TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS. My My DEAR FRIENDS, - There is no circumstance shickhich so manifestly proves the hold that our prinipleciples have taken upon men's minds, than the fact hat that we can now discuss calmin all the details of our nachmachinery without creating suspicion in our ranks. UpoUpon several occasions I have not shrauk from the persperformance of a duty which I felt would bring me into into collision with some of the best men in our ranks. I shI shall now allude more especially to my proposition in tin the Convention of 1842, to the effect that the elecelection of an Executive by the Convention was a mormore democratic mode, a more wholesome, a more safesafe and satisfactory mode, than that now in practice tice. I stated my reasons then, because the present mo mode gave rise to unwholesome agitation, to local CAR CARVASS of fitness, to local jealousies, partisanship, and and invariably, ended, to local squabbles and dispu putes.

It is the duty of every man to guard against every pri probability, or even chance, of creating dissension in ou our ranks; and although I received a vote of censu sure from my London constituents for supporting my or own views upon this subject in the Convention that m met at Manchester in 1843, nevertheless, unscared Poland," was very numerously attended. Notwithby by the threat of the repetition of such, or more extensive censure, duty to the cause, to you, to myself, a and to every succeeding Executive, prompts me to chiefly by persons of the working class, among whom 1: lay my candid impression before you.

First'y-It is indispensable that the Executive Committee of the Chartist Association should possess

the undivided confidence of the whole body. Secondly-It is all-important that they should be

so elected as to carry the conviction to every man's 1 mind that they have been elected for their fitness, and without undue partiality acquired by seasonable and interested agitation.

As to the first then, so long as you have a divided election, as now, you will have antagonist feelings enlisted on behalf of favourite candidates in the several localities. You will not have, you cannot possibly have, the several claimants for your support so placed before you as to enable you to judge of their capacity, their ability, and fitness. A knowledge of detail, an aptitude for business, are more necessary qualifications than eloquence and professed zeal. You can only judge of the latter qualifications-you cannot and, therefore, it is impossible for you, upon no better scrutiny, to select wisely or judge impartially.

Now for my second head. If under the present system Manchester and the north vote one way, and London and the south vote another way, it is impossible, wholly impossible, so to amalgamate this contrariety of feeling as not to leave some rankling fibres that will grow into local disaffection, if not distrust; in which case the Executive cannot possess the undivided confidence of the body. Upon the other hand, one locality expresses a vast preference for a candidate, who upon being subjected to the only ordeal capable of judging, the Annual Convention, proves himself unfit for the duties of the office imposed upon him by that locality. In that case the Convention takes fire, imbibes the feelings of distrust, and very properly communicates that distrust to the several localities from whence the delegates come. At any moment the whole body may be jeopardised and endangered by the rashness, the folly, or the treachery of its Executive Committee : upon the other hand, when you elect a Convention, Democratic Committee of the Friends of Poland to a we must presume that that Convention possesses



GREAT PUBLIC MEETING OF THE

FRIENDS OF POLAND.

On Wednesday evening, March 25th, a public meeting of the friends of Poland was held at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, for the purpose, as announced in the bills, of "evincing sympathy with the Poles in their present struggle for freedom. The meeting, which was called under the auspices of the "Democratic Committee of the Frien's of standing the very unfavourable state of the weather, the large hall was densely crowded in every part, were a sprinkling of the fair sex. On the platform we noticed many distinguished democrats, comprising patriots belonging to most of the European States. particularly Polish, French, and German.

On the motion of FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., the chair was taken, at eight o'clock, by Mr. Philip

M'Grath, a working man. The CHARMAN, after reading the bill convening the meeting, called on Mr. Harney, the secretary, to report the replies received in answer to invitations sent to public men to attend the meeting.

Mr. HARNEY reported that the committee had, in the first instance, applied by deputation to T. S. Duncombe, M.P., to take the chair. Mr. Duncombe had answered that he had engagements for that evening which would prevent him taking the chair, but he would try to attend some time in the course of the evening, and take part in the proceedings. (Cheers) Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., was next applied to. He answered the deputation, that he knew nothing of the present state of the Polish question. and declined attending the meeting. (Disapprobation.) T. Wakley, M.P., was next waited upon, and replied to the deputation that he was already enjudge of the former from a mere public harangue; gaged to take the chair on that evening at another meeting. He, however, sympathised with the Peles, and would, if possible, come to the meeting some time in the course of the evening. (Applause, Besides those three gentlemen, letters had been ad

dressed to nearly thirty public characters, only small number of whom had deigned to reply to the letters sent to them. Mr. Harney then read the following letters :---

"House of Commons, March 33rd, 1846. "Dear Sir,-I have had an engagement of long avitation to take the unan I have been compelled to refuse. "Yours, very obediently, "Joux Bowrixg.

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

cause." [The latter portion of this letter called forth expressions of disapprobation.]

" 34, St. James's-place, Tuesday, March 24th, 1846.

"Sir.-I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 23rd inst., inviting me in the name of the meeting, to be held to-morrow evening, at the Crown sufficient of your confidence to vote in such a way as and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of a public desufficient of your confidence to vote in such a way as would ensure the success of your principles, the safety of your cause, and your protection against the wiles in the cause of Poland, but having very fully, and

purposes of vengeance or oppression, were allowed cannot recall those arms; and the peasants having persons, because they are too contemptible, generally to kiss the check of Queen Victoria ! And when the accomplished the designs of their brutal employers, speaking, to be meddled with. (A laugh.) The pri autocrat went to Ascot races, and played at snuffboxes with the aristocracy-the fair aristocracy of on the tyrants, and at the same time put and the aristocracy, have only kept pace as robbery in-England-they raised loud acclaims in welcome of him. Poland is struggling for that in which you are all interested; for if Poland is succes-ful, its success will redound in every land of this broad world. The movement in Poland is not a mere movement for nationality; it would be possible to establish na tionality, and yet have despotism. The conveners of this meeting are for more than nationality. They are for those rights which the God of nature has destined for every man. (Great cheering.) That being the case, I hold the Poles as being entitled to the sympathy of every man throughout the length and breadth of this land. This glorious meeting will be the precursor of many others ; I do hope that we shall have many others in London-they will not only benefit the cause of the Poles, but will also benefit the cause of Englishmen. This meeting will be the precursor of many more meetings on behalf of the Poles ; and such a cheer will be raised in their bohalf as, wafted on the breeze of heaven, will fan the flame of freedom in Poland, and in every nation in Europe. (Great cheering.)

Mr. CLARK moved the following resolution :--That this meeting, recognising the eternal rule of right as the only just law of nations, denounces the several partitions of Poland, and the acts of the Congress of Vienna relating to that country, as crimes of the blackest dye. And this meeting, holding that kingly

brigandism, however successful, is still but wholesale robbery and murder, to be resisted and punished as such, recognises the right and duty of the Polish people to release themselves from the rule of their oppressors by any and every means at their command. This meeting, therefore, justifies the present insurrection in Poland, and invokes for the Polish patriots the sympathy and support of the British people.

He said-Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, think the conveners of this meeting may congratulate themselves upon the magnificent answer you have given to the call they have made. I think also that it is exceedingly happy for us that the working men present are not members of Parliament, other wise their long standing and numerous engagements would preclude the possibility of their attending. Cheers and laughter.) I agree, Mr. Chairman, with the sentiments advanced by yourself, that if anything standing for Wednesday, and yours is the second in England is done for Poland, it must be done by the invitation to take the chair for that evening, which degraded working classes of this country. The cause for which the Poles are now struggling is the cause of the working classes all over the world. (Cheers.) I agree with the resolution where it says that kingly origandism, however successful, is but wholesale robbery. I am not going to say that the kings of England have been robbers. I should not like to stand in the way as a fidelier, though I am aware that the nearer we come to the truth, the nearer ve come to the character of a libeller. Austria and Prussia, not content with being robbers, are become ubsolute murderers. We very frequently see our moral law exhibited in Newgate. The murderer. if a poor man, is hung for the improvement of the morals of the people ; while, if the murderer be a rich man, having fought a duel, he is set at liberty. recognise no difference between a murderer and the opinion that any attempt to elicit the expression of am informed that the greatest caution was taken to keep the Emperor of Ru-sia from the sight of the so odions in the eyes of the working men, should be tocracy. The time may come when members of Parliament will think themselves honoured by the presence of the working men of England. The time may come when the working men of England may use their strength-I do not mean to say that they should use their strength in the same way as Poland, for there are better means to employ in England questing my attendance at a public meeting to be than they have in Poland. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Some say this is not the time for Poland to arise. Despotism nover believes it to be the time for Justice to arise and resist wrong. The same answer is every country, and nowhere more than in Poland, to always given to the working classes of England when they seek to be represented in the House of Commons-that it is not the time. I maintain, however, that it is always the time to express truth and to ance and assistance you request at the demonstra- perform a just act ; and the Poles are doing not only an act of justice to themselves, but an act of common humanity to those who will come after them. I understand that upwards of 100,000 francs have been raised in France to assist the people of Poland in their gl-rious struggle. I think the course for the people "Tuesday Evening. of England now is to express their opinions. It i our duty to express our approval of this movement. and let the world see that we are not silent. The despotic governments of Europe are not governmentof the people, they are the governments of the arisbut should I not succeed, I still will join you in spirit | tocracy. (Cheers.) I feel great pleasure in moving the resolution. Mr. WHEELER said-Mr. Chairman, it is with feelings of great pleasure I second this resolution. It exresses my sentiments, and has my most unqualified approbation. I hold, sir, that the dismemberment of Poland by the governments of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, to be among the blackest acts of injustice, and the greatest infractions of the rights of nations ever committed; they were acts which will stamp the perpetrators of them with eternal infamy ; they will remain a stain upon the history of those countries when Poland shall have risen far above them in the scale of moral and political power. (Cheers.) I hold with the resolution, that kingly brigandism is wholesale robbery and murder. The powers of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, have dcstroyed Poland, and almost blotted her out of the quarters of the globe. They have inflicted every crime prayers for her success in her present struggle ? | time." European affairs; we should have Poland calling upon Italy, Italy upon France, and France upon England; and I think England and Ireland would What if they fail ?- there is more glory in going forth and dying in defence of our country's rights and libertics, than a whole life of mean and truckling subserviency. (Great cheering.) But, my friends, Poland has not yet failed-Poland is not a lost nation. (Cheers.) The blood which tyrants are spilling in that unhappy country will bring forth a harvest of freedom. The deeds of her oppressors will rise to the judgment seat of God-will speak with trumpet-tongue to tell of the woes of the Poles. Let us hope that Poland will soon experience that happy change she so richly deserves. (Great cheering.) Mr. O'CONNOR, who was received with great cheering, said-Mr. Chairman and friends, I think that when the members of Parliament read of the proceedings to-night, they will have reason to congratulate themselves upon their absence, for their speeches would have shown such a contrast with the Polish cause, and best wishes for the success of the eloquence we have heard from working men, and the eloquence which is yet in store, that they would suffer much by the comparison. We have heard that this is not the time to express sympathy with Poland. I wish to know when that time will arrive ? (Cries of "Never.") I suspect it will arrive on Tib's eve, which is neither the day before nor the day after Christmas. (Laughter.) maintain that this is not only the time, but the very time. Would to God, England and Ireland had been

will find out their error, and take ample vongeance end to their own slavery. (Tremendous cheering.) Notwithstanding what the base press of Russia and Austria, aye, and even the base press of England, may say, the revolution is not extinguished, subdued, or put down. (Applanse.) The press has been called the fourth estate ; but, thank God, it has been succeeded by a fifth estate-public opinion, more powerful than itself. (Cheers.) I have never flat- the aristocracy. The Poles have been cursed with tered the press, for a more base, servile, truckling, corrupt, and perfidious press, I have never known in any country in the world, (Loud cheers.) I am sure that the gentlemen connected with the press who are present will feel that they receive much more than a compensation for my opinion of the several organs they represent, in being permitted to attend this meeting, where they hear something very different from the thrice-told tales in the eld twaddling House of Commons. (Laughter.) The resolution recognises the right of Poland to rise when opportunity presents itself, and God torbid I should be one who would say to a nation struggling for liberty, Strike no blow; though your lives and liberties are in danger." (Ilear, hear.) I hope that England will never be placed in the same situation; that national opinion will be too powerful for tyranny. (Hear.) Our duty is, to march onward until the with the dust, and erceted on the ruins the temple of liberty. (Cheers.) There was nover a struggle yet that did not occasion suffering and sacrifice, but even though patriots were destroyed their cause must succeed :---

" They never fail who die in a great cause ; Their limbs be strung to city gates and castle walls,-Years may elapse, and others share as dark a doom, And serve to augment the deep and sweeping thought Which overpower all others, and conduct

Mr. G. JULIAN HARNEY moved the second resolu tion :—

That this mosting, being convinced that a state of society vhich recognises privileged and unprivileged classes—the former enjoying the advantages of the social state, and the later suffering its burthens-is the great cause of the calamities afflicting the mass of mankind-while demanding the complete restoration of the nationality and inenendent sovereignty of Poland, regards the accompany ing reformation of Polish society to be indispensable for the freedom and happiness of the Polish people. And as the Cracow manifesto of the 23rd of February, 1846, proclaiming the abolition of all class distinctions, and the commencement of the equal political and social brotherhood of all Poles, embodies our views of political and social justice, this meeting recognizes the said manifesto as the basis of Polish action, and entitled to the support of the people of all nations,

He said-Mr. Chairman, citizens, and brothers we have met this evening to perform a solemn duty, king, who takes the lives of thousands at a time. that of protesting against the injustice done to a two nations. (Cheers.) Though our fathers per-The Emperor of Russia was received with great that of protesting against the injustice done to a mitted a base action, that is no reason why their develope their natural resources to improve their develope their natural resources to improve their courtesy at our court; but, thank God, that feeling with that people in their present struggle for children sh uld tolerate the foul actors. (Hear.) national character, and thus promote was not participated in by the working classes. I right. That this meeting is called by the Demo- Noble, generous France, has not forgotten the gene- whole community. The hearts of t cratic party, and mainly composed of the Democratic party, is not our fault. We desired that working classes; and I am surprised that the sight men possessing the influence which station and wealth commands should have taken the initiative thought a fit sight for the fair daughters of the aris- in this movement. We waited for Lord Dudley Stuart and his aristocratic friends taking the lead, but we waited in vain. We looked to the Liberal members of the House of Commons to set an example, and place themselves at the head of the popular manifestation in favour of Poland, but we have looked in vain. Hence we have been driven to france towards their aid, besides the premise of ten speak for ourselves, to act for ourselves, and declare that we will not be answerable for the blood of Po- From Germany you do not hear much, but be asland. (Cheers.) That if Poland is doomed again to succumb beneath the blows of her tormentors, she will fall unaided, not because we have so willed it. but because we may not be able to prevent it. (Applause.) You have heard the excuses sent by those who have replied to our letters of invitation. Strange to say, they have all engagements to attend to. must say, that refined as the feelings of the higher classes are said to be, they feel not as I feel on this to betray the secrets of their masters, and tell the question, or they would hardly allow of any possible government if they are against them or not. (Crics engagement or circumstance preventing their at- { of "Shame !") There is no free press in Germany : tending here this evening. (Cheers.) After the experience I have had during the last fortnight of the old-hearted indifference of the aristocratic and the of Germany, when they lay prostrate at the feet of 'respectable" classes, I deeply regret that we did Napoleon, appealed to the people, and promised to not call this meeting a fortnight ago. (llear, hear.) The heartless indifference, with which the aristocratic, and other privileges, if they assisted them. and middle classes have regarded this struggle has people did assist them, but as soon as Nanoleon was been but too faithfully represented by the London driven out of the country, these king-princes did nothing for the people; they even threw men into press. The Morning Advertiser alone has exhibited prison for reminding them of their promises. But anything like sympathy for our unfortunate brothers. he could tell those kings and princes that a nation of The Times calumniated the Poles as "rebels," and 36,000,000 of inhabitants would not quietly submit dared to talk about the "rights" of the "three to oppression, especially when they saw France and powers" -- (hisses) -- their only rights being such as robbers and brigands claimed. (Cheers.) The ultra-England free. (Cheers.) The Germans will be Tory papers, the Post and the Herald, hailed with a free; and when they are free, the first use they will make of their liberty will be to restore to Poland shout of exultation the re-occupation of Cracow by and Italy those provinces of which they have been the Austrians. (Shame.) The Liberal journals robbed. (Great cheering.) Allow me also to say a affected to pity the Poles, and talked about the time few words about the Cracow manifesto. This is truly being ill-chosen. The Poles did not choose the time, a noble manifesto-(cheers),-and the Polish youth the time was chosen for them, and forced upon them have understood the spirit of the nineteenth cenby the oppression of their tyrants. (Cheers.) Even the Daily News, which had grievously disap tury, which is the spirit of democracy. (Cheers.) They will not fight for a Poland for Prince Czartoryski pointed the friends of liberty, had indulged in sick! but for a Poland which belongs to Poles; for a Posentimentalisms at a time when its editors should land in which all enjoy equal political and social have been putting forth all their strength to rouse scale of nations, and scattered her children to the four | public sympathy for the sustainment of the Poles. rights. (Great cheering.) Yes, the love of liberty and equality prevails everywhere-but liberty and I wish that the genteel liberals, who advise the Poles equality are goods too valuable, too great, to be easily upon the inhabitants of Polard which a despotic to wait, and always say, "this is not the time"obtained. If we wish to obtain these goods we must reverament can inflict on an unhappy people. Is wish they had a taste of a Russian dungeon, or a there an Englishman-is there a Democrat hero, who Siberian mine, their sympathics would be wonder enlighten the people ; we must free their minds from ignorance and superstition, for these are our greatest does not plead the most fervent aspirations and fully quickened; they would soon think it was "the enemies ; and when once the people have joined moral (Cheers.) The resolution I beg to propose force to the physical force which they already pos-Cheers.) Let Poland be a free and a happy republic, is an important one. It enunciates the principles on and soon would a change come over the face of which we base our sympathies for Poland. We resess, there will be no power on earth which can recognise the nationality of Poland. We demand the sist their just claims. I beg leave to conclude with the most earnest and ardent wish that Poland and restoration of Poland's independentsovereignty; but Italy may soon be restored to their political existwe also demand something more. We demand the ence and independence, and then I am convinced not be backward in the general agitation. (Cheers.) political equality and social emancipation of the that these two countries will nobly assist the people entire Polish people. (Great cheering.) A mere in the great struggle for the political and social renationality revolution we could not sympathise with. generation of Europe-of humanity. (Cheers.) A revolution that had for its objects the restoration Mr. R. RIDLEY addressed the meeting in support the old Polish system, under which the of the motion, which was carried. nobles were all, and the people nothing, we would not support. (Applause.) A revolution Mr. LINTON moved the next resolution and petition :-that had for its object the placing of a certain Prince upon the Polish throne would be regarded by us with That a petition be addressed to the British Parliaaversion and hostility. (Cheers.) We are neither ment, requesting the intervention of the British go-King Adamites nor MacAdamites. (Cheers.) Europe vernmont in support of the restoration of Polish nahas been too long cursed with thrones and kings. tionality and freedom, and that the following be the (Great cheering and partial hisses.) I understand vetition :--those hisses; but I repeat it-Europe has been too To the Ronourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ire long cursed with thrones and kings, and wo will not land, in Parliament assembled. consent to add another dynasty to those at present The petition of a public meeting, holden at the Crown existing. (Enthusiastic cheering.) Nor will we supand Anchor Tavern, Strand, this 25th day of March, port a resolution for the restoration of the Polish 1846. nobility to their privileges; they ruined their country Sheweth .- That your petitioners regard with just and before. (Hear, hear.) There is a faction and a frac unfaltering abborence the great political and moral lifth resolution : tion of the Polish emigration who have elected Prince erime known as " the dismemberment of Poland." Czartoryski for their king ; these men have declared That the several partitions of Poland in the years that the present struggle is a merenationality struggle. and not for the purpose of establishing what they call 773, 1793, and 1796, were acts of unqualified robbery and "wild theories of government." But I place against murder-crimes visited with the severost punishments their declaration the Cracow manifesto, attested by when committed by private individuals-and your petitioners being unable to excuse in kings and governments the blood of the patriots in arms sacrificing themselves for their country. That manifesto declared what they would condemn if practised by private indivithat aristocracy must henceforth sink into the ranks | duals, denounce the several partitions of Poland accordingly. And as no length of time can sanctily a wrong, of the people-(cheers),-that the reign of privilege your petitioners, in the strongest possible terms, conand class-distinctions must ccase-(cheers),-that damaged the cause, I am sure the working classes and equal men-(cheers),-and that the land, which Austria, and Prussia, as crimes against humanity and had been usurped by a few individuals, should become worthy of eternal reprodution. That the act of the Cougress of Vienna, as regards the property of the entire nation. (Great cheering.) Poland, your petitioners look upon as the fourth partition Would to heaven, a people nearer home had as much Poland, your petitioners look upon as the fourth partition sense. (Cheers.) We are ruled by the sons of rob. of that unhappy country, which partition (your petibers, but no length of time can sanctify a wrong. | tioners blush to acknowledge) had the sanction of the (Renewed cheers.) The *Times* has raised against the British government, who, without profiting by the act, Poles the cry that they have adopted "the horrible participated in its infamy. That, although your petidestrines of Communisme." No matter what they tioners repudiate the acts of the Congress of Vienna, at eight o'clock precisely, at the South Londondom call the principles of the Cracow manifesto, they are aware that the said acts were and are recentised. (Great cheering.) (great ch by the British government as binding upon all the goare the principles of the European Democracy. In this country, fifty years ago, the Reformers were veraments represented at that Congress; yet the act of room was still nearly full. Mr. O'Connor proposecoseco slandered and persecuted as "Jacobins," in 1819 the said Congress, as regards Poland, has been repeatedly a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was second addeed and persecuted as the room was still nearly full. Mr. O'Connor proposecoseco they were persecuted as "Radicals ;" and in 1839 the violated by the Russian government, without exciting any press made the name of Chartism odious, and the opposition or remonstrance from the British govern-Chartists were hunted to death. (Mr. O'Counor : ment. The Emperor Alexander gave the so-called Charitists were hunted to death. (Mr. O connor.) "Kingdom of Poland" a Charter, which, amongst other "No, no.") Some of them were hunted to death... (cheers)...and justice should be had for their deaths yet. (Renewed cheers.) Now the Poles are de-neunced as Communists, and under that name are to neunced as Communists, and under that name are to in the year 1824 the Tsar issued an ukase, ordering... for Outl Ireland. The responses were of a mesmess be persecuted and destroyed. We must never more first, the deliberations of the Diet to be in sceret, and the control incland. The responses were of a mesmoss be persecuted and destroyed. We must never more first, the deliberations of the Diet to be in sceret, and the control incland. The responses were of a mesmoss let the question of Polish liberty sleep-we must this without the presence of the public; second, that only night commence the organisation of a crusade which such subjects should be discussed as were sui mitted to must be kept up until we have overthrown the op. the Diet by the government-the said government being pressors of Poland, and established the independence, | the Russian Emperor. That the Charter granted by the | pressors of Poland, and established the independence, the Russian Emperor. That the Charter granted by the laden with beasts, estres, and sheep, arrived on the the freedom, equality, and happiness of her children. Emperor Alexander was subsequently destroyed, and the morning of the 16th inst., at the Paddington terminuminu (Great applause.) who has violated every remaining right guaranteed to the so-called "Kingdom of Poland" by the Congress of Mr. C. Dorle, in seconding the resolution, dwelt on "the abolition of class distinctions" proclaimed peror of Russia came to visit our fair shores, to pol-inte its fair soil. That monster, blackened with the inte its fair soil. That monster, blackened with the perpetration of every kind of crime, was received the hands of the Polish peasanty, and tendered marks to more the patriotic leaders of the patriotic leaders of the analy by Prince Allert and our gracious them large brikes, to more the patriotic leaders of the marks of the patriotic leade

That within the last few weeks the so-called "Free" Republic or Cracow has been invation by Icursian and Austrian troops, and the inhabitants subjected to foreign nilitary law, in violation of the act of the Congress of Vienna, which established the Republic, and your periioners have not heard that the British government has emonstrated against the said violation, or demanded the withdrawal of the Russian and Austrian forces.

That your petitioners, remembering the great wrong lone to the Polish people by the dismemberment of their country, their subjection to the rule of semi-barbarous and anti-progressive governments, the merciless persecution waged by the Russian government against the Polish people, the thousands of victims of all classes who have porished miserably by the bullet, the knowt, and prisontortures; the thousands who linger and suffer in the Russian mines and in Siberia, and the many hundreds who wander in exile ; remembering the children torn from their mothers, the women flogged, the schools suppressed education falsified, language proscribed, religion con, demned, and the horrible persocution of priests and nuns -remembering these crimes, together with other barbacreased. We have always found the land belonging rities too shocking to particularize, your petitioners consider the present insurrection in Poland to be perfectly justifiable, and claiming the sympathy and active assistance of every enlightened reople.

That so long as oppression exists it is a sucred right and indispensable duty for the oppressed to resist the oppressor; your petitioners therefore must anticipate continual insurrections, violence, and bloudshed in the east of Europe, so long as Poland continues a dismonbered and enslaved country; the efore, to repair, as far as possible, the wrongs of the past, and to prevent the future effusion of blood, your petitioners consider the restoration of the independence and freedom of Poland to be indispensable for the happiness of the Poish pcople, for the true interests of the neighbouring states, and for the consolidation of the peace of Europe,

I hate injustice of any kind, and will struggle That, for some years past, the British government has morally against it in this country; but if I were in affected to act upon what is called " the principle of non-Poland, where liberty of speech is denied, the first intervention as regards foreign countries;" a principle weapon I could grasp I would seize upon to annihilate your petitioners repudiate, because they hold that the intervention of the strong to save the weak from op. try. (Loud cheering.) Is it a wild theory to preach pression is a duty as much binding upon nations as upon God's law and the law of nature ? For I deny that individuals. That this "non-intervention" principle is there is any aristocrat who can show me an only the affected, not the real policy of the government of honest title to the land he possesses - he got it this country; as it has even, of Inte years, repeatedly either through the cunning or physical force of his interfered with the affairs of other nations; as, for instance, Spain, Portugal, and Texas, and is, at the present time, interfering in the affairs of Switzerland, and the Republics of the Rio de la Plata. Your petitioners, jected to the curse of kings ? (Cheers.) 1 cali upon | therefore, are compelled to believe that this principle of the working men never to fight unless it is for liberty. " non-intervention" is really not recognised by the British government, but only put forward at certain times as an excuse for not taking part with the oppressed against the Is that sedition ? No. Is it treason ? No. The oppressors. Your petitioners, consequently, consider democrats believe that God made the land, and that the British government has no just ground for now that in its natural state it is the common property of hesitating to interfere in the uffairs of Eastern Europe, the whole human family. If, then, it is taken from for the purpose of doing justice to Poland.

Your petitioners, impressed with the several considera. tions herein submitted to your honourable house, and confident that the views expressed in this petition are shared by the great majority of the British people, do now respectfully but urgently pray your honourable house to forthwith address her Majesty the Queen; praying her Majesty to take into her consideration the present state of calling on our German friend and brother, Mr. Charles | Eastern Europe, and devise, with the assistance of hor Ministers, such measures as shall result in the restoration of Poland to the full extent of her ancient boundaries, and the sceuring for the Polish people the blessings of which I regard as the cause of Europe and of the freedom and self-government.

whole civilised world. (Cheers.) Poland and Italy, And your petitioners will ever pray.

the two nations at present most oppressed, and de-Mr. Linton proceeded to contend that the Polish inprived of their political existence, ought to receive surrection was not suppressed, but increasing. The the thanks of Europe, because, when the barbarians journals may leave out what they please, but the were under the walls of Vienna, the heroic sons of truth is obzing out from the German pa, ers. Cra-Poland came to the aid of the house of Hapsburg, cow was purposely abandoned, but the muskets and which, but for the aid of that noble people, would the men who carried them were not taken by Ausnot now have been on the throne of Austria. tria, and guerilla bands are constantly harassing (Cheers.) And shame to the house of Hapsburg for Gallicia. (Cheers.) As to the plea of non-interventhe manner in which they have requited the people tion, there was a time when England would not have of Poland. (Cheers.) Italy, too, which twice gave lot such a pretence silence her before the Russian civilisation to the world, is pressed and trodden fiend or the Austrian assassin-(great cheering); but down by "th se she civilised. But it is now time we have sunk new from Cromwell and Mitten, to that every honest man, to whatever nation he may Peel, and Aberdeen, and Cobden. As we claim perbelong, should raise his voice and declare that no sonal liberty for a man that he may be enabled to longer would he associate with the tyrants of those pursue a path of virtue and industry, so we claim for

The block may soak their gore. Their heads may solden in the sun, But still their spirits walk abroad The world at last to freedom." (Great cheering.) The resolution was carried unanimously, as were all the resolutions.

of the law.

In all matters, save that which involves the very greatest risk, you give them uncontrolled power-Yon allow them, and properly so, so to alter and amend the rules as to bring them within the compass of the existing necessities. This is one of their chief, indeed their almost only duty ; and yet, after having conferred this power upon them, and when they have modelled your constitution according to existing circumstances, you deny them the indispensable right, the useful power, of saying who are best qualified to carry your delegates' opinions into effect. Now, some men, who profess to be better democrats than Fea: gus O'Connor, would urge the mode of electing the American President in favour of the present system.

My friends, in the first place, there is no parallel, none whatever; and in the second place, if there is one circumstance more than another which tends to create party feuds in America, it is the present system of electing a President. And what is of still greater importance, it bas this evil tendency-it strips the Congress of its dearest right, and it considerably reduces the value of the elective franchise in the mind of every elector. Now, if the Congress had the power of electing the President, the electors would attach infinitely more importance to their votes, while the contest out of doors would at once subside, and the whole people, as well as those who represented them, would feel much more confidence in the first magistrate. Our Conventions are elected by Universal Suffrage. We are trying to inspire confidence in a Parliament elected by the whole people, and how can you so unequivocally establish that confidence as by proving that you can trust them? Indeed, the withholding this power is a proof of your want of confidence; while I will now shew you that it would be impossible for your delegates to abuse that power. You surely are not mad enough to suppose that any delegate would vote for a bad or incapable man, or one who was not trustworthy; and which, after having sat together, transacting business for a month, a fortnight, or a week, do you think. the Convention who had watched, or a constituency that had merely listened, would be the most competent ago by the Polish Sobieski-prices of ten or fifteen

judges in such case ? I will now take another view-you should be desirous of attaching pride, honour, and distinction to | duals, but not the thought. The thought is unconthe office of Executive Committee-man-and for myself, I may truly say that I would not feel half the pride, half the honour, or half the distinction in being unanimously elected, under the present system, that I would feel in being elected by a small majority of the Convention. Now, those who are apt to canvass my views critically, and to talk flamingly, I don't say unpretendingly, about their love of democracy, must in fairness and justness allow me to have my own notions upon the subject. It has been very much the fashion to charge me with being a dictator, but that folly, I rejoice to think, has gone out of fashion of late, and for this simple reason, because I always claim the most minute and searching canvass for everything that I propose, and I invariably act according to the decision of the majority. I wish the Executive to stand upon tenable. fair, intelligible, impartial, and honourable grounds. I wish to see them pessessing the undivided confidence of the whole body. I desire more now, if possible, than ever to see union, confidence, and harmony reign in our ranks. I desire to see every cause | bursts of applause. of quarrel, irritation, or strife, for ever banished; and above all, I desire to see the disaffected disarmed of every cause and pretext for quarrel or dissatisfac. tion. Of course these are merely my own opinions, perhaps some part participated in by my brothers of

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very anxiously considered the subject, I am not of public sympathy for the Poles is likely to be advantageous to them at the present moment.

"I have the honour to be, sir, • Your obedient servant, "Dudley Coutie Stuart.

" George Julian Harney." [This letter was received by the meeting with ma-

ifestations of dissatisfaction and censure. " Bryanstone-square, March 24.

"Sir .-- I have received your letter of yesterday reheld to-morrow evening. March 25th, in support of the cause of Polish liberty.

"Although I wish success to the cause of liberty reward the renewed efforts of its galiant people, yet, on this occasion, I regret that an imperative engage. ment must prevent my giving personally the attendtion about to be made in their favour.

"I remain, sir, your obedient servant, "JOSEPH HUME.

"George J. Harney, Honorary Secretary." [Approbation.]

"Sir,-Your invitation reached me so late, that I do not feel quite assured whether I will be able or not to get free in time from some other previous engagements. I will certainly do my best to attend, and with fulness of sympathy for your praiseworthy efforts. The cause of Poland is a sacred one-sacred from its imperishable rights-from its importance in the movement of the Slavonic race-from service | paid long ago to ungrateful Europe, threatened by fahommedan invasion-from the brave deeds and martyr-sufferings of its devotees-from the unparalleled wickedness and atrocities of its crowned enemies. There may be, amongst the friends of liberty and progression, divergencies about political forms or social systems. There must be only one feeling about the rights of Poland and the iniquities of her oppressors; and this feeling, now subdued in many of your countrymen to a cowardly silence by a devlorable want of faith and by secondary expediency-worshipping considerations, but still living within the heart of every honest man, will ultimately conquer. They may sign ukases, pour armies upon armies; suppress, for a while, insurrections; set rices-from the metropolis of the European Chiua. Vienna, which was saved some two hundred years florins on each patriot's head, but, depend upon it, sir, they will not succeed. They may persecute, but they must tremble. They may kill men, indivi-

querable, everlasting : diamond-like, it emits light at every blow. The land, which gave us the first discoverer of the earth's motion, Copernicus, will not, and shall not, be condemned to perpetual slavery and immobility.

"I am, sir, your most obedient servant, JOSEPH MAZZINI.

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

The Secretary read a somewhat lengthy letter from W. Howitt, Esq., in which the writer apologised for non-attendance, on the ground that he had been compelled to adopt a rule not to attend public meetings, contenting himself with advocating the cause of liberty with his pen. The writer added, that having resided some years on the continent, and studied the state of things there, he felt not surer of the rising of the morrow's sun, than he did that the day would come when the people of Poland. France, Italy, and Germany, would punish their tyrants for the trea-chery and cruelty with which those tyrants had rewarded the services and sacrifices of the people. The writer expressed his ardent sympathy with the meeting. This letter was responded to by repeated

The CHAIRMAN said-Ladies and gentlemen, you will, I trust, give me credit for sincerity when I assure you that words would fail me if I endeavoured to express my sense of the high honour that you have conferred upon me in placing me in this proud situation this evening-I return you my cordial thanks. the Executive, while I feel assured that they will I regret much that the uncompromising champion of be ever ready to give their support to any proposition man's rights, Thomas Duncombe, is not here to previously cognizant of the intentions of Poland, and which is calculated to give stability and respect to the number of not o which is calculated to give stability and respect to the purpose of performing, not an act of grace, not damaged the cause, I am sure the working classes our cause; and I feel equally confident that they, or an act of charity - we have assembled here this might safely have been intrusted with the secret. any others chosen in our place, would reject an office evening for the performance of an absolute duty. (Cheers.) It such an event could have been anticito which they had not been elected in the most credit-able, honourable, and unsuspicious manner. If they differ from me in opinion, of which I am not aware. differ from me in opinion, of which I am not aware, people from those manacles with which they have aristocracy cannot serve two masters-they could not they will concede to me that right which, as an indibeen oppressed for the last century. Poland is in smile on the tyrant who visited our shores, and then vidual. I am always ready to concede to others. In sympathise with the Poles when they attempted to arms-Foland is straggling for the achievement of throw off his despotism and tyranny. The aris: ocracy its rights -Poland is struggling against three of the my opinion, the very last duty to be performed by have an interest in suppressing liberty in Poland, for it most tyraunical governments with which Europe at the Annual Convention should be, that of electing present is sursed. I consider it the imperative duty it were restored there, there would be some fears an Executive to carry out the mode of agitation, and for the stability of oligarchical tyranny in England. of every tree Briton to yield them all the support in the plans laid down by the body. I think it should his power. Friends, there is not, I believe, a spot The aristocracy received the tyrant's favours from be the last work, because the longest possible period | upon the face of God's earth where such gross tyranny the Queen, who got a smack of his fair lips, down to the policeman who got a diamond ring. Thank should be allowed to judge of the capacity of the has been practised as there has been in Poland. I God, he was obliged to apply to the police for protecis, in fact, made the footstool of Prussia, Russia, and Austria. The Poles are now struggling for the several candidates. Upon the other hand, I think tion for himself when in England, (Tremendous the constry should nominate the candidates for the purpose of relieving themselves from that despotism. cheering.) He took care that his visit should be office. I have written this letter, not more for the celebrated every year by giving a cup to be run for at Ascot races. What a glorious aristocracy we Where is the man that will refuse them his sympurpose of reiterating my frequently expressed pathy-that will refuse them his aid ? (Cheers.) You have heard the letters read by Mr. Harney. opinions, than in the hope, and with the view of have !- what sympathetic patriots ! They are ready From these letters, how apparent it is that we cannot to give their sympathy to the Poles, when the Poles setting at rest an ill-feeling which is spreading upon expect sympathy from the aristocracy of this country ! bend and crouch under tyranny, but when they rise this subject. I trust, therefore, that all who read Peers.) It must be frem the working classes of up for freedom, they exclaim, " This is not the time !" this country that support will be given. (Cheers.) (Cheers.) Who is there that has not read with tears If the aristocracy sympathise with any one it is with in his eves of the transactions that have recently at the aristocracy sympathise with any one it is with a back in Poland? Good God ! what is so glomy letter will read it cautiously and carefully, and, Lowever they may differ from me in opinion, that the tyrants, and with tyranny. (Cheers.) The Em.) taken place in Poland? Good God ! what is so glothey will express that opinion as boldly and as respectfully as I have expressed mine. I remain, my dear friends, Your ever faithful friend, I Queen. Those lips, which never move but for the the gailant insurgents. But let them beware! They (immense cheering)-that is their power, not their vince of the Russian Empire. Frances O'CONNOR.

rous sentiments ske uttered in 1792; for the people of that country have come forward and expressed) themselves nobly in behalf of Poland. In the Chamber of Peers the most generous sentiments have been | honour as of more worth than all the forms of diplouttered for Poland; 200 francs have been subscribed by the invalids of the Bicétre towards the sacred cause; and a noble-minded patriot, Armand Barbos, condemned to imprisonment for life for his noble efforts to free his country, has addressed a letter of sympathy to the friends of Poland, and subscribed 100 francs a month so long as the struggle continues. sured that Germany sympathises ardently with Po- avowed himself a man of peace, and an enemy of war, land. The Germans know by experience how hard and said that he would much prefer that liberty it is to be oppressed by a foreign tyrant, how hard it is for a civilised nation to be deprived of the rights which they descrve. The Germans are not allowed to hold public meetings, as in England : wherever I ten men assemble fogether, there spies are sont to see what is done by them, and even servants are induced for everything favourable to the cause of the people is put down by the censor. The Kings and Princes neration. to give them the liberty of the press, trial by jury,

speaking, to be meddled with. (A laugh.) The pri

vileged classes of every country, commonly called

to the people taken by the robbing few. Privilege

Why should there be such a word in our vocabulary

I hate it. What virtue is there in privilege? Do

we see it in the llouse of Lords, or in the House of

Commons? What talent do we find there? If there

is virtue in robbery, then it is a common thing among

the privileged classes of Austria, Russia, and

Prussia ; and in their recent manifesto tiny cried

out against it, claiming equality for all men as

brothers, so that they might be socially and politically

happy. They declared that the land which God made

was the common property of the human family

(Cheers.) Is that a wild theory ? Is that robbery

Then I wish to God the whole world were robbers.

every monster that blackened the soil of my coun-

(Cheers.) God speed the Poles ! (Great cheering.

Eternal annihilation to their enemics! (Cheers.

the majority of the people by force, are they not en-titled to resume it whenever the opportunity oc-

curs? (Cheering.) I hold, then, the manifesto of the Poles to be a great and glorious one, and I

wish to see such a manifesto emanate from every

The CHAIRMAN said-I have much pleasure ir

Mr. Schappen said-I beg to say a few words ex-

pressive of my sympathy with the cause of Poland

ncople on the face of the globe. (Great cheering.)

