Gira, Moorgate-street, merchant.—Charles Ty Waters, County-row, Pinlodge, dealer in paintings.—Joseph Thompson, Norwich, grocer.—William Henry, Sevenoaks, draper.—John Perkins, North, Gray-in-lane, jeweller.—Thomas Pierson, War-cock, Holborn, money-scriber.—John Brett, 25, Bedfordshire, sheep salesman.—Richard Ellis, Moor-road-street, Scho, carpenter.—Ann Abigail Janel, 4, Alfred Court, Little Queen-street, Holborn, variator.—Manufacturers.—Martin Cobitt, High Holborn, builder.—James Prince, Romney, Hampshire, wine-merchant.—James Bell, Leeds, and Addle-street, cloth-merchants.—James Hiding and James Field, Leyland, Lancashire,

-man-manufacturers—James Rishton, Over Daru,
 Mashie, cotton-spinner—John Gibson, Manchester,
 -inary surgeon—James Riddell Wood, Manchester,
 -shie-maker—John Taylor, Hereford, grocer—Moses
 ol, Birmingham, ironfounder—Philip Crispin,
 ol, carpenter—Edward Williams, Northop, Flint-
 draper.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.
 Mackenzie, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, and
 -6, Walbrook, commission-agent, first dividend
 1s. 6d., on Monday, March 23, and the two subsequent
 days, at Mr. Alagar's, Birch-lane.
 Allen, Tadley, Hampshire, maltster, first dividend of
 1s. 6d., on Monday, March 23, and the two subsequent
 days, at Mr. Alagar's, Birch-lane.
 Milne, Liverpool, painter, first dividend of 3s. 1d.
 on Monday, March 23, or any subsequent Monday
 at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool.
 Parry, Ruthin, Denbighshire, currier, first dividend
 of 3s. 3d. on Monday, March 23, or any subsequent Mon-
 day at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool.

J. Cooper and J. Beattie, North Shields, drapers, third dividend of 2s., on Saturday, March 23, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Joglin, Bishopwearmouth, draper, first dividend of 2s., on Saturday, March 23, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

J. Brigham, Dodden, near Kewal, Roman Catholic Organist, first and final dividend of 1s. 7d., on Saturday, March 23, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Barbra, Denham Springs, Lancashire, calico-printer, first dividend of 3s. 11d., on Tuesday, March 31, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Port's, Manchester.

J. Whitaker, Macclesfield, silk-throster, second dividend of 1s. 6d., on Tuesday, March 31, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Port's, Manchester.

Proofs, on Tuesday, March 31, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Frazer's, Manchester.

Payne, King-street, Covent-garden, tailor, divided
3d. (making, with a former dividend, 4s. 6d.), on
Wednesday, March 25, and the two subsequent Wednes-
days, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Belcher's
chamber, in the Great St. Helen's, merchant, sit-
ting at 4s. 6d., on Wednesday, March 25, and the two
subsequent Wednesdays, and any subsequent Thursday,
at Mr. Belcher's, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street,
Chamberlain, Lisson-grove North, glass-merchant,
dividend of 5s. 5d., on Wednesday, March 25, and
the two subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Turquand's, Old
75.

the opposite end of the crop. The straw in the
down opposite consisted of from 5,000 to 6,000
bushels.

MILITARY OUTRAGE AT BRADFORD.—Permit me
to give the medium of the people's organ, to expose
the brutal conduct of a horde of military ruffians a
little stationed in this neighbourhood. On Thurs-
day afternoon, March 20th, the tranquillity of our
quiet village was so alarmingly disturbed by a
military party, numbering about 100 men, armed
with having unsuccessfully pursued the principal
thieves, halted in front of a public house contiguous
to the old Church, when a scene commenced which
admirably all description. A civilian having expressed
his disapproval of the military system, and being
seized by one of the red-coats, the latter inflicted
that tremendous blow on the head of the poor man
which rendered him insensible, on collecting the
crowd, presented the assault—fell between the cu-
r and I. A number of the recruits were now com-
mencing an indiscriminate attack on the people, in-
flicting innumerable wounds with their sticks.
One thirty-villain unheeded his bayonet, brand-
ed it high in air, swore he would run even a dog
though for the mere sport of the thing, and the next
moment his bayonet was dyed with human blood.
Whether of the ruffians was about to strike me, I
generally

ing at the moment (and, as I have said, at the very heart of my breast, humanity, I rushed upon the cowardly assailant, I armed him of his weapon, and broke it across his shoulders. At this stage of the proceeding, the inhuman officers, finding themselves worsted, and deeming it expedient to act upon the old adage,