Schapper, to speak to this resolution. (Cheers.)

numan race, express their grateful thanks to the people of Franco and Germany for the nuble sympathy shown by them in behalf of the Polish people. And this meeting appeals to their fellow men of the entire civilised world to give their generous aid to the cause of Poland's rate The speaker proceeded to deliver a most energetic, eloquent, and exciting address, of which we can only give the merest outline. He said, if there was a clock in that Hall, timed by Lord Dudley Stuart, no doubt it would tell me this was not the time to make a speech. (Laughter.) I am sorry to find General Evans so soon descend into the mere follower of the aristocracy. (Cheers.) When he interfered in the affairs of Spain, was "it the time?" Cheers.) We often hear of Lord Ashley, Lord John Manners, and others, interfering on behalf of the poor dresemakers, and very justly t.o, but dressmakers, though poor and enslaved, are not violated by Imperial command-(loud cheers)-they still preserved their purity from a brutal soldiery. (Great cheering.) Where are the men without collars who affect to have great hearts ? Why are they not here to sympathise with the Nuns of Minsk ? (Vehement sheering.) The Emperor Nicholas has been over here, and, as if desirous of furnishing subjects for "II. B.," had got Victoria to take the part of the Lady Una, whilst he had played the Bear. (Laughter.) Talk of Christianity and Catholicity-Nicholas had been to visit the Pope-not the first man, by the bye, who, under the garb of sanctity, had stolen into a house to rob its inmates-(hear, hear); but if the Pope had, or did confer a blessing on such a demon, Christian Catholic though he was, he said, perish that power and that system. (Great cheering.) The speaker then referred to the despotism of the King of Hanover in laying restrictions upon marriage, and afterwards stated, on the authority of a clergyman who had been four years in a Russian dungeon, that the course taken by Russia towards Poland was the same as that followed by our government towards Ireland. They had an Arms Bill in Poland, and in a every district of that country a man might be condemned to death for being out of his own house after a sunset. In conclusion, he called upon them to form a societies in London and the suburbs, to assist in a working out Polish freedom. If once formed in Lon- 1 don, these societies would extend to the other large s towns of the country, and then it would become an a English question. Once an English question, the le fangs of the bear would be torn out, so that no longer a would he be able to treat humanity as if it were no a more than the morest carrion. (Cheers.)

Mr. CUFFAT spoke in favour of the resolution, remarking, that as a descendant of a West India slave, a truggling for freedom.

That this meeting appeals specially to the people of of Great Britain and Ireland to exhibit their sympathy for, or, by every available means, the restoration of Poland.

Brown, the following persons were appointed a com-mmittee, with power to add to their number:--:--Messrs. O'Connor, Harney, Schapper, Clark, Doyle, le, M'Grath, Wherler, Hetherington, Linton, Ross, SS., Moll, Michelot, Keene, Haines, Dunnage, Cuffay,'ay,, Caughlan, Shaw, Nemeth, Holm, Moy, and Bauer. r.

whole community. The hearts of the English people rise against such wrongs as have been perpetrated in Poland-we Englishmen revolt at injustice wherever shown, and we regard honesty of feeling and national macy or the gains of trade. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. Ross seconded the adaption of the petition. The Rev. J. L. MILTON, of Southampton, declared aimself the unflinching iriend of liberty and the working man, but the determined enemy of all privileged classes. When he was in the Established Church, which he had left for conscience sake, he was also the friend of liberty to every human being. He should be given to the Poles without the shedding of blood. He was sure that the Euglah government had only to say the word, that Qucen Victoria, whom God long preserve-(partial hissing)-had only to say the word, and Poland would be free. (Cheers.

Mr. HAINES then moved the fourth resolution >--That this meeting, recognising the brotherhood of the

it would become him to be the friend of all who were a Mr. KERNE moved and Mr. Mors seconded the

Poland by prountary subscriptions, by holding public lie meetings, and by petitions and addresses to the Parlia-iament and government in support of the cause of Polishish liberty. That a committee be now formed, to be entitledled Poland's Regeneration Committee," for the purpose of of guarding the interests of the Polish cause, and promoting, og, On the motion of Mr. STALLWOOD, seconded by Mr. Mr.,

The Chairman announced that a public meetinging; would be held for Poland on Menday evening nextext It now wanted a quarter to twelve o'clock, and the thee by Mr. Schapper, and carried by acclamation. Mr. Mr. O'Connor then proposed three times three cheers for for ment. The Emperor Alexander gave the so-called Poland, and success to the insurrection-three groanoan

A LEVIATHAN TRAIN. - Sixty-four cattle trucksucks Polish Diet suppressed by the present Emperor Nicholas, of the Great Western Kailway. The train was use use who has violated every remaining right guaranteed to wards of a quarter of a mile in length, and was prespired pelled by a most powerful engine, called the Premiermien equal to that of an ordinary passenger train.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL ASTH-MATIC AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS EFFECTUALLY CORED BY

2

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

TPWARDS of thirty years' experience has proved the infallibility of these Lozenges in the Cure of Winter , was brought under their notice during that period monary maladies.

The patrouage of his Majesty the King of Prussia has and clergy of the United Kingdom; and, above all, the weal remedy in every form of the Venereal Disease, in faculty have especially recommended them as a remedy other Ser, curing in a very short period with ouse, of unfailing officacy. Testimonials are continually recrived confirmatory of the value of these Lozenges, and proving the perfect safety of their use. (for they contain so opium, nor any preparation of that drug ;) so that they may be given to females of the most delicate constitution, and children of the tenderest years, without hesitation.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 11d. ; and Tins. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 16s. 6d. each : by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, Landon, Sold setail, by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the Kingdom.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS. New Gas and Coke Company, Liverpool.

6th Month 7, 1845. SIE, _Your incomparable Cough Lozenges have caused me to become your debtor ; and the only means I possess ing a host of diseases, but too well known to be described of cancelling the obligation is to tender you my sincere here, till at length a general debility and decay of the fanks for the wonderful as well as efficient, benefit I have received.

A few months ago I had an extreme hoarseness, which I tried in vais, for about six weeks to eradicate, and nomy usual health. I have since taken them occasionally, three 2s. 4d. pets in one for 5s. 6d. and now enjoy better health, if possible, than I ever did before.

I beg, also, to inform you that my aged mother (now nearly seventy) has been affected with a difficulty in breathing for upwards of ten years, especially in the morning and early part of the day, and was induced to try the Lozenges. She accordingly commenced taking them about six weeks ago, and has already experienced such incalculable relief in the part affected, as well as from the healing principle evinced in the regulation of the digestive organs, that she feels it her incumbent duty, and great pleasure, to couvey her testimony of esteem, admiration, and gratitude for the change that has taken place-Again, Sir, I beg to thank you, and remain your friend sin-W. F. ABNITT.

Mr. THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c..

79, St. Paul'Church Yard, London.

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

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

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

SIR,-I shall feel extremely obliged to you if you would send me a Tin of your most excellent Lozenges ; for having tried them, I find they are the best remedy for cough that can possibly be had; this I can testify from experience. for I have been troubled with a most violent cough for many years, and have tried many things, but without any benefit, until I met with your Lozenges, and they afforded me instant relief. I remain, Sir, yours truly,

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

TO THE AFFLICTED. ESSRS. BRUCE AND Co., CONSELTING SURG 'ONS, IN ESSRS. BRUCE AND Co., CONSELITATION AND KO. 19, Granmer-place, Waterlee-road, Londen, Sole Proprietors of BRUCE'S SAMARITAN FILLS, which for seventsen years have effectually cured every

Cough, Hoarreness, Shortases of Breath, and other Pul- amounting in all to upwards of 50,000 patients, continu to be consulted at their residence, as above. BRUCE'S SAMARITAN PILLS, price Is. Sd., 2s. 4d

4s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 11s. 6d. per Bex, are the most effecseercey, and safety, and without the slightest confinement or injury to husiness. They are likewise a most efficient remedy for all eruptions of the Skin. Their unrivalled effency in Scrofulas and Scorbutic affections, and all ir purities of the blood, being well known throughout t' Enited Kingdom,

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

hands of Quacks. THOUSANDS

fall victims to the Venereal Disease, owing to the unski fulness of ignorant and illiterate mon, who, by the use of that deadly poison, Mercury, ruin the constitution, caus-

constitution ensues, and a melancholy leath puts period to their dreadful sufferings.

BRUCE'S SAMARITAN SALVE, a certain and efficacious cure for Sores of every description, reducing rapidly Hoing your Lozenges recommended, I immediately bought all kinds of Tumours and Swellings, and healing in a amencing with two or three at a time during | few days the most inveterate Ulcers. This we, the Prothe day, and three or four at bed time-when to my great prietors, vouch for, and which can be verified by our nuastonishment, within three or four days, I was restored to merous patients. Sold in pots, price 1s. 2d., 2s. 4d., or any one take from three to four or six pills every twenty-

> remedy for the total eradication of that stage of the Venereal Disease called Gonorrham, effecting a permanent cure in a few days, if taken in its early state, or where

> the case has been neglected. A Box of Bruce's Samar tan Pills, taken with Bruce's Tonic Mixture, will, without fail, restore the sufferer to perfect health in a miraculously short time. Sold in bottles, price 3s. 6d., 6s., Ss. 6d., and 11s. 6d. each. The £5 cases may be had l ss usual.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

These invaluable medicines, as a certain cure for what they profess, strike, with irresistible force, a death blow t the quackery which has hitherto weiled these diseases; we, therefore, call the attention of the afflicted public to Bruce's invaluable Medicines, believing them to be the most efficacious medicines ever yet discovered.-Argus.

Chelmsford, March Ah, 1841. Gentlemen,-Having heard of your invaluable medi cines as being a certain cure for that most dreadful of all diseases. I was tempted to purchase a small box of your

ours of some malignant sores, the consequence of a neg- I disease, for to every disease they are of inestimable value. lected Syphilis, resolved to test their efficacy upon a pa- John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry, tient who had been under the treatment of some of the land Pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in a most eminent surgeons, but whose advice availed him nothing. The party on whom I tried the effects of your justly named Samaritan Pills was a poor man, and who was dreadfully afflicted with the worst stage of the dis- vegetable pills, containing, as they do, nothing but what is ease. Having given this patient the box of pills, toge- of vegetable origin. With this assurance the public need ther with the Samaritan Salve, I told him to call again have no fear of giving them a fair trial. and report progress, resolving to observe the merits of a medicine so highly popular. A few days passed over without his calling on me, but on the fifth day he presented himself, and before I could utter a word, he ferrently thanked me for having given him a medicine

men, I will not trouble you with the conversation that this assertion. transpired between us ; suffice it, that after having taken ane large box of your Pills and applied another box of your truly Samaritan Salve, he was perfectly restored, and is now in the enjoyment of that greatest of all blessings-good health! The only way I can account for each a speedy cure, must be from your Pills acting on the vicious humours, and diseased blood as a Specific. I am, Gentlemen, Your admiring servant.

To Mesers. Bruce and Co., 19, Cranmer-place,

G. EDWARDS.

with the usual allowance to the trade, by the principal wholesale patent medicine houses in London. Only one personal visit is required to effect a permanent.

aw... Observe!---- 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London,

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



No Medicine yet offered to the world over so rapidly attained such distinguished celebrity : it is questionable if there be now any part of the civilised globe where its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited. This signal success is not attributable to any system of advertising, but solely to the strong recommendations of parties cured by their use. The Proprietors of Parr's Life Pill's have now in their possession upwards of tifteen hundred letters, several of them from Clergymen of the Church of England, many from distinguished issenting Ministers, from gentlemen connected with the Army and Navy, also from Members of Parliament, Merchants, and

last, though not least, from members of the Medical Profession, and a skilful Analytical Chemist; all speaking in the highest terms of the value of this inestimable medicine, This is a mass of evidence in its favour beyond all parallel. The extraordinary properties of this medicine are thus

described by an eminent physician, who says, "After particular observation of the action of Parr's Pills, I am determined, in my opinion, that the following are their true properties :---

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

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

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

Fourthly-As a general Family Medicine they are exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without Pills, together with a pot of your Samaritan Salve, for the them ; they may be used with perfect safety in any letter addressed to the Proprietors in London. says :-- 'I beg to state I find them worthy of being recommended to the public fo rtheir efficacy and simplicity, and to be really

"Fifthly-There is no medicine ever introduced to the public that has become so universally popular with females as Parr's Life Fills. For all complaints peculiar to

females they are of most astonishing efficacy ; and they are confidently recommended to them for general use. A which had produced such unlooked for benefit. Genile- trial of a box of these pills will at once prove the truth of

Bowel Complaints IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC. Rilions Disorders "We consider we are performing an act of humanity to Consumption the community of Van Dieman's Land in acknowledging Costiveness that statements have been made to us by several persons Colics who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial Coughs effect to them. Accounts of their efficacy have been fur- Croup nished us by various individuals who have taken them, Convulsions and all kinds of Scarletina since the supply furnished by the patentees in England to Fits Hr. Dowling ; but they have generally savoured st much *Dropsy a that we have heritated to make the

"Price 11s., or four bottles in one for \$3s., by which 11s. is saved, also in £5 eases, which saves £1 12s.

Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will often remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and, although for a while undiscovered, at length break out upon the unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms; or else, unseen, internally endauger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have loft behind in the form of secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiseriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibilities of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune during their more youthful days to be affected with any form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine is highly essential, and of the greatest importance. as

more serious affections are visited upon an innocort wife and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions. than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be emembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams that flow from it cannot be pure.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box,

With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for conorrhœs, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further progress.

Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a

short space of time, without confinement or the least exposure.

The above medicines are prepared only by Messre. R. and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can

be taken of the communication. Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in he detail of their cases, as to the duration of the com-

plaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of packed, and carefully protected from observation.

him

Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after

Venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Con-centrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Spe-cific Pills, with the asual allowance to the Trade, by

TO THE AFFLICTED PUBLIC. NOTICE.-The following Complaints and Diseases may be radically cured for 5s, by Messrs. BRUCE and Co., Surgeons, 19, Cranmer-place, Waterloo-road. Advice gratis every morning from ten to twelve :---

Ague

Asthma

*Inflammation of all kinds Jaundice Liver Complaints Lumbago and Sciatica *Measles Purgings and all kinds of Fluxes **Piles and Fistula** Rheumatism

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

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

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. The truly wonderful powers of this remedy have called forth testimonials from all ranks of society, in all quarters of the world. The following have just been received :-CURES OF ASTHMAS, COUGHS, AND COLDS IN STAMFORD.

From Mr. R. Bagley, bookseller, Ironmonger-street. Nov. 15, 1845.

GENTLEMEN-Having been some few months appointed agent for Stamford for your excellent medicine, I have great pleasure in communicating to you the beneficial effects many parties in and around Stamford have experlenced from its use in asthmas, coughs, and difficulty of breathing, and the complimentary manner in which they recommend them.

One highly respectable gentleman in Stamford has experienced the most wonderful benefit in a severe and obstinate asthma, with which he has been troubled for the trade at Smithfield continues firm, and the market last twenty years. Calling at my shop the other day, he presents no appearance at present of being othertold me that he had a few days previous caught a bad wise. The supply of beasts was moderate, for which cold. and by taking two or three of the wafers on going a good sale was maintained, at last week's prices, to bed, he found the cough entirely removed the next day. I have sold dozens of boxes entirely through his recom- | The number of sheep which paid toll was 17,500 head. mendation: I have pleasure in adding that the gentleman is willing to give all the information possible to butchers appear to have permanently reduced their

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

CURES IN SHEFFIELD.

From Mr. A. Whittaker, bookseller, 1, Forgate, Sheffield. Jan. 2, 1846.

Gentlemen-Numberless parties in and around Sheffield, have found the greatest benefit from Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.

Among the rest a gentleman, who has been a leading actor on the Sheffield stage upwards of twenty years, assured me that he always kept by him a box of Locsek's Wafers, whether at home or when travelling to distant towns, as being the best and readiest remedy he can get for colds and hoarseness, so peculiarly troublesome in his profession. And the gentleman, who lives at Pitsthe world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely moor, has been for years much subject to illness from colds, and he declares that during a number of years he has tried almost every medium that he has heard of for coughs and colds, but none had been of material service to him until he tried Locock's Wafers, which at once cured

> A. WHITTAKER. Yours,

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

Dear Sir, - Having received speedy and permanent elief from the use of Dr. Locock's Wafers, I beg respectfully to make known my case to you.

Last winter I took cold, which brought on a very bad cough : for some time I neglected it ; it soon, however began to wear a serious aspect. Having an aversion to call in a medical man, I was easily prevailed upon by a friend to try Dr. Locock's wafers. The first box did me may be radically cured for 5s. by Messrs. BRUCE so much service that I felt assured it only required a little perseverance to obtain a perfect cure.

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I am now perfectly restored to health by them. Yours truly, C. PANER. To Mr. Reinnardt.

ANOTHER CURE OF A FOURTEEN YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Edward Preston, Coal Merchant, Paragon-street, Hull.

Dated April 6, 1845.

SIR,-Grateful for the relief my wife has experienced Scorofala, or King's Evil by the use of LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, from a ley, beans, and peas are without change in value. Stone and all Affections of distressing Asthmatic Cough, with which she was afflicted MANCHESTER, SATURDAY, MARCH 21.—Although

Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the Wheat Barley, Oats. Rye. Beans Peas. s. d. ending) Feb. 7, 1845 ... 54 3 30 10 21 7 54 2 35 9 35 6 Week ending Week Feb. 14, 1845 ... 54 9 30 6 21 9 32 7 34 9 35 7 Week ending Feb. 21, 1845., 55 0 29 11 21 6 32 10 Weck 34 9 Week ending Feb. 28, 1845... 54 6 29 7 21 5 33 4 84 2 35 2 Week ending Mar. 10, 1845... 54 10 29 3 21 10 33 6 34 11 Week Week ending Mur. 14, 1845... 54 3 29 4 21 9 34 2 35 2 84 9 Aggregate aver six weeks ... 54 7 29 11 21 8 23 5 34 11 34 10 London average of the last
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 (ending) LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY,

AVERAGE PRICES

MARCH 23 .- The arrivals of foreign cattle into London during the past week have been only 23 oxen, 2 cows, and 107 sheep, which is doubtless owing to the boisterous state of the weather. The general tone of viz., prime Scots 4s. 6d., and inferior beef from 3s. 4d which sold steadily at former currencies. The parties who may be suffering from the same disease, and stock of mutton to the present small supply of sheep, without much increase of business in other descr.ptions of meat. The rates obtained for mutton to-day were from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per stone. The supply of calves was very small, only 58, which sold firmly at from 5s. up to 6s. per stone. The price of pork is steadily supported, and the pigs on offer to-day all met purchasers at from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal.

				s .	d.	8.	đ
Inferior coarse beasts			•	2	10	3	ō
Second quality .	•		•	3	4	8	G
Prime large oxen			•	8	6	4	6
Prime Scots, &c				4	2	4	6
Coarse inferior sheep	•			3	10	4	4
Second quality		•		4	6	4	8
Prime coarse woolled		•		4	2	4	4
Prime Southdown	•	•		5	2	5	6
Large coarse calves .	•	•		4	4	4	10
Prime small	•	•		6	2	5	6
Suckling ealves, each				18	θ	81	Û
Large hogs	•	•		3	10	4	8
Neat small porkers				4	6	5	6
Quarter-old store pigs,	each	L	•	16	0	22	Ń

HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE. (From the books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 2,750-Sheep, 17,500-Calves, 58-Pigs, 410.

PROVINCIAL CORN MARKETS. market to-day. Wheat sold from 5s. 0d. to 8s. 0d. oats, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.; barley, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 3d.

beans, 4s. 9d. to 6s. 0d., per bushel. WAKEFIELD, FRIDAY.—The arrivals of wheat but moderate, but good of barley and beans. There was a fair demand for good runs of wheat at last currency, and inferior qualities more in domand. Barley in fair demand, but without change in value. Beans fully as low. Oats, ½d., fine and shelled, id. per load dearer. Wheat 4818 qrs.; barley, 3388 beans, 1834; oats, 500.

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

LIVERPOOL, MONDAY .- We have experienced a fair lemand for old wheat. Irish new has been steady. No change has occurred in the value of flour. Bar-

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted at 106, Duke-street, Liverpool, every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; and St. 10, John-street, Dennsgute, Manchester, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays. Only one per-sonal visit is required from a country patient to enable all other means have proved ineffectual.

N.B.-Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine

most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London, of whom may be had he "Silent Friend."

	To Mr. KEATING, ST. PAUL'S.	Waterloo-road, London.	statements public. However, we are now satisfied from	Debility from whatever cause the Bladder	for the lastf ourteen years, I feel a great desire that her	there was not much business passing in wheat at our
		BRUCE'S FEMALE TONIC PILLS are especially di-	tout an anomaly strong to use that to health to longer would	Deafness Skin Diseases	surprising cure should be made known, for the benefit of	(market this morning, holders were firm in requiring
	DEAR SIR,-Having been for a considerable time during	rected to the cure of all kinds of nervous diseases, and	harther accounts given to us, that to hesitatelonger would		those suffering as she did, &c Yours, &c., EDWARD	the full currency of this day se'nnight. For flour
	.1ewinter afflicted with a violent sough, particularly at	those derangements of the system, causing general debi-	I be perpetrating an act of criminal omission to our lenow-	Erysipelas Tumours of all kinds	PRESTON.	there was a steady but not extensive sale. The in-
	saying down in bed, which continued for several hours	lity, loss of appetite, giddiness, flatulency, constipation,	creatures, and having taken the pills ourselves with the	*Fevers of all kinds Thrush	IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.	quiry for oats was limited, but no alteration in value
	inossantly, and after trying many medicines without the.	pains of the head, back, shoulders, sides, &c.	most satisfactory result, we perform an act of dety only	Fluxes Ulcers, copic, of the Loga	From S. Pearsall, Esq., of her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar	can be noted.
		Sold in boxes, price 35. 6d., 55. 6d., and 8s. each.	in most strongly recommending the use of theat to the	Gout Worms of all kinds	Choral of Liohfield Cathedral.	Hull, TuesdayAt to-day's market there was a
	slightest effect, I was induced to try your Lezenges; and		public at large. This we feel the more confidence in	Hooping Cough Female Complaints of every		moderate supply of wheat from the farmers, and
	by taking about half a box of them, in less than twenty-	OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.	doing, knowing that under any circumstances they cannot	Head-aches kind	Lichfield, 10th of July, 1845.	moderate supply of wheat from the farmers, and
	four hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been per-	Bruce's Female Tonic Pills should be in the possession	do harm; and our conscientious belief is, that they	Indigestion Cum multis aliis, too nume-	GENTLEMEN,-A lady of distinction having pointed out	more money was obtained for good wheat. In beans,
	fectly free from it ever since. I am, dear Sir, yours very	of every family, the same as any other necessary article,	cannot be taken by any person without doing him good."			peas, and barley no alteration.
	respectfully, JANES ELLIS.	being a medicine highly beneficial to the various diseases	-Cornwall (Van Dieman's Land) Gazette. Dec. 28rd,		duced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am	NEWCASTLE, TUESDAY We had a moderate supply
	(Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee House, St. Paul's.	1Women.—Review.	1844	the Skin to be herein enumerated	happy to give my testimonial in their favour,-I find by	of wheat, for which the demand proved good, and
	No. 9, Claremont Terrace, Pentonville,	T.BMESSRS, BRUCE AND Co., Consulting Sur-		Inflammatory Sore Throats	allowing a few of the wafers (taken in the course of the	
		geons, are in daily attendance, for consultation, at their		N.BMessrs. BRUCE and Co., Surgeons, and Sole	day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes	quiry for barley was almost exclusively confined to
		residence. 19. Cranmer-place, Waterloo-road, London,	The medicine of Old Parr is the most popular of the	Proprietors of the well-known Bruce's Samaritan Pills,	bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct.	the best samples, and no alteration could be quoted
			present day. It has been before the public only a few	Bruce's Samaritan Salve, Bruce's Tonic Mixture, and	They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have	in its value. Oats fully maintained their price. In
		from ten in the morning till ten in the evening; and on	years; and in this short period has firmly established	Bruce's Female Pills, continue to be consulted as usual	ever used. (Signed) SAMUEL PEARSALL.	malt we had little or nothing passing, White peas
	London, 63, Cheapside,	Sunday, from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon.	itself in public favour, and has effected immense benefit	in every stage of a Certain Disease, charge for the Cure of		were neglected, although holders would have accepted
	Dec. 3, 1845.	Charge for Cure with Medicines, 52.	to all who have obtained this inestimable medicine	which, with Medicines, 5s. Advice gratis.	The particulars of hundreds of cures may be had from	rather less money. Beans and other grain sold on
	DEAR SIRHaving for some years past, as the winter	N.B.—Country Patients regularly corresponded with,	genuine. Hence the list of rec, ectable names bearing			similar terms to last week.
	approached, been subject to a severe cough, my attention	and MEDICINES forwarded until BADICALLY CORED, on	evidence to the high character of this reme dy, and testify-	Country Patients corresponded with until CURED,	every Agent throughout the Kingdom.	
	was lately called to your Cough Lozenges, and after taking	receipt of 10s. A minute detail of cases is necessary.	ing beyond the possibility of doubt the wonderful charac-	together with Medioines in those complaints not marked	Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief, and a	
	two small boxes in the course of the last three weeks. I	Advice gratis.	ter of the medicine by the number of extraordinary and	thus *, on receipt of 10s. 6d. A minute detail of cases is	rapid cure of Asthmas, Consumptions, Coughs, Colds,	THE NEW NIGER EXPEDITION It will be remem-
	have no hesitation in saying, that in my opinion, they are		decided cures wholly resulting from its use. This medi-	necessary.	and all disorders of the Breath and Lungs.	bered, that about two years since Capt. Becroft and
	the best remedy, and have given me more ease than any-	Just multished. Sixteenth Edition, illustrated with cases, and	cine, solely by reason of its high character, has extended		To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, they are in-	Dr. King left Liverpool in the steamer Ethiope, on
	thing I have ever met with. I am, dear Sir, yours truly,	fu Llength engravings, price 2s. 6d., in a sealed envelope,	itself to all parts of the world; and therefore its healing	ALL MAY BE CURED!!	valuable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness,	another experimental trial, to open commerce with
				BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.	and considerably increase the power and flexibility of the	Central Africa. Letters have been received from
	(Signed) WILLIAM WHITE,	of a solution of the solution of the ready of the solution of		FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS.	voice,	those gentlemen by a Dutch ship which arrived in
	To Mr. KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard.		now established in every town in the United Kingdom,	TXTRACT of a Letter from John Martin, Esq., Chronicle		the Channel, dated Fernando Po, Nov. 9th, announc-
		THE SECRET COMPANION,	and persons desirous of testing the character of Parr's	L'Office, Tobago, West Indies :- February 4th, 1845.		ing their return to that island from the Niger six days
	LOCAL AGENTS.	A MEDICAL WORK on nervous debility and the con-	Life Pills may obtain printed copies of authenticated	To Prefessor Holloway.	AGENTSDA SILVA and Co., 1, Bride.lane, Fleet-	previously. The vessel had been upon that river for
	Ashton-under-Limo-Mr. Stanfield, druggist.	A cealed cause of the decline of physical strength and	Testimonials, relating satisfactory particulars of cures			a period of three months and a half. Unhappily, in
	Aberdeen-Messrs. Urguhart and Fullerton, druggists ;	loss of mental capacity, with remarks on the effects of	effected by this remedy. The following is a list of Whole-	Sir,-I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of this		consequence of deaths, fouds, and wars amongst the
	Mr. Peter Williamson, druggist; Mr. John Jamieson,	solitary indulgence, neglected gonorrhees, syphilis, se-	sale agents : London-Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard ;	island, especially those who cannot afford to employ medi-		chiefs, the aspect of matters in the interior had been
	dra zist.	condary symptoms, &c., and mode of treatment ; followed	Barclayand Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton, Bow Church-	cal gentlemen, are very anxious of having your astonishing		found materially altered, and Rabbah, the largest
	Bewer-Mr. Riddy, bookseller: Mr. Charles Brown.	by observations on marriage, with proper directions for	yard. Manchester-Mottershead and Co., Market-place.	medicines within their reach, from the immense benefits	France of the France of the stand of the	I and most flownighing town on the visconia 1010
		the removal of all disqualifications. Illustrated with en-	Edinburgh-J. and R. Raimes and Co., Wholesale Drug-	some of them have derived from their use, as they have	je on inter a set so o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	desented and in ming. Oming to this discular lat
		gravings, showing the evils arising from the use of mer-	gists. Dublin-Lecky, Wholesale Druggist. Glasgow	been found here, in several cases, to cure sores and ulcers		deserted and in ruins. Owing to this disordered state
		cury, and its influence on the body.	-Macleod, and Apothecaries' Company. And Retailed	of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentle-		of things the mission had not been so successful,
		By R. J. BRODIE and Co., Consulting Surgeons, London.	by every respectable Medicine Vendor in town and	man in this island, who had, I believe, about fifty running	Sold by one or more Agents in every Town in the Kingdom.	commercially, as was expected, though not less
	Pickup, druggist.	Published by the Authors, and sold by Sher-	country.	ulcers about his legs, arms, and body, who had tried all	I to a the of more Agents in every 10000 at the Athyuom.	than Dr. King had anticipated under such circum
		wood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row; Mr. Noble,	Sold in boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets,	other medicines before the arrival of yours, but all of		stances.
	I Pratt chemist Iregate - Mr F W Rimmington	114, Chancery-lane; Mr. Purkiss, Compton-street,	11s. The Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered	which did him no good ; but yours cured him in about six	Harket Intelligence.	VESSEL FOUNDERED AT SEA LOSS OF THE WHOLE
			the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on	weeks, and he is now, by their means alone, quite restored		OF THE CREW Shortly before daybreak yesterday
	Birmingham-Wood, High-street.	Soho; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Barth, 4, Brydges-street, Covent-garden; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-	the Generat Stamp period round the sides of each	to health and vigour. (Signed) JOHN MARTIN.		(Sunday) morning signals of distress were heard at
	Burston	Brydges-street, Covent-garden; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-	bex, in white letters on a red ground. Purchasers are	Piles, Fistulas, and bearings-down.	LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, MARCH 23	Shoreham harbour, and a pilot-light was discovered,
	Durston M. Carson Dutton abarist he Market places	street, London; Roberts, Derby; Sutton, Review-office,	also requested to observe that a fac-simile of the Proprie-	A REMARKABLE CURE BY THESE PILLS AND ONTMENT.	The supply this morning of grain fresh up of all de-	languaged to be some miles at soe. Whe milets as
	DOUON-MI, GEOILE DULLON, CHEMISL, GC., MARAGE DALCO : 1			A REMARKABLE OUTA BI INDER FILLS AND UNTIMENT.	scriptions was moderate, and the trade opened with	sembled, but the weather was deemed too rough for
	No. C. La Franch allemist Chaunside , Massan W.	Nottingham ; Gardiner, Gloucester ; Fryer, Bath ; Harper,	tand simulations (IT Debants and Co. Grans Count Flast	A half new lighterient lately vesiting at St IT. Haute		
	Mr. G. La French, chemist, Cheapside ; Messrs. H. [Cheltenham ; Keene, Bath ; Cooper, Leicester ; Caldicott,	tors' signature, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleet	-A half-pay lieutenant, lately residing at St. Helior's,	1 a fair demand generally. Wheat was unaltered in	Long boot to line and nonthemation that the the
	Mr. G. La French, chemist, Chcapside ; Messrs. H. I Bradbury, jun. and Co., booksellers.	Cheltenham; Keene, Bath; Cooper, Leicester; Caldicott, Wolverhaupton: Jeves, Northampton: Parker, Here-	tors' signature, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleet	-A half-pay lieutenant, lately residing at St. Helior's,	a fair domand generally. Wheat was unaltered in	I any boat to live, and no attempt was, therefore, made
	Mr. G. La French, chemist, Cheapside ; Messrs. H. I Bradbury, jun. and Co., booksellers. Bury-Mr. W. Bowman, druggist.	Cheltenham; Keene, Bath; Cooper, Leicester; Caldicott, Wolverhaupton; Jeyes, Northampton; Parker, Here- ford: Turner, Coventry: Slatter, Oxford: News.	tors' signature, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleet Street, London," is printed on the directions wrapped rough each hor, without which none are genuine.	-A half-pay licutenant, lately residing at St. Helior's, Jersy, whese name by request is omitted, had for three years suffered from pilos and fistula besides a senarely	a fair demand generally. Wheat was unaltered in value from this day week, and the Kentish samples	any boat to live, and no attempt was, therefore, made to put off to sea. At dusk, the Manai steamen
	Mr. G. La French, chemist, Cheapside ; Messre. H. Bradbury, jun. and Co., booksellers. Bury-Mr. W. Bowman, druggist. Chester-Mr. John Grindley, druggist ; Mr. S. Davies,	Cheltenham; Keene, Bath; Cooper, Leicester; Caldicott, Wolverhaupton; Jeyes, Northampton; Parker, Here- ford; Turner, Coventry; Slatter, Oxford; New- ton, Church-street, and Ross and Nightingale, Chro.	tors' signature, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleet Street, London," is printed on the directions wrapped roual each box, without which none are genuine.	-A half-pay lieutenant, lately residing at St. Helior's, Jersy, whese name by request is omitted, had for three years suffered from pilos and fistula, besides a general beaving dawn of the most distussing network.	a fair demand generally. Wheat was unaltered in value from this day week, and the Kentish samples have not been so readily taken off. Barley meets a	any boat to live, and no attempt was, therefore, made to put off to sea. At dusk, the Manai steamer (Captain Goodburn), which had been detained in the
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£26

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along a populous street on the hottest day in June, a cough will echo on the ear, now from the delicate chest of a young female, and anon from the robust throat of a masculine biped. The sound will recur 76 so often as to attract the attention of any foreigner 28] who visits our island for the first time. Now, from 7s | the prevalence of catarrhal affections, which, like taxes, affect every one more or less, though not with such systematic inequality, it behoves all who value their comfort and health to learn "how to cure FOREIGN GRAIN. Shillings per Quarter. Free. In Bond. Wheat .. Dantsic and Konigsberg 65 extra 70 ... 46 - 59 Ditto ditto ... 54 - 61 ... 44 - 59 Ditto ditto ... 54 - 61 ... 44 - 59 Datistic and Kongsberg 55 extra 10 ... 46 - 39 most chectual way. Lifs Majesty the King of Prus-Ditto ditto ... 54 - 61 ... 44 - 52 sia, and numerous other distinguished personages, Pomeranian, kc, Anhalt 56 - 63 ... 44 - 52 royal and noble, have attested their wonderful effi-Russian, hard ... 54 - 61 ... 42 - 48 royal and the good they have done to thousands of - 58 .. 39 - 48 sufferers in every grade of society ought to ensure

	autopen	I the urinary passages, without loss of time, confinement, or	plaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present	moment of bolk choked what pare and a shift of the	Ditto soft	le natronaco of
	Wright, chemists.	hindrance from business. These pills, which do not con	day the perspicuous style in which this book is written	a bed; very often, indeed, I have been obliged to pass the		B Freu Ollage 01
-	Nottingham-Mr. C. V. Wilcockson, druggist, Long-row ;	tain mercury, have never been known to fail in effecting ;	and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are appre-	a bed; very often, indeed, I have been obliged to pass the night without being able to recline sufficiently to lay my hand on a table last is should be sufficiently to lay my	Italian, Tuscan, &c., red - 1845.	ry, July 23rd,
	Mr. R. Sutton, Doussener, Drutesiniti-gate; Mr. D. S.	i oure, not only in recent, but in severe cases, where sali,	i mensive of encering the matriage state, calllot fall to re-	head on a table, lest I should be suffocated. No one thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it	Ditto, white 63 - 69 47 - 58 1940.	
	Oliver, stationer, Long-row : Mr. R. Allan, stationer.	vation and other treatment has been inefficient; a perso	comr ad it to a careful perusal."-Era.	thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it	Odessa& Taganrog, hard The never-failing effects of "Bl	air's Gout and
	57, Long-row; Messrs. J. Dunn and Son, booksellers.	Value and other destinent has been memorine, a person	"Tils work should be read by all who value health and	myself; but I am happy to say that I am now able to work	- $ -$	animalian A .
Ę	Nerocastle woon-Tome-Mr. W. Fordsce. 15 Grev. street -	Brodie have happily compressed the most purifying and	wish to enjoy life, for the truisms therein contained defy	myself; but I am happy to say that I am now able to work from morning to night, and that I sleep as well as ever I		
	Mr. Proctor, chemist, Grey-street; Mr. Naylor, che-	Brome have happing compressed the most purifying and		did in my life; and this miraele (I may say) was effected	Deal Dispution Description for East Contract of Contra	
			THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM	by rubbing your invaluable ointment twice a day into my	Barle Grinding 23 26 They not only give relief in a few hor Ditto distilling 23	present times.
ħ		the utmost importance to those afflicted with scorbutic	Is intended to relieve those persons, who have imme	chest, and taking ten of your pills at bodtime, and ten	Ditto, distilling	irs, where the
1	Norwick-T. B. Moer, druggist ; George Stacey, druggist ;	jatoonoj on apriono on ano parto on ano parto	I derata indulgence of their hasklong, have ruined their	chest, and taking ten of your phis at boutine, and ten	Oata Dutch feed	iness by the ex-
	William Cooke, druggist ; Norfolk Chronicle Office.	scrofulous or venereal taint, will cleanse the blood from	constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that		Oats Dutch, feed	s restore to per-
1	Preson-Mr. J. Raw, druggist; Mr. George Sharples,	all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and re-	dentership state are effected with env of these previous		Ditto, brew and thick 25 - 27 20 - 21 free the althing tortures of the disease, but Russian	t space of time.
ŕ	obemist, Fishergate.	store weak and emoniated constitutions tone isting boolth	I achigiance searce are anected with any or mose previous	In all DISEASES OF THE SEIN, bad legs, old wounds and		
, Wi	Rochdale-Mr. T. Leech, druggist ; Mr. J. Booth, arug-	and vigour.	i simptoms that betray its approach, as the fatious allee-	ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated can-	Beans Ticks, 33 to 58, small $36 - 40 28 - 36$ the relation for a cute, lumbago, se	istion naine in
ŝ	gist ; Mr. E. Taylor, druggist.	Price is 11d. 28 9d. 4e 6d. and 11e new how	tions of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, ir-	care tymours exellings gout rhoursetism and lumbage		and the second s
ŝ.	Salford-Mr. Joseph Sharp, druggist, Chapel-street.	Abserve the signature of "B. J. Brodie and Co.	regularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness,	likewise in cases of Piles, Holloway's Pills in all the above	Pens White, 32 to 43, gray 33 36 25 80 or gouty affection; in fact, such ha	been the way
	Shofield-Mr. Machon, druggist; J. and J. Wright,	Observe the signature of "R. J. Brodie and Co., London," impressed on a seal in red wax, affixed to	total impotency, barrenness, &c.	cases, ought to be used with the Ointment ; as by this		b been the ra-
4	druggists ; Ridge and Jackson, booksellers ; the Iris		This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken	means ourse will be effected with a much greater cer-		
- Ľ	Office.	Rold by all modifies me loss are genuine.	before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in	tainty, and in half the time that it would require by using	32° , superfine $32^{\circ} - 34^{\circ}$, $22^{\circ} - 28^{\circ}$ and there is accountly a situated all which	o have taken it,
3	Bloleybridge-Mr. William Bevan, druggist.	Sold by all medicine vendors in town and country.	the event of prograation occurring the inpogent offenting	the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a	S2, superfine	or village in the
7	Stockport-Mr. J. Rainer, druggist; Mr. J. Wilkinson,	Be sure to ask for Brodie's Cordial Baim of Zey-	should hear enstamed upon it the physical chargeter	the Olutions alone. The Olutionent is proved to be a	States	anidomore of its
		lanica, or Nature's Grand Restorative, and Purifying Ve-	derivable from parental debility.	certain remedy for the bite of moschotoes, sand-flies,	Duck meat	liging randors
E.	Thirsk-Mr. C. J. Fogget, druggist.	getable Pills.	derivable from parental debility.	chiego-foot, yaws, coco-bay, and all skin diseases common	price 28. 9d. per 00X. Observe the	a name of "The
Į.	Watefield-Mr. J. Dawson, chemist, corner of Church-	Messrs. Brodie and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as	Price Ils., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle	to the East and West Indies, and other tropical climes,	mas Frout, 229, Strand, London."	on the govern-
£.		usual, at 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London,	for 33s., by which 11s. is saved ; the £5 cases may be had	Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Ohapped Hands and Lips,	Linseed Petersburgh and Bigg (free of date the turner.) ment stamp.	
- 4 .		from eleven o'clock in the morning till eight in the even-	as usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.	dso Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately oured	Archangel, 40 to 45, Memel and Konigs-	inda hatara the
	Warrington-Er. W. Darton, uruggist.	ing, and on Sundays from eleven o'clock till two.	THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE	by the use of the Ointment.	very a submitted to the second s	aue belote the
Ĩ.	Wight Mr. D. H. Dalish, uruggist.	Country Batients are requested to be as minute as non	FEEDVOR			Ing cure encour
Ĩ.	Walsell-J. H. Watkins, druggist.	able in the detail of their cases The communication	An anti-multilitic nemoda for soonshing and	S, 1d by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Ba."), Londo u; and by all respectable vendors of patent medicin 55 throughout the givilined would in set	Rabeseeu (free of duty) ner lest	James Stancy
÷.	Wolserhampton-R. Fowke, druggist.	must be accompanied with the usual consultation for of	the diseased humanne of the blood a communitying	Londo ", and by an respectable vendors of patent	Ked Clover (10s per cwt. and 5 per cent on the	idavit before the
ž.	York-Mr. Flintoff, chemist, Castlegate ; Mr. W. White,	El and in all casas the most inviolable searces mon here	the diseased numbers of the blood; conveying its active	Londo &; and by all respectable vendors of patent medicin 55 throughout the civilised world, in pots and	duty)	n the 14th mst.,
Ť.	druggist, Iow Ousegate ; Mr. Davison, druggist, Stone-					on crutches, and
<u> </u>	gate.	N.B. Country description hosting and and	minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contamina-			aoles in one leg
1	Wholesale Agente, THOMAS EYRE and Co., Druggist	ine vendore and he mentiod with any man it	tions, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating	sizes.	and four control in the first first first four tour teen in the other that no h	ad been into two
- 24	Sol-street, Liverpool.	and see our pesupplied area any dramatic of provine.	I THE MERNIC VITHE, SHO FRANCOLLY AVRALLING SA AL.	N B Dinget: Ms for the guidance of Deticute	ET on child, per con a second se	after every other
	white der nech warne hand	Paritying Vegetable Pills, and Cordial Balm of Zoylanica,	itin,		Rape cakes (free of duty)	fly cured by Hol-
1				to each pot and 1 🐨	and 5 per cent. on the duty. loway's Ointment and Pills,	
-	-					

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Boetry.

ON THE DOWNFALL OF POLAND. O, Sacred Truth, thy triumph ceased awhile, And Hope, thy sister, ceas'd with thes to smile. When leagu'd oppression poured to northern wars Her whisker'd pandoors and her fierce hussars; Waved her dread standard to the breeze of morn, Pealed her loud drum, and twanged her trumpet horn : Tumultuous horror brooded o'er her van. Presaging wrath to Poland-and to man ; Warsaw's late champion from her height survey'd, Wide o'er the fields, a waste of ruin laid; "O H. avens," he cried, "my bleeding country save !" Is there no hand on high to shield the brave ! Yet, though destruction sweep these lovely plains, Rise, fellow-men, our country yet remains. By that dread name we wave the sword on high, And swear for her to live-with her to die! He said, and on the rampart's heights arrayed His trusty warriors, few, but undismayed; Firm-paced and slow, a horrid front they form,

Still as the breeze, and dreadful as the storm : Low, murmuring sounds along their banners fiv. Revenge of death-the watchword and reply. Then pealed the notes, omnipotent to charm, And the loud tocsin tolled their last alarm.

In vain-alas! in vain, ye gallant few, From rank to rank your volley'd thunder flew; O, bloodiest picture in the book of Time, Sarmatia fell, unwept, without a crime; Found not 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 high career; Hope, for a season, hade the world farewell, And freedom shriek'd-as Kosciusko fell,

The sun went down, nor ceased the carnage there-Tumultuous murder shook the midnight air-On Prague's proud arch and fires of ruin glow-His blood-dyed waters murmuring far below, The storm prevails, the rampart yields a way-Bursts the wild cry of horror and dismay! Hark, as the smouldering piles with thund er fall, A thousand shricks for hopeless mercy call : Earth shook-red meteers flashed along the sky, And conscious nature shuddered at the cry. O. righteous Heaven ! ere Freedom found a grave, Why slept the sword omnipotent to save ? Where was their arm, O, Vengeance ! where thy rod, That smote the fors of Zion and of God? That crushed proud Ammon, when his iron car Was yoked in wrath, and thundered from afar ? Where was the storm that slumbered till the host Of blood-stained Pharoah left his trembling coast, 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 bled, Friends of the world, restore your swords to man, Fight in his sacred cause and lead the van; Yet for Samatia's tears of blood atone, And make her arm puissant as your own. Oh, once again to Freedom's cause return, The Patriot Tell-the Bruce of Bannock-burn.

CAMPBELL,

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE. NO. X. FALL, TYRANTS, FALL! The trumpet of liberty sounds through the world, And the universe starts at the sound : Her standard philosophy's hand has unfurled, And the nations are thronging around. How noble the ardour that seizes the soul! How it bursts from the yoke and the chain ! What power can the fervour of freedom control, Or its terrible vengeauce restrain ? Fall ! fall, tyrants, fall ! These are the days of Liberty Proud castles of tyranny, dungeons, and cells ! The tempest shall sweep you away; From the east to the west the dread hurricane swells, 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, Hi.es his head 'midst the servile divan. Fail ! fall, tyrants, fall ! & Poor vassals who crawl by the Vistula's stream, Hear, hear the glad call and obey ! Rise, nations who worship the sun's sacred beam, And drive your Pizarros away. The cruel dominion of priestcraft is o'er, Its thunders, its faggots, and chains : Mankind will endure the vile bondage no more. While reason our freedom maintains. Fall! fail, tyrants, fall! & The trumpet of Liberty sounds through the world, And the universe starts at the sound : Herstandard philosophy's hand has unfurled, And the nations are thronging around. Shall Britons the trumpet of Liberty hear With a cold and insensible mind ?

THE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF MANCHESTER

Trades' Mobements.

The Address of the Central Association of London informed our readers of the origin of the great turn- | could more easily enancipate themselves :-- "A letter out of the building trades in Manchester. The strike was commenced by the carpenters and joiners ; the of this port, we, the seamen of the port of Hull, deem it same day the bricklayers quitted their work. The right and just to contradict the false statements therein masters ascertaining that the slaters, plumbers, glaziers, plasterers, and painters, with their labourers, or eight months in the year. The 'Shipowner' says 'we were nobly supporting the men on strike, gave no- are paid more than the sailers in any other port in the tice to the men in those trades to leave their employment, and those trades accordingly ceased to work at constict and the small ports in Yorkshire. He says that the termination of the week. The number out of the number of ships in the docks that will contradict employment is about 4,000. Such is the tyranny him), for there is the coasting trade the year round.' We practised by the great masters, that they have not usk, will that employ all our seafaring men ! Also, he only turned out the workmen in the whole of the says, 'there is the trade to Hamburgh and Holland.' building trade, but they have also tried to intimidate | There are eight small vessels caployed in the Rotterdam the small masters, by stating that if they would not trade, averaging about five able seamen each, and freturn out their men and join the masters' union, they quently some of them are laid bye. As to Hamburgh, would prevent them from having work at any jobs there has been no more than three English steamboats they might have anything to do with.

It will be seen, therefore, that the masters are nothing to fear if their fellow-operatives 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 at good wages." They only want them as tools, to enable them to crush the men whose sweat and toil have made them what they are.

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

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian, SIR,-Your publication of Saturday last contains an article headed "The Joiners' and Bricklayers' Strike," which, for gross falsehoods and slander stauds 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 on their business, or as to whom or who they should not employ; and you unhappily cite the case of every man in his employ to work 105 hours more every winter than any other master builder ever did ; hence the dispute with Mr. Pauling-and so much for your selection of an illustration of our present position. But it would seem that no stone should be left unturned by you to place us in a false position with the public. We deny that we ever interfered with our employers as to the number of apprentices they should have. We deay that we ever shorten the hours of labour ; the time that we now situation, and are not as seamen were fifty years ago, shoemakers took it foolishly into their heads the other require the greatest efforts to re-establish complete work, taking the year round, is the same as it always | The Legislature has done a great deal to enable him to | week to try if they could not, in turn, indict their masters | tranquillity in the country. The insurgents had alhas been. You, sir, state that the old hours were, compete with the foreigner, and the Legislature has done on a charge of "conspiracy," at common law, these same ready promised them the abolition of the corvecs, the during the winter, from six o'clock to six, and from light up and work until seven o'clock in the evening. This, sir, is directly untrue; and never was such a rale acted upon in Manchester. The working rule, prior to last autumn, was, from the 17th of November to the 2nd of February, to commence work at half-past seven o'clock in the morning, and leave off at seven in the evening; and from the 2ud of Fe-bruary to the 17th of November, to work from six o'clock to six, except Monday and Saturday, when we commenced at seven o'clock on the former, and left off at four o'clock on the latter. Now it must be obvious, that before the 17th of November, and immediately after the 2nd of February, there are several weeks we cannot see the whole time; this has been unpleasant alike to the employers and operatives, and also to the public. In order to allay this unpleasantness, we submitted two propositions to our employers-the one to adopt the half-holiday, by commencing at six o'clock in the morning and working until six in the evening, the year round, ex- clauses, instead of three, as originally issued. It bears | Belfast. If the vengeance of the musters had stopped | decided to send a division of 10,000 men, under the cept Monday and Saturday, to commence at seven o clock on the former, and leave off at twelve o'clock on the latter; and the other, by commencing at clared, and all existing societies, for which rules have thrown upon the world at that inclement season, might the same time and working until half-past five been sanctioned, to be deemed to be within the provisions have procured work somewhere. But the masters' soo'clock, and leaving work at four o'clock on Satur- of the recited act from the allowance of such rules. Mr. ciety were not content with what they had already done day afternoon. The former proposition was unanimously adopted by the whole of the master builders, with one exception, and was forthwith acted upon, each party considering they had neither gained nor lost by the alteration. This change took place in October last. Now, mark the dishonourable attempt | land, and the registrar hereafter to be appointed in Eng. | mitted that he should have established a sufficient case on the part of the employers to filch from us the half- |and is to receive not more than £800 a-year. In case to bring home to them the charge of conspiracy, and of holiday, which is due to us until October next. in the fees are insufficient, then the remainder for salary consideration of the time we worked extraduring last and expenses, to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund. THE MISFORTUXES OF FORTUXE.—The following colloquy is related by the Journal des Vallenges to able dealing? Give us the half-holiday which is our rister or advocate appointed to certify the rules of have passed a few days ago between a gendarme and due until next October, and we are then willing to friendly societies, shall be styled the Registrar of Friendly conviction was obtained by the employers against four a thief named Fontaine, whom he had arrested at Trevieres (Calvados):--Gendarme: "Foolish and our employers' hands is fair and honourable dealing. Trévieres (Calvados):-Gendarme : "Foolish and wretched man, how could you, at your advanced age We deny distinctly that double time is charged by us trustee is absent from England, bankrupt, insolvent, &c., of 71, commit a crime for which you must make up after having worked two hours overtime. Double the registrar may order the stock of a society to be transtime does not commence until after ten o'clock at ferred and dividends paid. Fontaine : "I am not so unfortunate as you think. nicht, and this was made for doing away with night Liverpool. and other towns, are also untrue; the the last few works, having struck for an increase of wages FATHER FRANCIS, A CATHOLIC PRIEST, was killed | wages in the two former being 2s. more than you | from 12s. to 15s. per week; some of them, we underat Moodkee, whilst attending a regiment inaction, in have stated. After other remarks respecting a few stand, are trying to obtain employment at the new works the fond hope that he might assist the wounded and individuals ruling and over-awing the mass of the of the Liverpool Docks, and other places in the town .-nucn, and other equally untrue statements, you as-Liverpool Mercury. LONDON AND LIVEEPOOL .- Taking the young and sert there are 1,700 men out of work. Here again, old together, it is found that twenty-six years is the sir, you stand convicted of falsehood. The numaverage age at which people die in London, and seven- ber taken from the books was, last week, 1,002; of Lancashire (who have been compelled to leave their INFANT SCHOOLS.-A subscription for the benefit of miserable pittance of from 5s. 6d. to Os. per Mr. Wilderspin, the unwearied promoter of infant | week. This, again, is untrue. Every man who member an old lady in Somersetshire, who, whenever accosted with an inquiry after the "rheumatics." &c., strike, received a full week's strike pay; so much invariably replied—" Thankee kindly, sir, I sin't for the state of our funds. In fact, the whole para-no better nor no worser, but very much the same as useful." THE strict intention of prejudicing the public against a THE STOCKINGERS selves in the scale of society without injury to any M.P., who expired on Monday afternoon at Lord party. If a public journal be of any moral use, it Colborne's residence in Hill-street, in the 32nd year ought to be the medium through which correct in-March 24th, 1846. formation should be convoyed to the public, especi elected at the last general election for Richmond, the means of slandering and calumniating a body of workmen for the interest and gratification of their employers, calculated only to excite the worst pas- enterprise, and the lowest class of rewards. They are sions of men, and widen the gap of friendly inter- persons who stand still while all the rest of the world are course which ought to exist between the employer moving on. Their trade admits of little or no improveand operative ; and which you, as a public journalist, ought to be the foremost to cultivate. In palliation easy. It scarcely requires a week's apprenticeship, or of your statements, you may contend you have made a moment's thought."—The Times, March 16th, 1846, Calico-printing was introduced into England in the year 1690 by a Frenchman, who in all probability was a refugee, and who established a small printing as an editor, to have consulted both parties, and then ground on the banks of the Thames, at Richmond. you would have arrived at a more correct report. It A large manufactory was soon afterwards established may not generally be known what wages our em-at Bromley-hall, in Essex, besides several others in ployers pay : but we will set the public right upon the neighbourhood of London. About 1768 it was this point. We take the seven principal employers, and in them we find 16 men receiving more than EARLY VEGETATION .- Vegetation is about two 26s. per week; 219 at 26s. ; 92 at 25s. ; 103 at 24s. ; now more feed than there was at the commencement per week. You taunt us with dictating to the men manufacturers at a time when the workmon were getting of May last year. Had not the turnips been topped, when they shall work, when they shall strike, what poorer, he would not have written such fallacies, or li-they would in many places have been out in full wages accept, and what offers refuse; which is belied the skill and ingenuity of so large a class of arti-

THE SALLORS' STRIKE AT HOLL .- The sailors of Hull THE SALLORS' STRIKE AT HOLL.-The salues of the rule." It was formerly the rule for sack oneppara having been foully maligned by an anonymous calum-to live by open plunder; it is now the rule to get it in

following reply from the men. The brave fellows have following reply from the men. The prave totothe mending, needles, coal, lights, pronts, ac., to be usually our heariy sympathy, and we trust will succeed in their from the operative's labour, whether full work or half Trades, published in last Saturday's Star, will have seamen, but if they unitedly insist upon justice, no class well be the "lowest," while such abatements and infringehaving appeared in the Hull Advertiser of Friday, the 12th of March, animadverting on the strike of the sailers | contained. It is true we are striking for £3 10s, per month, owing to the partial employment of about seven kingdom,' We refer him to Sunderland, Shields, Newour partial employment is our own fault (if he looks at

running there, and a small sailing vessel occasionally. He says, 'there are many ships sailed to the Mediterdetermined to crush the men, if possible ; but it is to ranean, South America, and the East Indies.' The be hoped that the working classes of every trade will owners of these ships have given £2 5s. or £2 10s, per at once contribute their pecuniary aid in support of month, and most of them will not allow half pay on the trades of Manchester, and thus foil the tyrannical shore. How is it likely that a married man can leave his intentions of the despotic masters. The men have family for such a long time without comething to subsist upon ? and where the half-pay is left, what is £1 2s. 6d. per month for the support of a family of seven or eight children, and three parts of the seamen of this port are married, and have families ? This is the reason why strangers are allowed to take our berths from us, the most of them being single men, or those who have run away from their wives and families, leaving them on the parish. These men can get berths before men who wish o support their families decent and respectable. The Shipowner' further says, that 'the seamen of this port will not go to sea in the winter.' This is false. How often do we sign for half-pay during the time the ships are frozen up in all parts of the Baltic, and other places, where we do the same work as if we were on full pay ; and when we come home we are sometimes in debt to the owners, not having been allowed sufficient to make us comfortable during such severe winters. Also, when we arrive home in the month of June, all the American ships are gone, and we are obliged to pick up with any short trade we can. This is proof that we will go to sea in the

winter if we can. He (the 'Shipswper') asks, 'is our demand just or reasonable ?' We ask him, is it anything but just and reasonable ? Is £3 10s. per month an unreasonable charge for working both night and day? Freights have risen one-third, while we want no more advance than one-sixth of our wages. He says, 'it is well known that many men would go for £3 per month, but they dare not sign articles, or go on board, fearing the lawless proceedings of a set of idlers, who might have the system pursued by you, of publishing a party had employment all the winter through.' We tell him statement in favour of the employers, without in- this is false. At our meetings resolutions have passed quiring on both sides of the question; for we are not to touch the half man, or scabbed sheep, that would quiring on both sides of the question: for we are not to touch the half man, or scabbed sheep, that would on what foundation this charge has been really got up picture of desolation equal to the massaere of Fluman popular se prepared with the most incontrovertible testimony, undermine us, and rob his own and our families of a has all along been, and is still, a profound secret. It has offense is to be proved at othe eye, which seeks in vain for a human impunity. to prove that the statements you have made are bare subsistence. He calls us 'lawless fellows ;' we directly untrue. We deny, in the most unqualified ask him to search the Hull calendar, and see what number terms, that we ever attempted to impose restrictions | of seamen have either been hung or transported, or paid on our employers, either as to the mode of carrying our creditors with one shilling to the pound, within the last twenty years. Our most particular business before the magistrates is, in general, some lawful claim for Mesars. Pauling as an instance, a case which must wages, from individuals desirous of taking advantage of almost every action of life, where poverty is brought into be fresh in your memory. Mr. Pauling required us. He says, 'he cannot compete with the foreigner, contact with power, may, in this way, be construed as an when they are paying only from twonty to thirty shillings men that our ships carry, and are allowed everything requisite, whilst we are paid off as soon as the ship arrives, and find our own stores. He says that 'the only | pay for all such "common law," for it is then, indeed, a extorted the reluctant consent of our employers to his property. We can assure him we are sensible of our | case, I may just here state that the thoughtless Belfast | a word, they have taken such a position that it will

the rule." It was formerly the rule for Jack Sheppard having been foully maligned by an anonymous to live by open plunder; it is now the rule to get it in niator, signing himself "a Shipowner," in the mock-other and perhaps more convenient forms, such as frame rent, winding, standing, giving out, taking in, turning, ments are sanctioned by the manufacturers and authorities. Instead of the stockinger standing still, and no improvements made, no less than 146 inventions have been applied to the stocking frame and its manufacture, while the power of production in some cases has multiplied tenfold. Steam power is made applicable to the manufacture of stockings, shirts, drawers, pieces, and prove that great progress has been made in the hosiery manufacture. The stockinger is required to be as skilful in his occupation as any other artisan ; he is necossitated is composed of more than 100 parts, which, should even one remove from its proper position, he cannot manufacture stockings in a workmanlike manner. The mere moving of the machine is certainly monotonous; so is their proper light. the movement of any other machine ; but manufacturing an article is widely different. It is easy for a person to learned. It may be easy for a boy to hold a pen, but not so easy to make a figure ; or either is it so easy to make to be in action at the same moment. He sits on a board, moving both hands and feet, and is compelled, in wide and and never could make workmen; and now there is scarcely one who understands it in all its ramifications. It is divided into branches and sections; such as stockings, shoes, shirts, gloves, caps, cravats, shawls, coats, clouks, pantaloons, drawers, mitts, de., dc. The stockingers, the peasants to make an attack on Tarnow, has resolved

and others connected with the trade, amount to 150,000; to fuster, through the captains of the districts, the most upon them.

deprived of.

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

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

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR .- It has already been made known to your readers that a charge of "conspiracy" has for upwards of two months now been hanging over the heads of some six or seven of the journeymen shoemakers of Belfast, though on what foundation this charge has been really got up merely transpired that the offence is to be proved at common law-this "common" law being just such an uncommon nondescript as the judge himself may best please to propound to the very learned auditory of a jury box, taking, as it may be made to do, every camelion-like hue-"now this and now t'other." Well, then, as "indictable" action, so, I suppose, there is no help, and per month.' These men (the foreigners) are kept on all the still unnamed and unnameable law must, in proper the year round, and they carry double the number of legal phraseology, "take its course." It is a fact, however, that this " course" is evermore most cross-grained whenever there is a lack of the necessary fee-money to

LATER NEWS FROM GALLICIA .- In the castorn dis tricts, with the exception of a very small number, remedy is to allow them to buy foreign ships, and employ most "uncommon" prize to catch. To the poor who the peasants have not obeyed the order given them t foreign men. to make us sensible of our situation." We claim it, the attorney is dest-the magistrate is deat- lay down their arms and retire to their homes; on wish he would man the navy with foreigners to protect the judge is deaf; and in proof that such is the the contrary, they continue their acts of plunder. In

THE POLISH INSURRECTION. THE MASSACRE IN GALLICIA.

[To the Editor of the Times.] Sin,-I beg leave to enclose for your perusal the trans.

lation of a letter which I received yesterday from General U-----, residing at Frankfort, containing some striking facts respecting the massacre of the nobility in Gallicia, as reported by an eye witness. I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant, C. S. 10, Duke-street, St. James's, March 18.

other nation the iniquities of which a people may FRANKFORT, MARCH 12 .- At a time when, though become the victims. But France, united to Poland other kinds of hosiery; which I think is sufficient to separated, we mingle our tears over the calamity that by a fraternity of arms and civilisation-France, has recently befatlen our country, it is our sacred duty whose interests are necessarily affected by any disto clear before the world the crimes which, as a trap, { turbance of the continental equilibrium, has neither have been provoked by the Austrian government the liberty nor the will to remain indifferent. You to understand as complex a piece of machinery as most trades, and keep it in a workable condition. The frame serve as an echo to the many innocent and horriblycannot form any idea of the indignation excited in the public mind by the speech of M. Guizor, which murdered victims. To you, therefore, I appeal to the Chamber of Deputies suffered to pass unanuse your influence that the names of those who were swered. This indignation has already shown itself obnoxious to the bloody government might be seen in in several popular ebullitions, particularly in that which took place at Toulouse. But you will find the In order to shorten the necessity of writing, I enmost striking proof in the scene presented for the

close an extract from a journal published here, in work a printer's press, but it is not so easy to arrange the French, giving an account of the atrocities comtype, and prepare it for the press. There is a greater mitted by the peasants on the numerous noble difference between the simple process of moving the families in Gallicia. But the picture would be inframe and manufacturing the article. It is not easy complete without some particulars furnished by an the secret service money. Legitimists, ministerialeve-witness of these harrowing events.

ists, members of the Opposition, even Prime Minis-On Sunday, the 8th instant, there arrived here ters, have protested against the policy of the governa stocking. The business of a stockinger is one of a peculiar construction, and needs the whole human frame to countryman, who both left Cracow in the night of ment. It was not without emotion that M. Villemain, whose intellect scoms to have quite the 3rd instant, when all was drawing to a close. The rocovered from the rude shocks which composed former commanded a detachment of cavalry on the him to retire from the Ministry, was heard to utter a fine guages, to watch from 1000 to 2000 loops, which move | right bank of the Vistula, in the environs of Boehnia magnificent and sound speech in favour of the rights in quick succession. Thousands have been apprenticed, and Wieliczka, and saw the desert into which have which treaties have preserved to Poland. In a word, been turned the dwellings of the nebility in the such has been the unanimity of the Chamber, that circle of Tarnow. His narrative is as follows :--the government, modifying its first position, has The Austrian government having been informed of the approaching insurrection, and the proposed gathering of

thought it prudent to retreat. Compare the lan-guage of M. Guizot in the Chamber of Peers with that which he used in the Chamber of Deputics eight days before, and the difference is most striking. they are the most wretched of all classes ; despised, ill- intimate relations with the peasants, whom it has deluded At the Palais-Bourbon, the Minister made the apology used, ill-treated-cheated by their masters-wronged by by representing to them that the nobility intend to rise of Austria-he refused to invoke treaties whose the press, but have a heart to feel the injury inflicted for the sake of re-imposing on them the ancient yoke scandalous violation the Chambers recell every year; with all its horrors ; and in order to accomplish this, the | he even complicitly blamed those protests, under the All we want is justice, a fair day's wage for a fair quota masters invited them to join it under another pretext. pretext that they kept up illusions and vain hopes. of labour, and our proper share of the benefits arising The government, feigning great anxiety for the fate of At the Luxembourg, he declared that the govern-from increased consumption, which hitherto we have been the peasants, but anable to offer them any assistance, has ment had reserved, and would reserve, the rights resulting from treaties; in a word, that he would pointed out to them a means-viz., that when once on the spot appointed for their meeting with the nobility, defend Polish nationality, as if he could still invoke they should rush on the latter, and, having put to death the stipulated guarantees of 1815, without exciting every one of them, deliver the bodies to the authorities. what he, himself, called vain hopes and illusions. Besides the authorities promised, for every dead body Thus, the Minister who opened this question by an apology for oppressors, ended by adhering to the brought to them 40 florins, and for a living one 25 florins. sympathies which the oppressed inspire. The ge-It is easy to imagine how the greedy peasants, preferring 40 florins to 25 florins, have increased the number of the vernment has, in spite of itself, been brought back victims. The whole of the country presents a most meto that system of protestation against the conduct of lancholy aspect. The mansions of the nobility have now Russia and Austria which it tried to avoid. After assumed the character of ruins-the furnitare, broken having scorned at public opinion, it has been conto pieces, is still stained with the blood of the proprie strained to submit and pay homage to it. It learns tors. The barns and other buildings belonging to the

finally, at the expense of its consideration, that, even in a period of upiversal apathy, there are farms, the granaries, have been reduced to ashes. A popular sentiments which cannot be braved with creature on this scene of bloody carnage. I must add, PARIS, TURSDAY.

that, according to the statement of S-___. 500 persons The National quotes a private letter stating, "The have already fallen a prey to this insatiable horde that lustrian Government is incapable of putting down the still continues to ravage by going from one village to movement which it has itself excited, and which has asanother, and by perpetrating the most cruel enormities, sumed a most menacing appearance. Armed bands are to which the government would now willingly put a stop. organised, which overrun the environs of Tarnow, Lip-From all this you can infer of what paramount interest nicker, Tymbouk, and Lischow. Detschments of troops it was for the Austrian government to state, through its on horseback have been sent to disperse them, and they influential journals, that the massacre in question was have, in a remember, faced the musks try, and wounded an act of revenge on the part of the peasants against several soldiers. Fresh forces have been sent against their masters. thom.

A letter from Hungary states, that " a body of insurgents had shown themselves in the Carpathian Mountains, between Modell and Liblau. It then approached Torra, and the local authorities instantly despatched couriors to Epcires to demand troops. The in-urgents, warned by the inhabitants, whom they found hospitable and sympathising, then proceeded towards Mekowicza."

The Polish committee, which was organised in Paris a

THE RIOT AT TOULOUSB was not quite put down

on the 17th, but there was only a few more cries.

and an assemblage of young men in the streets.

The Saturday (Paris) journals contain certain

extracts from private letters from Germany, which

state that the peasants who had been employed or

induced to masacre the nobles had successfully re-

THE FRANCH MINISTRY AND POLAND .- (From the

Correspondent of the Daily News.)-England, whose insular position detaches her from the continent, may

be normitted to witness with less emotion than any

three days in the Chamber of Peers, that peaceable

Chamber where the Oppositiou scarcely numbers

from five-and-twenty to thirty supporters. Poland

has supplied the subject for discussion on the bill for

sisted the troops sent to disperse them.

Public tranquillity was almost entirely restored.

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.

13 Want of time and room again compels us to omit our usual reviews. We shall try to bring up arrears next week. Our FEAST OF THE POETS will appear in the Star of the Easter holiday week. All postical contributions must be at the office of this paper by Monday, 6th of April.

General Intellivence.

your mind to pass the rest of your days in prison ?" I have been a thief for sixty years, and this is the first labour. Your remarks respecting wages in London, time I was ever arrested."

scothe the last moments of some expiring soldier.

teen in Liverpool.

schools, has been commenced at Wakefield.

FACILITY IN THE ADAPTATION OF WORDS .--- WO TO-

M.P.-We have to announce the death, at a prema- body of working men, endeavouring to raise themture age, of the Hon. W. Nichelas Ridley Colborne, of his age. The deceased was only son of Lord Colborne, and was birn the 24th of July, 1814. He was ally in matters of dispute ; and not, as in this case, which by his death becomes vacant.

Accommodation.- A contemporary speaks of sleeping on a fence rail with two yards of tape for a covering. Some people's accommodation is rather short, truly.-American paper.

INTRODUCTION OF CALICO-PRINTING INTO ENGLAND .carried into Lancashire.

months earlier than it was la t spring, and the young | and 152 receive less than 24s. ; so that the public will grass and rye, and vetches and winter barley, have see that our wages do not average more than 24s. 6d.

for the future we wish to inform this and other ship- throughout the neighbouring towns; and wherever they owners of our determination to evioy those benefits found anyof them had obtained work, to such new employer which the legislature has seen fit to grant us. And now or employers at once to go, and by such representations authorities, whilst the insur, ent peasants have been gentleman's ideas refer principally to timber and deals, charged again ! And yet no "common law" could be his head must be made of the same material; and we had for the protection of the sufferers in this case, hope he will go on his knees and pray to God to give him

grace to speak the truth ; for if people of sense read the Belfast, brought this counter-charge in behalf of the etter, they must think the same as we do, that it is no- | men before the "impartials" of the bonch, alleging in his thing but a composition of senseless trash and falsehood. | statement, as given in the Banner of Ulster of the Tuesday | measures to be taken as regards the peasantry, and to -THE MEMBERS OF THE MARINZES' UNION."

smend the act of the 4th and 5th William IV., relating unless he would quit the society." This they would not to friendly societies, has been considerably altered in the do, for they were supported by it. They were, as he had committee. It was printed on Saturday with fifteen said, thrown out of employment, and obliged to leave ficient to establish order. It has, nevertheless, been poses for which friendly societies may be formed are de. ill as it now did, for these poor men, whom they had Tidd Prats is to be paid a salary equal to the net average they sent deputations from their body to other towns, and amount of fees received by him during the last three even to Scotland, who solicited employers from whom the years, for certifying the rules of friendly societies, after Belfast men had obtained work to turn them off; and in deducting the necessary expenses of his office, &c. He this object they succeeded in many instances. It he sucis to be styled the Registrar of Friendly Societies in Eng. | ceeded in proving these acts against the masters, he sub-Societies in England, Ireland, and Scotland respectively. of the men on another charge of "conspiracy," as to be Disputes are to be referred to the registrar ; and when a proved at the assizes in virtue of this same must convenient

TURN-OUT OF FARM LABOURERS AT INCE. - We hear the farm labourers at Ince have not been working for

LANCASHIRE MINERS .--- William Grocott most thank-Cloughan. The miners of Bolton and its vicinity are still

THE STOCKINGERS.

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

To the Editor of the Times.

"Stockingers are unfortunately, by the nature of their employment, doomed to a perpetual place in the rear of ment in skill, capital, or power of production. But it is Six,-In reading the above extract, I could scarcely forbear smiling at the idea of an editor of the first journal in the world becoming a stockinger, or, at least, to write on a subject upon which he was so little intheoretically acquainted with the system by which the trade is governed-the skill required in its several departments-the improvements in frame machinery-the increased power of production-the thousands engaged in the manufacture-the accumulation of espital by the flower before this time; and so mild has the weather altogether untrue, as there are more than six sans as the stockingers, by designating them "the Pariahs Crown anticipate the possibility of establishing anything ing ukase :-

much for us. We are allowed by Act of Partiament a masters having, in the first instance, combined amongst (exemption from certain duties, but they will scarcely the 17th of November to the 2nd of February, to proper allowance of everything. How often does it themselves to discharge from their employ, at almost a obtain any concessions from the government until happen that we are half the voyage without vinegar, moment's warning, between two and three hundred men they lay down their arms. A large body of troops sugar, lime juice, and only half the quantity of meat and because they refused to give up their trade society—their will occupy the whole of the country, so as to be able bread which is allowed by government, yet on our arrival only protection; and next, for having followed many of to dominate the peasants. A number of insurgents GRAND FESTIVAL IN AD OF THE FUNDS

home have passed it by, and not brought it to law? But these, their unemployed victims, from time to time, from Cracow sought refuge in Galicia, but these belonging to the nobility, or to the better classes, have either been murdered or given up to the Austrian

to conclude, we, the sailors of Hull, think, that as the as they judged best for the purpose, to get them dis- received as brothers by the peasants of Gallicia. VIENNA, MARCH 11 .- Twenty-nine Catholic priests who took an active part in the insurrection, have

On Friday, March 6th, Mr. Hitchcock, an attorney in been arrested in Gallicia. The Archduke Fordinand d'Este arrived on the 9th at Podgorze, to consult following, that they, the masters, had "entered into a

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES .- The bill of Mr. Duncombe to resolution that they would not give work to any man country.

> having acted in concert. He uid not, however, succed-there was no "common law" for the common man !! And, then, as if to make the decision still more unholy-looking, soon after, a second ' commou law."

> These assizes are now over ; they commenced on Tues. day, the 17th iust., and on the next day these strange shoemaker revelations were to be put to the test; and lo! what has been the result ? Why, just this, as I copy my information again from the Banner of Ulster of Friday, the 20th :- Mr. Dix, as counsel for the prossention, read an affidavit sworn by the attorney for the prosecution, to the effect that the combination entered into by the jour-

neymen boot and shoemakers of Belfast against the dency to perplexithe traversers, and entail upon them | Castigliene is the head. There is inkewise a comgreat expense. They had feed counsel at considerable mission appointed to try the prisoners. cost, and had been called on to plead to an indictment, LATER NEWS FROM CRACOW .- The city is abliged which deserved to be called a monster indictment as much to lodge, feed, and entertain the troops quartered as the celebrated one so called. Instead of the plea for there at its own expense. The Russian troops conpostponement made by his learned friend, he would sug- | sist of Cossacks, Kurdes, Kirgisen, and Mussulmen. gest that the prosecution should be entirely abandoned. These barbarians commenced by robbing and plun-

Informations had been taken as early as the 6th of dering the houses, and it was found necessary to turn January, and the natural result of keeping the charge them out of the town to prevent a general pillage. pending for such a length of time, would be to exasperate | Since the 15th inst., the prisoners are in solitary confinement. Wolf, the banker, who acted as ministhose against whom it was directed. This objection, however, of Mr. Moore, on the side of ter of finance during the revolutionary administrathe defence, was of no use, for the trial was put off to the tion, is kept a close prisoner in his house, not owing

summer assizes. "This course," writes the editor of merely to his participation in the insurrection, but the Banner, in some comments which he makes upon the also because they hold him responsible for the sums case under notice, "necessarily involves the parties of money taken from the Austrians at Wielieza. A charged in great additional cost and inconvenience. They are all poor men, dependent for their weekly living cu their weekly sarnings; and although they may be per-Wrbma has been appointed (provisionally) commander are considerable for men in the position of life occupied | such person on the demand of the power interested, makers being unable to find two good securities even for | of Gracow. five pounds each, but we can scarcely suppose that the The Emperor of Russia has published the followbeen, that when they have been pulled up and thrown hundred of our members at work. But can of manufacturers." They are not unsusceptible of skill, very serious against these men, when they are allowed to "Whereas ill-disposed persons, have attempted to over-in heaps, they have continued to puch out their seed anything equal the tyranny of the master-builders or are they the intractable portion of society ? They are the intractable portion. If the men were throw the lastimate authorities in the set are the post of the men were throw the lastimate authorities in the set are the post of the men were throw the lastimate authorities in the set are the post of the men were throw the lastimate authorities in the set are the post of the men were throw the lastimate authorities in the set are the post of the men were throw the lastimate authorities in the set are the post of the men were throw the lastimate authorities in the set are the post of the men were throw the lastimate authorities in the set are the post of the men were throw the lastimate authorities in the set are the post of the men were throw the lastimate authorities in the set are the post of the men were throw the lastimate authorities in the set are the post of the men were throw the lastimate authorities in the set are the post of the men were throw the lastimate authorities in the set are the post of the men were throw the lastimate authorities in the set are t

few years ago, has been revived, under the presidency of M. lo Comte Charles De Lasteyrie, deputy. M. Dutrone is appointed secretary, and M. Vavin, deputy, is treasurer.

OF THE EXILES' RESTORATION COM-MITTEE.

This Festival took place at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane, on Tuesday evening, March 24th. A large number having partaken of tea, coffee, &c. (which, to the credit of Mr. Palmer, the worthy host, we feel bound to state, we never yet witnessed served up more pro usely). the tables were cleared, and Mr. Pensgus O'Connor, ML the absence of T. S. Daucombe, M.P. (who was detained with Counts Laszensky and Zoleisky concerning the by press of Parliamentary businese), was ananimously called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said, he was happy to find that whilst confer with Count Wrbna as regards the military occupation of the country. The above-named counthey were at home they did not forget he poor exiles, and cillors have received instructions from Vienna. The in works of this description the women appeared to be the best patriots, in fact, the grey mare was the better archduke deems the present number of troops sufhorse. (Cheers.) Some appeared to think that the late temperary defeat in the House of Commons had done inthe names of Mr. T. Dancombe and Mr. Hawes. Pur- even here, their case, perhaps, would not have looked so orders of Count Wrbna, to commence disarming the jury to the cause of which they were the advocates, by bringing down the renewed spleen and vitup ration of

the house on the devoted heads of the Welsh martyrs ; GEEMAN SYMPATHY .- According to accounts from but not so, for it I ad given to the country a knowledge of Cologne of the 15th inst., on the 14th inst. all the the present opinions of the members of that house, and posts were doubled, a..d the eight companies of the 16th regiment were not all wed to loave their barfurther, it shewed an increase, and that a large one, in their favour, for on the first division there only appeared racks. Many persons attribute this extraordinary measure to the Polish insurrection. During the last four members and two tellers in their myour, and on the recent occasion there were thirty-one members voted, few days many leaders of the insurrection are said and two tollers, in their favour- (choor-)-besides the to have passed through the town on their way to Belcountry at large being made acquainted with the "great gium, by the railway. fact" that three millions of persons had expressed their

THE POLISH JEWS .- The Coursier de la Mosell desire for the return of the e much-injured men. (Cheers.) publishes a letter dated Cracow, 18th ult., communi-He had heard all the oridence that could be adduced cated by a Russian Israelite, who fled to France in against Frost, Williams, and Jones, at their trial; he had consequence of the last ukase of the Emperor Nichoalso attended in the Speaker's gattery on the recent delas, and which gives an idea of the enthusiasm with bate, and heard the evidence sgain, and he still conwhich the insurrection was hailed by the l'o ish Jews. tonded that the verdict ought to have been given in their The following is the substance :-" The young men favour. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Babington Macauley, the studying in the Rabinical school at Cracow enrolled Whig member for Edinburgh, in his speech on the themselves voluntarily in the insurrectional army motion, had dragged in the national petition a d falsely They belong to pious and affluent families. Before declared, that the petitioners wanted to confi- a othe land their departure the Grand Rabbi gave them his and other property. Naw, they did no such harg; on the benediction, and in an animated discourse he told contrary, they declared that the land had been taken them to follow the example of their ancestors, who from its rightful owners and was now made a monopoly buried themselves under the walls of Jerusplem, of for the benefit of the few ; and had not his contrine, rather than fall into the hands of the enemics of since the presentation of that patition, been again and their nation." again advecated both within and without the walls of

Chacow .- The Augsburg Gozette of the 17th inst. that house? (Hear, hear) Mr. Duncombe, on the masters was extensively supported by the trade generally, states, that after a conference between the Generals presentation of that patition and the motion consequent fully acknowledges another donation of £10 for the miners and in order that a system fraught with such injurious commanding the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian upon it, as well as on his recent motion, had made most consequences might be fully and fairly exposed, time was forces in Gracow, it was determined that the Austrian judicious and tomperate speeches, but mark the contrast. and you further state they have to depend on the employment) from the miners of Holytown, per William required to make inquiries in regard to its workings in troops under the command of Count Wrbiza should Mr. Elliot Yo: k-, a Protectionist member for Cambridgevarious parts of the three kingdoms, and particularly in occupy the city, those troops to consist of three bat- | shire, had last night, on the debate of Sir. Robert Peer's week. This, again, is untrue. Every man who out. Monies sent for them will be thankfully received London. Meanwhile the parties might be allowed to taking of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and a Corn Bill, presented a pelition from what he was pleased and duly acknowledged by William Grocott, No. 1, Camp- stand out on bail as formerly. Mr. Moore, on the part of artillery. The Russian troops are to ee- to term a body of intelligent men, and in the course of 7s. 6d., the books being made up to Wednesday night lins buildings, Mount street, Ancosts; or Mr. Charles the defendants, objected to this course of proceeding, cupy Mogila and Krzeszowire with two battalions and that debate had read a letter from one of the petitioners, 300 Cossacks. The western part of the territory is who suid that, should Sir Robert Pool's measure pass, member an old lady in Somersetshire, who, whenever according to rule; and every man last week, on Headowcroft, Astley-street, Dukinfield, Cheshire. Mr. and to the affidavit put in, as not being made by either 300 Cossacks. The western part of the territory is who suid that, should Sir Robert Peel's measure pass, according to rule; and every man last week, on Headowcroft Astley-street, Dukinfield, Cheshire. Mr. and to the affidavit put in, as not being made by either do or coupled by one battalion and two squadrous of the agriculturists were ready for insurrection, and this the exercise of his duty to those for whom he appeared, Prussian troops. The provisional government is treasonable language was met with loud and general i he felt bound to say that the course proposed had a ten- composed of civil and military agents, of whom Guant shouts of "hear!" Now, had Mr. Duncombe presented 2 such a petition, it would have been secuted from the e house, and himself denounced for presenting it. (Cheers.)) He had taken care to furnish the people with a list of if

the division on Mr. Dancombe's motion relative to our r exiled friends, and he had no doubt, as the coming elec- ttion, their present opponents' cars would tingle with the reshouts of "Frost, Williams, and Jones." (Hear, hear.) .) About eleven months ago the Chartist Co-operative Land id Society sprung into existence in that very room, and now, w, without one single shilling being spent in advertising, or or puffing of any sort, when the Convention met a month th hence, he should have to report the possession of soven en thousand younds subscribed in favour of their object----(great chooring)-and was it not pleasing to know that lat they already possessed one estate purchased with their cir own money ? (Hear, hear.) If persevering exertionsons could accomplish this, might not similar weil-directed ted exertions restore their patriotic but unfortunate friends, ids, the Welsh martyrs ? Mr. O'Connor then proposed the the fectly innocent, yet this delay inflicts, in their case, very of the free city of Unacow for the three years when following sontiment, and resumed his seas amid the the formed ; for, I am sure, had he been practically or even severe punishment. The proceedings against them were the protective powers are to nominate a military go most rapturous applause:--- "Thomas Blingsby huncombantes commenced more than two months ago. They have vernor. According to this treaty of the 15th of and Thomas Wakley, the mover and seconder, and the then been from that time under arrest, although they were ad-mitted to bail on slight recognisances-two, of five pounds treason cannot find an asylum in Bassia, Prussia, or ported the motion for an address to her Majesty, praying they each. These securities, however small they may appear, Austria. The three courts are bound to give up any her to extend her mercy to our patriotic friends, the three Weish martyrs, and may they, backed by the people, con conby the prisoners. We could suppose journeyman shoe- but there is no existing treaty as begards the republic tinue their exertions until their generous efforts are are crowned with success."