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

immediately retreated from the field of their own making. Taking advantage of the moment, I vaulted a wall, and addressed the people, exposing the horrors of the military system, and concluded a somewhat lengthy address by advising my hearers to assemble upon the public houses, and thence all occasions for military temptations are to be found. I have been able to ascertain the number of persons who mounted the scene of the

petition from Yarmouth, against the calling out of

PROTECTION OF LIFE BY MEANS OF RELIEF OF THE POOR (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. P. SKEWES moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better protection of life in Ireland, by means of the better relief of the destitute poor therein.

Leave granted.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL.

Sir J. GRAHAM proposed the postponement of the

Friendly Societies, which was agreed to. He also said, that he had received information from the member for Oldham that he would postpone the second reading of the Factories Bill.

CASE OF A NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR.

VISCOUNT INGLESTREE moved, pursuant to notice, that the house should take into consideration the petition of Thomas Wood, proprietor of the *Wolverhampton Chronicle*, in relation to Lichfield Free School.

Some time ago, a commission had been instituted by government to inquire into the management of the charitable schools throughout the country. Mr. Allen, a chaplain of the Bishop of Lichfield, was the commissioner who attended at Lichfield, to inquire

to the state of the law. Mr. Wood, who was presented to that House, and ordered to be printed, was one of the privy council members of education. After it had been so printed, Mr. Wood had copied it into his paper, for which an action of libel was brought, and a verdict was given against him for £50 damages, which with the costs amounted to £300. Another action had been brought at the same time against Mr. J. W. Parker, of London, the publisher of the minutes of the committee of education. He was solicited for the Treasury to sue him, and he was obliged for the publication, said the report was incorrect, and was with a nominal verdict of 40s. and costs, which the Treasury paid. The hardship of this was, that Mr. Wood, who defended himself, was thus deprived of the only defence he could possibly set up. He had previously endeavoured to settle the action amicably,

had furnished him with Mr. Allen's printed report, and to disavow any malicious intent. This case involved a very important public principle—whether the editors of newspapers, which were the organs of public opinion and the vehicles of public intelligence, were to be fined and punished for quoting government reports and official documents—for doing, in short, what they could hardly help doing. It was

Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought the house should proceed with the Corn Bill, and moved the previous question.

The motion was, however, withdrawn upon a promise from Sir Robert Peel, that he would produce Mr. Wood's memorial to the Treasury and take the debate upon it next Wednesday.

ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE CORN IMPORTATION BILL.

The debate was resumed by Lord POLLINGTON, who thought that when every protection was withdrawn from agriculture, every restriction upon it ought to be withdrawn too. The proprietors and cultivators of the soil of England ought to be permitted to cultivate their lands in any way they thought fit. They should be allowed to grow hops and tobacco, and to malt the barley which they grew, turning it into stout for food for cattle or into whiskeys for sale for labourers.

Mr. *Mr. Russell* thought this was not entirely a landlord's question; it would certainly affect landlords in a certain rank of life, but it would be much more injurious to the labourer. He had been practically acquainted with farming for the last twenty years, and he knew that in Kent, when the price of corn was high, the wages of the labourer were 18s. a week; but, when the price fell, wages came down to 12s., and a lesser number of labourers were employed.

that was the uniform practice in Kent, where wages at the present time were 12s. per week. The potato disease had been assigned as the reason for bringing forward this measure, but he thought it was the fear of that unconstitutional association, the Anti-Corn Law League. If they gave way to the pressure from without on the present occasion, was it not probable, when this league had done its work, that another league, or a league here to work for the

ance, and that the Chartists, encouraged by the success of the Anti-Corn Law League, would come forward and demand the extension of the suffrage? Having once launched upon the ocean of expediency, where were they to stop? His belief was, that this once free and flourishing country would be exposed to many dangers, and that their wisely and prudently limited monarchy would lapse into a wild democracy. (Hear, hear.) He hoped his fears might not be realised, but after the best consideration which he could give the subject, he thought he was best promoting the welfare and prosperity of the country by stating his decided opposition to the present measure. (Hear, hear.)