Mr. PHILIP M'GBATH, in responding, said-He cor cor dially agreed with the sontiment. In respect to Mn Ma Duncombe, he did not think a more trusty friend of this this people could be found. Whenever the working classiciant wanted an advocate, whether within or without tht the house, he was ever ready to espouse their cause. (Lou(Loucheers.) Duncombs was so well known and respectedected that it was unnecessary for him to recount his man man districts of Volkynia and Pedolia, be declared in a state of good, great, virtuous, and noble actions-- (hear, hear)-ear)--Surely it is impossible that society, can go on long siege, and placed under the orders of Field Marshal him, and they were greatly indebted to that gentlematicman for bringing forward in the debate so prominently thiy th political degradation of the working classes. (Let (Let cheers.) The time was appreaching when the membeember must again appear on the hustings, and is was the duhe du of all good men to press forward on behalf of the victimistion Let them canvass the electors, and get a register of theof the favourable to the return of the exiles, and present tient til register to the candidates. Let but the people only only their duty, and we shall again hear the music of to of th noble exiles' voices advocating the cause of liberty, truy, trus and justice, in their own much loved native land. (Gre (Gre cheering.) On the motion of Messrs, Parks and Pattenden, a vo, a ve of thanks was awarded by acclamation to Mr. O'ConO'Cons for his services in the chair, to which he briefly riefly sponded. The ball and concers room were then eleared, and h and h mony was kept up with great spirit and good humour unour un two o'clock, when the assemblage broke up, highly lighly lighted with the instruction and amusement the evenis evenisti

Isnal.-Berkshirs Chronicle. ERUPTIONS.-A quack doctor, in praising his desy that we ever borrowed from, or stand indebted labour. They may be ignorant of their strength usnal.-Berkshirs Chronicle.

medicine as a cure for eruption, said it would cure the to, any trade in any town, as we have so far been and value to society, but they are not ignerant of eruptions of Hecla : able to pay our way. The whole of the charges we those who daily inflict injury upon them. The

grandmother, Blackburn, Lenkishur."

was a noble and gallant soldier."

capital to be raised is £30,000.

An UNCLAIMED LETTER is now lying at the Black- have denied, we are prepared to prove are untrue; enterprising capitalists may be termed their best burn post-office, with this address : -" My dear and challenge either yourself, or the masters' union, friends-such friends as employ them for the sake

of the Sutley, 15th January .- God only knows how | wages; and, at the commencement of the present this desperate war will terminate. Our loss in year, each employer was served with a formal notice killed and wounded has been almost three thousand. to that effect,—the notice terminating on the 2nd God only knows how I escaped. I commanded the March: and we confidently appeal to the public -th on the 18th, at the close of that battle; and I whether our demand is unreasonable or not. Glance commanded ---- in the battles of the 21st and 22nd. | at the iron trades, and compare their wages with while in square. Lord Fitzroy Somerset's son re- money it takes to furnish ourselves with tools, and a ceived his death wound in the ranks of the 50th ; he | constant expense for the wear and tear of the same,

MANURE.-At Glasgow a company has been formed whole of the dispute, unconnected with any other whose object is to make sewers to convey the soil of matter. It was this, and this alone, that caused Mr. the city to a distance, and there to be accumulated in D. Belhouse to summon the masters together to form By order of the Carpenters and Joiners.

in heaps, they have continued to push out their seed anything equal the tyrainy of the instead of the first of a class such in the depth of wretchedness and toil, stems, and it is a very difficult matter to preserve going to the small tradesmen, and threatening, if a class such in the depth of wretchedness and toil, unable to find them, they must be exposed to the evils of Gracow, and is some parts of Gallicia, we have deemed it them from being exhausted of their nutritious quali- | they do not turn their men out and join their union, | through the eruel system by which the trade is governed, them from being exhausted of their full filling quali- they do not turn their men one and join their trade from or the local customs to which they are subjected. They the hardship of want for six months, in addition to the maintain tranquillity in the governments on the frontier; ties. Feed is now most abundant, and numbereds of they will winneraw the winner of their that they are bundant, in maintain tranquility in the governments on the frontier; acres of good turnips could be had for nothing. A them. Again, you state the good workmen are are governed harshly, and despitefully used; yet they are time that they already have been in suspanse, in order to and we ordain that the kizgdom of Poland, as also the great part of the ewes have now brought forth, and mainly disposed to return to their work at the offer loyal and peaceable. They are the lambs under the wolfs enable the Crown to make up its case." the increase in lambs will, we think, be as great as made. This again is untrue; for it is the best work- care, to be fleeced at their will, or the will of those who Surely it is impossible that society.

by deputation, or otherwise, to meet before the mayor, of large profits, as they would by employing any THE WAB IN INDIA -- We have obtained leave to or any given number of arbitrators, and incontestibly other animal; and when labour fails, or old age copy the following portion of a private letter from an prove they are directly and unqualifiedly false. And creeps on, that they become useless, are sent to other officer who commanded one of the regiments engaged now, sir, for the whole matter in dispute. It was fields for grass. The golden, though unchristian theme of the severe three days' battle on the bank of the agreed last autumn that we should ask our employers of the political economists, of "buying cheap and selling Sullej ---- "Camp Hurrocka Ghaut, on the left bank of the agreed last autumn that we should ask our employers by the French of the source of Gd. per day on our then rate of dear," is too much acted upon-in fact, it is not buying the evening of Friday, the source of Gd. per day on our then rate of dear, "is too much acted upon-in fact, it is not buying the evening of Friday, the source of Gd. per day on our then rate of dear," is too much acted upon-in fact, it is not buying the evening of Friday, the source of the regiments engaged that autumn the evening of Friday, the source of the political economists of the political economi

> of opulence. They commence business with little con- cleven o'clock. The coroner, having gone through that no other trade is subject to. This, then, is the science, and end with none, determined to "get," no the evidence, most minutely summed up at consider-

science, and end with none, determined to "get," has the evidence, most minutely submitted up at consider their matter in what form or at what cost. A case was brought before the Leicester magistrates on the 16th of January, 1846, for adjudication, where a hosier had deducted from 1846, for adjudication, where a hosier had deducted from they returned into court with a verdict of Wilford 1846, for adjudication, where a hosier had deducted from they returned into court with a verdict of Wilford they returned into

imprisonment, and their families, if they have any, to inecessary to take certain precautionary measures to

thus ? THERE MUST BE A CHANGE ! And these men Prince Paskewitsch d'Erisan. propose to make a commencement towards this chasgethey are about to work for themselves.

Yours, very trudy, EDITOR OF THE "CORDWAINERS' COMPANION." 4 "Adon, March 24th.

(Signed) " Emperor Nicholas,"

PARIS. FRIDAT. The question of the Polish insurrection was once more agitated in the Chamber of Peers on Thursday. on the occasion of the Bill for the Secret Service Money. There M. Guizot's answer to the Count THE MURDER OF THE POLICE CONSTABLE AT DEFT- Montalembert's questions was more guarded than

labour, but offering a price which the workmen dare not 20th ult., in Tinderbox-alley, Deptford, was resumed. | government against the treaties for the partition of refuse. They labour from morn till eve for others' gain_ The only additional evidence gives on this occasion Poland, he still repeated that France was ready to not their own. Hosiery goods in the market realise good was that of Timothy Driscoll, one of the men taken give an asylum to the Polish refugees, and afford prices; wages in the labour market will not allow the into custody on the charge. It went to show that the thempassistance. It is, moreover, asserted that the operative to live-only exist. The wealthy manufacturer men charged with the offence (Sullivan, Brogon, and English and French governments have made a joint accumulates his thousands, while the workmen drag out Collins) went home soon after they left the Rodney, application to the three continental powers, recom-My Arab charger was shot on the night of the 21st., ours, without taking into account the amount of a miserable existence on an average of 5s. 6d, per week. in his company. Macarthy, another of the men mending them to use, as far as they would find it They have risen, as it were, from the dunghill to the heights | charged, he (Driscoll) did not see after half-past | possible, every leniency towards the insurgents. PARIS, SATURDAY,

The debate in the Chamber of Peers on the Bill for proceedings had imparted.

the city to a distance, and there to set and the is to be taken and pre-their present union; and the justness of our demand pared as a manure for agricultural purposes. The capital to be raised is £30,000.

STRANGE SUICIDE.-The Constitutionnel stel stee

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Thomas Coopex, The Chartist's WORKS. To be had of John Cleave, and all booksellers. (Price One Shilling.) TWO ORATIONS AGAINST TAKING AWAY HUMAN LIFE. TNDER any Circumstances; and in explanation and

defence of the misrepresented doctrine of "Non Besistance." (Deliv. red in the National Hall, Holborn, on the evenings of February 25th and March 4th.)

" These orations, regarded merely as literary compositions, are deserving of a careful perusal ; while, as expositions of the political sentiments of a large portion of the people, every politician and friend of progressive reform should read them, to see where such leaders of the working-classes as Thomas Cooper are right, and where Wrous."- Leiceste, shire Mercury.

Chapman, Brothers, 121, Newgate-sir et.

THE PURGATORY OF SUICIDES. A Prison Rhyme. In Ten Books. (One Vol., 7s. 6d.)

"The most wonderial effort of intellectual power pro duced within the last century."- The Britannia.

" Here we have a genuine poem springing out of the ... Here we have a genuine poem springing out of the spirit of the times, and indeed out of the heart, and exerience of one who has wrestled with and suffered in it. It is no other than a poem in ten books, by a Chartist, and who boldly sets his name and his profession of Chartism on the title page. It is plain that he glories in his political faith more than in his poetry ; nay, his verse but the vehicle of that faith. Yet, nevertheless, it is reigorous and most efficient vehicle. We must cordialiy ponfess that we have read the whole with a feeling of unfeigned astonishment. * * * We are by no means emprised, having read his poetry, at the effect of his eloquence on the people. It is that of a soul full of thought, fall of journing zeal for liberty, and with a temperament that must and will come into action. The man is all hone and sinew. * * * He annears to have revelled in history, ancient and modern. His acquirements in steadily hold on in single-heartedness, there can be no question that he has before him not only a certain and high reputation, but what is of far more consequence, may become a real benefactor to his fellow countrymen of the million in their pursuit of sound knowledge and sound liberty."-Eclectic Review.

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

"The book possesses mind-mind which make itself felt and understood, and which, therefore, demands respect.-Athenacum.

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

"Well conceived-wrought out with no ordinary ainount of power-clearly and concisely expressed."-Wanningted Magazine.

"One of the most extraordinary literary productions of the day-we may say of the present age-a work which will gain for its author a reputation as lasting, if not as great, as that of Byron, Spenser, and Milton,"-Kontish Independent.

"Intensity, passion, is his great characteristic; and this will constitute the main source of his influence, and. unless we are much mistaken, will render the ' Purgators Review.

"One of the noblest creations of modern times, deeply

ESTATES TO BE SOLD. WE have again to express our hearty thanks to the several equally valid as a stamped document in a court of scoretaries and friends who have transmitted advertise- law. ments of estates to be sold, and to ask a continuance of To impose a tax of at least two per cent. on all ments of estates to be sold, and be the states by agents, and to those favours. The next purchase must be in Lan- | landlords who manage their estates by agents, and to cashire or Cheshire; and on Friday next Mr. O'CONNOR prohibit the employment of attorneys in such service. purposes starting upon a tour of inspection. We beg To establish in each county a court of registration for a continuance of those favours. and deposit, where, in case of dispute between land-

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1846. *****

IRELAND.

law of Replevin, which merely multiplies costs for WE have laboured zealously and incessantly to the sheriff, and protracts proceedings, until the poor bring the real state of Ireland home to the under. litigant is destroyed by delay. standing of Englishmen. We have not only appealed Now, if we leave out the abolition of tithes, will to their sense of justice, but we have appealed to any man tell us that we have proposed one single their interest. We have shown that every twenty change that it is not in the power of government to shillings paid in the labour market to the expatriated effect ? And, upon the other hand, will any one Irishman, whose labour, under a proper government, assert that a single alteration that we have prowould be required at home, causes by competition posed would be an act of injustice, or even harshness, the abstraction of thirty shillings and more from to the landlord who sought no more than a fair rethe English labour market. We confidently affirm, muneration fairly rendered for his land? Or will that if Ireland was properly governed, and that if any one venture to assert, that under such an altered the invitation of simple justice was held out to Irish state of things, one single agrarian outrage would be labourers, now competitors in the English market, annually committed in Ireland ? Or, upon the other that not a single Irishman would remain in this hand, shall we be told that coercion is indispensable, country-that is, with the exception of those who to afford a fair trial to any measure calculated to heal from intermarriage or business are tied to the coun- the wounds of Ireland ? On the contrary, coercion try by connexion or association. And, now that the | is always the proof of terror, and what is conceded to Saxon rulers of Ireland have threatened to compel terror is ever followed up by the increase of outrage. the Irish people to violate all the forms of hospi-If the English reader will carefully peruse the tality-the brightest characteristic of the nation-by page of Irish history, he will find that every savage making it a transportable offence to give a night's act committed in Ireland is a consequence of landlord ledging to a stranger; now that the Peers of tyranny, the law's oppression, or deferred justice. this department are quite amazing. * * * If he England and the Commons of England have pro- And although riots have arisen out of distraining claimed war against Ireiand by the enactment of conflicts, yet we defy proof that any landlord, who another foul Coercion Bill-for to say and to com- has done no more than attempt to exact the full mit acts of cruelty towards Ireland are one and the amount covenanted to be paid in the lease, has same thing-it is time that the English mind should been injured or molested. It is only when the landlord violates his contract by ousting his tenant, be calmly instructed as to the several causes which lead to the perpetration of crime in Ireland. who has paid up his rent in the hope of letting his Whenever the people of Ircland demand the most farm for a larger sum, and thus making profit of his simple act of justice, they are mot with occreion as labour and capital, that violence is offered to his per-

the necessary preliminary towards the administrason. But now that Ireland is about to be cocreed, tion of justice-the manifestation of a more kindly the red box is to be crammed with Irish atrocities; feeling, and as the only means of inducing English and mere faction fights at fairs, where death ensues, capitalists to speculate in Irish labour and Irish which was not long since the rule, but is now the traffic. Coercion is ever passed at railway speed, exception, are set down in the catalogue of Irish but the promised justice has never yet found its way murders. And the Times, true to its savage calling, to the land. For now full five-and-forty years has and bitter at the failure of its squabbling comthe country laboured under all the horrors of a polimissioner, is endeavouring to hound on Englsh matical union, and during that long period we have had lignity against Irish crime. We have no sympathy for the patriots who make

commission upon commission, committee after committee, reports that the youngest man could not read merchandise of Ireland's every sorrow, but we have sympathy for the Irish people, who misplace their in the longest life : each specific grievance has been described, and familiarly exposed, until, at length, confidence, and are dupes to their own fervid imaginathe whole category of complaint is brought under tion. While we now write, our mind is turned to the the knowledge of the covernment in the report of sad horrors being this moment committed in unhappy Ireland, and we call attention to the scenes that are Lord DEVOX'S commission, upon which the Minister now being enacted, to the grievances that we are was pledged to act. That report has been long enough

in existence to have ensured the correction of at least about to depict, and to rersedy which, after fortysome of the crying grievances therein described; of Suicides' as popular in the political, as Pollock's but up to this hour, with the exception of a Minis-"Course of Time' in the religious, world .- Nottingham | terial "feint" made by Lord STAXLEY in the Lords,

there has not been the slightest attempt to correct of March, and called Lady-day-one of the days upon impregnated with power and beauty, and glowing in the brutality and depravity of the landlord class, the which "TYRANT LANDLORDS TURN TEN.

Sessions, where an unstampted document would be | MOTIVES, we will not, in the language of Lord ASHLEY, "BY GOD'S BLESSING," longer tolerate sation of Europe. In the shade of her mighty sword

lord and tenant, the tenant may lodge his rent. re-

ceiving a supersedeas from the officer to stay proceed-

ings, until the case was heard before the assistant

To destroy the vexatious, whimsical, and expensive

barrister.

party coquetry upon a great national subject. The Short Time Committee must either seek the

darkness and slavery to mankind.

brothers are free, and you have heard her own voice

People of Great Britain ! stand up, and act all

as one man, as a great and noble-minded man, and

the triumph shall be the reward of your gallant and

Given in London this 26th day of March, 1846.

LOUIS OBORSKI.

ZENO SWISTOSLAWSKI.

Counsellors.

CHARLES STOLZMAN,

JOHN KRYNSKI,

FRIENDS OF POLAND.

towards yourselves, the speakers, and the audience.

We are, brethren, yours truly and faithfully,

Plenipotentiary of the Polish Exiles united under the National Banner, ZENO SWIETOSLAWSKI,

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

committees, and the manner in which the business

comes before them, precludes anything like a chance

of consistent decisions. All is haphazard ; and after

a long sessional campaign, the only thing certain is,

that some hundred railways are in possession of the

field, of which, perhaps, one-half will never be made :

another hundred dead, of which many were probably

veyors have absorbed hundreds of thousands before

The companies to whom acts are granted become,

to a considerable extent, the masters of the public.

vernment, will be able to defy it.

spade has been put in the earth on a single line.

Norming can better illustrate the rule-of-thumb

1. Upper John-street. Golden-square,

March 26th, 1846.

LOUIS OBORSKI.

JOHN KRYNSKI.

CHARLES STOLZMAN.

Counsellers.

We, therefore, in the name of our fellow-country.

declaring that all men are her brothers.

generous exertions.

loved fatherland.

the National Banner.

IMMEDIATE struggle, or they must give way to, and be replaced by, such men as JAMES LEACH, DANIEL DONOVAN, and others, who work for their bread, and will have a fellow feeling for those who do likewise. We must have a Short Time Central Committee of WORKING MEN adults, a Short Time Central Committee of working youths, and a District Committee of adults, youths, and female operatives, in every

district throughout the kingdom. The people shall not longer be gulled by lordly influence or political Pleninotentiary of the Polish Exiles united unde trickery-the government's weakness is their opportunity ; and not even to please him, will we be parties

to relieving them from their embarrassment, or assisting him in his game of "CHUCK-PENNY." If the Short Time Committee were sincere and in exmest, RICHARD OASTLER would now be in the House of Commons, and, in spite of implorings or opposition, would stop the business of the nation, which means the money-mongers, until the business of the English children was first performed. This cause requires as its leader the head that has thought, the heart that has humanity, the mind that has power, the tongue that has flippancy, and the arm that has herve. And if we are obliged to stand alone with the working class party, we will buckle the armour of strife upon the children's champion, and place him in the arena

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

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

BRITISH SYMPATHY FOR POLAND. Lonpox has "pro:.ounced"-the movement has commenced, which, "come weal come woe," shall, with the people's help, never be abandoned until Poland is independent and free.

We had purposed to have written at some length on the glorious demonstration at the Crown and Anchor, but we have not room-we must for the lines of communication should be constructed, which present defer expressing our thoughts. The very has not since been equalled, no one listened to him. lengthy report we have given of the meeting will In vain did he set forth the immense, immediate, and sufficiently excuse our silence for this week. prospective advantages which would flow from a London has commenced the good work, let the systematic construction of these new roads, not only country support the movement. Let Birmingham, by one nation, but by Europe. He petitioned Manchester, and Glasgow move at once. Poland Parliament, memorialised the merchants, bankers, must be redeemed. and manufacturors of our great cities, urging the im

We direct the attention of our readers to two im- portance of his invention by every possible argument seated and worse diseases than that to be eradicated portant documents emanating from the Polish demo- he could think of. But these "practical" men before Ireland can enjoy health or prosperity. Itis crats, which our readers will find below. British turned a deaf ear to the dreamer. It was left to the sympathy has been immediately responded to by Manchester and Liverpool Company to illustrate-Polish gratitude. Hurrah for Poland! Hurrah for the fraternity of nations !

Three times with her breast she covered the civili- the member for Inverness, or was a mere adroit eva. sion of an important question, while another was under grew up everything of what is great and noble in discussion, need not now be mooted. This much is the civilised world, and with her fall there is but certain, that the matter has grown into one of para-The banner she hoisted on the walls of Cracow mount interest, and will, in spite of the "canna be you recognised for your own-you read graven on it fashed" inertness of officials, and the opposition of the feelings of your own hearts. If Poland is free and successful, you are all free, because lifting up her | interested companies, demand a settlement at no dissword she has sworn never to lay it aside until all her

tant date.

The large amount of time occupied in committees and in the house ; the confossedly imperfect and contradictory manner in which the work is done; and the vast advantages which might accrue to the nation from proper management of these new sources of wealth and convenience, all consuire to make this one of the leading questions of the day.

Years ago, when a correct system could have been easily adopted-when little would have had to be undone-we recommended that railways should be made national property, and worked for the national benefit. We looked forward to the time when they TO THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OF THE would become national highways, free to all, and BRETHREN?-The manifestation of British symwhen the same principle which RowLAND HILL has pathy so nobly evoked by you, in organising the applied to postage, should also be applied to perpublic meeting at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. sons. At an old book-stall the other day we stumbled on the 25th inst., has touched the heart of every true Pole, and awakened feelings of the deepest gratitude on a number of the Quarterly Review dated 1839. in which a writer ridiculed the notion of conveying a letter to Edinburgh for the same price as to Barmen resident in England, who hold the democratic net. as being the most preposterous, absurd, and infaith, beg to send you these few words as a testimony of the sincerity of their grateful feelings towards sane that could possibly be entertained. Yet this you, and their warmest thanks for the sentiments has been done. It is now a fact incorporated into you have so nobly expressed in behalf of their bethe system of daily occurrences, which excites no other wonder than that they should have been so long in being adopted. Is it too presumptuous to look somewhere about 1854 for a similar result in the other case ?

The decorous and steady pace of the elderly gentlemen in the House of Lords is likely to be considerably accelerated by the presence of Earl GREY (HOWICK) and Lord STANERY this session. They are both fresh from the more active and stirring chamber-both eager to distinguish themselves, and unwilling to let their armour rust for want of use. The system of legislation prevalent upon most important erratic and mobile ex-Chancellor, who has so long subjects, than the treatment of railways. Similar been the sole interrupter of the measured, stately, ignorance of first principles, and want of foresight as and slow movements of their lordships, will have somewhat of a struggle to maintain his ascendancy societarian influences, are by no means scarce, but in the face of his youthful competitors. Earl GREY the recent birth and development of this new ele- gave their lordships a fillip on Monday night ment of our social state enables us to trace closely and by the delivery of an essay on the state of Ireconsecutively, not only the course of this incoherent | land, which was succeeded by a debate lasting till and contradictory policy, but to see at a glance its twelve o'clock, and a division, in which the

principle of letting things alone was affirmed by a majority of nearly four to one. Of course, upon a When THOMAS GREY, of Leeds, some twenty years subject like Ireland, little of novelty could be expected, nor do we think that Earl GREY exhibited accompanied by maps, estimates, and details, exhibiting a bold and statesmanlike grasp of the whole sub- that depth and boldness which have marked some ject, and a mastery of the principles upon which such | other of his speeches. According to him the crowning grievance of Ireland is the Established Church. He devoted the greater part of his oration to the exposition of the evils arising from this source. Perhaps lordly legislators are incapacitated by their position and training from perceiving the real root of the evil. Bad as the existence of such a church as the Anglican Establishment in Ireland may be, and we admit that it is an enormous evil, there are deener-

in Ireland, as everywhere else, a question of rich and

to the probable tendencies and expansion of new

pernicious effects upon the nation. ago, published his plan of "Steam Land Carriage,"

every page with the illuminings of searching and passionate thought. He wields an intellect of mighty power. We shall not halt in asserting that in the catalogue of England's greatest bards must hereafter be inscribed the name of THOMAS COOPER."-Shefield Iris. "One of those rare works which appear at but distant

intervals of time. It praclaims the author to be gifted with the spirit of postry in the highest degree."-Leicestershire Mercury.

"The whole work is one which must impress the reader with the conviction that Cooper, the Charilat, is a man of lofty genius, and must and will be remembered with his Inu's language."-Boston Herald.

WISE SAWS AND MODERN INSTANCES. (Two Vols, 153.)

"A series of Crabbe-like sketches, in prose. They are munifest permaits, and admonish us of the author's skill in taking the literal likeness."-Athonocum.

terest, and few, we are persuaded, will rise from their perusal but with feelings all the warmer for what they have read. They can scarcely fail to be popular with to be so."-Atlas.

The author excuses the sternness of his pictures by alleging their truth. The justification is all-sufficient. Chartist as these sketches are, they are healthier, in terr, and sent ment, than the tawdry fictions vamped up for the reading public by some popular writers, that profess to exhibit the life of the labouring classes."-The Britanzia.

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

"Well written and interesting. The stories contain some true and painful pictures of the miserable condition Bre of a humorous description. They cannot fail to be popular with the thinking and reading portion of the working classes."--Leicester Chronicle.

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

Also, just published, THE BARON'S YULE FEAST. A Christmas Rhyme. In Four Cantos. (One Vol., \$5.)

"There is a rough earnestness, both in its thoughts and voice, which is strictly in accordance with the genius of our taillad minstrelsy. If it does not show, in point cfability, an advance on the author's previous productions, it yet shows that he can chasge his hand without loss of payer."- The Britannia.

"Me. Cooper appears to much greater advantage in this seasonable poem than he did in his more ambitions atteny of " The Pargatory of Suicides," " The Baron's Yule Feast" has a genial spirit, various subjects, and a popular animated style. The poem is the best of Mr. Cooper's productions."-Spectator.

" The most charming and fastastic feature in this little volume, with its right dainty title-page, is the exuberance, and, south to say, the appositeness of the different songs in all cases where land is now too dear, to estimate Cooper's least seems brimming over with this spontaneous poetry. The back altogether is an original : it is just suited for the winter's dreside, over a posset and cur s." - &HH. -

"Let Cooper throw away his Chartist notions-and what has a post to do with rude questions of polities, of Charters, and political faiths, creede, and the like !-- and he may take his place high up in the Temple of Fame, as one of England's greatest and truest-hearted poets. The man wie o can write such exquisite gems as this little volume abounds with, may, and he will, carve out for aimself a name as enduring as the language in which he pens the thoughts that been he, and words that burn.' Altogether,

but just due. Morcover, it is a notorious fact, that sure our suspicion that it would be again shelved ment of postical labour, and to find that his muse can for and our intention to apprise the country of the fact, an extensive Whig landlord in the West of Ireland a while lay aside her stemmess, and, ceasing to brood o'er enables his cottier tenants to pay their rents by but were dissuaded by the assurance that such course human wrongs, can yield to the impulses of the season, ments. and synathise with the kinelier emotions of social fesputting them as keepers, at a shifting a day and a | might do injury to the cause. That we were correct. tivity. The poem before us proves how much the earlier shilling a night, upon the larger farmers. however, subsequent events have proved. Of course. THE VERY TIME!" efforts of the aution were inclued with true postic ie ling. we attach no blame whatever to Mr. FIRLDEN, whose To appoint assistant barristers of known character The notes calible a learning that is surprising when th writer's history is t. & n mio account. And yet this self. health, we all aware, has been so indifferent of late and integrity to preside at quarter sossions-not acquire ! learning is but one of the many singular features as to make it impossible for him to undertake the la-Orange Protestants selected for their politics, or bad that characterise the productions of this singularly gifted bours of so ardnous a task. We conscientiously beman, a poet of Kature's own making, whose extraordinary Catholics chosen for their subserviency, but men in genius cursos fail, era hous, to exhibit still higher manilieve that no working-man feels more anxious upon whom all classes will have faith and trust, and to festations of its powers and versatility."-Kenlish Indethe subject than Mr. FIELDEN, and no one can, we give them an equitable as well as a legal jurisdiction, pendent. from which there shall be no appeal in all cases bebelieve, be possessed of more zeal upon the subject "A clever fellow is our Thomas, the Chartist, full of than he is. rough common sense, and as much imegination as could tween landlords and tenants. possibly find room in a head so crammed with the hand Our remarks, therefore, must be taken as alto-To abolish tithes. To allow the people of Ireland knotty protainet of politics. On the present occasion he gether apart from Mr. FIELDER's compulsory postponeto elect their own magistrates, as the people of Scothas essayed, in his own peculiar way, a metrical story ment of the motion. The subject is one, however, which, although at times uncouth enough, is written laud now do. To levy a graduated tax, commencing with a heardness that forms a pleasant relief to the heavily upon absentces, and becoming less till it upon which we feel such irrepressible emotions, that namity pamily righters of nost of our poetasters who have devolves lightly upon the occupying farmer himself. | no tenderness to individuals or parties can or shall presung of the moon and stors above, and the streams with as a fund for national agricultural and labour vent us from the rational and manly discharge of our the flowers below, till ordinary tolks are sick and tired of hearing of them. We have not for a long time met with | premiums. duty. We state with sorrow then, that, irrespective trolume of poetry that we could read through with half To correst ten millions of money upon Exchequer of the real cause of the postfonement of the question, as much pleasure."- Chaston's Literary Register. bils at two per cent., and lend it out upon proper Lord Asnuar has been the man who has cast a blight "Not having seen the "Frison Royme," nor any of th securily to the Irish farmers for improvements at six upon the subject. He has coquetted with the Short poetic chiasian of Mr. Cooper, we cortainly were not preper cent , which, after deducting a bundred thousand pared to find from his pen poetry of so high an order as Time Committee, and the Short Time Committee the volume below us contains. The author of The a year for the necessary expenses, would leave a have allowed themselves to be made mere machines Wise Saws' has written a Christian Rhyme, which Hids prosit of three hundred thousand per annum to be in his hands. They are not working men, and, fair to comprise successfully with the best productions of extended on public works in Ireland. therefore, cannot possibly have that lively interest in Byron or Shelley, and which, without any great evargera-To consolidate the several Stamp Acts inflicting the success of the measure that is entertained by the tion, might be compared to the hitherto unequalled verses of John Milton. It is remarkable that every thought is fines upon landlords, who failed to give stamped re- slaves for whose relief it is intended. Resolved, clothed in portic diction-aimost every line, taken agant. ceipts for all sums received from their tenants ; or therefore, that the conduct of the measure shall pass presents a poetic image of surpas-ing braury."- Glasgen this pravision might be dispensed with, if an equit- into the hands of those not likely to be influenced by Examiner. able jurisdiction was given to the Court of Quarter GOVERNMENT CONVENIENCE or PERSONAL the cry of "murder !" Published by Jeremiah How, 209, Piccadilly.

plunder and ferocity of the middlemen, or the cruelty ANTS OUT." No pen can describe, no artist can and robberv of land and law-agents.

truly illustrate the appearance of Ireland upon The charge of every judge to the several grand | Lady-day and upon the 29th of September. Many juries of the several counties, for long before and and many a thousand labourers are at this moment long subsequent to the Davos inquiry, all went to walking over the threshold of the miserable mud confirm the existence of the sought-for tranquillity- hevel, which they themselves have erected, and of the tranquillity which alone was necessary to ensure | which they have contrived to pay the rent puncthe correction of the manifold abuses complained of ; | tually, bat from which they are now being ousted, in a tranquillity which was only broken by the despon- | order that the "tyrant landlord," middleman, or dency created by Ministerial indifference to the hor- farmer may receive some few shillings more from rors under which the report showed the Irish people some needy interloper. There is but little difference laboured. Can it be longer said that the governbetween the worst middleman and the worst farmer ment is now in ignorance of the cause of Irish crime ; as regards the treatment of tenan's and labourersor will the most puling metaphysician dare to tell us | the poor labourer is the one solitary unprotected inthat a people who assert justice that the law denics, dividual, who is bandied about the world at the whim with a fall knowledge of the cause of crime, possessed or the caprice of both. And here is the picture of "W. have read some of these stories with deep in- by the Minister, are more culpable than those who Ireland at this moment. The miserable cart with a perpetuate the cause, while they take savage venmiserable starved horse stands trembling at the door, geance upon a people whom they have thus insulted | while the peasant, his weeping wife, and the oldest "the masses; and, upon the whole, we think they deserve by seeking an exposure of their condition, to the of his children are dragging out the three-legged pot, end that they may remove complaint, and then give | the crepeens (three-legged steels), the spinning them coercion as a means of producing another seawheel, the dresser, the sop of straw, and a few black sen of tranquillity, that we may have another crop sticks dinged with smoke, and perchance a frame of of tender promises and violated pledges ? an eld bedstead and a family deal chest, while the

five years of union, and after Lord Devon's report,

This is an awful day for Ireland. This is the 25th

Coercion is the government remedy.

The grievances of Ireland have been represented younger children stand shivering around the door. to be want of tenure, dear law, the facility with and the following dialogue takes place :-- "Wisha, which a landlord of straw can break a tenant of steel, mammy, what are you pulling out the things for ? the little inducement offered for the expenditure of Let us in, we're cowid." "Howld your tongue. capital upon the crection of farm buildings or the asthore, don't you see you can't go in, we're all going improvement of the soil, absenteeism, and the in- to 'flit.'" "Wisha, then, mammy, where are we evitable consequence of substituting a tyrant irred going to ?" "Augh you, my jewel, God is good, and sponsible agent for the responsible owner, who has he only knows. I suppose your daddy will make some of many of the paperst operatives, while others of them duties to perform as well as rights to exercise. These shelter by the ditch side with the dresser and the ould have been commerated as the principal grievances of chest." Well, the fire is put out, the dog is ejected. Ireland, and their existence has been long known to the cat is in the arms of some of the "grawls :" as the the English cabinet. Why, then, is it that there has ceressony of ejectment requires that no living thing not been even an advance in the road to correction ? | belonging to the old occupants should be in the house, It is because the Irish people are neither represented | and that every spark of fire should be put out. This

in their own press, in the pressof Eugland, nor in the ceremony being over, the beastly agent walks in. House of Commons. However, it is worth the takes the possession, gives it to his "TRUSTY." trouble of recapitulation again to enumerate the who remains inside until the miserable fragments several remedies that we have proposed for the paci- are placed upon the cart, with the younger children lication and satisfaction of the Irish people. We have proposed, both in and out of the House of before for a bed, the mother, perhaps, carrying the

Company, that the Irish landlords should be comyoungest in her arms; and, thus arranged, the mounful cavalcade leaves, the miserable hut that the father pelled to give their tenants leases for ever at a corn had built, and that promised them shelter for life, rent ; by which arrangement the landlord would invariably receive the annual value of the land esti- the poor peasant leading the horse, and all moving tified and applauded the Crown and Anchor meeting. mated by the annual produce, which is the only fair in the saddest melancholy. The mother subbing, the father brooding, the children howling, and the mode of calculation. A system which would at once develope all the resources of the country, call forth cry of sorrow. They go on till some sheltered spot its latent capital, and call its labour into action at an presents a chance habitation for the night, and is creased value. A system that would do away with there, if not routed by the ACTIVITY of the police, the complication of tenant rights, compensation, and all the follies of what is called fixity of tenure. And they spend their first hight of misery; for all, in com- this week to do justice to this arch enemy of truth channed tound the ingle in Torksey Hall. Thomas its value by the finding of a respectable jury of the miserable peasant is allowed to sojourn in this miscrable spot until his wife and children are soized farmers, according to the principle adopted when sevenment or corporations require land or houses to | with fever, or struck down from grief, should chance be pulled down or surrendered for streets, railways, to meet their tyrant murderer, and not take off his hat, he is branded as a disaffected White Boy, and hanted, till, in the proud spirit of manly vengeance. To take away the power of distress, and to allow he secures for himself that justice which the opthe landlord to recover the value of his land, by the same process of law that a shopkeeper or any other pressor's law denied him. In mercy to the feelings of our readers, we close the picture here. tradesman is new compelled to recover his debts-by

THE TEN HOURS' BILL. the idea that the landlord, at twelve o'clock on the this is the best Christmas book we have yet scon."-25th of March, or 29th of September, is empowered Is our article of last week upon the Ten Hours Lucester (Tory) Journal. by law to enter and distrain for the half-year's rent Bill, we expressed to some of the friends of the mea-" We are happy to meet Mr. Cooper in this light depart.

poor-houses, or other public works.

action at law. What can be more ridiculous than

MURDER! HORRIBLE MURDER!

The above remarks were already in type when and the multiplication at once of commodities. the London morning papers of Friday brought us the following :--

LATEST FROM GERMANY .- SENTENCE ON THE and a railway king, with a dominion extending from PRISONERS. The Courier de Varsovie contains the following :- The

undermentioned is the result of the investigation set on foot owing to the events at Siedlee, and the arrests of various versons :---1. That a conspiracy took place with ramifications in

the Polish provinces. 2. That the head of the conspiracy, Bronislas Dombrowski, sent from Posen, was chosen leader of the conspiracy on the right bank of the Vistula. 3. That the principal abettors were Pantaldon Potoski

Stanislas Kocischewski, Ladislas Zarski, Jean Lytinski. Michel Mirezki, and Antony Deskur. The agents and accomplices of Dombrowski were Stephen Dobrytsch and Charles Ruprecht. All these individuals, brought be fore a council of war, have been found guilty of rebellion and sedition. According to the powers intrusted by his thing goes by rule of thumb. It is a mere selfish Majesty the Emperor, the Prince-Governor, after sentence of death was pronounced, has ordered Potozki, Koeis. chewski, and Zarski to be hung, the first at Siedlee, the other two at Warsaw. As regards Dobrytsch, and "luck's all." Ruprecht, their sentence is to be commuted on the scaffold to banishment to Siberia, with a loss of all their The mischief of this course has at last become ap rights. Mirezki and Deskur are deprived of all their parent to men of all ranks of life. The enormous rights, and share the same fate as Dobrytschand Ruprecht. Lytinski, who showed a true repentance, is equally and unnecessary cost of obtaining an act for the conbanished to Siberia, with a loss of all his rights, after struction of a line, begins to be seen in the true light receiving 500 stripes. The law to enter into full force, of a tax upon the community, for the benefit of as regards the confiscation of their property, according to Art. 178, book 1st, of the military criminal code. As landlords who have to be bribed into acquiescence, regards any property falling to them by inheritance, it and of the host of witnesses, counsel, solicitors, and will be adjudged according to Polish law. This sentence surveyors engaged in railway contests before comwas fulfilled the following day at 10 A.M., in front of the mittees. Then, again, the constitution of these citadel, with the exception of Potozki .- Universal Prus-

sian Gezette. We cannot comment on the above-we are agitated, bewildered by our emotions. Good God! is there noither bolt from heaven nor brand on earth to blast or smite these hellish tigers to the dust? Oh ! Lord DEDLEY STUART-oh ! Dr. BOWRING, is it "not the and cat on the sop of straw that served the night right time" to declare war to the death against these devils ? Alas ! that these words of ours must be much needed ; and that barristers, solicitors, and surmere words.

A word, and only a word this week on the press. The Morning Advertiser (of Thursday) has nobly jus-The Sun (of Thursday evening) admits that the meeting was "precisely what it should have been. neighbours all standing at their doors, joining in the especially as being the representative of the sentiments entertained in this wast metropolis." The Times contains (in its impression of Friday morning) a most infamous attack upon the meeting. We have not room parison, was cheering, joyous, and comfortable. If and right, but more next week. We will merely nomeans of conveyance for persons, books, or letters, tice the conclusion of the Times " leader :"-and who, enjoying a revenue equal to that of the go-If the Polish patriots are wise and honest, they will

repudiate the officious friendship of the "National Chartist Association," and, by turning a deaf car to evil coun. sellors, vindicate the justice of her cause and the purity of their motives.

Our answer shall be the addresses from the Poles themselves, following this article. Let the writer in the Times read those addresses, and (as he will do) gnash his teeth with vexation.

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

"THIS IS NOT ONLY THE TIME, BUT magnitude of the subject. Instead of grappling with general principles, or looking at the present and To Readers & Correspondents. prospective condition of the whole question, with a TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN. view to its permanent settlement on such a basis as BROTHERS,-In the name of our bleeding fatherwould secure to the nation all the advantages deland, we thank you for your sympathy towards our country. The people of London, in nobly lifting up sirable from this source, they have set themselves to their voices in behalf of our country, have but done assort the crude schemes of railway projectors into instice even to their own. They have acted wiselybundles, for the consideration of other committees because history looks with a scrutinising eye on the in detail. This red tape, and grouping from A to decas of each nation, and each step notes down for ever as a good one, or bad-brands each nation with Z, could easily have been done by any of the clerks eteraal shame, or covers with a radiant and everin the Board of Trade, and there was no necessity to lasting glory. The majority of the English press appoint a select committee for such a purpose, applauds all the misdeeds of the continental tyrants. The English government invites and greets with It was plain the matter was dropped, so far as the enthusiastic cheers the blood-stained brigands of government was concerned, and Mr. MORNISON, the the continent, but the people of London have nobly well known city merchant, took it up. He had precome forward to efface the shame from the British people. In the presence of the deputies, of all civi- viously written a pamphlet on the subject, in which lised nations, the people of London have declared that he advocated the necessity of adopting the continenthe British people sympathise with the oppressed he advocated the necessity of adopting the continen-nations, and repudiate every alliance with their op-Fund. would work them on terminable leases, and pay to Thanks be to you, noble-minded brothers ! Pergovernment a fair rent for the privilege of severe, and never despair of the success of your efforts. Justice shall reign in this world, because doing so. On the first night appointed for the He, who is our only Lord, is just, and He is Al- consideration of his motion in the Commons, "no mighty as well in this world as on the throne of His house" was made at four o'clock ; another significant glory. Poland hath a triple right to your sympathy. She was arrested in the midst of her glorious vernment. On a second night (Thursday, 19th), his proposition for a committee to consider the subject years for help, and where is one so base as not to was acceded to, and he himself highly complirush forward with his powerful assistance, hearing mented by the Premier. Whether this course implies an intention of following the policy indicated by

poor-of the mode of holding property-of the distribution of wealth-and, if you moot it deeply at last though most defectively, because on a small scalea question of separate possessions. or private pro the advantages and facilities of the new mode of locomotion; and gradually the question assumed that perty, especially in the land, which, by the fiction of the law, belongs to the Crown for the benefit of the important position which the growth of civilisation, whole people, and which ought to be no fiction. but a wants, and wealth naturally assigns to it. George reality.

The debate on the second reading of the Corn HUDSON, the draper of York, became a millionaire Bill has mainly occupied the Commons during the week up to the time at which we write, and is exthe Atlantic Ocean to the German Sea-from Bristol, pected to close at latest on Friday night. The Proat one end of the island, to Berwick, at the other. tectionists boldly moved that "the bill be read this THOMAS GRAY, of Leeds, sunk into poverty, and hawks glass, as a commission agent, at Exeter ! The | day six months ;" and thereupon ensued a debate of the ordinary stamp. The same dreary wilderness different fortunes of the original genius, who devised, of fallacy and half-truth has been traversed by both and patiently, at great cost of time and money, parties, without disclosing a single new flower or worked out the details of a European net-work of plant worth the culling. Everybody is tired of the railways, and of the mere lucky speculator, who, eternal iteration of the stereotyped topics and phrases without an ounce of inventive talent, grew rich, and on both sides, which have filled the columns of the is to be presented with £20,000 by the worshippers of papers for the last two months. Toujours perdrisriches because he did so, is no inapt individual type one sickexs even of partridges when served every of the treatment of the subject generally. Everyday-what, then, of this everlasting drivel ? People who read the debates, at a distance, may imagine to scramble, in which the motto of all is " devil take the themselves an august assembly of the sonators of hindmost ;" and as to general results, these may be the nation. They should witness the reality. A useful, profitable, or otherwise, just as it happens-

thin sprinkling of members garnishing the almost empty benches, and some prosy orator speaking to a dozing or inattentive auditory. Several times have we counted less than thirty members in the house; but it is understood that it is to last a certain time. and, therefore, like a wounded snake, it is suffered to drag its slow length along. Even the reporters throw down their pencils in disgust at the idea of repeating the thousand times told tale; and the morning prints convey but a meagre idea of the enormous quantity of nonsense spouted nightly, until the sma' hours," and the fear of Joseph BROTHER-TON, close the dull farce. By the way, we wish that unpaid functionary of the house would resume his ancient activity. There is more need than ever for his putting the naughty boys to bed early.

On another important topic, the postponement of the Ten Hours' Bill, we refer our readers to another column.

SATURDAY MORNING.

After a four nights' debate, the second reading of the Corn Bill was carried by 302 to 214, leaving a majority of EIGHTY-EIGHT. This is a smaller number It has been urged that self-interest, and the dread of than that by which the first stage of the bill was competition, will always prevent abuse of their power ; affirmed, but a comparison of the numbers on each but this is but slender protection. Let the system of division shows nearly the same proportion of votes amalgamation proceed, as it will naturally do, from a to the total numbers who voted on each occasion, perception that centralisation produces more sys- On the 28th Feb. the numbers were 337 to 240. tematic and economical results, and in a few years Thus, in a house of 577, the majority was 97-in 2 the country will be at the mercy of a few wealthy house of 516, it is SS. But though the bill has thus companies, who will have monopolised the then only far progressed, it is evident, from the tone and the threats of the Protectionist party, that every inch of ground will be disputed. The great object at which they now aim is to delay the third reading until after The Premier seems to be aware of the errors com- Easter, intending, no doubt, to take advantage of the mitted by our past mode of dealing with this im- | recess for agitating the country, and for influencing a portant matter, and, at the commencement of the few of the large number of " waiters upon Providence" session, announced the necessity of deciding upon who have not voted upon this bill. They are not to some general principles for the guidance of railway "be put down" by any manœuvre of their oppolegislation in future. It is true, that with his usual nents ; even the leaving of nothing but empty opposicaution, or owing to a constitutional defect, which tion benches to waste their eloquence upon does not renders him unable to see a whole question at once, stop the flow of their oratory ; and even now it is by he confined his observations to what we consider but | no means certain that they may not achieve their minor points, and such as were most pressing. But great object of a dissolution, and an appeal to the the committee, which was appointed in consequence | constituencies upon the whole question. Next week of that speech, and from which such great things will determine whether they are to have the Easter were expected, has evidently been overpowered by the | recess for agitation or not.

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL .- We understand that it is the intention of the central committee to cause this splendid memento of working-class gratitude to the hon, member for Fiasbury to be on view, at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane, during the whole of next week, commencing on Monday morning next, March 30th, at ten o'clock precisely, and will continue until nine o'clock in the evening each day. A handsome lithographic engraving of the "Testimonial" has been taken, which can be had at the Parthenium, and of all respectable booksellers.

MR. HENRY HUNTING, Department Du Gard, Bessenges, France.--We have many subscribers in France, who uniformly remit through a London banker. He might do the same ; or in like manner as he has remitted to the Veteran Patriots' and Exiles' Widows and Children's

Hoge, HAWICK .- We don't know what has become of Samuel Kydd, late of Slasgow,

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

THE LATE J. H. BRAMWICH .-- We are sorry that an extraordinary press of matter compels us to postpone Mr. Cooper's interesting memoir of the Leicester Chartist Poet. It shall appear,

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

I. OLIVEB, BISHOP AUCKLAND .- His advice to young men

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

VETERAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES' WIDOWS' AND CHIL-DEEN'S FUNDS -I beg to acknowledge the receipt of 19s. from Mr. David Craw, Denny, Stirlingshire, Scot. land. My own lecture at the Hall, Turusgain-lane, last Sunday night, after payment of expenses, left 5s. Ed. for the two funds. Our weekly disbursements to the recipients of the two funds now amount to £2. I just give this hint, that it may be understood how needful it is every true Chartist should exert himself to raise the support that is necessary .- THOMAS COOPER, 134, Blackfriar's-road.

W. C., GLASGOW .- The husband can claim the effects of the wife. The friends of the wife caunot claim anything. There may be a different law, however, in Scotland.

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

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

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

RICHARD MANER, RADCLIFFE-BRIDGE .- We feel assured that he will not impose upon us for withholding the publication of his letter; he must see that, with the best possible intention, and while he has our best thanks for his kindness, that to continue the controversy would but lead to endless squabbles.

THE CHARTISTS OF THE TOWER HAMLETS AND MR. O'CONNOR.-Mr. O'Connor begs to acknowledge the motion and amendment proposed at the Whittington and Cat, thanks them for it, and begs in reply to say that he will be guided by the motion, while, if not withheld from publication by their request, it should have appeared in the Star. Mr. O'Connor is glad to find that it is impossible to create dissension between these who are determined to act like man and wife.

J. SMITH, BEADFOED .- Mr. O'Connor would have much

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

CAEPENTERS AND JOINERS .- We received, on Thursday a very lengthy address " To the Operative Carpenters Samuel Marriott, Nottingham. So lengthy a docuweek, we can now only notice it. The "address" deleged classes ; as, for instance, the Shipowners' Society, tualiers' Society, the Carlton and Reform Clubs, and, lastly, the society of Master Builders, recently orgawith full and efficient pecuniary aid, so that the conspiracy of the masters may be defeated, and the Operatives' Union be preserved. The address thus ciple, and who, in case of strikes, go to the scene of off. The turnouts, through fear, coax and compromise with such base characters. Good heaven! a felw who would threaten such a deed is of no worth to either master or men. Such characters tramp from one place to another; they do not like work, and, therefore, should have no assistance from honest men. We hope the union will consider this, and act with jadgment; for let it be remembered, that he who threatens treason is, in heart, a traitor. When our brethren of Manchester have triumphed over their tyraunical employers (and that they will at no distant period), what will become of the poor heartless crea-

tures who have thus betrayed their fellow workmen ? The finger of scorn will be pointed at them whithersociety." EXILES' RESTORATION COMMITTEE .- All persons holding

tickets or cash for the late Festival are requested to attend and settle accounts at the Parthenium, 72, St. Mertin's-lane, on Monday evening next, March 30th, at eight o'closk precisely.

POLAND.

The holders of collecting books for the obtainment of monies to meet the expenses of the demonstration at the Crown and Anchor, are requested to meet the committee on Mouday evening, at the public meeting, South London Hall, Webber-street, Blackfriar's-road. The committee will proceed to business immediately on the termination of the public meeting.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS. WANTED Immediately, TENDERS IN. INC. NO. W. of EIGHT COTTAGES, containing Five Rooms each; FOUR of Four Rooms each; and THIRTY of Three Rooms each. The Cottages to be double-detached, on an Estate about seventeen miles from London. Teuders, with plans enclosed, to be forwarded to Mr. T. M. Wheeler, \$3, Dean-street, Soho, on or before Monday, April 6, 1846. N.B.-The Three Rooms on the ground floor.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHA	RTIST	CO-0P	ER	a1	Ί¥	E
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Mr. J. Hyde, bookbinder, Lond	on	••	••	õ	4	4
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Oldham, per W. Hamer	••	••	••	2	0	0
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Norwich, per J. Hurry	••	••	••	ā	0	0
Nottingham, per J. Sweet	••	••	••	5	0	0
Badwarth per T. Croft				- 4	0	0

PER MR. O'CONNOR.

LEVY FOR DIRECTORS.

PER MR. O'CONNOR.

EXECUTIVE.

PER MR. O'CONNOR

NATIONAL ANTI-MILITIA FUND.

PER MR. O'CONNOB.

FOR THE WIDOW SEERY.

PER MR. O'CONNOB.

POLAND'S BEGENEBATION FUND.

PER MR. O'CONNOR.

LAND SOCIETY.

SHABES.

PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

.. 0 11 8 Hebden Bridge ..

G. H. Chatwin

Somers Town

Sutton-in-Ashfield

Whittington & Cat 5 5

Monmouth .

Mr. Fomeroy

Kettering ... Birkenhead...

Boulogne ... Hebden Bridge

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Worsbro' Common

Truro .. Newton Bushel

.. 11 0 6 Hindley ..

0 1 0 Burnley

.. 0 5 0 Mr. Dickson

CARDS AND RULES.

.. 0 2 6 Derby ..

LEVY FOR THE LAND CONFERENCE.

.. 0 3 0 Norwich

0 1 6 Glasgow

LEVY FOR DIBECTORS

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

.. 0 10 0 on Star) ..

CAUSE OF POLAND.

VICTIM FUND.

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MONDAY.

LORD MOUNT EDGRCUMBE ON FREE TRADE.-It is always refreshing to be able to direct atsention to anything sensible from a class whose usurped rights and privileges stand as a good substitute for sound

sense. Lord Mount Edgcumbe has decidedly written one of the most sensible letters we have read for a and Joiners of Great Britain and Ireland," signed by long time: so sensible and pertinent to the subject, a kind of desultory war against the combined force as well as prophetic of what will occur, and declarament should have been sent to this office earlier in the | tory of what may follow Sir Robert Peel's measures, that we publish it at full length, and invite strict fends Trades' combinations of workmen, and shows attention to it, with this comment, that the great that combinations exist extensively amongst the privi- improvements in manufacturing science, so rapidly adopted by all connected with trade, furnishes a proof Bankers' Society, Attornies' Society, Licensed Vic- of the cupidity rather than of the ability or philantrophy of speculators ; while at the same time Lord Mount Edgecumbe has faller, into the old error of nised at Manchester for the purpose of resisting the altogether omitting to notice the unequal distribution just demands of the operatives. The workmen are of the profits made by those who so actively and appealed to, to trust only to themselves, and to unite speedily adopt all the newest improvements in matogether for their protection. It is an imperative duty chinery. This part of the subject does not appear to on all operatives to support their Manchester brethren | have struck his lordship with the great importance attached to it. We deny the right of a class, by ability, activity, and speculation, to absorb an amount of what is in justice national property, to their own concludes :-- "One word to those who have no prin- sole use; and we again contend not only for the justice but the expediency of subduing all sources of the struggle and threaten to go to work if not bought national revenue to the requirements of the whole people ; and, however they may spring from class, or even individual speculation, as soon as they become a portion of the staple of the country they become lcgitimately taxable for the necessities of the state. It is as unjust that one class should perish by the cupidity, or even by the ability, activity, and speculation of another class, as that they should be mown down lle said by the scythe of the oppressor. If the agricultural labourers of England have suff-red from the inattention and ignorance of the landlord class, that is no reason why the manufacturing class should be more submissive under suffering created by the activity, ability, and speculation of the steam-lord class. Upon the whole, however, as we observed before, the letter soerer they go: they will be miserable outcasts of of Lord Mount Edgecumbe is very creditable to an English Peer, who has hitherto thought that his distinction and prosperity depended not upon his atten-

tion to the condition of those beneath him, but upon his prescriptive superiority and exclusive privileges. MOBRISON'S RAILWAY PILL.-The motion of Mr.

Morrison, for a Committee of railway review, must have an astounding effect upon all railway property, and may result in subduing this branch of national wealth also to national purposes; however the labours of the committee may terminate, one thing at least is certain, that the extensive criticism to which his project will subject all railway concerns, must have the inevitable effect of creating another railway panic: indeed, the rapid decline of prices, in almost every line, is a foretaste of what speculators have to expect. Our readers will remember, that we have always contended that railroads should be national property, and should be made subservient to national wealth and public convenience, instead of constituting a monopoly for speculators; and it is not at all unlikely that the investigation which Mr. Morrison has succeeded in opening, may end with government buying up the present lincs, and making railway travelling so cheap, that the working-classes may live in wholesome air in the country at a distance of twenty miles from their work, and pay rent for a healthful cottage, and go and return from their work at a cheaper rate than they can now occupy a stinking hole in the back slums of unhealthy towns.

TRADE .- From all manufacturing towns in the kingdom we have mournful accounts of the depression of trade, the addition to the unwilling idlers, and the general despondency of the working-classes. This is in general a period of the year to which the operatives look for increased activity, as a means of wiping off their Christmas score ; so that, when the shopkeepers begin to consider, what we have often told them, that an empty till on Saturday night makes an ugly wife on Sunday morning, they will then believe that men employed are better customers than idlers; and that cast-iron men, mules, and spinning jennies, never walk into their shops on

TUESDAY,

about the month of November ; they are then pitted THE PROTECTIONISTS AND THE MINISTER. - The Protectionists, as we predicted, and as Lord George Bentinck announced, are still determined to fight the battle from "pillar to post." Left without a the planting season, which is just now. Enough for contrast the cases more minutely. The Rev. Mr. leader in the onset, they were obliged to fight in divi- i the planting season, which is just now. Lawred in Savage corroborated Serry in his declaration of insions without concert, in fact, compelled to carry on a "chamber," and more are deposited in a smaller nocence, while the Rev. Mr. Farrell tapaed Buchaof Whig and Tory. Miles undertook the command of the grand army of Protectionists, but since then it has been divided into sections and reserve. Lord George Bentinck, to the astonishment of all, has led on the right wing with extraordinary ability; while the Marquis of Worcester has feebly commanded the left; and last night, Mr. Elliot Yorke, representing the Cambridgeshire farmers, boldly brought the reserve into action. We prognosticated that neither the threatened famme in Ireland, nor all the threatened danger to trade in England, would intimidate the Protectionist army from protracting this war of life and death ; and upon the motion, last night, that the Bill be read a second time, Mr. Yorke morel as a monodowart that it he word that Yorke moved, as an amendment, that it be read that boil the apparently less diseased potatoes for the pig, claimed their bolici in his innocease, but for the day six months; while, on Friday last, Lord Stanley, and carelessly throw the worst at the door; the pig, assurance of the Lev. Mr. Savage. on presenting some petitions against the measure, as a matter of course, cats even the worst, and great took the opportunity of expressing a hope that their l lordships would throw the measure out altogether. consequence. Add to these simple understandable We again notice the details of the measure here for facts, not communicated by the government comthe purpose of confirming an opinion that we exmissioners, the press, or by the debates in Parliament, pressed early in the Protection war relative to the length to which the landlords would go rather than

abandon their privileges, and to prove that they would look upon mere Chartist physical force which ought to be known to those who undertake to language as "soit sadair," and which we shall sub stantiate by a few extracts from Mr. Yorke's speech He had received a communication from a gentleman

of great experience, who expressed his conviction that if grievance must be familiarly known, in resisting for the measure of her Majesty's government was adopted, the value of property would be reduced one-fourth, and the demand for labour would be curtailed to the extent of an Irish murder; but where is the sympathy for a put to me, which I take this opportunity of answering. one-third ; and that the general effect of the measure would be to reduce wages from 20 to 25 per cent., to whose nerve and courage were obliged to be called into the rent of two acres, with a house, is to be £6? These lower tenants' profits, and to prevent the continuance and action in India to save the character of England who put the question could not have read the rules. extension of the improved system of cultivation, which from ignominous defeat ? was now very generally adopted. He was also acqua-ie:

FOREIGN.

with a case in which a farmer, who was about to drank a Spain .- The devil Narvaez, that bespattered the arge portion of his farm, had stopped his operations walls of Madrid with the brains of the brave sergeants when the right hon, baronet (Sir R. Peel) brought forward this measure, because he was satisfied that if the proposition was adopted, it was impossible for him to obtain a return for the outlay he was about to incur instructions of Polignac, commenced his in 1830. That armer also expressed his belief that by next harvest He has dissolved the Cortes, and suppressed the little wheat would be between 40s. and 45s. a quarter, that the liberty that the press had. Of course the English wages of labourers would be considerably reduced, and that many of them would be thrown out of employment, murderer fell by the hand of a BASE ASSASSIN. and compelled to take refuge in the union workhouses.

WEDNESDAY.

THE FAMINE DEBATE.-The famine debate is again adjourned, while the Irish people are literally dying "plague, pestilence, and famine." But this delay of influence of the measure upon the agricultural lais only chargeable upon the Commons ; the nobl bourers, and the description of resistance which their cated the glad tidings to Ircland last night, that the Fever Bill had received the Royal assent. Aye, go

He had received a cummunication from a poor, but inon-castor oil and coercion for ever !- good enough for telligent man, who said that in the neighbourhood from an Irish labourer ; at least, so think Saxon peers and which he wrote there was not a village in which the the Saxon Queen. But we are straying, we must people were not ready to assert, by brute force, if necus. return to the plums of the debate. sary, their right to taste of the fruits of their own labour ;

Mr. Plumtre said-

and he added that every village in the vicinity was ripe His own impression was, that the movement was for outrage at the first reduction of wages. He assured brought about by what he did not hesitate to call an unthe house that great apprehensions existed in the agriconstitutional body, the Anti-Corn Law League. Other cultural districts as to the effects of this measure; and leagues would be established on the confidence of the he held the right hon, gentleman on the Treasury bench success of this, and, having given way to this, how could they resist the Chartists, or any other combination ?

Now, we ask how such an announcement would have been received by the Commons of England, if made on behalf of the working classes locking for their rights? What, we should be glad to know, would have been the feelings of Mr. Yorke, and in what words would he have expressed his indignation, if, upon the appeal of three millions and a half of Eng. our time," for "every dog will have his day," and may yet, for £10 an acre, the rent for two acres hishmen, who thought they had a right to taste the fruits of their own labour, Mr. Duncombe had read a letter FROM A POOR BUT INTELLIGENT the fleet of faction was wrecked, that the crew how to use the manual structure of the fleet of faction was wrecked. Bully's day is coming. Sure then, and man alive, would be but £10.64. a year, or £5 per cent. de-

Summary of the Warek's Drivs. not fight against American democracy and in favour told us that he had lost eight hundred bushels by the rebuke from the coart for persevering in the cross-of oligarchical oppression. the subject. The potatoes are dug in Ireland usually variably broken down their evidence, which has always been sent to the jury assome UNACCOUNTand covered up with straw, with a foot and a half, or ABLE MISTAKE on the part of the policeman two feet, of earth packed over them in the shape of However, we have almost nevariably succeeded in the roof of a house ; those pits are seldom opened till destroying the effect of their evidence. But now wo pit for the use of the house; but the general crop nan on the shoulder, and stopped him in the middle for sale, for seed, for spring and summer consumption, of a sentence. lest he should die with the lie upon stored in the large pit. Hence, the farmers have his lips. We treated Bryan Scery's care as a whole. generally remained in ignorance as to the state and so we shall this, and we venture to affern that of their general crop from November till March, and the Rer. Mr. Farrell and the Roman Catholis clergy even now many are actually afraid to open them; of Longford will not preclaim the innecessor there and in nine cases out of ten, where they have been two men, or endeavour to calist universal synapathy opened, the farmers have discovered that the potatoes, in their behalf ; and herein is the difference-that which appeared generally sound in November, are had Scery merely declared his innocence upon the now wholly gone, or nearly so. This is not the only scalledd, without having persevered in assorting is to misfortune-this calamity not only affects the tenant his pastor, however we might have believed him to and the labourer, but it has also caused the death of have been murdered, fram a close perusal of the evithousands of landlords. A poor Irish labourer very dence, yet the Irish people, not conversant in the

> destruction amongst the swinish multitude is the TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND ASSOCIATION.

> MY DEAR FRIENDS,-You will learn from this week's we must sorrowfully state that scores of acres in the Summary that I have been offered $\pm 2,000$ for the most luxuriant parts of the county of Cork remain | land that cost £1,860; and that since then £2,500 undug to the present day. Now then, with these facts, has been offered-that is, £410 more than it cost. govern the country, we ask, if the present calm state Now, allowing that this amount locates ferty-lour of Ireland, aye, quiet, quiescent, submissive state of occupants, at two, three, and four acres, each occuthe Irish people, compared with the torture they pant will have received for ever a bonus of £11 for suffer, can justify county members, to whom the my day's work-because the rent will be estimated according to the amount paid, and not according to a single night, nay, for an hour, those measures according to the amount paid, and not according to which promise temporary relief? Much is made of the actual value. There are two or three questions starving nation of grateful, hespitable, brave people, One is-why, if the land costs only £18 15s. an : ere, The two acres of land that costs £18 15s, an acre, with £15 capital, and a house that costs £30 in building, will be leased for ever for £5 a year ; but

> and soldiers, has again succeeded in installing him- if £50 is expended upon the cottage, instead of £30. self as dictator of Spain, and has commenced his new | it will be leased at £0 a year-that is, five per cent. career precisely as Charles the Tenth, acting under the upon the additional $\pounds 20$ expended upon the corrage, if the occupant pleases ; if he does not please, it need not be so, and he may have the land, cottage, and press would die in a paroxysm of grief if this heroie £15 for £5 a y ar ; but the directors are anxious to insure-firstly, domestic comfort ; and secondly, uniformity of architecture.

> Now, if a man wishes to build a cottage himself, he will receive a lease short of the amount that building the cottage would require. Upon the other Lords are more tender of human life, and communi- hand, if an occupant wishes to add £20, £90, or £50 to the £30 allowed as a £5 cottage, he may do so. Now, I will lay down a scale that none can pretend to mistake. The Society proposes giving two acres of land that cost £18 15s, an acre, a house that cost £30, and £15 capital, for £5 a year ; but as it is utterly impossible to establish a uniform price for land, or even for building, which must be regulated according to the facility of procuring materials, the Society was obliged to render a scale by which the rent of higher or lower priced land would be regulated ; thus, if we give £30 an acre for land, or £60, Yes, Saint Plumtre, your saintship will find it diffi- | instead of £37 10s., for two acres, the ran-, with a cult to resist the heavy blow in store for MOTHER £30 house, would be £6 2s. 6d. a year, or £5 per cent. CHURCH, and for "NATIONAL FAITH" too, a. mon the additional £22 10s. peid for the two acres : soon as the oligarchy of England have received the if we give £40, or £80 for two scres, the rent will be upon the additional £22 10s, paid for the two acres ; for the Chartists, you are quite right, we only "bide #7 2s. 6d. a year ; and if we can get land, which we

pleasure in accepting the invitation of his friends to Leicester, per G. Noon .. tea, on Easter Tuesday, were it not for other previous Barnsley, per J. Ward engagements ; during the following week ho will have Exeter, per T. Clark great pleasure in paying them a visit. .eeds. per W. Brook THOMAS REJISTER, WISBSACH .--- All monies for the Anti-Keighley, per J. Vicars

Militia Association should be addressed to Feargus Totness, Devon, per W. M. Tanner O'Counor, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, William Rider Liverpool, per J. Arnold .. London. The association still goes on, and if its con-Preston, per J. Brown ... Rechdale, per E. Mitchell tinuance is not necessary all monies will be returned to the contributors; however, it is our conviction that Manchester, per J. Murray the militia will be embodied as soon as the great com-Alexandria, per J. M'Intyre Glasgow, per J. Smith Hebden Bridge, per J. Smith mercial measures have passed.

J. C., HULL.-We know nothing whatever of Mr. Hugh Greenock, per R. Burrell Carlisle; and, unlike that gentleman, we are too just Stockport, per T. Woodhouse to give opinious upon those we know nothing of. Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson However, for the protection of the Chartist cause in Hull, in which it appears he is busying himself, we will state, word for word, the opinion of Mr. Doyle, of the Liverpool, per J. Arnold.. Executive, of that gentleman. We were present when Alverpool, per J. Arnold... Mr. Wheeler asked the members of the Executive if Alexandria, per J. M'Intire they knew anything of a Hugh Carlisle, from Belfast, when Mr. Doyle replied-"Oh, is it that fellow? I know enough of him. I never met such a man to drink Liverpool, per J. Arnold .. whiskey-I declare I think he would drink a quart at a draught. He is a very dangerous fellow; he did all the mischief he could at Belfast, and I was obliged to request the Belfast Chartists to get rid of him. He is a most unprincipled fellow, and if they write to Belfast Alexandria, per J. M'Intyre about him, they'll soon hear enough. You should caution the Chartists of Hull against that fellow."

THE CHARTIST EXILES .- We have received several com-Sheffield, per G. Cavill munications relative to Mr. Duncombe's motion for | Nottingham, per J. Sweet the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones. It is impossible for us to find room for these communications in full, we therefore briefly notice them :---Five Protestants of Surrey, 6d. each ... James Maw, Middesboro', writes that a petition was sent from that place to Mr. Duncombe, with 1,400 signatures. All the ministers of religion were applied to A Mechanic, Manchester Collected from a few Chartist friends for the for their signatures, but all refused. All the employers Heroic Poles in the Carpenters' Hall, by Daniel also opposed the petition, and would not allow it to be seen in any of their " works,"-H. A. Donaldson, War-. Henchliff wick, writes that he got up a petition seven feet long, and more than half the persons who signed it were of RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE the ultra-Tory party. The general feeling in Warwick is strongly in favour of the exiles. One of the members, Sir Charles Douglas, voted against the motion. This Bouglas was returned by the Tory influence of the Earl of Waraick ; ne has recently ratted to the ministerial Inswich free-trade side, and Mr. Donaldson well says, that "in-Lanbeth gratitude to a former patron, and servile obedience to Mr. Boare Mr. Boare Westminster, Mr. present employers, constitute the parliamentary Brown qualification" of Sir Charles Douglas. Mr. Donaldson Ditto Charles Fox... addresses a letter to the ex-Tory misrepresentative of Warwick, which we are sorry we have not room for. J. R. Newton Mr. Donaldson concludes his letter by promising Sir Mr. Dale, Merton.. 0 5 4 John Whiddon .. 0 5 4 John Styring and Charles Douglas to vote against him at the next election .- The Merthyr Tydvil Chartists have passed a vote Thomas Slackford 5 4 8 of thanks to Mr. T. C. Ingram, of Abergavenny, for his Bilston exertions in behalf of the exilts .- M. Jude, Newcastle-Derby .. upon-Tyne, states that two petitions were sent from Merthyr Tydvil .. 2 0 0 that town, the first having 5,000, and the second 2,000 signatures-total 7,009 signatures. The Newcastle Edward Hurst .. 2 7 0 friends regret the failure of Mr. Duncombe's motion. but will support any future movement with increased Ipswich exercious .- William Muir, Lliulithgow, writes that a Secretary ... petition was sent from that place with 830 signatures. Westminster The Linlithgow friends will support the proposed Na-Mr. Dale, Merton., 0 1 6 Norwich tional Convention .- Mr. Sweet, Nottingham, sent us copies of the replies of the two members of that town in Truro.. answer to the request that they would vote for Mr. Secretary .. Duncombe's motion. As the letters could only have Derby.. ... Hebden Bridge appeared in this paper after the motion was disposed of, it is unnecessary to give them now ; enough that we Ipswich state that Sir John Cam Hobhouse declined to support Ŵ. M'Murrav the motion, and Mr. T. Gisborne promised to vote for Warrington it. A reference to the division list will show that the Boulogne .. Nottingham members voted in accordance with their Secretary ... All persons to be eligible for the ensuing ballot for locareplics .- Geo. Holloway, Kidderminster, writes that on making application to W. B. Best, Esq., the Mayor, for his signature, his "worship" flaw into a tion on the land must have paid their Conference and Directors' Levy. Notice.—On and after Saturday, March 21st, all com-munications for Mr. Wheeler must be addressed to him at the office of the Chartist Co-operative Lands Society, passion, and in reference to Frost said :- " No, dama

him, he ought to be baint-he wanted to destroy other people's property." His "worship" charitably added 33, Dean-street, Soho. Sub-secretaries are requested that "he hoped they like exiles) would stop where Copy the above address. T. M. WHEELER, Sec. that " he hoped they [the exiles] would stop where | copy the above address. they were for ever !" They certainly do elect some queer brutes for mayors in Kidderminster, if this is their

Best specimen !-- "A sincere Chartist" writes that the rejection of Mr. Duncombe's motion should induce the Lambeth Tillicoultry ... people to at once form an election fund for the purpose of infusing good blood into the House of Commons, Greenwich and Deptford .. and thereby obtain the return of the exiles, and ulti- Leicester (Shaksperiau) .. mately the enactment of the Charter. Our correspon- Preston, per Marsden dent who writes from Prescott says, he knows at least of ten real Chartists who would subscribe twenty shil- Sheffield ...

lings for so necessary a purpose .- "An Observer of

AGED PATBIOTS' AND EXILES' WIDOWS. the Times" should have writign his letter so that the ! Shefield EXILES' BESTOBATION FUND. compositors might have used it. He draws a just 026 cludes by expressing his satisfaction at the progress of the Ten Hours' Bill, and the purchase of the people's estate by the Chartist Land Society. He hopes for CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY .- The mem-Mr. O'Connor's success at Edinburgh when opposing bers of Coventry held a meeting on Monday eventhe "great criminal" Macauley .- We must decline Mr. ing, March 23rd, when one new member was added to Arnott's poetry on the spaceh of Sir R. H. Inglis. The the list, and others promised to join as soon as conveold bigot is not worth the trouble of castigating .- Sir nient. The anti-militia question was brought before Join Hope, M.P. for the county of Ediuburgh, was the meeting, when several signified their intention of written to by the inhabitants of George's Mills, to supjoining the association. A meeting is held every port Mr. Buncombe's motion. He refused, but did not alternate Monday evening, at eight o'clock, at the British Queen, St. John-street. send his reply until the motion had been disposed of. SYMPATHY FOR POLAND .- On Sunday last Mr. GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD CHARTISIS .-- If our friends Ambrose Hurst lectured in the school-room of the are in doubt as to the presentation of their petition by Working Man's Hall, Oldham. At the close a subscription was entered into in aid of the Poles, Admiral Dundas, they should write to him for an explanation. when 7s, were subscribed : it was then agreed to keep the subscription open until Monday, the 30th have received the following :-- "I hear that I have been instant, that all true lovers of liberty may have an neminated for the office of member of the Executive for opportunity of putting in their mite. GENERAL SIR EVAN LLOYD, K.C.II., expired on the ensuing year. I happen not to have seen the Star this week, but if what I nave heard be true, I will thank Wednesday last, at his seat, Petney Hall, near Ludwould, through its medium, inform my friends that I low, in the 78th year of his age. In 1806 he was at most respectfully, but determinediy, decline to allow the taking of Buenos Ayres from the Spaniards, myself to stand the election. In my letter to you last under Sir Howe Popham; he distinguished himself week I informed you that we had again voted for the at Mente Video in the February of the following year, continuance in office of the present Executive; and in and again in July, at Buenos Ayres, under General the present state of Caartism, I cannot help thinking Whitelocke. the present state of Chartism, i cannot new timesing to the part of the present state of Chartism, i cannot new timesing to the part of the present state of Chartism, i cannot new timesing to the part of the present in morely to conserve that in morely to conserve that is solid to be ite it in the war question, at present no rational man change the set new question, at present no rational man change the set new question, at present no rational man change the set new question, at present no rational man change the set new question, at present no rational man change the set new question, at present no rational man change the set of a number of two-year-old quicks for the use one half of the men who are exceeded in Ireland are with the means of existence. She is solid to be it is an named William Hubbard was sentenced to the part of the present is solid to be the table oatks of prejudiced policemen, were strained with the table oatks of prejudiced policemen, being entirely with the lengish is bushels of polatoes strawed upon a heap of dung, and we speak from knowledge, not from hearsay. We can the table oatks or other means than the charity of he here Swife. R. MARSDEN, -Preston, March 23rd."

Saturday night for tea, sugar, bread, beef, bacon, tobacco, hats, bonnets, shoes, clothes, or any other article used by man. MONET MARKET .-- Notwithstanding the ten lines

brought to the Times office to-day by . 10 0 TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH FROM MARSEILLES, announcing OUR VICTORY over the Sikhs, Con-2 12

sols, after a short rally of an eighth, tumbled down rapidly to their previous low figure, 98. The city men, no doubt, are good Christians, and require something more than such a text as

DEFEAT OF THE SIKUS.

6 10 13 Their education has taught them to expect a long serinon upon so important a text, and even the salute of twenty-one guns fired at Bombay in honour of . 10 5 11 OUR TRIUMPH, will not reconcile them to the LEVY FOR THE LAND CONFEBENCE. 225. 63-1 absence of the usual lengthy details. They must have the list of the killed and wounded, what the Governor-General said, how he looked, and what he .. 0 0 3 thought, and what the army did, and all about it, before they believe the state of things furnishes wholesome prospects, wholesome speculation for investment in blood-money. .. 0 1 10

IRELAND. NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION, 3. 10 ANOTHER OF THE BEST LANDLORDS IN THE WORLD. his return from attending a road sessions. To the may not be unnecessary to state that even under the pressed. As to his agricultural serfs being ripe for improved grand jury law these road sessions are .. 0 1 6 amongst the most fruitful sources of jobbing, injustice, and irritation. Under the old grand jury law in Gallicia, and to take care, lest the strife encouthe squires fed their pimps, their dependents, their raged for one purpose may not be directed to the 026 bastards, their creatures of all sorts, their animals, and even themselves, upon road jobbing ; indeed, we have known many a man who, without any other description of property in the world, has made from legitimate purposes—the support of the poor, and £3000 to £4000 a year by road jobbing. We have known parsons of four contiguous parishes who realised between them over £4000 per annum by this species of traffic, in county taxes, called county rates, paid by the farmers. We have known #3000 voted for a job which never was performed ; and when the reader understands that over a hundred thousand pounds has been levied as county rates in one year in the to relieve Ireland from famine would be brought to county of Cork, he will not say that it is a triffing grievance to those who pay it. In the next accounts of this transaction, we shall no doubt hear from the hired correspondents of the London journals that the mind of the neighbourhood is perfectly at a loss to discover any cause whatever for the murder of this the very best of landlords, the kindest of neighbours, and, it a justice, the poor man's magistrate. Well, we may be asked if we are justifying this system of assassination. Just as much as we justify coercion, until the causes which lead to assassination are first destroyed. The present Coercion Bill is a declaration of war against Ireland : and we cannot consistently or feelingly eensure the Irish serfs who resort to savage revenge as the only means of procuring all events, follow the enactment of that hellish justice, while we sympathise with the brave Poles who are physically struggling against tyranny, against | that every single Tory assault upon liberty was juswhich they have petitioned and remonstrated in vain. We say, and we defy contradiction, that the government which sanctions the cause, who are aware of its evil tendency and inevitable result, and not the poor Irishman who seeks justice from the law in vain, is guilty of every murder that has been committed. We receive severe, indeed insolent, strictures upon our denunciation of the tyranny of the upper classes in Ireland. Many friends and relatives have even done us the honour to cut our acquaint-ance, for no other reason ; but yet, if we lost EVERY SUCH FRIEND, AND EVERY RELATIVE IN TILE WORLD, we will, in spite of all, still persevere in denouncing the real murderers.

THE "TIMES" AND THE "NATION."-The Times 18 in a perfect phrenzy at the Nation and the Freeman DARING to publish a statistical account of English murders, and, whinsically enough, would upset all the fair reasoning of those journals upon the addresses of the several Irish Judges to the grand juries in Tipperary, not delivered until after the summary of and although the government of which he was a those journals had been made up; and the Times, ludicrously enough, makes a parade of the fact of Mr. Justice Ball being a Catholic. We have often as-serted, and we now repeat, without any the slightest reflection upon Mr. Justice Ball, that a bad Catholic afraid of the censure of his Protestant associates; and lrish place-hunters and pensioners, but not through if a middleman, he justifies his tyranny upon the justice to the Irish people. The patriots do not accepting it, have the good. The patriots do not cruely which is stated to be their leading characteristic, e. srinciple that he has a right to ao as he likes with want to kill "the goose with the golden egg;" they your obedient servants, his own. If an Englishman commits wholesale wall every grievance as a good ery, and mourn over murder, he is sure to be insane; if an Irishman fires the destruction of every "rung" in their political wide of the mark, with INTENT NOT TO KILL, ladder. he is a Papist, Ribandman, White Boy, murderer, demoralised and blunted by the teaching of his profane pastor and horrible religion.

MAN, stating "that every village in the vicinity was ripe for outrage at the first reduction of wages ? Would not Mr. Yorke, in such case, be the first to sanction the Whig government in arming the tenants of Mr. Yorke against the operatives complaining of the reduction of wages; and can we now do less than rejoice that Mr. Yorke has been bitten by one of the pack which he and his associates have so unmercifully hounded upon those who remonstrated against a reduction of wages, but who never said they were ripe for outrage to resist the infliction ? It is the melancholy fate of oppressors that they cannot give the legitimate weight to truth, because they have so often resisted its influence when proclaimed by others. Mr. Yorke now knows that rents will be diminished by one-fourth, and that labour will be diminished by a third, and, he might have added, that source through which they could acquire it ; and now that they suffer from their ignorance we cannot sympathise with them. Mr. Yorke's farmer told him the terrible example set by the Austrian government accomplishment of another. If the strife com-

The above was the opinion of a farmer, who will

no doubt, risk something for the preservation of his

cap.tal; and now we come to the consideration of the

landlords tolerate in the House of Commons. He

responsible for occasioning those apprehensions.

proceeded thus :--

legitimate purposes—the support of the poor, and "THEIR RIGHT TO TASTE OF THE FRUITS OF THEIR OWN LABOUR." These were the words of the correspondent of Mr. Yorke, and these are the purposes to which the next strife will be directed. Upon the whole, we were not far out when we named May, and not the beginning of the month either, as the earliest period at which the measure a close. Neither the Lords nor Commons, except in as far as hunger is threatening to the lives of their order, would care three straws if the English and

Irish people were dying of plague, pestilence, and famine. SHARE MARKET .- The shares are still looking

down; and, if he doesn't look sharp, the Draper King (Hudson) will turn out to be no king at all, aiter all.

IRELAND.