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

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

SIR J. HANWIS supported the bill.

SIR J. ENAMETON retorted, that though we were now the prospect of the total repeal of the Corn Law before us, we were still to be cursed for three centuries longer with a sliding scale. By bringing forward this measure Ministers had conceded in substance the

demands of that formidable agitation which had been commenced and conducted by the League; but unfortunately they had left enough of protection in existence to justify, if not to compel, the continuance of that agitation which, as a remedy, was only less dangerous than the disease which it pressed to cure. After treating with comparative disdain the compensation which Sir R. Peel proposed to give to the agricultural interest, he sketched the scheme of the "Land Nationalization Bill," and thus deserved the title of "a grand and comprehensive scheme" so long as it left unchanged the law of real property, which really did press heavily on the landed interest.

Mr. KASHLEIGH wished to know from Her Majesty's Government whether they intended to accede to all the demands made from the other side. He saw the bright hon. baronet (the Secretary of State for the Home Department) smile, but the right hon. baronet (Should not smile during the discussion of a great

question. (Laughter.) Gentlemen opposite might smile, but he (Mr. Rasbleigh) was not to be put down by the smiles of the hon. member for Stockport and all the crew behind him. (Laughter, and cries of "Order.") The right hon. baronet at the head of the government was the leader of the party. "Woe was it that had caused such a change," he said. "Woe was the motive that had caused such a change." Woe was the motive that the hon. member for Wolverhampton met with silent contempt, and defeated with large majorities. In his opinion that was the constitutional way to beat such motions. (Laughter.) The hon. member for Bolton also smiled, but let him take care—this was no smiling question. (Loud laughter.) The sooner the hon. member gave up that peculiar grimace, the better for himself. (Loud laughter.) He saw the significant smiles of some hon. gentlemen opposite belonging to the League. He knew them well enough. (Laughter.) And he knew what that smile meant coming from them.

that some of those very persons whom they held in contempt were his greatest friends—they were his friends. He should feel proud to have at his table—these men some of the operatives in those districts they treated with so much contempt, and whom they had constantly and on all occasions tried to put down—the men whom they were afraid to meet in open meetings on this question.

Mr. J. H. Paine declared his intention of giving his moral support to the measure introduced by her Majesty's government, because he saw in it much actual good, and the seeds of still greater prospective good. He asked the members of the new party, of which the formation had been developed in the course of these debates, what they intended to do with respect to the present Corn Laws. Mr. Miles was of opinion that, if they defeated the present bill, all was done that the occasion required; but his honorable relative, Mr. T. Harrow, was of opinion that the present was just the time for making a party. Which of these views? He asked them, which party was the better? He asked them to explain, if they could, the chance which they had of succeeding in their present opposition to the measures of the government. But, supposing that they were to succeed,

and that they were able to place on the Treasury benches gentlemen capable of conversing with the members of the opposite party, and that they were fortunate enough to obtain a majority sufficient to enable them to carry on the government, would they be able to meet the other difficulties of their position.

Mr. SAUND addressed the house at some length upon the documents which had recently been presented to it by order of the government, relative to the famine and now raging in Ireland. From the first he had the honor to state that he believed the government relative to the failure of the potato crop in Ireland to have been much exaggerated, and that Ministers to have been misled by the information which they had received; and he now repeated his former belief, referring to numerous letters in justification of this statement. "I spoke with all sincerity," he said, "but I had stated that he believed the government to have been misled, and that the Ministers who said around him were not his honorable principal;"—they opposed what they thought wrong and supported what they thought right, and he disclaimed no responsibility, though he stood upon them. (Protectionists rose.) "I was not aware that they had no thoughts of other than the potato crop, that idea as Mr. St. John and his friends appeared to be so deeply and so completely engrained in their minds, and to be so much so far from the forward plain, and maply course, and to be the

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Great Windmill-street, Raymarket, in the City
Westminster.