Lord Grey brought forward his remedies for the causes which rendered coercion necessary, should, at measure. How often has it fallen to our lot to assert, tified, as far as precedent can justify tyranny, by some previous act of Whiggery. This said nobleman, so crooked in mind, as we before observed, that it he swallowed a twelvepenny nail it would come out a footsteps. The late Earl Grey more than once succeeded in achieving office by his professions in behalt Act, or some such boon, was invariably the reward given for Irish support, until he characteristically wound up his claim to Irish affection by the BASE that he was one of his father's Cabinet, who trampled the ordinary law under foot, and substituted triat by court martial! He cannot forget that at that period justice to Ireland was promised when coercion had tranquillised the country ; and although coercion, court martial, transportation, and the worst member subsequently rejoiced and congratulated the country upon the tranquillising effect of the boon. yet, that although the causes of discontent were the same as now, not a single one of those causes have been removed to the present time. Away, then,

wouldn't find a foot of ground to rest upon, except the little rock called the Charter.

Sir J. Trollope, a good landlord, who has more than verified our calculation as to the respective rates of ments will consist of the respective amousts of two, wages earned by the agricultural labourer and the three, and four acres, exclusive of the ground that manufacturing slave, said-

During the last twenty-six years the wages he, as a landowner, had paid to his labourers, varied from 9s. to ground to be dug. 15s. a-week. The average amount of wages was 12s., and that was the present rate, but the better class of labourers ject, than to congratulate the Association must could earn a larger sum. If, however, the present bill heartily upon our prospects, and to refer you to the was adopted, the consequent restriction of cultivation proud figure of cur weekly receipts. I am, my triend penses; and that reduction would first be applied to the wages of the labourer.

Well, Sir John, we exceedingly regret that you and poor-rates would be doubled; but when we told the the other good men of your class and not make head very same thing five years ago, in our etters to the Irish landiords, his class were too insolent, overbear-ing, and confident, to receive truth from the only substitute thoughtlessness, folly, want of knowledge sors. No': we retract the expression oppressors, and substitute thoughtlessness, folly, want of knowledge they have been represented. They have certainly, that by next harvest wheat would be from 40s, to | in their folly, exacted laws which cunning, hired bar- | being reduced one-hald, while it attractions are in--A Mr. Pierce, of Carriek, has been murdered, on 45s. a quarter ; we tell him that it will be under risters and ignorant interested manufacturing justices creased. We were first introduced to the Glyptotheca, 35s. a quarter, and we tell him that that, and that have construed in the letter rather than in the or Museum of Sculpture, in which are exhibited the finest English people, who do not understand the detail grievances of which Irishmen have to complain, it duty to the poor slaves whom they have so long opoutrage, we would caution him to take warning by periods of the year ; and now, where is the manufac-(urer who can say that his hands throughout have carned the same amount of wages even during their shorter working life; and how much more healthy, satisfied, and comfortable are the labourers of Sil mences, it will not cease until his brother's (the Earl John Trollope than the slaves of friend Bright?

Mr. Rashleigh, one of the Young England party, as good a man as breathes, said-

He lived at some distance from their smoky regions but he could tell them this, that some of those very personages whom they held in contempt were his greates friends-they were friends he should feel proud to have at his table-he meant some of the operatives in those districts they treated with so much contempt, and whom they had constantly, and on all occasions, tried to put down-the men whom they were afraid to meet in open meetings on this question.

There, tyrant capitalists, where is there one of you who wouldn't turn up his stinking nose at the very idea of one of the slaves who feed you, houses you, clothes you, and warms you, coming in to your

august presence? Oh, what a ferment from the honest operative was going to honour you with his company would create ! Suppose that Miss Fiddle-

stick, whose father had just jumped out of the cloge grievances of Ireland last night in the House of and dung-cartinto patent leather boots and a princely Lords, upon the pretext that the removal of the drawing-room, was asked to play and sing for Dan Heecy clouds and silvery moon, the illusion is complete. Miss Fiddlestick would never think that but for Dan. Donavan she'd have neither plano or drawing-room. Well, we won't dweil upon these unpleasantnesses, .or, please God, they'll be only subjects of romance, surprise, and wonder for the next generation. Mr. Rashleigh was quite right in saying that the League dare not meet those contemned operatives in open corkserew, is endeavouring to follow in his father's discussion. Again, it appears that the Protectionist army is being drilled in sections, whose work is cut of Ireland; and suspension of the Habeas Corpus | The debate upon the second reading is a compendium | ing this enchanting exhibition. of the grand fight, with a spice more of personality

thrown into it. THE LAND.-The following deserves rather more BLOODY, and BRUTAL COERCION BILL, distinction than mere notice to correspondents. By is some opaque microscopic portraits of several of the Now, surely the present Earl does not suppose that Saturday's post we received a letter from Hull, in- most distinguished leaders of the Sikhs, all but one of either the English or the Irish people have forgotten forming us that some suspicious worthy, in that whom were opposed to our troops in the late battles on town, had attempted to throw discredit upon our assurance that we were offered £2000 for the Rickmansworth estate. It is unfair that we should be evidence being offered to disprove our assertions. their respective counties, upon one passage in Judge description of martial law, that tender justice of will give our incredulous friend the benefit of the having selected these portraits, which have only just Ball's address to the grand jury of the county of a spy police force, was hurried through the house; difficulty; and to establish the truth of what we said, arrived in England, they have shown great tact and judge. on Monday, for his perusal :---

Rickmansworth, March 20th, 1846. tion as to purchasing Herring Sgate-farm, desires us to selected from the works of a lady of eminent satisfical

the fleet of faction was wrecked, that the crew occupant. Now, 1.0 one can misunderstand that. The other question is, whether the two acres is exclusive of the ground that the house and effices stand upon ? In answer to that, I may say that the allot-

the house and others stand upon-that is, that each occupant of two acres will have that full amount of

Now I have nothing further to say upon the sub-

1 am, my triends.

Your faithful servant, and Charcist Farmer, FEARCUS O'CONSOR.

Hublic Anusements.

COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK .- We recently visited this and confidence, for we will ever contend that the magnificent exhibition, which, by the liberative of the landlords of England are not the oppressors that propristor (Mr. Montague), is now placed within the reach of the industrious millions, the price of admission carned in hay time and harvest, and other busy her Majesty's Solicitor-General. From this we were comducted into the Stalactite Caveras of Adelsberg, which are truy described as "the most magnificent of all the temples that nature has built for hersel; in the regions of night." Leaving these, we found ourselves surrounded by a blaze of splendour, arising from the Huminated

Conservatories and gorgeous Gethic aviaries, in which are to be found exotics of the most rare and cestly description, and birds of the finest and most variegated dumage. The aviaries and doors of the Conservatories being lined with plate glass, greatly magnifies the scene, and gives the appearance of one of those magic temples we read of in an eastern tale. We were next introduced to the next and picturesque Swiss Cottage, in which those whose means and inclinations permitted, sipped their wine, while those of a humbler grade, in true Swiss style, sipped, with apparently equal relish, their tan or coffee, as from the windows they viewed the stupendous

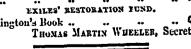
Mont Blanc, the Mer de Glace, or gazed with awe on "the mighty Alpine torrent." Returning through the elegant suite of refreshment rooms into the Gyptotheca, we were ushered into the Elizabethan ascending room, and having taken our seat on a sofa, the room began to rise, and we found ourselves in a spacious gallery near the top of the kitchen to the nursery the announcement that an building, gazing on that chef-d'enere of art, the Panorama of London, as seen by night from the top of St. Paul's ; looking down on the river, the bridges, the boats, the myriads of lights issuing from the numerous shopwindows, the rippling of the waters, or looking up at the Donavan, the weaver-crikey, what a shindy ! For This is not all-the moon becomes overcast, the atmosphere changed ; the rumbling of thunder is heard, the tlashes of lightning become vivid, and the rain pours down in torrents. This colossal picture comprises an acre of canvas, and elicits the highest encomiums from people of all nations. We should commit an act of injustice if we did not mention the great attention paid to visitors by the attendants and officers of the establishment; each appeared pleased when they added to the comfort or convenience of the numerous visitors. To our out according to the taste of the respective officers. friends we would say, take an early opportunity of visit-

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION .- The directors of the above establishment have given an addition to the ordinary features lately exhibited here. This attraction the Sutlej. The managers of this institution have very wisely conjectured that at this period, so shortly after the recent engagements in India, there would be a natural called upon to meet mere rumour, without any anxiety on the part of the people of this country to see what sort of beings the race are whose acts have led to However, as it is difficult to prove a negative, we so much slanghter in our armives; and therefore, in dificulty ; and to establish the truth of what we said, arrived in England, they have shown great tact and judgwe beg leave to submit the following letter, received ment. By this means they will have afforded to the public an opportunity of forming some opinion of the s character of the enemy, by an inspection of their coun-Sir,-The gentleman for whom we made the applica- tenances, forms, and attire. The portraits have been a

say that he considers £2000 more than it is worth, but [talent, who was resident in the Punjaub a number of) is worse than a bad Protestant. If a judge, and at with such humbugging nonsense in the present dis- if you are willing to take £200 for the purchase, making years, and her portraits are considered striking likenesses. 3. all biassed, he proves his impartiality by marked tracted state of factions! The Whig expectants will £2060 (two thousand and sixty pounds !), we are directed Those which have been exhibited do not indicate, either r hostility to those of his own faith. If a juror, he is bid for Irish support through patronage offered to to make the offer. We shall be glad to hear from you ; by the pseuliar construction of the face or by the ex-c-

On the contrary, the majority had regular and handsome is

ME. MARSDEN'S NOMINATION FOR THE EXECUTIVE .--- We you to just convey to the Star office my wish that they



One murder makes a villain. Millions a hero.

Johnstone, though he fell short of the heroic number, is fed better and has more liberty than the unwilling idler; while Seery, whom the real murderer tells us at this particular season of the year, when the supply did not intend to kill his victim, is a murderer.

· FOREIGN.

The English press is beginning to find out, that so far from free trade policy leading to a pacific under-standing upon the Oregon question, that it is likely rather to lead to a rupture between the Northern and Southern States, in which the war party considerably preponderate. Our readers should bear in mind that, in the outset, we stated that in the question of lately visited ireland, and has just returned, to pre-war between England and America all minor con-siderations would be merged into the all-absorbing seed; and with the assistance of our steward, and the aristocra cy ; for we hold that the English per ple will on remenstrating upon the waste, the nursery man have more than once or ten times received a severe) friends affords."

FAMINE .- The tyrants, with enough to eat of the produce of other men's labour, have now the audacity him that we have been since offered to deny that such a thing as famine theatens lre land, and that there is no deficiency in the potatoe crop. We give them this bit of information, of which they stand much in need. The fact of there being an abundance of potatoes in the Irish markets credulous friend shall have the name of the bidder,

is usually scanty, is no proof of an abundance being in the country. The fact of their being cheap, which they are not, would be no proof, and for this simple they are not, would be no proof, and for this simple us these perpetual opportunities of proving incon-testibly what might otherwise appear doubtful to those who do not know us. reason-those who have them are afraid to keep

them, and when scarcity does come, it will come like

an electric shock, when the whole store has been simultaneously exhausted. One fact is worth a bushel of argument. We requested a friend, who lately visited Ireland, and has just returned, to pro-

SEDGWICK AND SON. To Feargus O'Connor, Esq.

Now, what we stated was, that we were offered £2000, and here is an offer of £2060. Now, then,

will our incredulous friend believe us when we assure TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED

POUNDS1 Does this require comment? If it does, our in-

and other distinguished individuals. who is a member of Parliament, with property in the neighbourhood. It is extremely foolish to give

IRELAND

MURDER OF SEERY .- Two men have been recently war between England and America all minor con-siderations would be merged into the all-absorbing thought of nationality and hared to England, and everything that we hear upon the subject but serves. We visited a pursery and market-in most general new We visited a pursery and market-in most general new We visited a pursery and marketto confirm us in our view; and, however the un- in most general use. We visited a sursery and market- were induced to adopt this course from the example to contirm us in our view; and, however the un-settled state of a ffairs and parties in Eugland may cause the Peel administration to play fast and loose with the war question, at present no rational man

features, almost feminine, and might be classed as kindly ly and generous men; thus showing how much we may atat times be deceived by appearances. The instrument by bywhich these interesting pictures are exhibited is thehe opaque microscope invented by Mr. Longbottom. It is is intended, we hear, to give a series of portraits setthese set engaged in the present struggle-the late Sir Robertert: Sale, Lady Sale, Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Huge Gough h. QUEEN POMARE. - Some few years since, her Ma-lajesty Queen Victoria presented a very handsomena

carriage to the unfortunate Queen Pomare. The her Polynesian, a weekiy journal published at Honoluluplus the capital of the Sandwich Islands, in its impressess sion for the Sth of November last, contains the tol-tol-Concutation HALL .- Nothing startling occurred lowing announcement in reference to the royal equiquit at the last meeting beyond the fact that the week's page :-" Rhodes and Co. offer for sale the carriageaged rent had dwindled down to £174 9s. of Queen Pomare, of Tahiti, twilt in England. It It

is a well-constructed article, light and capacions, amand

THE NORTHERN STAR

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TENANTS.

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PROTECTION OF NATIVE INDUSTRY. AMAMERICAN WORKING MEN'S MOVEMENT. Wafers, per lb. The following letter from Earl Stanhope was read Washing balls, (per cwt.) 0 1 8 EMAEMANCIPATION OF LABOUR, AND THE LAND at a meeting recently held in Marylebone, for the LEATHER MANUFACTURES. PROGRESS. purpose of forming a Society for the Protection of Women's boots and ca-[From Tenng America (New York) of Feb. 21.] lashes, per dozen ... G Gradually, but no longer slowly, is the free soil move-Native Industry :--Chevening, near Sevenoaks, Ditto lined or trimmed, nenment progressing. Never in one weck have so many March 2, 1846. per dozen ... (COPT.) favefavourable accounts come to hand as the present. From SIB,-I am much rejoiced to learn by your letter, that Ditto shoes ... MaiMaine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Ill nois, Vir Virginia, Mississippi, and from various parts of this it is intended to form in the parish of Marylebone a So- Ditto ditto, trimmed ... ciety for the Protection of Native Industry; and I most Ditto of silk Sta State, have come the joyful free soil echoes, through ardently wish that the same course may be followed, not Ditto trimmed let letters and papers many more than can be noticed this only throughout the metropolis, but also in every other Men's boots ... we week. Several new movements have taken place, and set several new papers have spoken out, more or less plain, part of the United Kingdom. No time ought to be lost, Ditto shoes ... ag against the "Grab System" now in operation, and in no exertions ought to be omitted, in opposing most stre- Glores (habit) fa favour of securing the means of existence outside of the auously those measures of free trade which have lately Ditto (men's) pe poor-house or the prison. Let us briefly enumerate a few of the glorious symptoms of the week. Away off in He set of the glorious symptoms of the work and of National Re- subsistence, or by diminishing their wages. The inclosed Vellum, per skin fc formers waking a successful stand against the combined statement, which I prepared, and which relates solely to forces of the two degenerate spoils hunting parties. In manufactured articles, shews how much the protection Per square yard Massachusetts, the light of National Reform is pointing that is justly due to the artisans was reduced in 1842, and out the true path to conflicting hosts who have been how much more they would be exposed to the competition LORD MOUNT EDGCUMBE AND HIS carnestly seeking it; in the old "cradle" city a spark is of foreigners by the new proposal of the present miniak kindled-from Lowell bright lights are radiating in all ters. You will perceive by that statement that it indirections, at Randolph the true standard is raised, and cludes many articles of luxury, the cheapness of which [From the Plymouth Herald.] a an old established paper is about to sound the jubilee would be of no advantage whatever to the industrious My FRIENDS,-At this moment, so interesting to the t trampet at another important point. In Pennsylvania classes, and you are aware that a reduction of price in agricultural interest, it would, as your landlord, have t the true doctrine is fast spreading, and our sterling other articles would be no compensation to them for the ven me great pleasure to meet you, but, as I am precoadjutors at Pittsburgh, by their new publication, the losses which they would sustain by free trade, and for the ented from doing so by the state of my health, I cannot Advocate of Human Rights, have effectually roused the intolerable distress with which it would afflict them, refrain from addressing you by letter. "spirit of liberty" in that quarter. In Illinois, the I have expressed, both in and out of Parliament, my It is not to hold out any hopes that protection to agri-Randelph County Record contends ably for the Inalienable opinion that all the industrious classes have a right to be culture can be longer maintained ; it is decided that in a I homestend. But perhaps the most important symptom | fully represented in the House of Commons, and that few years the English farmer will have to compete with (of all is the report of a select committee of the legisla-) every citizen of the state is justly entitled to a vote. If the world. ture of Mississippi, to whom was referred the petition of such were now the case the ruinous and revolutionary Nor can I so entirely get rid of my former opinions sundry citizens of Harrison county in that State, praying | project of Ministers would, I have no doubt, be rejected as to be able to declare that we have not great ground for the abolition of the Legal Credit System, submitting to by an immense and overwhelming majority : but as such alarm. the legislature a bill for the repeal of all the laws for the is not the case, the industrious classes may ask wlether a Yet, when I see, with very few exceptions, every man collection of dubts : an admirable document, that House of Commons, in which they are not fully reprewho can claim any title to the character of a statesman shall appear in next week's paper. In our own State, sented, can have a right to adopt measures that vitally openly commit himself to directly contrary opinions, and to which all eyes will now be turned till after our State affect their rights and interests ! Public opinion has consider that on a question of this kind, that of any mau Convention, movements less radical, but yet far in ad- already been displayed in the meetings which have been of acknowledged talent, who has laboured to ascertain the facts upon which it is formed, is worth the opinion of

patriots have resolved to accomplish this work. "We for their mutual defence. have been governed too much." Our natural right to I need not represent that the sufferings occasioned by the soil has been usurped, instead of being protected, by free trade would be very much aggravated by the detest legislation ; and the "strong arm of the law" has been able and despotic New Poor Law, which punishes poverty extended in aid of all sorts of monopolies built upon as a crime, and which was truly described to be "the the original usurpation. The day of deliverance draweth | most infamous law that ever was enacted in any christian

nigh. It is not merely to secure property to the few fortunate but not always most worthy, possessors under the present system, that the national reform movement is designed. To secure all the rights of every human being is the work to be done. To secure, above all, the homestead. that absolute requisite to the existence of freemen, that most essential right of which the people of New York are now deprived, is especially the business of the coming Convenfolly of the age for the greatest State of this great confederacy to assemble her wise men, seventy years after the declaration of independence, which all acknowledge as authority, to form a government which should not guarantee to the citizens the means of free labour for a subsistence ? Our forefathers decreed that the eldest family of the State has the same right to a footheld upon the earth as the children of the most fortunate family!

To secure the homestead, it is necessary to provide

... ... been proposed, and which would so much injure all the Ditto (women's), or mitts 0 7 0 industrious classes by depriving them of the means of Parchments, perdoz, sheets 0 10 0 ... 072 PAPER MANGINGS. ...

vance of the old party projects, have taken place : at held, and in the elections which have taken place. and it Owego, Tioga county, a meeting has been held in favour | would have had still greater weight if several members of any number of ordinary men, particularly when his sincerity is proved by his interests being deeply involved of exempting 1000 dols. worth of real estate from debt; l'arliament had not persisted in retaining their seats in the Ourge Gazette speaks highly of the proposition ; and utter disregard of the wishes of their constituents. As I cannot, under such circumstances, myself despair, and the Binghamton Iris notices it favourably; the Daily both the political factions are in favour of free trade, and hope that you will not, but wait till the result is shown Telegraph of this city recommends substantially the same as a party spirit is now more prevalent than patriotism by experience. If, as some say, the change prove benething ; and the Ecening Ledger copies the recommendation. it is more than ever requisite for the people to act with ficial rather than injurious, I shall most sincerely con-These symptoms are significant. They mean something. energy and union. The industrious classes should everygratulate those who hold leases under me on their good They mean this, that the National Reform movement has ' where, and in a voice of thunder, demand full and effor fortune ; if the contrary, I then, after obtaining the best awakened a new hope in the mind of the oppressed and tual protection-a redress of their grievances, and a reinformation and advice in my power, shall take that has opened a new field for philanthropic effort. Mon are storation of their rights. In this cause, in which all of determining to be free—really free; to have the means of them have a common interest, no differences in party course which, according to my judgment and conscience, I shall deem to be liberally just. One thing is, however, existence secure grom the grasp of legalised avarice; and politics should prevent them from cordially co-operating

comers, and wo betide the hindermost. In such a race the manufacturers have been signally victorious, and it is well for farmers to consider by what means they have succaeded. That success is attributable to, not only a steady attencountry." The dangers of free trade would be very much

tion to their business, but also to an unceasing activity increased by the Currency Laws, as the natural results of mind. Each improvement in their respective trades is might be an exportation of gold, a scarcity of money, no sooner made public than it is immediately adopted, and a stagnation of trade, attended with grievous and antiquated methods are put aside, and every new disgeneral distress.

covery of science and ingenuity without delay or hesitation put into practice. Those without the activity, the If the principles of free trade are to be adopted, let them talents, or the capital necessary to effect such changes be carried into effect immediately, and in their fullest extent, and the consequence would be a violent and sudden become bankrupts, and their places are supplied by reaction, which the combined strength of the two politi. others in the enjoyment of those advantages, or rather tion. Would it not be the broadest farce and biggest cal factions would be quite unable to resist. An injured necessaries. Against all but tenants has this last penalty been in force, and why has it not been against them ? and indignant people would drive, like chaff before the wind, those who had attacked their rights by depriving Because other influences besides the love of moneymaking have been allowed to operate. The landlord them of that protection which it is the duty of every government to preserve, which all those who are engaged feels that the tenant is bound to his estate, and he to in native industry may most justly claim, and which canhis tenants, by ties of the heart, rarely, if ever, known to not be taken from them without destroying the security the manufacturer, or by those with whom he is connected. child of the family should not possesses the family estate of all property. I feel very strongly upon this subject, to the exclusion of the rest. Surely we have not lived to because it may have been the intention, and it would cer-Far be it from me to wish those feelings should cease to exist or to exercise their kindly influence; I deem them this day without learning that each child of the great | tainly be the effect of these measures of free trade to | to be the best source of the peace, and the happiness, and lower the wages of labour; and I have as much at heart the strength of the community; and when I am told that the prosperity and welfare of the working classes as if I we are fated to become the shopkeepers of the world. I were one of their number, for I do not recognise any real deplore the change, from the belief that with it must come

superiority but that which arises from moral, mental, or the diminution of such feelings. that no further monopoly of the soil shall take place ; physical qualifications ; and I know what is due to their and industry, to the apon; that the land already monopolised shall be dis- and to their rights, which ought at all times to be held In justice to the labouring classes, whose wages, or in reward for their services, are justly entitled to. Our complish this last-named purpose, the simplest way duced through a competition with foreigners in the home would be to prohibit any legalised credit system, or laws market, it is indispensably requisite, and they would have for the collection of debts; a measure which, of itself, a right to demaud, amongst other measures, the entire would effect more good than all the other measures (ex. repeal of the Excise duties on soap, malt, and hops, and cepting the land measure) that have been talked of or of the Customs duties on coffee and sugar, the produce of thought of with reference to the new constitution. British colonies, and on the low-priced sorts of tea and preferred to that of men toiling, speculating, and gamtobacco. I am well aware that this would be only a relief, but not a sufficient compensation, and that many the green is to a night passed over dice at the gambling other measures ought also to be adopted, which I fortable. being. Nothing short of these would accomplish the bear to mention at present, as the first object is to opobject. To the measures, therefore, the land limitation pose the progress of free trade, and to drive from office and the inviolability of the homestead, all delegates of the those Ministers who have entirely and for ever forfeited the respect and confide

£. s. d. duty, such as the constitution requires them to be, un-

0 0 8 10 0 0 bound by positive pledges or promises,

[The act of resigning in the middle of a Parliament, in A most disastrous fire, resulting in the loss of four 006 consequence of a difference of opinion with constituents, lives and serious injury of several other persons, ocis in principlemore democratic than annual Parliaments.] curred at an early hour on Monday morning, in I will try to make you understand my view of their conduct, by putting for your consideration a parallel stroyed are situate No. 77, near the western extremity 0 12 0 0 6 case. A naval man undertakes the charge of a ship, and of Crawford-street, and immediateley between Seydeclares his determination to avoid a certain port. mour-place and Croydon-street. The house was 0 5 0 10 0 After, however, having joined the fleet, all the comoccupied by several families. Mr. Tempson, a 05 0 12 0 manders in whom he has confidence, to his amazement, surgeon, occupied the shop and back parlour on the sail themselves straight into it, and assure him that it is ground-floor, residing in Lisson-grove himself, but 0 9 0 0 4 05 0 10 0 leaving a youth, agod 16, in charge of his shop 0 14 0 for the interest of his employers that he should follow. 180 nightly, this person sleeping in the back parlour. The first floor was occupied by Mr. Hosking, the He himself feels, that whether it be prudent or not, it is 07 0 14 0 certain that his vessel must eventually do so, and that her 036 landlord of the house, together with his wife and exposure in the meantime to the tempests can be only 036 productive of danger and ovil. Would it not be acting daughter; and on the second floor lived a man and 046 upon a mistaken point of honour, for the sake of adhering his wife, named Butters, with a family of three free. 060 to the words of his agreement, to do that which in his young children. 010 The fire was first observed by Sergeant Bennett. opinion can only injure the interests intrusted to his

DREADFUL FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

of the parties residing on the second fleor was even

more dreadful. They were of course soon aroused

to a sense of their danger, but the flames having pre-

viously attained a fearful height, it was quite im-

states that her husband had not been in bed more

han ten minutes when the alarm was given. He

immediately opened the door of the front room, in

which he slept, together with herself and infant child,

and proceeded to the back room for the purpose of

waking his other children. Even then the unfor-

tunnte man told his wife that it was impossible to

escape by the staircase, adding that he would en-

deavour to open the trap door of the roof. Ile was

attempting this, when the dense volume of smoke

room, closing the door after him. About the same

time Mrs. Butters, unable longer to bear the dreadful

suspense in which she was placed, threw herself from the second-floor window into the street.

There had been no time for preparation to re-

coive her, and she fell heavily upon the pave-

wrist, and being seriously injured about the lower

charge ? Such, in my opinion, would have been the coi - 18 D, who happened to be passing the house at about duct of members of Parliament on the present occasion, a quarter past twelve o'clock on Sunday night. He in continuing a resistance under the circumstances had already proceeded a few paces beyond the preequally impossible to be maintained, or to be productive mises, when, fancying that he perceived a strong of any benefit, and which it may be well considered not | smell of fire, he returned, and at once observed smoke honourable to attempt. Never forget, also, that they issuing through the shutters of Mr. Tempson's shop. could have no possible object in changing their opinions | Ile immediately knocked loudly at the private door, but that of doing their duty to the public. It is a step | which in the course of a very few minutes was opened which a timid man, or one who would rather be dishonest | by the youth in charge of the shop. On being made than risk being thought so, would not take-but which acquainted with the fact that the house was on fire, those justly confident in their past character, the purity this youth ran back again, and proceeded upstairs, of their motives, and of receiving ultimate justice from for the purpose of arousing the various inmates. Englishmen, may safely (as I have striven to show) pro- Sergeant Bennett immediately despatched messenporly take for once; but let Ministers of the Urown, who gers to the various fire-engine stations, and also to value the constitution, which, to exist, must enjoy, in the station of the fire-escape in King-street, Bakerits several branches, the coufidence of the community, street. During the interval of their arrival the utbeware how they again lead the majorities of Parliament most anxiety was evinced for the parties known to be sulded by them into a similar position. It is not the sleeping in the house. The inflammable nature of destruction of party (a comparatively insignificant con- the contents of the shop caused the flames to sprend sideration), but the destruction of confidence in states. with extraordinary rapidity, and within a few moments after the private door was opened it was an men, in members of the Legislature, in English gentleimpossibility to reach the foot of the staircase from men, which is to be deprecated and dreaded.

These few lines on polities have I added from the the street. The smoke and flames, having burst desire to soften any ill-feelings that may exist amongst through the door at the back of the shop, ascended the staircase, and not only effectually prevented the us. It is most desirable that, whatever may be the consequences, as yield we must, we should do so with a escape of those inmates who were above stairs when good grace, that the agricultural body who still may claim | the fire broke out, but also cut off the escape of the so high a station should not present the undignified youth who had rushed upstairs for the laudable purspectacle of struggles, now so clearly ineffectual as to have pose of saving life. With some difficulty this youth escaped, together with Mr. and Mrs. Hosking and their daughter, by passing from the balcony of the appearance of impotent efforts of childish angerstill less of quarrels and criminations amongst ourselves. Let us rather determine at once to unite all our energies their own house to that of the next. The situation to do our duty to the community and ourselves, by industriously putting into practice those improvements which cience and experience have shown will enable us to produce from our land the greatest quantity of food at a

Believe me, your very sincere friend,

THE MILITIA, THE ARMY, AND THE

ADDRESS OF THE COMPLETE SUFFRAGE ASS O

FRIENDS AND FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,-The recent strong and general expression of public condemnation against the enforcement of the unchristian and cruelly unjust Militia Act, has been followed by an announce ment of the intention of government to abandon the compulsory ballot. It may, therefore, be expected that the measures about to be taken will, if possible, be so shaped as to prevent the determined opposition with which the old Militia Act was threatened. In the whole circumstances, however, there is much which calls for your serious attention ; and we are induced now to address you because the military system has an important bearing on the extension of the elective franchise.

standing at the same window from which his wife good sense and correct feeling you have displayed in had fallen, raising his hands imploringly, as if asking opposing the contemplated measure, a fresh evidence help of the bystanders. The flames from the firstfloor windows are described to have actually played of the strength of your claims to enfranchisement. and a proof that you are not only qualified to make a r und the wretched man's face as he stood. The

Freland.

REVOLTING CASE. - MURDER OF A MAX BY HIS WIFE'S PARAMOUR.

DUBLIN, MARCH 22 .- The following may give the English readers some notion of the internal econors of an Irish small farmer's family :--

On Wednesday last, James Carroll, Esq. (coroner). held an inquest on the body of Daniel Berochree, at Touroenbrien, about fourteen miles from Nenagh. who was beaten on the night of the 10th inst. The deceased was a man over sixty years of age, and his wife (who appears to have been accessory to his deate is about twenty years his junior. He was rather a comfortable farmer, and has eleven childron. William Walshe, the deceased's servant, appears to have been a paramour of the wife's. Ile is a married man, and has a wife and three children.

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

Grace Berochree, examined by the coroner, corroborated her sister's testimony.

Other corroborative evidence having been given and evidence that the man died of the wounds, the jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against William Walshe and Mary Berochree, and they werg and flame which ascended from the lower part of the accordingly committed for trial by the coroner. hause obliged him to desist and retreat into the front

THE LATE MR. CARRICK .- STATE OF CLARE.-Mr. Carrick was perfectly sensible to the last, and he made his will after the faculty had seen him, leaving to his wife, and to his only child, Mrs. Finucane wife of the high sheriff of Clare, all his property, Thomas Whitestone, Esq., coroner, on Thursday held an inquest upon the body, when Mr. Carriek's ment, fracturing her left arm just above the servant was examined, and the verdict returned was Wilful Murder against persons unknown. [We understand that the Lord Lioutenant has acceded to the requisition of the magistrates of Clare, and has issued a special commission for the trial of all persons accused of criminal outrages in that country.]

MOUNT EDGCUMBE.

SUFFRAGE.

CIATION TO THE NON-ELECTORS.

part of the back. Mr. Butters at this time was Every unprejudiced mind must have seen, in the the aiminution of such feelings. The misfortune that has tended the most to cripple the proper use of your political rights, but that you are in fire-escape from King-street arrived just at this time,

certain-all agree that to ward off these dangers we must fairly remunerating cost. exert ourselves. We are started in a race against all March, 1846.

tributed as the possessors decease, till it shall come down | sacred. to the limit established; and that the homestead shall be inalienable, except at the will of the occupants. To ac-Thes. measures would effect a compromise with our present legalized wrongs, that would gradually bring about the full measure of justice without injury to any human Constitutional Convention should be pledged.

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

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

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

THE OREGON.

[The following article we extract from an American Working Men's paper entitled, the Voice of Industry. It will be seen that the principles and views recently expressed by the Fraternal Democrats, in their address to the people of Great Britain and the United States, have some ardent supporters (and will yet have more) on the other side of the Atlantic.]

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

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

From the latest information, we learn that Congress has refused to accede to any proposition from the British Parliament, voting in favour of the "Notice;" thereby virtually declaring that God in his wisdom decreed that a tax of 1.25 dollars on every acre of saleable land in Oregon shall be paid into the treasury of the United States, to build ships of war, support armies and navies, and pay men from eight to one hundred dollars per day for serving the devil-travelling fees not considered.

DEATH OF MR. LISTON, THE COMEDIAN .- Mr. DEATH OF MR. LISLON, THE COMEDIAN. MIL. Earthenware ... 15 0 0 Liston, who has long been in a declining state of health, expired on Sunday morning, at half-past ten 0'clock, at his residence at Hyde Park-corner. Blacking (per cwt.) 3 12 0 Earthenware During the whole of the last week his medical men [Gaudles, of tallow (cwt.) 3 3 4 had given up the case as hopeless, and for some Ditto, of spermaceti (lb.) 0 2 6 months he had been gradually sinking. It is now Ditto, of wax (lb.) 0 2 6 nearly forty-one years since he made his first appear- Corks, ready made, from ance in London, in the character of Jacob Gawkey, July 5th, 1842 (per lb.). 0 7 0

պա	connuence or	me people.	
	I am,	, sir,	

Your obedient humble servant, To Mr. H. D. Griffiths. STANNOPE.

REDUCTIONS OF DUTIES ON MANUFACTURED

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Pewter, steel, and tin manufactures ... 20 0 0 15 0 0 10 0 15 0 0 10 0 0 1 10 0 1 0 0 10 0 0 0100056 0 0 6 0 0 3 004 00 2 0 0 8

bling in dark manufacturing towns, as a healthy spot on

The power to check the ordained course of events, however, nowhere exists; the agriculturists are treated fellow manufacturers. It must be remembered that now no capital produces to its owner so small a return as that invested in land; while in no manufacture have science and ingenuity introduced greater improvements than in at of food ; and it is not only the interest. but the duty tenants, following the example of all other manufacrers, to use every exertion—first to learn, and then to it into practice these improvements without delay. To nants who have susceeded to estates from their ancesrs have also frequently descended habits which it is rd to cast off. The attempt, howover, now must be ade. Landlords are on their part bound to take every aus in their power to make their tenants acquainted th all changes in agriculture which from time to time perience may have shown to be improvements-and to give them every assistance in their power, by aring on equitable terms the expense, or by in any nants to take advantage of the assistance and informa. | odious as it is criminal.* on offered, and to decline a renewal of connection with en who refuse to perform their part in what is no more an their duty, at a time of difficulty and danger to all. I said before, in other trades, either the want of suffill be but willing and active, consideration and assistce will be shown to shield him from the disastrouscon- | so, by the power of the sword. juences that naturally flow from the want of talent d capital. But I repeat, that when advice and assistce are offered and not readily accepted, the fate comon to all must be expected, and cannot in justice be uplained of.

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

eir public duty. Mind, I am not attempting to defend foot, in which regiment I served eleven years. I was tain. trary, has to an unhappy extent caused it—that is certain—but, whether unavoidably or not, I will not now is fourmall. Some little time after, Dr. M'All, the missionary, came to Warsaw, and I engaged mythat after that course of conduct of Sir R. Peel's, joined is mass interpreter, being able to speak Russian, German, and Polish. I went with Dr. M'All individed high Ministerial offices—a man quite equal to the high station of a member of the legislature, but who has not great empire—still holding epinions in favour of the Corn.
through Austria into Hungary, Pesth, Brodof (Brody, and Warsaw. This eccupied about two years to act upon the opinion, that a further attempt to do so in the firm, do not all through the induced is from the drop. The crowd in the measured of from 5,000 to 6,000 course do not make the measured of from 5,000 to 6,000 course do not make to have been drinking. At the time the fire poend to have been drinking. At the time the fire poend to have been drinking. At the time the fire poend to have been drinking. At the time the fire poend to have been drinking. At the time the fire poend to have been drinking. At the time the fire poend to have been drinking. At the time the fire poend to have been drinking. At the time the fire poend to have been drinking. At the time the fire poend to have been drinking. At the time the fire poend to have been drinking. At the time the fire poend to have been drinking. At the time the fire poend to have been drinking. At the time the fire poend to have been drinking. At the time the fire poend to have been drinking. At the time the fire poend to have been drinking. At the time the fire poend to have been drinking. At the time the fire poend to have been drinking. At the time the fire poend to have been drinking. At the time the fire poend to have been drinking. At the provide the provide to have been drinking. At the provide the poend to have drinking the messionary came to have drinking the messionary came to the poend. The fire drink the prov free. £100 value.

The mistoriume that has tended the most to cripple the efforts of your friends (which, like most so-called misfor-tunes, arises from a great fault) is, that the agricultural """ advance of many who already possess them, in your and having been hastily placed against the house, """ advance of many who already possess them, in your and having been hastily placed against the house, """ advance of many who already possess them, in your and having been hastily placed against the house, """ advance of many who already possess them, in your and having been hastily placed against the house, """ advance of many who already possess them, in your and having been hastily placed against the house, """ advance of many who already possess them, in your and having been hastily placed against the house, """ advance of many who already possess them, in your and having been hastily placed against the house, """ advance of many who already possess them, in your and having been hastily placed against the house, """ advance of many who already possess them, in your and having been hastily placed against the house, """ advance of many who already possess them, in your and having been hastily placed against the house, """ advance of many who already possess them, in your and having been hastily placed against the house, """ advance of many who already possess them, in your and having been hastily placed against the house, """ advance of many who already possess them, in your and having been hastily placed against the house, """ advance of many who already possess them, in your and having been hastily placed against the house, """."" labourers have not, and do not, enjoy the comforts they, are subversive both of justice and religion. We are the purpose of endeavouring to afford him assistance. anxious, however, at the present moment, to draw The officer reached the window, and not only spoke whose means of employment, would be very much re-duty as Christians to society, and to ourselves, calls upon your particular attention to the proposed increase in to Butters, but had actually caught hold of him with duty as Christians to society, and to ourselves, calls upon us, each in our station, to remedy to the utnost of our power that disgraceful evil; but for that, none who hold happiness, morality, and kindly fellow-feeling to be greater blessings than any wealth alone can bestow, will doubt that the life of an agriculturist is as much to be 20.000 me.h. besides the militia. [the latter] amount-the liter amount-the liter amount-the intention of pulling him into the escape, when he tore himself away, saying that he would go and here to be some moment the first floor having increased in place, Gray's-inn-lane, jeweller-Thomas Pierson, War. 20,000 men, besides the militia, [the latter] amount- | their violence, set fire to the top of the fire-escape, | wick-court, Holborn, money-scrivener - John Brett ing to 42,000 ! So long as the supporters of unjust | causing the officer to lose his hold, and fall heavily | Luton, Bedfordshire, sheep salesman-Richard Ellis laws are enabled to hire men to uphold them by brute force, so long only can those laws operate. To you, therefore, who feel that your political rights are un-therefore, who f justly withheld, the question whether this enormous Hospital. Although Butters came to the window George Prince, Romsey, Hampshire, wine-merchanthowever, nowhere exists; the agriculturists are treated as, and now indeed are termed, "manufacturers" of corn, and to exist must, however unpalatable, adopt to a great durate the army shall be permitted, is one of once or twice subsequently, he was unable to keep vital interest. You are, we conceive, especially his position for more than a few moments, and very called upon to refuse to enter the ranks, and to use soon after it became evident to the bystanders that all your influence with your friends and neighbours to induce them to refuse also. It is generally understood that the resort to the ballot was suggested by supply of water being good, the flames were got varnish maker-John Taylor, Hereford, grocer-Moses the difficulty of obtaining recruits ; and the wide-spread determination which has lately shown itself. neither to serve in the militia nor to pay for a substitute, leaves the government in as great a difficulty the second floor Butters was found near the window, as ever. So long, however, as the people submit to in a reclining posture, his hand resting on the sill of pay the money with which our rulers bribe men to the windows. He was not much burned, and apenter the army, and men are to be found who will peared to have died from suffocation. The bodies of 2s. 6d., on Monday, March 23, and the two subsequent accept the bribe, the war system will continue, and of the three children were found lying together in its profits and emoluments will be retained by the the back room on the same floor. They were all aristocracy, while upon the working classes will fall shortly after their discovery placed in shells, and its attendant sufferings and misery. And the two subsequent removed to the workhouse.

Our earnest appeal to you, therefore, is, that you Among the efforts made to save the lives of the

will remain firm and inflexible in refusing to be hired, at any price, to learn the art of wholesale unfortunate deceased, was that of sending a chimneysweeper named Lake through the trap-door of an adner way aiding them to carry them out; but, in return, murder, and that you will do all in your power to joining house to open the trap of the house on fire. ey have a full right to expect the utmost readiness in render the profession of arms as disreputable and ile succeeded in doing so, and heard both the de-

room, but the smoke prevented him from descending Should the repugnance to enlist become universal your political rights are secured. No statesman will to render any assistance, and the deceased persons do not appear to have observed him themselves. then attempt to continue a system by which the poor man, for no other reason than because he is poor, The names of the deceased are as follows :-Robert

ont activity or of cspital is followed as a matter of is deprived of his citizenship,—a system which give-burse by inevitable ruin, and no aid is offered; but a nant's case, as I put it, and as I hope under most land-from which has sprung innumerable evils, the burden aged four; and William Butters, an infant, aged ds it would in fact stand, is far better. For if he of which rests upon your shoulders, and which main eighteen months. tains its existence now, and can only continue to do

The premises and stock are insured in the Sun and Law Insurance offices. The origin of the fire Though, individually, we hold the opinion that all has not been ascertained.

war is unchristian, our present object is to show the bearing of a standing army on the question of compremises three weeks, having purchased the business | subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pott's, Manchester. plete suffrage, which we are associated to promote. In recommending this momentous subject to your of a Mr. Lewis, who had previously carried it on. CORONBR'S INQUEST.

serious consideration, we earnestly desire that no man On Tuesday, at half-past nine o'clock, Mr. Wakley, M.P., and a jury of fourteen respectable inhabitants of the district of St. Mary, Marylebone, assembled at the workhouse of that parish for the purpose of comwho loves liberty himself, or who would secure it for his fellow countrymen, will be induced, under any temptation whatever, to identify himself with the mencing an inquiry as to the deaths of the four

Jos. STURGE, Chairman.

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE .- The "Tenth Report bodies had been identified, the coroner explained that naves generally that the late conduct of many of their presentatives on this question is such as to shake their infidence in the honour of gentlemen. Let me, then, state my conviction, and the reasons for at conviction, why men, unbound by positive pledges gave me the following singular outline of his past period, in order to allow time for a more complete promises, have not, under the existing altered state of life:—'I was born in Scotland, and brought up as a investigation as to the origin of the fire than, from millwright. At fifteen years old I entered the 32nd all he could learn, they were at present likely to ob-

ier public duty. Mind, I am not attempting to defend ir R. Peel, for with sorrow must I admit, that nothing haveread, heard, or been able in my own mind to con-sive, does afford a sufficient justification for having led hagland to take the position they now are placed in, and hen, by heading himself the attack against it, rendering thout injury to the public interests, or to retreat from dithout injury to the public interests, or to retreat from millwright, to go to Rozoaka (Rosienna?), in Lithu-millwright, to go to Rozoaka (Rosienna?), in Lithuwithout rendering themselves liable to the imputations ey are now exposed to. The destruction of considence tween the people and their representatives is a great it without rendering themselves liable to the imputations ana. I made £150 a year wages for four years, and saved £100 a year. I then came to Warsaw, and facts, all of which are given in the above account. tial evil, which it is one of the first duties of a man learned to brew from a countryman. I commenced He said he had heard that Mr. Butters, the Iding his high office to guard against. He, on the con-blace of a brewer in 1821, in conjunction with elder (one of the deceased persons), had only entered fore, took his place on the drop. The crowd in the ary, has to an unhappy extent caused it—that is cer-two other persons; I also had a millwright concern. the house shortly before the fire, and that he ap-meadow opposite consisted of from 5,000 to 6,000 laing his high office to guard against. He, on the con- the trade of a brewer in 1821, in conjunction with elder (one of the deceased persons), had only entered

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazetis, Murch 24, 1846.) William Bull, Leeds, and Addle-streat, cloth-merchants -James Riding and James Fielden, Leyland, Lancashire, soon after it became evident to the bystanders that cotton manufacturers - James Rishton, Over Darwen, both himself and children had perished miserably in Lancashire, cotton-spinner-John Gibson, Manchester, the flames. After the arrival of the engines, the veterinary surgeon-James Riddall Wood, Manchester, under. About a quarter to one o'clock the house Smith, Birmingham, ironfounder - Philip Crispin, was sufficiently cool to allow a search to be made for Bristol, carpenter-Edward Williams, Northop, Flint the missing persons. On entering the front room on shire, draper.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

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

J. Milne, Liverpool, painter, first dividend of 3s. 1d. on Monday, March 23, or any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool.

D. Parry, Ruthin, Denbighshire, currier, first dividend of 2s. 3d. on Monday, March 23, or any subsequent Monceased and his children running about from room to day, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool.

W. J. Cooper and J. Beattie, North Shields, drapers first dividend of 9s., on Saturday, March 28, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Nowcastle-upon

J. Joplin, Bishopwearmouth, draper, first dividend of 4s. 6d., on Saturday, March 28, or any subsequent Satur day, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

C. Brigham, Dodden, near Kendal, Roman Catholie clergyman, first and final dividend of 1s. 7d., on Saturdar, March 28, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon_Tyne.

C. Earber, Denham Springs, Lancashire, calico-printer, Mr. Tempson had only been in possession of the first dividend of 3s. 11d., on Tuesday, March 31, or any

II. Whittaker, Macclesfield, silk-throwster, second dividend of 1d., and first and second dividend of 1s. 5d. on new proofs, on Tuesday, March 31, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Frazer's, Manchester.

G. Payne, King-street, Covent-garden, tailor, dividend of 2s. 3d. (making, with a former dividend, 4s. 9d..) on Wednesday, March 25, and the two subsequent Wednesdays, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Belcher's, King's Arm's-yard, Moorgate-street.

unfortunate persons who perished on the occasion of the late dreadful fire in Crawford-street. After the G. T. Whittington, Great St. Helen's, merchant, fist dividend of 4s. 6d., on Wednesday, March 25, and the two subsequent Wednesdays, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Belcher's, King's Arms-yard, Moorgato-street. J, Chamberlaine, Lisson-grove North, glass-merchan, first dividend of 5s. 5d., on Wednesday, March 24, and the two subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Turquand's, Old Jewry,

> and said, looking very pathetically, "I should like to shake hands with you, Sir." Lieutenant Hacket of course assented, and the poor culprit then observed, "Give my love to your family, Sir," and then, with the same imperturbable calmness as be-

military profession.

in the Chapter of Accidents. He is, we believe, the Gunpowder (per cwt.) 3 0 0 1 0 0	to act upon the opinion, that a further attempt to do so is neither in accordance with the public interests generally, bowbordmost of Warnan in 1000. Then came the that he was assistant to Mr. Tempson, and, in ac-	/hich 🥈
son of a watchmaker, who lived near Fenchurch- Hats of chin(ner lb)	to act upon the opinion, that a further attempt to do so is neither in accordance with the public interests generally, nor, in one point of view, his own honour or that of the bombardment of Warsaw, in 1830. A child and two cordance with his usual custom, closed the shop at	assed 🚯
street, and at a very early age exhibited a predilect. Ditto of going the not		
tion for dramatic performances; however his more than 22 in in dia	neither in accordance with the public interests generally, nor, in one point of view, his own honour or that of the great agricultural body he belongs to. Our case is less good than that of a man supporting Dur case is less good than that of a man supporting	icted
negation line of he conserved (only indeed only	Our case is too a state of the second of the next of the second of the sec	man -a
Bannister, Fawcett, Mathews, and many others nitto more than 92 in	rights against another making cause deines to them for the more state of the shore	him•
thought of themselves), was tragedy. As a per- in diameter (per doz.) 2 0 0 0 15 0 0 10 6	we are accurated of maintaining over the an atmosphere and interview, and ordered med ten of clock and immediately noticed to an interview and ordered med ten of the structure	n en- 🗿
former of common characters, his place will, perhaps, Ditto, made of, or mixed	granted to us for the public good and at the same time a two in a work have by a suffect to way a work by a suffect to the recruiting barty now	come 😪
never be adequately supplied. To a rich fund of with falt, hair, wool, or	violating instice and humanity by underland to that the start of the s	. 111 - 2
natural humour he added the care, discrimination, and beaver, each 0 10 6 0 2 6 ha	half fed dearer.	One 🛞
		oran- 💡
merely droll, but so moulded and adapted his powers Iron, pig (per ton) 0 10 0 0 5 0	roundless that the withdrawed of motion round I would be would run even a subscript of the would run even a subscript of the would run even a subscript of the	dog 👔
of humour as to make them perfectly characteristic Ditto, bars, unwrought	banefit many mills it mould as use min to the many in (2, 2, 1) and a find while was an five and the Rotton and the	BOYA SE
of the part he played. In private life Mr. Liston's [(per ton) 110 0 1 0 0	benefit none, while it would cause ruin to the many in- terests connected with our own, and thus destroy the £10 to earry me into the north. I was on my work Witness may way Witness rout for the ruft on for the mere sport of the thing, and the	100d.
habits were domestic, and he possessed the respect of Paper, waste, &c. (per lb.) 0 0 9 0 0 44	terests connected with our own, and thus deschoy the #10 to earry me into the north. I was on my way Witness returned to the formation and and the formation and and the formation and and the formation and the f	lown 💈
all who knew him. Pasteboards (per cwt.) 3 8 2 1 10 0	terests connected with our own, and thus destroy the firmest support of the Crown and empire; and so long as that opinion was supported by all the statesmen in whom, when, my money being all gone. I was taken up for the day on to the balcony of the next house. Witness	erely 🛐
	A THE AND A THE	ation
mingham at forty-five minutes past five, met with an Ditto of chip (per lb.) 0 8 0 0 2 6 free, be	he charged with forfeiting his honour if he attempted to his lice has the head to his lice her her her her her her her her her he	lant,
	The second state of the se	25
		man 📲
Everything went on well until the train had passed Ditte, perfamed, do. 18 13 0 1 0 0	rot we he similarly accured in the shop on the 1.1 of Unchers, inding themselves worsted and decur	ng 16 🎆
the Cheddington station, but on entering a deep Soap, hard do. 4 10 0 1 10 0 1 0 0 tsi	best judges in the case, have declared against him, may not we be similarly accused if we still attempt to main- tsin advantages which all disinterested men, all the most talented amongst those even who are interested, have de- even in a time of profound neace, it is furnished teams during Sunday.	
cutting about two miles from Tring, the train came Ditto roft do 3 11 9 1 0 0 0 1 1	talented amongst those even who are interested, havo de-	1
	clared to be unjust to others, injurious to the public, and cant official public time of profound peace, it is furnished by a re- At the close of this witness's examination the	E.
were most unaccountably left standing on the rails 1 tawed per 100 2 0 0 0 to 0		own 😤
We V Irap. (With	corporeal punishments in the army and navy, printed by inquiry were declared adjourned model and the creating. Taking advantage of the moment	1, I 🕺
	a vast portion of the community, including the most dis- tinguished of ourselves, when not a disinterested judge or public that in the five years from 1839 to 1844, the corporeal WORTHY OF LUITATION - Lord Francis Frances to the military system, and concluding the military system, and concluding the military system.	ied & S
		ns to 🧕
and dashing the other train to pieces. The guards, 100 015 0 010 0	tinguished of ourselves, when not a disinterested judge or umpire can be tound to sanction or support it—nay, even to refrain from condemning it? But you will ask, are members justified in acting against opinions declared by equal to one this difference in the five years from 1839 to 1844, the corporeal members justified in acting against opinions declared by that in the five years from 1839 to 1844, the corporeal members justified in acting against opinions declared by the horrors of the military system, and conclusion that in the five years from 1839 to 1844, the corporeal members justified in acting against opinions declared by the horrors of the military system, and conclusion to refrain from condemning it? But you will ask, are soldiers to prison, during the same period, were 41,263, then with an excellent library containing holds of the servants of the frust, and has presented where military temptations are to be found. I	sions 🖓
however, immediately despatched men both up and Ditto, dyed or coloured, to	to refrain from condemning it? But you will ask, are soldiers to prison, during the servants of the trust, and has presented where will take to be found. I	have 3
down the line with signals to stop it, and in this they per 100 4 0 0 2 0 0	to refrain from condemning it? But you will ask, are members justified in acting against opinions declared by them at the hustings? I say, yes, if they went not as mitments for the British army; while the com- amusement and reference. His lordering books of not been able to ascertain the number of the wound an under the servants of the servants of the trust, and has presented where military temptations are to be found. I amusement and reference.	1000,
fortunately succeeded. Starch, per cwt, 9 10 0 0 10 0	members justified in acting against opinions declared by them at the hustings? I say, yes, if they went not as delegates, but as members of Parliament, free to do their during the same period, were 41,263, them with an excellent library, containing books of mitments from the general population of Great Britain, we believe, to establish reading rooms of all the but I saw one man in particular leave the sec	10 01
	them at the hustings? I say, yes, if they went not as mitments from the general population of Great Britain, delegates, but as members of Parliament, free to do their during the same period, were only 1 in 116!	alon' 🚆
	principal stations. Manchester, Runcorn, &c. partly by a bayonetGeorge Fuxa.	
	party by a payone in the party of a payon	4

Foreign Mobements.

selves politically atheists.

the reply, " Am I my brother's keeper ?"

"An equal to all woes,

And a firm will, and a deep sense,

Its own concentred recompense,

And making death a victory.

Prometheus is ready to fall off.

Which even in torture can descry

Triumphant when it dares defy.

DEATH PUNISHMENTS.

pressed of all nations.

posing scale herself---

ments.

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

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

> POLAND. BT JOSEPH MAZZINI. [From The People's Journal.]

" If there is on earth anything really great, it is the firm t determination of a nation advancing under the eye of r God, without being wearled for a moment, to the conquest A the rights it derives from Him : which counts neither its wounds, nor its days without rest, nor its nights with-1 at sleep, and which says within itself-What is all lost all right to rule the destinies of millions!" Not a : that? Justice and Liberty are worthy of many other i soils.

"Verily, I say unto you, when it shall go down, like Christ into the tomb, like Christ it shall come out from it ment which has thus placed itself under the ban of hu-) on the third day, conqueror over death, and over the manity. You talk of charity, virtue, mens' brotherhood scince of this world, and the ministers of the prince of this world."-Lamennais' Words of a Believer.

We write these lines independently of all political foresight, independently of all calculation as to the immediate issue of the struggle which, during the last fortnight, has caused every true heart in Europe to beat most suriously. It may be that by the time what we are writing appears before the eyes of our readers, new events shall have succeeded, in spite of present appearances, to strengthen and extend a movement which is said of what is great in martyrdom for a holy cause, protest by their words, by meetings, and by subscriptions, against to be suppressed : it may be that all will be, for a time, at an end, and that Poland shall for a third time descend into her tomb : but whichever it shall be, nothing can siter the sentiment which places the pen in our hand. mrs is not a political journal. At this moment we are not thinking of Cracow, or of the bands of Gallicia ; we e thinking of Poland, which lives, suffers, and combats, hether openly or in silence, wherever her children are

be found, from the Baltic to the Carpathian mounsins. We do not look (much as our heart throbs with pe at the present brave efforts, and bleeds with grief the recent victims) at transient events, the incidents a struggle whose denouement is not yet come: we look , the Eccelasting ; to the Idea which regulates all these attempts, unfortunate till now, but always heroic; to the Gought which survives all these disasters, which soars, Fire the eagle, from the midst of the tempest; which incats, like a flag, over the tombs of the martyrs. And this Everlasting, this Idea, this unconque Thought, which all the brutal forces of the three European despotic powers will never be able to stifle, is the right that twenty-two willions of men, belonging to the same race,

cradled in the same national songs, nourished by the same his torical traditions, possessed by the instinctive continent of having the same mission to accomplish, have to group themselves as God suggests to them, to organise themselves as they deem best for themselves and others, to express the life within them by acts freely initiated, freely worked to completion. This right has been immorally, perfidiously violated by the dismemberment of 1778, by that of 1793, by that of 1796. It has been said to some, "You shall belong henceforth to Prussia"-that is to say, to a country which itself had not a real nationality to substitute for theirs; to others, "You shall belong to Russia"-that is to say, to a nation whose civilisation was one or two centuries lichind that of Poland; to others, again, "And you, you shall belong to Austria"-that is to say, the liveliest, the most unquiet, the most stirring of people, to a power which represents China in Europe. The Polish zation has from that time protested-protested by arms, because all other ways of progress were desedagainst her; protested by an appeal to all its members violently separated, because, to the shame of infringement of the Divine Command, "Thou shalt do Europe, to the shame of countries calling themselves free, no murder," but has a tendency to demoralise the public there has not been a single government to say one word for her. There is the whole question, put simply, and, as it appears, in a sphere far above that slough of diplomatic dirt, in which at the present day they work out meant to protect.

what they call their European policy. Foland has protested-she will protest : and woe to us if she should not! For her inertness would say, that it important question was brought before the public, fruits; it would say that bayonets have power to kill giving credit to every one for the good deeds they the conquest of that secret which made his life divine- with the Chartists. No doubt they all recollected known. (Tremendous cheering.) metice, liberty, progress. And see how her protest has gained force since the time ago, tried and executed for murder at Aylesprodigies, which we have so soon forgotten, of 1850. bury. At that period a public meeting was held in Before the insurrection of 1830, Prussian and of Machiavel for a doctrine, and whose heart, the prophet of the mind, has been withered by the coldness of analysis, were, in 1859, telling us not to attach too much importance to a manifestation, the consequence of the general fermentation excited by the three days of July. Well! France has long since abandoned her part of propagaudist; Europe is tranquil at the surface; the moment is this is the moment Poland chooses to perform an act of life; it is in the midst of the sleep of Europe that she glorious protest, to declare that she is not, that she shall never be, submissive; that liberty, without which human God to all his creatures; that nationality is a sacred sign instinctive sentiment of having the same mission to accomplish. What has not been done, since 1830, to endeavour to not belong to our time; a history which if we had, we men of the nineteenth century, a belief at heart, as we termine a crusade. They have proscribed, imprisoned, shot, by hundreds, by thousands, uobles, soldiers, princes, ports, all who could in any way exercise any influence. They have peopled the mines of Siberia, and supplied the armies of the Caucasus. They have destroyed colleges, universities, libraries; falsified education; substituted, were sending some poor consulations to the exiles of ten tion, and earnestly hoped to witness the abrogation or sixteen years; and they have kept back the succours of capital punishment, and the amelioration of our which they cont_ined. They have torn hundreds of children from their mothers, to form, far from their country, military colonies fashioned after Russian manners and tendencies. They have put religion in play for HOUS as move the heart to disgust, rather even than to for a long period, perhaps for ever, the hydra of Polish | and if his memory served him rightly, so long ago to give the awakening to Europe; to frighten the three | took the lead in advocating the abolishment of death heap up the measure of her infamy, in organizing the jacrecries of the middle age; in seducing, by we know Tarnow, and in setting a price of ten florins on the heads of the Polish nobles which they should bring in. "The time has been badly chosen," say gravely the men of dayby-day policy. Who has chosen it ? The oppressed or the oppressor ? Is it the sick man who chooses the moment when his pain shall shake him in his bed? Is it a Polish hand which has signed the ukase declaring, that at the commencement of 1847 all territorial demarcation. every outward sign of Poland, shall cease to exist ! forrow in France, in England, in Africa, in the United States; the thousands who people Siberia; the thousands who people the Russian prisons; the thousands mur-Presents a family; do you think that mothers, sisters. wothers, and sons can coldly and leisurely calculate the more over their persecutors ? Do you imagine that the Young men who have seen these terrible words on foot in Fils to the petitions of their mother in behalf of their father, * do you imagine that they have nothing better to

THE NORTHERN STAR.

first intervene to crush it: the second proclaim the brought forward once more, the executioner literally principles of non-interference-that is to say, they assist thrusting the culprit forward to the gallows. (Shouts with folded arms the triumph of evil ; they declare them- of " Horrible ! horrible !") And yet it was the custom in Ireland to give school children a holiday in order Italy arises once, twice, thrice; she asserts her rights that they might become witnesses of such inhuand her unanimity of thought, by driving out, without manising and brutal exhibitions, for the sake of what shedding one drop of blood, her imbecile governments : they wrongly termed a great moral example. But, a foreign army falls upon her before she has time to prethanks to the good and great Father Mathew, pare her means of defence : not a single voice is raised children no longer witnessed such demoralising in the councils of "free" nacions, to say to the intruders. scenes. (Cheers.) He might be asked what should Withdraw! leave this people free to manifest its life in he done with murderers? Why, he would say, let its own manner!" Poland arises, after having endured them be placed in asylums, where they would be a series of atrocities almost enough to make one doubt taken care of and made to support themselves, and those they had deprived of their natural protectors. of human nature; new atrocities reply to her appeal; the Austrian government puts the scythe in the hands of (Loud cheers.) He appealed to the believers in the ignorant peasants ; it says to them, "For every patriot doctrines of Jesus Christ, was it right that the minis-

head you bring us we will give you ten florins :" not a go. | ter of religion should stand on the fatal scaffold with quivering lip, while the poor victim was launched into eternity? He contended that it was the duty vernment raises its voice to say, "Withdraw! you have single member of any of the European governments that of every believer in the benign principles of Christianity to oppose capital punishments. Mr. M'Grath call themselves free and enlightened, will dare to withthen lucidly entered into the revolting modes of dedraw his hand from that of the ambassador of a governstroying human life in various countries, and much interested the audience by his powerful appeal in apposition thereto, and said no one looked on Jack in God, and do you not hear the voice of God demanding Ketch but with feelings of abhorrence, which in of you, "Cain ! Cain! what hast thou done with thy

itself was a forcible argument against death punishbrother ?" Know you not the sentence which followed ments. (Loud cheers.) Ca; ital punishment had been abolished in some cases, such as sheep stealing. At least let individuals repair, as far as lies in their horse stealing, forgery, &c., with beneficial effect, power, the faults of their governments. Let all those and he thought it might be entirely abrogated with who believe in the unity of the human family, all those equal if not superior benefit to society at large .who believe in a better time to come, all whom the ex-(Great cheering.) ample of their masters has not educated in the ignorance

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

the indifference reigning in official circles. Let them say resolution :----

what they will of the English government, but let the That this meeting, believing that the most beneficial name of Englishman be respected and loved by the opeffects would ensue by the discussion of this humane subject by the British public, do hereby resolve to appoint Aud as to Poland-honour to her if she triumphs a committee of nine persons, and authorise them to take honour, if yet again she fall! It will not be for ever. such steps as they may deem fit to agitate the metropolis, Her oppressors may yet be able to throw into the balance and thus press this important question on the attention of some hundreds of heads, but she can throw into the opthe legislature.

people-will any one say that it is their fault ? When He said he could not see the advantage or propriety they are taken away from the pernicious influences of taking human life. Hanging did no good to which surround them in their own country, they are society-it had not increased morality or virtue; but, found to be capable of everything that is good. on the contrary, had demoralised_and brutalised mankind. (Cheers.). He contended, that if the (Hear, hear.) See them in the colonies, in America, and in other countries of Europe, and they are dismurderer was placed on some waste lands, and so far tinguished for industry and usefulness, and in our confined as not to be enabled to repeat his crime, he own country, the severest labour is performed by Jupiter has long been dethroned : humanity has purwould, by his labour, be enabled to support those his crime had so deeply injured; and by the attention of Irish workmen. In the county with which I am sued its course, and the chain which haugs round the limbs connected, you see them coming over yearly to the the devout and pious, and his future good conduct, purge his crime, and fit himself for a glorious imharvest, the largest number of them being natives of the wretchedest counties in Ireland, as Donegal mortality. (llear, hear.) Long imprisonments, as and others, and what is the character they bear? had been well observed, were decidedly injurious-his A powerful movement is likely to be organised be-Why, that they are most grateful for good treatment own experience had fully convinced him of this; he fore long for the purpose of obtaining the abolition - (hear, hear)- tractable, industrious, cheerful, kad, for political offences, been confined in four difof the present barbarous system of death punisheven gay ; sometimes thoughtless, and easily excited ferent prisons-(hear, hear)-and when in Preston Lord Nugent and Charles Dickens have been but on the other hand often showing a providence Bridewell, the governor and chaplain had sought his for some time past agitating the question, supported and carefulness not common to the general character opinion, and his evidence occupied seven folios in the by men of all classes and parties. The Chartists, Inspector of Prisons' report. He found that the of persons in their rank of life, and living frugally ever foremost in the good work of promoting manmixing the new criminal with the old had a very bad in order to save their earnings to take home with kind's progression, are also in the field, and will give them to pay their rent and assist their families effect, inuring the young to crime ; for example, one signal aid to this movement. A numerous and (Hear, hear.) This is the character the Irish la highly respectable meeting was held a few days ago at the South London Chartist Hall. The chair was ably filled by Mr. John Gathard, who said the ques-the south London Chartist Hall. The chair was ably filled by Mr. John Gathard, who said the quesbourer bears in England. With such a people and such country, is it not the fault of their rulers, if brutality ably filled by Mr. John Gathard, who said the queshave done something, replied, "Well, I took an and lawlessness be the characteristics of Ireland tion they had met to consider was one of the first If I comprehend what the policy of the government empty sack." The old gaol-birds then told this new importance, and, like most other great political, is, it is this-that they consider the great evils of criminal, that he disgraced their profession by moral, or social changes, the agitation in its favour Ireland are, first, the absence of security to life and coming there for such a purpose, and immediately was commencing with that much calumniated body initiated him into the art of picking pockets on tipproperty; and secondly, the absence of due encouthe Chartists. (Hear, hear.) He should call on Mr. toe, and that of breaking locks. Ile, therefore. ragement of industry, and the rewards of labour by Edmund Stallwood to move the first resoluti .n :--thought, nay, he was convinced, that solitary confineadequate wages. They wish by their measures to That in the opinion of this meeting the infliction of promote security to life and property, and they think ment for a brief period was much the best for new capital punishment in any case whatever is not only an these two conditions are closely connected. I think criminals and young offenders-(loud cheers)-and with them so far, that it is impossible to conisder the that severe punishments only tended to harden the state of Ireland without seeing how closely these two culprit and make him callous, whilst public executions mind and familiarise the populace with scenes of blood, symptoms are connected-so closely, indeed, as to rendered the populace brutal and savage ; hence, he which, instead of checking crime, as intended, sets the considered it was our duty to raise our voices loudly make it difficult to discover which is the cause and savage example of taking that life which no human law against it, in order that it might be abolished and which the effect. Both these evils aggravate each can give, and trifles with that existence which it was civilisation flourish. (Loud cheers.) In fact, he thought the cause of crime laid at the door of society. other, and no remedy will be effective unless the legislature shall apply their minds to provide means Mr. STALLWOOD said he was happy this great and for the employment of the people, and to remove that Only let the social wants of the people be attended to insecurity which prevents the efforts of private enter--give them the suffrage, and let each have a piece is possible to suppress an idea before it has borne all its but on the principle of doing justice to all men, and of land, as they have in Switzerland, and, depend on prise and private capital. I think what the governit, they will become a moral, intelligent, and happy ment are doing to meet the pressing and present thought, and that it is enough for force and violence to performed, he must tell them their chairman was people. The cause being removed, the effect will wants, by giving employment to the people, is right and sufficient. In this respect they could do no nail Prometheus to his rock, to disinherit humanity of wrong in stating that this agitation had its origin cease, and murder will become comparatively unmore. I believe that measures by which grants and Mr. T. CLARK, in seconding the resolution, saidans are supplied for providing, so to speak. artificially against the present distress, is a judicious The Chartists had long been desirous of levelling bad institutions, and he was glad to find them de- and adequate course. (Hear, hear.) But we must not forget that, if these are the only measures we sirous of progressing in their career by levelling the adopt, they are not such as will result in permanent gallows. (Loud cheers.) He could not believe that employment, or cause the spontaneous exercise of Calcraft was the best moral instructor for the multiprivate enterprise and capital. No country can be tude, and he thought capital punishments must in a healthy state which depends on employment place her Majesty in a very awkward situation ; surely artificially provided by government. The only she must, as a mother, as the head of the church, as permanent foundation for prosperity was to make the sovereign, feel acutely the signing of a death the security of life and property depend on the warrant to take away the lives of her subjects. ordinary laws and the ordinary powers of the Hear, hear.) He was present at the execution of Executive. But, unhappily, in Ireland the whole Hocker, and a more bruial and savage scene he had population are united in one general combination to never witnessed in the course of his existence. He evade or resist the law. Therein consists the real had recently heard a debate in the "house," when difficulty of enforcing the law in Ireland, the great that great criminal Macaulcy had sneered at the body of the people being disposed to subvert rather holy feeling springing up in this country against than to aid it. Instead of co-operating with the adcapital punishments, callingit false delicacy-femeministrators of the law, they endcavoured to screen nine; but notwithstanding the sneers of this great and assist those who violate it. Their sympathy is babbler, the misrepresentative of the city of Edinnot with the murdered, but the murderer; and to burgh, he trusted they would persevere in their exsuch an extent do they carry it, that there are ertions until they were crowned with success. A many well authenticated instances of men, who, lady who attended a meeting with him the other through a desire to find employment, have pretended day, said, "She wished they would hang the system" to be murderers in districts where they were not instead of the men ;"and sure he was, in such a case, known, and where they made it appear they had he should have no objection to become the executioner. fied to evade the police, in order that the inhabitants (Loud cheers.) He had full confidence that they might give them that protection, and afford them would not only appoint a committee, but also furnish that opportunity of obtaining work, which, as mere the means of carrying out the object to a triumphant strangers, and without the prestige of being reissue. (Great cheering.)-An Irishman, in the body garded as men flying from justice, they would not be of the meeting, said he thought the last speaker had permitted to enjoy. Whatever the remedy might be, been rather severe on Babington Macauley, as he reit was clear they had not hitherto found it out. membered, when he was in power, he pardoned a Coercion Bills had entirely failed, as the following man for killing goats. (Roars of laughter.)—The history would prove. Sir R. Peel, in a speech made resolution was carried unanimously, the committee so long ago as the year 1829-on introducing the was appointed, a vote of thanks was given to the measure for the removal of the Catholic disabilitieschairman, and the meeting then dissolved. gave this history of the measures of severity adopted towards Ireland :- "In 1800 we find the Habcas MARGARET STOKER.-CAPITAL PUNISUMENTS.-OR Corpus Act suspended, and the act for the suppres the eve of the trial of Margaret Stoker, charged with sion of rebellion in force. In 1801 they were conthe murder of her child, two individuals in humble tinued. In 1802, I believe, they expired. In 1803 life, advocates for the abolition of death punishments, the insurrection for which Emmett suffered broke set on foot a subscription for her defence ; for she had out : Lord Kilwarden was murdered by a sayage no relative willing or able to assist her in her need. mob, and both Acts of Parliament were renewed. In Their appeal was principally made to the poorer 1804 they were continued. In 1806 the west and classes, yet they met with only four refusals. The south of Ireland were in a state of insubordination. sum of £2 was raised in sums not exceeding 6d. which was with difficulty suppressed by the severest each, and chiefly in pence. The remainder of the enforcement of the ordinary law. In 1807, in consemoney required was provided in shillings. 'The subquence chieffy of the disorders that had prevailed in scribers, we have reason to know, were mainly 1806, the act called the Insurrection Act was intromoved by their horror at the prospect of a young duced. It gave power to the Lord Lieutenant to place woman being handed over to the hangman. Her any district by proclamation out of the pale of the crime they abhorred, but they would spare the criminal from death. Their efforts, the reader knows, it a transportable offence to be out of doors from were vain ; the woman was convicted, and sentenced to die. But the promoters of the subscription were not deterred from their humane enterprise by the failure of the first attempt. They immediately got up a memorial to the Queen for mercy, and obtained was again revived, and continued during the years within twenty-four hours several hundred signatures, 1823-24 and 1825. In 1825 the Temporary Act inincluding those of the jury (who pronounced the vertended for the suppression of dangerous associations, dict, but shrunk from the sentence). and especially the Roman Catholic Association, was

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS-Monday, MARCH 23. FEVER (IRELAND) BILL.

that system in a very few years all wish for a Repeal On the motion of the Earl of Sr. GERMANS, the of the Union had died away ; and now, perhaps, one Fever (Ireland) Bill was read a second time ; and the abvecate for such a measure could scarcely be found standing orders being dispensed with, the bill wont in the country. Lot the same course be pursued to through all the remaining stages, and was passed. wards Ircland. We could not grant them Repeal STATE OF IRELAND.

ciples of equal justice, and under the influence of

Let us try the experiment of legislating for Ireland Earl GREY rose to move an address to her Majesty as an Irish Parliament fairly representing the wants on this subject, and, in a speech of two hours and a and wishes of the people might be expected to legislate. The master ovil, and the grievance which in half, travelled over all the old and well-known lists of his estimation lay at the root of all the discontent Irish grievances. He said, with reference to the and alienation of the people of Ireland, was the Irish policy of government-Her Majesty's government Church. On this topic his lordship expatiated at seem to me only to propose to go on with measures of great length, discussing seriatim the various proposithat nature which have been adopted over and over tions which have been made for modifying the cvils adagain, and under which, it is allowed, the evils which mitted to flow from the existence of that establishthey were intended to meet have not only continued, ment. All he contended for was equality of favour but have become worse rather than better; but to both religions, Protestant and Roman Catholichaving doggedly pursued the old beaten track, how that if the one were endowed they should endow both could it be expected that they would come to any but | -(hear, hear)-and further, that there should be the old termination-money and coercion scem to equality also in social position and rank-(cheers).have been the whole secret of the policy of governan equality which should recognise the Roman Caments. We have never been sparing of either-both tholio hierarchy even more than they were recognised have been applied, and we see the result-they have by the Roman Catholic Bequests Bill-an equality been tried over and over again, and we find the proof that such measures cannot succeed in attaining which should give them that position which the pastors of the objects for which they were intended. Shall I the great bady of the Irish people-a clergy who, be told that it is impossible to do more-that the great body of the Irish people-a clergy who, taking them as a body, were as distinguished as any improvement is impracticable, that the causes of for their purity and devotion to their flocks-were the improvement of Ireland are undiscoverable, or entitled to. (Hear, hear.) He would carry this of such a sature that they are beyond the reach of reequality so far as to say that the Catholic prelates medy? Such an assertion is a libel on the bounty should take their seats on the bishops' bench in that of Providence, and on human nature. Is there any house. (Hear, hear.) And he knew of nobody whose thing in the nature of the country, or of the people, presence there would be more useful; he could wish to account for it? Surely there is nothing in the that at this moment they had the advice and assistcountry-for it is endowed with a soil of great ferance of those who were so united by the ties of retility-with a genial climate, with great mineral ligion with the Catholic, population of Ireland to exwealth, with commodious harbours on its coasts, with great means of internal navigation and extensive flocks, and to advise their lordships as to the means water power, and contains every advantage which is of relieving them. (Hear, hear.) He was aware necessary for commercial greatness. And for the that the policy he now recommended was opposed by many difficulties, and he was prepared to find that it would be met with but little support and sympathy in that house. He was prepared to see the address he was about to move rejected by an overwhelming majority; at the same time he entertained an unshaken confidence that ere many years passed over that policy would, in all its essential features, be confirmed by Parliament. Since his first entry into public life, he had seen ample grounds for confidence that any course resting on the solid foundation of truth and justice would ultimately triumph. However great the difficulties-however strong the prejudices to be met, justice and reason must in the end prevail. (Ilear.) When he first entered Par- question. liament, in 1827, nothing seemed more discouraging than the question of Catholic emancipation. It appeared to be going backward rather than forward -the new Parliament rejected what the former House of Commons had passed ; but in two years more that measure was the law of the land. Free trade at that time seemed altogether hopeless. Those who wished to apply it to our commercial legislation were treated as visionaries, whom it was scarcely necessary even to answer. The smallest measure in advance to carry out those principles (in corn especially) into effect could obtain scarce a dozen votes; and yet in year. until now it was on the eve of its final triumph. cheers.) Or if it was doomed to be once more defeated, that defeat would be but of short continuance ; they were at least in immediate sight of the goal. (Rear, hear.) In the same way he was persuaded, matter of the established church might now be rebe successful. (Hear, hear.) The Dake of WELLINGTON opposed the motion, and defended the Irish Church on the old ground that pact entered into at the time of the union. He also

> against farther aggressions ? Earl FORTESCUE supported the motion. The great | without on the present occasion, was it not probable, so encumbered that it was impossible to sell them in parts and parcels, and to that circumstance was to [[Hear, hear.] be attributed the paucity of the number of small freeholders in that country. (Hear, hear.) His belief was, that if the people of Ireland were put on lother populous places, in favour of this measure an equal footing in Church and State with the people of England, agitation would effectually be put down. for the Irish people, however easily led and excited, were not ungrateful for kindnesses conferred. (Hear.) Lord BROUGHAM made a furious speech in defence of the "sacred rights of property," and denunciatory of the agitators in Ireland. After speechesfrom Farl Fitzwilliam, the Marquises of Clanricarde, Westmeath, and Londonderry, the Duke of Richmond, and Earl St. Germans, Earl GRES replied, and the house divided on the motion, when the numbers were—

gave an instructive history of past "concessions,"

and advised them to make a stand on the Church,

for if they gave up that, what security had they

liament do ? Why, instead of granting a Repeal of petition from Yarmouth, against the calling out of the Union, they set themselves to work to govern the militia. Scotland differently-to govern Scotland on prin-

PROTECTION OF LIFE BY MEANS OF RE-LIEF OF THE POOR (IRELAND) BILL. Mr. P. SCROPB 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. GRAMAM proposed the postponement of the second reading of the amended bill with regard to Friendly Societies, which was agreed to. He also said, that he had received information from the member for Oldham that he would postpone the second reading of the Factories Bill.

CASE OF A NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR. Viscount INGESTRE moved, pursuant to notice, that he 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 Lichtield, was the commissioner who attended at Lichfield, to inquire into the state of the free school there; his report was presented to that house, and ordered to be printed with the minutes of the privy council committee of education. After it had been so printed, Mr. Wood had copied it into his paper, for which an action of libel was brought, and a verdict was given against him for £50 damages, which with the costs mounted 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 com-mittee of education. The solicitor for the Treasury was instructed to defend him ; he apologised for the publication, said the report was incorrect, and escaped with a nominal verdict of 40s. and costs, which the Freasury 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, by offering to apologise, to give up the person who had furnished him with Mr. Allen's prin ed 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 a case of great individual hardship, and he hoped that some relief would be afforded.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought the house should proreed with the Corn Bill, and moved the previous

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

ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE CORN IM-PORTATION BILL.

The debate was resumed by

Lord POLLINGTON, who thought that when every rotection 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 nineteen years the question had progressed year by way they thought fit. They should be allowed to grow hops and tobacco, and to malt the barley which A gesture of dissent from the cross benches, and they grew, turning it either into food for cattle or into wholesome beverage for labourers.

Mr. PLUMTRE thought this was not entirely a landlord's question; it would certainly affect landlords in a certain rank of life, but it would be much however the policy of doing justice to Ireland in this more injurious to the labourer. He had been practically acquainted with farming for the last twenty ceived, the time was not far distant when it would years, and he knew that in Kent, when the price of

corn was high, the wages of the labourer were 18s. a week ; but, when the price fell, wages came down to 9s., and a less number of labourers were employed. its maintenance was an essential part of the com- | That was the uniform practice in Kent, where wages at the present time were 12s. per week. The potatoe discase 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

evil of Ireland he considered to be, not the relation when this league had done its work, that mother that existed between landlord and tenant, but the league, with other objects, would be called into existenure and possession of the land. He remembered | tence, and that the Chartists, encouraged by the sucthe time when the measure of Catholic Emancipa- | cess of the Anti-Corn Law League, would come fortion was passed; he had in the other House of Par- | ward and demand the extension of the suffrage ? liament suggested the introduction of a clause to Having once launched upon the ocean of expediency, save the rights of the forty-shilling freeholders in where were they to stop? His belief was, that this Ireland ; but he was at once met with the statement | once free and flourishing country would be exposed to that a clause to the effect would be wholly useless, many dangers, and that their wisely and prudently for that, in point of fact, there was no such thing as a | limited monarchy would lapse into a wild democracy. forty-shilling freeholder in Ireland. And why was there | (llear, hear.) He hoped his fears might not be not? It was well known that many of the middle classes | realised, but after the best consideration which he had sufficient means to purchase small landed proper- | could give the subject, he thought he was best proties ; but the fact was, that Irish estates were generally | moting the welfare and prosperity of the country by giving his decided opposition to the present measure.

See how the vase inclosing the national say, broken at the hall of that town on the subject, from which a Warsaw by the Russian scythe, has fertilised the land all committee was formed, with Lord Nugent at its head, and from which body many important papers had Austrian Poland rested, if not cold, inert; there was issued in opposition to the barbarous practice of capinot the least demonstration there. Now, it is Gallicia tal punishments, which had been published from time which makes itself the focus of Polish nationality; a to time in the columns of that advocate of Universal thousand arrests embracing the best families, hardly Suffrage, the Aylesbury News. (Hear, hear.) Thus, suffices to hinder the insurrection of the Duchy of although the agitation had not directly sprung from Posen. Sceptics, who take the grand historical lessons | the Chartist body, it evidently had its origin in one section of the democratic party. He cordially agreed with the resolution, that hanging, or capital punishment of any sort, had "a tendency to demoralise the public mind, and familiarise the populace with scenes of blood." He well recollected, when he first came to London from a quiet country town, being taken to witness a London execution, at which six altszeiher unfavourable to every isolated attempt; and persons were hung at once, one of whom had stolen a horse, and, previous to witnessing this melancholy exhibition, he had a very great dread of death; but, raises herself, were it but for a moment, to repeat her on witnessing the fall of the drop, and the "launching into eternity," as it was termed, of those unfortwuate men, he remembered well the exclamation responsibility is only an empty name, has been given by involuntarily falling from his lips—" Is that death ? are they dead ?" and, on being answered in the affir-Idaced by God on the forchead of his people, as a means | mative, he thought, then, death was nothing ; and for the organisation of the common labour; and that from that day to this, all fear of death punishment the dismemberments of 1773, 1793, and 1796, cannot had lost its effect on him. (Hear, hear.) We were efface the collective life of twenty-two millions of men, be- told that capital punishments were instituted for longing to the same race, cradled in the same national eongs, example's sake-for the purpose of deterring others wourished by the same historical traditions, possessed by the from the perpetration of crime; but had it any such effect? No; for, on the occasion when six of our fellow creatures suffered the last penalty of the law, stifle in Poland this need of proper, spontaneous, na- at one and the same time, persons were apprehended tional life? It is a history which one would say could immediately beneath the gallows tree, picking pockets; and this was by no means a singular case Look at Ireland ; eapital punishments were, alas ! of have an intelligence in the brain, would be enough to de- | frequent occurrence in that unhappy country, and assassinations and brutal murders of much more frequent occurrence. But what need was there of going to Ireland for cases ? Had we not recently had plenty of judicial murders in this "great metropolis," followed by many more sanguinary murders? Thus showing, that instead of the example deterring from wherever they could, the language of the oppressor for crime, it only inured the people to deeds of blood, that of the oppressed. They have broken the bonds of rendering them callous, and causing the monster family; broken-but that is no crime in England-the crime of murder to be one of frequent occurrence. seals of letters of mothers, of fathers, or of sisters, who (Loud cheers.) Ile cordially agreed with the resolu-

hat a person of the name of John Tawell was.

criminal code in general. (Loud cheers.) Mr. M'GRATH rose, much applauded, to second the

resolution, and asked, how was it those professing ministers of mercy, the clergy, were not present in a political end, and inflicted on poor nuns such persecu-| great numbers on such an occasion ? If a meeting had been convened at Exeter Hall for the purpose of hatred. Whilst among other nations they counted their | collecting money to send missionaries abroad among martyrs by individuals, they counted them by masses in the Heathens, as they were called, the parsons would Poland. She has been, during the last fifteen years, the | be there in shoals. It reflected great credit upon the martyr-people. Nothing has succeeded. And when its Chartist body to be found foremost in agitation for masters nursed themselves in the hope of having stiffed | such a benign, Christian, and philanthropic purpose ; thought, by a sudden exp osion Polish thought started up as the Whig-create : riots of Bristol, the Radicals powers together ; and to force Austria, in self-defence, to punishments. He, however, with Mr. Stallwood, was delighted to find Lord Nugent acting in such a truly philanthropic manner, and trusted the day was not what calumnies, the ignorance of the peasants of | not far distant when we should have a grand metropolitan demonstration on the subject, with Lord Nugent in the chair. (Loud cheers.) He thought one of the great evils of capital punishments was that they risked the lives of innocent persons ; and ere perhaps he might be permitted to say poor Bryan Seery was a case in point. (Cheers.) Capital nunishment had hitherto been without a single good result. He had never seen but one metropolitan execution, that of Curvosier, and such an effect did it A few months since he returned to Nottingham, and Count the thousands of exiles who drag on their life of have on him that he would never willingly witness | was about to take up his abode again in the town, another. But sometimes when returning homewards of a Sunday evening he saw the scaffold in preparadered by the bullet or the knout : each of these men re- | motley multitude of human beings scrambling to obtain a seat or a standing-place to witness the coming scene, and amidst those groups he had found daughter being dissatisfied with her mother-in-law. moment at which they shall have gained a few chances the Dissenting minister, with the white handkerchief she went to reside with her grandfather, who returned bidding the multitude look to the Eternal Judge for mercy, and at the same time most inconsistently, with true morbid sensibility, justifying the taking

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY AT CODNOR PARK, DERBYSHIRE.

NOTTINGHAM, FRIDAY.-About five years ago, a man named John Eilnor, a sinker-maker, who, during the greater part of his life had resided in Parliamentstreet, in this town, was induced by a brother who is well off in the world to leave his residence and occupation in Nottingham and go and reside near him at Coduor Park, for the purpose of managing a public whom this change appears to have been equally disances of estates had taken place to a great extent, tasteful, died about twelve months since, and left him] and in a manner which it was impossible to reconcile still more melancholy than he had been previously. when his only daughter died, who had been married to a lace-maker named Smith, and left two children, tion for the Monday morning's execution, and the the eldest of whom was a girl named Elizabeth, aged about twelve years. Smith having married again soon after the death of his first wife, and his eldest he could there provide better for her future comfort in the society of his little granddaughter, but latterly To wait in silence! Ab, we know too well that the very could bear witness to the fallacy of this argument, want in his latter days if his brother should die be-prevailed extensively. An industrious man, it might when left alone in th

Contents 17 61 Not content ... Majority against the motion... ... -44 The Print-works Bill went through committee. Several bills were advanced a stage, and the hous adjourned at half-past twelve.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-MONDAY, MARCH 23. AMALGAMATION OF RAILWAYS.

the appointment of a select committee "to consider] how far, and under what regulations, the further amalgamation of railways would be consistent with a due regard to the commercial and general interests of the country."

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

WAR IN INDIA.

Mr. HUME having referred to the reports which ordinary law; it suspended trial by jury, and made had appeared m the Paris papers within the last few days concerning some fresh operations by our troops sunset to sunrise. In 1807 this act continued in | in the Punjaub-Lord Jocelyn and Sir Robert Peel force, and in 1808-9, and to the close of the session announced that no information had been received by of 1810. In 1814 the Insurrection Act was renewed ; government. The subject of the Trieste route to it was continued in 1815-16 and 1817. In 1822, it India was under the consideration of Parliament.

HOSTILITIES ON THE RIVER PLATE. Lord PALMERSTON having made some inquiries of government respecting the present state of our relations with the government of Buenes Ayres, Sir assed. It continued during 1826-27, and expired in Robert Peel affirmed that we were not at war with 1828. The year 1829 has arrived, and with it the that power, though a bombardment had been renlemand for a new act to suppress the Roman Catholic dered necessary to maintain the integrity of the set-Association." This painful history might be continued. tlement of 1828, to which this country had been a Only four years after the time when Sir R. Pecl spoke party. Lord John Russell expressed a wish for in these terms, it was found necessary to introduce meafurther information respecting these transactions, sures of the severest kind. The measure then passed and Sir Robert Inglis avowed an inability to disexpired only four or five years ago; and now, in 1846, criminate between war and the state of things which the Parliament was called upon to renew it. One Sir Robert Peel had intimated were in operation in fruitful cause of discontent and misery was, the law house, and rendering his brother other services, and and the opinions of the people as to the tenancy and the Plate. Mr. Milner Gibson expressed an anxiety soon became habitually melancholy. His wife, to occupany of the land. It was undeniable that clearland concerning the free navigation of the Plate.

CORN IMPORTATION BILL.

On the motion that this bill be read a second time. with real justice and humanity. When a population was allowed to grow up upon an estate, what could petitions were pre ented by several members in be more repugnant to good feeling than to drive out favour of the measure. Among others, Sir R. Peel presented two-one from Liverpool, the other from that population? It was a disgrace to a civilised country that such thing, should be possible. Their | Manchester, comprising the names of all the wealth lordships had it upon the authority of the com- and influence of these two towns, in favour of the mission which lately inquired into the subject measure, and deprecating delay as most injurious to of the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland, that | trade.

improvements were not made there at the expense of Mr. E. YORKE moved that the bill be read a second the landlord, but of the tenant; and, under the pre- time that day six months, which being seconded by round his neck, busily distributing his tracts, and with his charge to Codnor Park, with the idea that sent law, it did happen that an industrious man, Sir J. Y. Buller, led to a long debate, in which the who had brought a piece of land into cultivation, was | Protectionist speakers, Messrs, l'arker, Cholmondely, and welfare. For a time Ellnor was more cheertul sometimes, at the pleasure of his landlord, turned G. V. Harcourt, and Sir R. Inglis joined. The free out to starve on the wide world. Could such things trade side of the question was supported by Messrs. atter, * do you imagine that they have nothing better to with true morbid sensionity, justifying the taking in the solid of have been constantly take place without creating a feeling in the minds of M'Geachy, Fox Maule, Childers, and Captain " for I know not what change in the views of diplomacy ! give. (llear, hear.) As regarded the example, he tormented with the idea that he should be left to the population ? Then the practice of subletting Berkeley.

On the motion of Lord POLKINGTON the debate was

SHORT TIME IN FACTORIES.

Mr. B. HAWRS referred to the petitions from London, Liverpoul, Manchester, Glasgow, and as a decisive proof that the people considered it well calculated to promote the general prosperity of the empire.

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. HANMER supported the bill

Lord EBRINGTON regretted, that though we had now the prospect of the total repeal of the Corn Law before us, we were still to be cursed for three years longer with a sliding scale. By bringing forward this measure Ministers had conceded in substance the demand of that formidable agitation which had been commenced and conducted by the League; but unfortunately they had left enough of protection in exstence to justify, if not to compel, the continuance of that agitation which, as a remcdy, was only le s langerous than the disease which it professed to cure. Mr. J. W. PATTEN moved, pursuant to notice, for After treating with comparative disdain the compensation which Sir R. Peel proposed to give to the agricultural interest, he asserted that the scheme of the right hon. baronet could not deserve the title of "a grand and comprehensive scheme" so long as it eft unchanged the law of real property, which really

did press heavily on the landed interest. Mr. RASHLEIGH wished to know from her Majesty's government whether they intended to accede to all the demands made from the other side. Ile saw the right hon, baronet (the Secretary of State for the Home Department) smile, but the right hon. baronet should not smile during the discussion of a great question. (Laughter.) Gentlemen opposite might smile, but he (Mr. Rashleigh) was not to be put 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 now the leader of that party. What was it that had caused such a change? Formerly the motion of the hon. member for Wolve hampton was 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 h m 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 Le knew what that smile meant coming from them. (Much laughter.) He lived at some distance from their smoky regions; but he could tell them this, that some of those very personages whom they held

in comtempt were his greatest friends-they were e friends he should feel proud to have at his table-he e meant some of the operatives in those districts they treated with so much contempt, and whom they had constantly and on all occasions tried to put downthe men whom they were afraid to meet in open n meetings on this question.

Mr. F. BARING expressed his intention of giving g his cordial support to the measure introduced by her er Majesty's government, because he saw in it much h actual good, and the seeds of still greater prospective ve good. He asked the members of the new party, of of which the formation had been developed in thehe course of these debates, what they intended to dodd with respect to the present Corn Laws. Mr. Milesles was of opinion that, if they defeated the present bill,ill all was done that the occasion required ; but his hon.on. relative, Mr. T. Baring, was of opinion that the pre-re-

sent was just the time for making a compromise.se. Which of these two leaders of the new party was the he country to believe? He asked them to explain, it if they could, the chance which they had of succeedinging in their present opposition to the measures of the go-government. But, supposing that they were to succeed,ed, Irish Fever Bill and the Metropolitan Building Act and that they were able to place on the Treasuryury benches gentlemen capable of competing with its propre-Several other bills were forwarded a stage, and the sent and its previous occupants, and that they werver fortunate enough to obtain a majority sufficient tot to HOUSE OF COMMONS-TUESDAY, MARCH 24. enable them to carry on the government, wouldule they be able to meet the other difficulties of theihei After the presentation of a number of petitions on position. Mr. SHAW addressed the house at some length uponpon the documents which had recently been presented to to it by order of the government, relative to the faminain Mr. Lawson presented a petition from the factoryworkers of Ashton-under-Line, praying that the hours and fever now raging in Ireland. From the verver first he had stated that he believed the statementent relative to the failure of the potatoe crop in Ire Ire land to have been much exaggerated, and th th Ministers to have been misled by the informationtion factory-workers of the parish of Bradford, in Yorkwhich they had received; and he now repeated hil hi shire, praying for the adoption of a Ten Hours' Bill. former belief, referring to numerous letters in justifistif Sir G. STRICKLAND presented a petition from Hud-

S. Valar

 $\langle i \rangle$

t?' are the first to take advantage of [two occasions while witnessing the erection of th that silence and that patience to reply to every protest on fatal scaffold. (Ilear, hear.) Was it not admitted become a prey to the designing, and might spend her cause that superior failed to pay rent to his superior, behalf of those who suffer "What would you have us to that Connor had been present at an execution just days in vice, or suffering from the most abject want. thai poor man was liable to have his crop and means do ! They are reconciled to their lot !" that Connor had been present at an execution just days in vice, or suffering from the most abject want. thai poor man was liable to have his crop and means previously to his murder of the woman in St. Giles's ? It had been customary for old John Ellnor to visit seized to satisfy the claim of the head landlord. The do ! They are reconciled to their lot !"

Yes! actual Europe (we speak of constituted, official, (Hear, hear.) Did not this clearly show that those his brother early on the morning of each day, but, appointment of Lord Devon's commission had ren-consermmental Europe) presents a hideous spectacle of judicial murders rendered human nature callous? having omitted to do so at the usual time, the latter dered some reform in the law relating to the tenure ^cSuism, of indifference, of denial of every great and ^{feutrous or progressive thought. They can talk about ^{religion}, but any notion of what really constitutes reli-^{internet} and the good, is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good, is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good, is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good, is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good, is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good, is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good, is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good, is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good for a few days is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good for a few days is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good for a few days is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good for a few days is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good for a few days is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good for altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good for a few days is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good for a few days is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good for a few days is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good for a few days is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good for a few days is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good for a few days is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good for a few days is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good for a few days is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good for a few days is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good for a few days is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good for a few days is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good for a few days is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and} the good for a few days is altogether effaced. Local in-^{the just and the good for a few days is altogether efface}} terests have their worshippers : principles have not. The man who committed the slightest breach of the Sab- covered that the wretched man had strangled his spirit of a statesman. They must look to those princollective life of humanity, the copartnership of all its bath, should be taken out of the city and stoned to granddaughter during the night, and that he had ciples of the public good on which the law of real members, is nowhere represented. And, as if in the long death. (Hear, hear.) Yet such was a portion of the then hanged himself. Both were quite dead. There property was founded, and not merely to the practice struggle between cvil and good which constitutes the his-bit work evid of the world, evil had at last triumphed, there is a principle of common life, an association for evil; there is none for good. There exists an alliance (we do not like to repeat the world del) between the world of the world in insanity; and an inquest having been none for good. There exists an alliance (we do not like to repeat the world there world there world there world a petition from the bit the tot here the the bodies, a verdict to that effect has been here quoted the other night the world of a great autho-bit the tot here world there word there were one hav for the two the the tot here the the bodies of the world there were one hav for the world there were one hav for the two the the tot here the tot here the tot here the tot here to the the bodies of the tot here to tot here to the tot here to tot here to tot here to the tot

to repeat the word holy) between the powers who repre- blood. (Hear, hear.) Humanity, mercy, and jussent despotism-that is to say, the denial of human tice cried aloud that the blood of neither should be liberty, in Europe; there is none among those who preshed. (Great cheering.) He had witnessed some morning a man of gentlemanly appearance entered Burdper informed and programmed on foot.
 Subset of the subset subset of th tend to represent the principle of civilisation and pro-terrible and awful scenes in the town of Clonniell, in the Photographic Institution on the Marine l'arade, ing the words, added that it also should be said fression. Wherever a people raises itself to bear witness liceland, shortly after his arrival from Newfound-1 and was shown into the waiting-room till the artist -- " and both equally ill-administered." (Ilear,

IMPUDENT ROBBERY AT BRIGHTON .- On Saturday

ediate superior, but beposed of, the house rose at a quarter to one o'clock. HOUSE OF LORDS-TUESDAY, MARCH 24. The Royal Assent was given by commission to the

Amendment Bill.

private bills, chiefly railway bills,

rity, that in Ireland there was one law for the rich and another for the poor, he had been corrected by a noble friend of his who sat opposite, and who, repeat-

NOMINATION OF THE EXECUTIVE.

The following places nominated P. M'Grath, T. Clark, C

Doyle, F. O'Connor, and T. M. Wheeler .- Alexandria,

T. M. WHEELER, Secretary.

Forthcoming Meetings.

THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND

SOCIETY.

SUNDAY EVENING.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne : This branch of the Chartist

Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of

ing, from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of

Leicester : The members and committee of the Co.

operative Land Society meet at 87, Church-gate,

Armley: The members of the Chartist Co-operative

Land Society meet at the house of Mr. William Oates,

boot and shoemaker, Armley Town-gate, every Mon-

RALLY FOR POLAND!

Blackfriar's-road, chair to be taken at eight o'clock.

FINSBURY LITERARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

Frederick-place, Goswell-road.—Mr. T. Shorter will

receiving subscriptions and enrolling members.

every Sunday night, at six o'clock.

bast seven.

(C (Cheers from the Protect onists.) And he was sure of this, that if they (the Protectionists) upon sound or or the time a maj will in the country at the n n x1 general election, they would not want leaders ei either in this house or in the other House of Parliam meat. (Cheers from the same quarter.) Butshould this measure pass (as he supposed it would), he sine cereiy hoped that his anticipations of its effects might not ice realised. But of this he was sure, that the mode by which it was carried would, at least throughout this generation, leave an indefisie stain upon the statesmanship of Eugland. (Cheers from the Pro tectionists.) He concluded his speech amid buo cheers, with an invective against the tergiversation of the present Ministers, whose conduct had not only shaken all public confidence in public men, but it han affected the public character of England throughout the world; and thus its evils were traceable to the most remote ramifications. It had not only broken up party ties, and destroyed personal and party triendshins-(hear, hear); but by setting constituencies against their representatives, and representatives against their constituents,-man against man, friend against friend, brother against brother, father against son, and son against father, it had confounded ain the relations of social and domestic life. (Cheers. All on his side the house must share in the evil ; they must all participate in the serrow which in one way or another it would preduce ; but this would be the esusolation of his hoa. friends around him and himself, that at all events thy should escape the degradation. (Lond and prolonged cheering from the Pro-

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequir conceived that the excers with which the house was new ringing. were to be ctir-buted to the peroration of Mr. Shaw' speech, in which he had commented with his usual severity on the conduct of his old friends, to whom he had now become a bitter opponent. He could nut suppose that they were intended to sanction the statements which Mr. Shaw had ventured to make respecting the non-existence of searchty and disease in Ireland. The returns on that subject were now before the house, and he trusted that hou, members would read them, and not be led away by Mr. Shaw's statements respecting the famine and fever now prevalest in Ireland. He was sorry to say that the case was daily getting worse in Ireland ; for the more the piss were opened, the greater was the number of rotten potatoes discovered. As he had addressed the house on this subject before, and as he had already ex-Plained the motives which had actuated him in supparting this measure, his sole object in rising at the present occasion was to prevent the house from separating under the false impression which Mr. Shaw had endeavoured to create.

tectionists.)

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

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

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

The house then adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25 The house met at twelve o'clock and adjourned at half-past foar, nearly the whole of the sitting having been occupied by railway business, and the second reading of "the Turnpike Roads (Scotland) Bill," which was abandoned by its promoter, Mr. For Maule, in consequence of clause 3 being defeated. The object of the bill was to prevent the sale of spirituous liquurs or refreshments of any kind in miles of them.

THE LAW OF SETTLEMENT. Colonel Wood moved that a bill (amended by the committee in session 1823) to amend the laws relating to the settlement of the poor, and ordered to be printed the 20th of January, 1823. be reprinted. The object of that bill was to prevent any poor man who had been resident in a parish for a certain number of years from being removed to a distant parish; and he hoped when the bill was placed in the hands of hon. gentlementhey would be of opinion that it suggested a safe, cautious, and reasonable mode of amcliorating the present law of settlement.

to consequences. This much they could not but see, rived substantial evidence of the advantageous change. the that a Minister with they 112 or 120 followers could Fresh enclosures also have been taking place, notin that is stand at the head of the government. vithstanding the fatility, according to Lord G. Ben-ma has being stand at the head of the government. vithstanding the fatility, according to Lord G. Ben-te (Cheers from the Project onists.) And he was sure linek and the Duke of Richmond, of any agricultural efforts hereafter, under the blighting influence " tree trade. The right hon, baronet afforded some very conclusive evidence of the reality of that distress in Ircland which had been designated by Mr. Shaw. on a former evening, as "a great exaggeration." Some curious disclosures came to light respecting he moving springs of Mr. Shaw's patriotism ; something relating to a retiring pension and an Irish Se-cretaryship. Sir James concluded by an eloquent appeal to the house in behalf of the measure, as being calculated to promote our domestic interests, and to cement upon the most durable foundations, our alliances with foreign nations.

Mr. STUART made his maiden speech. It was a Protectionist oration of the genuine Newcastle order, und seemed to be highly appreciated by members

itting below the gangway. Mr. Bouvenue supported, and the Marquis of Worcester, Mr. J. D. Gardner, and Mr. Mildmay spoke against the measure.

Sir R. PEEL commenced by referring to the personal charges which had been brought against him by various members of the Protectionist party. (Ilis allusion to this topic was immediately answered by vehement cheers from the other side of the house) The interests of the poor required that extended facilities should be afforded them for obtaining an article of food of such primary importance as wheat. He then entered upon the question of foreign supply and prices, and contended that there was no just ground for fear of such an inundation of foreign meat on the one hand as to reduce the value of ome-grown produce below, at any rate, the prices which it fetched in 1822 and 1835, or such a diminished supply on the other hand as to cause a serious inconvenience to our population. Ile proceeded to combat the several arguments of retracted the sentiments uttered by him on the the Protectionists, and concluded by referring to the question of the ballot in his address to the electors circumstances under which the present measure was brought forward, and to the combination of parties to which, if carried, the measure would owe its success. His references on this subject were met by the Free Trade party with loud cheering, and for some time after the conclusion of the speech the plaudits were continued.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN spoke against the measure. Viscount PALMERSTON addressed the house at some length in support of the measure, which had his hearty concurrence.

The house then divided, when the numbers were For the Second Reading 302 Against it 214 Majority for the Second Reading -88

The other orders were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

THE TEN HOURS' BILL.

PUBLIC MEETING AT ALEXANDRIA (VALE OF LEVEN).

A spirited public meeting of the inhabitants of the Vale of Leven was held on Friday evening, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Alexandria, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament to pass the bill, now before the House of Commons, for limiting the hours of labour in factories, calico print-works, &c., &c., to ten hours per diem. Mr. James Robertson, a highly respectable working-man, was called to the chair, and introduced the business of the meeting in a sensible and effective address, in the course of which he passed a high eulogium upon Lord Ashley, T. S. Duncombe, and J. Fielden, for the zealous and disincerested manner in which they have advocated the people's rights in the House of Commons.

Mr. Charles Glen, in a speech of natural eloquence, interspersed with a mass of documentary and other evidence domonstrative of the pernicious results of the present system of protracted labour, mored, "That this meeting, considering the many evils to health, social present system of protracted labour in factories, printtoll-house, if there was a licensed house within five works, &c., &c., belonging to Great Britain and Ireland, by acclamation. do hereby record their approval of the bill now brought

to Parliament, limiting the hours of labour to to

Chartist Intelligence

LONDON.

Bradford, Carlisle, Macclesfield, Sunderland, Bradford (O'Connor's Brigade), Brighton, Preston, Sheffield, POLAND AND LIBERTY .-- A meeting of the Demo-crats of the metropolis was held in behalf of heroic Rochdale, Leicester, Northampton, Tower Hamlets, Poland on Sunday afternoon, March 22nd, at the Hall, 1, Turnagain-lanc; Mr. C. Doyle was unani-Greenwich. mously called to the chair, and called on Mr. T. nor, and J. West. Clark to open the proceedings. Mr. Clark entered Oldham : P. M'Grath, T. Tattersall, C. Doyle, F. O'Con into a lucid statement of the present state of Poland, nor, and T. M. Wheeler. her persecutions by her ruthless tyrant, the great Northern Despot, aided by the autocrats of Austria and Prussia, and her gallant and heroic determinanor, R. Marsden, and W. Bell. tion to break asunder her chains, and free her chil-Manchester : D. Donovan, J. West, and T. Tattersall. dren. Mr. Clark resumed his seat loudly applauded. Mr. J. Dron moved the following resolution-"That T. Clark, C. Doyle, T. Cooper, and J. West. this meeting deeply sympathises with the Polish patriots, and hereby determines to give their cause London, City : T. Cooper, J. West, and D. Ross. Westminster : P. M'Grath, T. Clark, C. Doyle, F. O'Conevery assistance, pecuniary or otherwise, within their nor, T. M. Wheeler, T. Cooper, and J. West. Burnley : C. Doyle, T. M. Wheeler, P. M'Grath, T. Clark, power;" which was seconded by Mr. Caughlin, and ably supported by Messrs. M'Grath, Tucker, Wheeler, F. O'Connor, and J. West. and others, and carried unanimously. A great demand The above is the list of nominations received up to this was made for collecting books, with which the appliime, from which five persons are to be selected to act cants were immediately supplied. The best feelings for the ensuing year. The election must take place were displayed, and after a vote of thanks to the between the 29th of March and the Sth of April, after chairman the meeting dissolved. which date no returns can be received.

WESTMINSTER.-A meeting of the members of the National Charter Association residing in this district was held at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin'slane, on Sunday evening, March 22nd, to take into consideration the reply of Mr. Feargus O'Connor to Thomas Cooper, relative to the question of the ballot. Mr. W. Rogers was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. W. Cuffay in an able speech moved, "That the reply of Mr. O'Connor was not satisfactory to the members of this locality;" which was seconded by are held every week on the following days and Mr. Hitchings; upon which Mr. T. M. Wheeler moved the following amendment---- "That this meetplaces :--ing learns with satisfaction that Mr. O'Connor has of Edinburgh, and again reiterate their determination to allow of no departure from the six points of the People's Charter on the part of any of their recognised officers :" which was seconded by Mr. Souter. Messrs, Grassby, Jones, and others, having addressed and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock the meeting, and Mr. Cuffay replied, the amendment was carried. Mr. Cuffay then moved-" That an Executive committee of three persons be appointed to manage the affairs of the National Charter Association, this meeting being of opinion that the time and talent of the present Executive committee will henceforth be required by the Chartist Co-operative at eight o'clock precisely. Land Society;" which was duly seconded. Mr. Grassby suggested the propriety of adding extra members to the present Executive committee of five, hill, at eight o'clock. and thus managing still the two societies conjointly; which suggestion was acquicseed in by Mr. Cuffay, Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, every Monday even-

and the following resolution unanimously adopted-" That this locality are of opinion that two additional members should be added to the Executive committee; that one member of such enlarged Executive committee should act as secretary to the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, and another as secretary to the National Charter Association ; and that such

enlarged Executive do manage the two societies conjointly as heretofore, and that the ensuing Convention be requested to take this subject into its considera-tion." The following persons were then put in day evening, at eight o'clock. The following persons were then put in nomination :- Philip M'Grath, Thomas M. Wheeler, Feargus O'Connor, Thomas Clark, Christopher Doyle, Thomas Cooper, and John West. The meeting then adiourned.

POLICY OF SIR R. PBEL.-Mr. T. Clark delivered an able, argumentative, and eloquent lecture at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane, on the above subcrats will be present. ect, to a numerous and most attentive audience, tracing his course prior to the "Emancipation Act" lown to the present period, and showing clearly that if the working classes only did their duty and respected themselves, Sir Robert Peel was of a suf-Fields, Limchouse, on the People's Charter and the Chartist Co-operative Land Society; chair to be iciently "squcezable" nature to grant them their rights the moment they showed themselves worthy of, taken at eight o'clock.

and determined to have and exercise them. During happiness, and mental improvement, resulting from the his discourse he (Mr. Clark) was much applauded, and at the close a vote of thanks was awarded him

LIMEHOUSE LOCALITY.-At the usual weekly meet-IL Was resolved That as th

ODLOSSEUM.-NOTICE.-PRICE OF ADMIS. SION DURING THE HOLIDAYS!!

Evening Do. 25. 6d. Children under Twelre..... 1s.

L Sculpture, Grand Picture of London, Alhambra Marylebone : P. M'Grath, T. Clark, C. Doyle, F. O'Con-Conservatories, Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage and Mont Blanc, with Mountain Torrent, &c. &c. Open from Ten till Four o'Clock.

EVENING .- The new and extraordinary Panorama of Hammersmith : E. Stallwood, T. Cooper, and J. West. LONDON BY NIGHT, Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories, Stockport : T. Clark, P. M'Grath, C. Doyle, F. O'Con and Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, &c., brilliantly illuminated ; Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent represented by Moonlight. Open from Seven till a Quarter-Liverpool : Philip M'Grath, T. M. Wheeler, F. O'Connor past Ten o'Clock.

A GRAND ORCHESTRA ORGAN, on which the most admired OVERTURES, &c., are played, from Two to Four and from Eight till Half-past Ten o'Clock.

The whole projected and designed Ly Mr. William 3-a well.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

TILE Trials of the Fifty-nine CHARTISTS, published in Eight Parts, at Sevenpence each, now offered in complete sets, at One Shilling per set.

The same done up in cloth, with portrait, title, &c. Two Shillings per copy.

Portraits, which from time to time have been presented with the Northern Star, and latterly sold at One Shilling each, now offered at Threepence each :---Richard Oastler, Robert Emmett, John Frost, John Collins, P. M. Mc Douall, the Rev. J. R. Stephens. View of Monmouth

Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members, and transacting other business connected therewith, Court House during the Trial of Frost, Williams, and Jones. The First Convention.

Letters of F. O'Connor, Esq., to Daniel O'Connell, Esq. Published at One Shilling each, offered at Fourpence. Price Fourpence,

The Employer and Employed. By F. O'Connor, Esq. South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road : at half-past six o'clock .- City Chartist Hall, 1, Turn-A few copies only of the latter remain on hand, and considering the very low price at which it was published again-lane: at six o'clock .- Westminster: at the Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at it is not likely to be reprinted. Those who wish to poshalf-past seven .- Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's, sess it had better make application to his bookseller or Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at news-agent early, to prevent being disappointed.

half-past seven .-- Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington A. HEYWOOD having purchased the whole of the above stock from Mr. O'Connor, is anxious to clear them precisely,-Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern, off as soon as possible; and to enable him to do so, Lisson-grove, at eight o'clock precisely .- Marylebone : offers them at the very low prices enumerated above. at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half-Agents liberally treated with.

The above may be had on application to any of the agents of the Star, or upon order through any bookseller in the country.

MONDAY EVENING. Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tavorn, Walworth, Bocksellers in the country are requested to refer their London agent to apply for them to Mr. T. Watson, Pater Greenwich: at the George and Dragon, Blackheath noster-row; or to Mr. J. Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street hrough whom they will be supplied.

Abel Heywood, 58, Oldham-street, Manchester.

FARMING.

Just published, a new Edition, neatly done up in cloth, price 2s. Gd., on THE MANAGEMENT OF SMALL FARMS. By F

L O'CONNOR, Esq.

Manchester : Abel Heywood, 58. Oldham-street. Lor don : J. Watson, St. Paul's-alley, Paternoster-row; and J. Cleave, Shoe-lane. And may be had of all bookseller and agents throughout the country.

EDUCATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING, in support of the Polish This day is published, demy 12mo., cloth, price Eighteen cause, will be holden on Monday evening, March 30th at the South London Chartist Hall, Webber-street, pence.

THE NEW ETYMOLOGICAL EXPOSITOR, or Pro 1 nouncing Spelling Book; containing a selection of Words commonly used by the best writers, with their The meeting will be addressed by the members of the pronunciation, derivation, &c. By WILLIAM HILL. Executive and other speakers, Several foreign demo-

above work, so as to make it the very best of its kind. Also, by the same Author, price 1s., the Rational School THE LAND !- THE LAND ! !- A lecture will be de-

livered on Tuesday evening, March 31, by Feargus Grammar. O'Connor, Esq., at the Brunswick Hall, Ropemakers' Also, pri Also, price 1s., the Companion to the Rational School Grammar.

Abel Heywood, 58, Oldham-street, Manchester : London, J. Watson, Paternoster-row ; J. Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street ; and all booksellers.

WAR WITH AMERICA.

deliver a public lecture on Sunday evening next.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

SPRING SESSIONS, 1846.

OTICE is hereby Given, that the SPRING GENE. RAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE for the West Riding of the County of York, will be holden at FONTEFRACT, on MONDAY, the SIXTH day of APRIL next; on which day the Court will be opened at Eleven o'clock of the forenoon, and on every succeeding day at Nine o'clock.

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

- Those in Felony, from the divisions of Strafforth and Tickhill, Lower Agbrigg, Barkstonash, Staincross, and Osgoldcross, are to be in attendance at
- the opening of the Court on Monday morning. Those from the divisions of Upper Agbrigg, Morley, and Skyrack, are to be in attendance at One o'clock at Noon on Monday.
- Those from the divisions of Staincliffe and Ewcross, Claro and the Ainstay (being the remainder of the West Riding), and those in all cases of Misdemeanour are to be in attendance on Tuesday morning.

The Grand Jury will be required to attend at the opening of the Court on Monday, when they will be immediately sworn in and charged.

The Traverse Jury will be required to attend on the opening of the Court on Tuesday morning, when their names will be called over; the Court will then proceed with the trials of Felonies and Misdemeanours until the whole are disposed of, commencing with the trial of respited Traverses.

After the Charge to the Graud Jury has been given Motions by Counsel will be heard.

The hearing of Appeals will commence on the morning of Wednesday, at the opening of the Court; and all Appeals must be entered on or before Tuesday evening.

Solicitors are required to take Notice, that the Order of Removal, copies of the Notice of Appeal, and examination of the Pauper, are required to be filed with the Clerk of the Peace on the entry of the Appeal :- And that no Appeals against Removal Orders can be heard unless the Chairman is also furnished by the Appellants with a copy of the Order of Bemoval, of the Notice of Chargenbility, of the Examination of the Pauper, and of the Notice and

Grounds of Appeal. Coroners and High Constables must be in attendance

t the sitting of the Court on Monday morning. The names of persons bound over to answer in Felony or Misdemeanour, with a description of the Offence, must be sent to the Clerk of the Peace's Office seven DATS at least before the first day of the Sessions, together with all

Depositions, Convictions, and Recognizances. The non-attendance of jurymen will not be excused on the ground of illness, unless it be verified by affidavit, or proved by evidence in open Court.

And Notice is also hereby Given, that the Public Business of the Riding will be transacted in open Court, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, on Monday the first day of the Sessions, when Motions for Gratuities, and the Finance Committee's Report, will be received and considered.

And Notice is also hereby Given, that an addition to the sum of £850, already granted for the Dewsbury Lock-Up, application will be made to the Court, on the same day at the hour of I welve o'clock at noon, for £228 13s.2d., such additional sum being required to pay the cost of the Building crected according to the Plan drawn and Estimate made by Mr. Hartley, the Riding Surveyor, and approved of by the Justices at the time the grant of £850 was made. In consequence of the advance in wages, and the price of materials, before the conveyance of the Site Much care and labour has been bestowed upon the could be executed, the work after due precaution being taken for obtaining the lowest Tenders, was let for £1078 13s. 2d., exclusive of £314 1s 6d. to be paid by the Justices of the Division for the Room for holding Petty Sessions.

And, at the same time and place, a Superintending Constable for the Dewsbury Division will be appointed. In pursuance of certain requisitions to me directed, severally signed by five Justices of the Peace for the said Riding, Notice is also hereby given, that Application will be made to the Court on the same day, at the hour of NOW PUBLISHING, in Penny numbers, or Sixpenny Twelve o'clock at noon, and the Justices of the Peace March the 29th, at seven precisely. Subject :- NOW PUBLISHING, in Penny numbers, or Sixpenny Twelve o'clock at noon, and the Justices of the Peace "War, and its consequences." Admission free. A special meeting of the shareholders will be held on beautifully illustrated with Plates and Vignette En- propriety of providing Bock Up and Superintending Conpresent time, detailing the number of distinct communi. Riding and at other places in the said Riding, for ties therein, the different views which actuated its which application may be made under the provisions founders, and the extent of territory over which it of the 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 109, intituled "An Act for the Appointment and Payment of Parish Constables;" and of making such grant of money out of the County stock or rate of the said Riding, for those pur-C. H. ELSLEY, Clerk of the Peace.

MARCH 28, 1846.

The motion was agreed to. Sir G. STRICKLAND presented a petition from Pres ton, in favour of a Ten Hours' Factory Bill.

Sir. AINSWORTH presented a petition in favour of the Ten Hours' Bill, signed by 23,000 inhabitants of the barough of Bolton, observing that it was one of the most respectably signed petitions he had ever presented to the house.

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

The Consolidated Funds Bill was read a third time and nassed.

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

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

HOUSE OF COMMONS-THURSDAY, MARCH 26. POOR LAW SETTLEMENT.

The Corn Law debate was delayed by a motion of Mr. BANKES for a Select Committee to take into consideration the laws relating to the Settlement and Removal of the Poor.

The motion was seconded by Mr. SPOONER, and opposed by Sir R. PerL and Sir J. GRAHAM, the last two speakers declaring that the measure relating to this subject, which had been proposed by government, was not intended, and had not been announced by them, as any compensation to the agricultural inter st for the repeal of the Corn Laws.

The motion was ultimately withdrawn, in oppositi a to the carnest entreaties of Col. Sibthorp. CORN IMPORTATION BILL-ADJOURNED

DEBATE. The adjourned debate upon the Corn Laws was re sumed by Mr. Fixen, who had the advantage of an andience exclusively composed of members of his own side of the house. [For some little time Mr. Hume had continued to occupy his ordinary seat; but on preciving his solitary situation, he passed over, amid some merriment, to the Ministerial benches. During the greater part of Mr. Finch's speech there were not twenty-five members present. The hon. member, however, by no means disconcerted, carried on most pertinaciously " the thread of his argument," sela el, perhaps, by the occasional cheers of Mr. P. Berthwick. The only particular feature in Mr. Filch's speech was a proposition to revive the Norfolk equires' scheme for establishing a sliding scale of wages in the agricultural districts. He was decidedly orpused to the measure before the house.

Lord Rendesham, Mr. Fillowes, and Mr. Fuller opposed the measure.

Mr. I. BORTHWICK entered upon the wide field of figures related philosophy, seeking to neutralise free trade statistics by a singular compound of Cocker ano Bucke.

Mr. C. BULLER reminded the last speaker, who had enl-g.s.d "the wisdom of our accestors," that long debates like the present were an innovation of modern times. He ably exposed the grass inconsistency of the Protection it party, who in the same breath denied the existence of any famine in Ireland, and advocated a proposition for the relief of that distress by opening the parts to the admission of foreign grain.

Lord G. BENTINCE delivered a lengthy Protectionis: speech, and hercely assailed the alleged delinquencies of the present government. On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAN, the debate was

then adjourned.

hours per diem." Mr. Andrew M'Lintock having briefly seconded the resolution, it was carried unanimously.

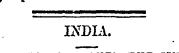
Mr. William Barr, in a few appropriate remarks, moved, That this meeting, believing the adoption of a Ten Hours' Bill would do much to rectify the evils resulting from the unequal distribution of labour under the present system, as well as the unfair competition into which they are brought by the overworking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

short, but pertinent speech, and carried unanimously. Mr. Archibald Gutherie, a young man, who, besides possessing natural talents of a high order, has received the benefit of a classical education, moved the adoption of a petition, founded on the foregoing resolutions. Mr. Gutherie's speech was one of the most connected and forcible specimens of oratory which it has been our lot to earformany a day.

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

It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, " That the petition be signed by both males and females and sent to Mr. T. S. Duncombe for presentation, and that a letter be sent to Mr. J. Fielden requesting him to support its prayer." A large committee was then appointed to secure the signatures of the workpeople, &c., at the various public works; and also to wait upon the viilagers at their respective dwellings, in order that as many names be appended as possible. A vote of thanks was then proposed to Mr. Archibald Gutherie for his kindness in drawing up the petition, and for the ability that he displayed in moving its adoption. A vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Charles Glon for his excellent address. and to the chairman for his excellent conduct in the chair. The above propositions were carried by acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

The delegates from the factory operatives of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire, now assembled in London in furtherance of the Ten Hours' Bill, have published an address to their friends and supporters in Parliament, in which they say, "In consequence of the indisposition of John Fielding, E.q., M.P., and other circumstances, the second reading of the Ten Hours' Bill has been postponed from Wednesday the 25th instant, to Wednesday the 29th of April next. They express their thanks to all their friends in Parliament, and trust that this great question of humanity will receive increased support through its emporary suspension.



GREAT VICTORY OVER THE SIKHS. MALTA, MARCH 17.-We received India news yes-terday by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Oriental.

Sir Harry Smith's division having reinforced Colonel Godby's division at Loodianah, had encountered the Sikhs. On the 28th of January, Sir H. Smith, 12,000 strong, with thirty-two guns, marched out to nicet the enemy.

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

THE BATTLE OF ALIWAL. The official despatches relative to the last victory

over the Sikhs at Aliwal, having now reached us, we are enabled to offer a brief narrative of the operations which have taken , lace on the left bank of the usual weekly meeting in Murdoch's school-room. No. Sutlej, since the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah. 27, St. Andrew's-square, John Gentleman in the The right division of the army on the Sutlej had chair. Mr. O'Connor's letter from the last Star was been ordered to march towards Locdianah on the read, and elicited several rounds of applause. Mr. 19th of January, to reinforce the garrison of that Bryan then read an article from Chambers' Journal, place and another body of troops commanded by which formed the groundwork of a leader in the Star Colonel Godby. The reinforcement was imperatively a few months since. The article was upon the mode required, as a large body of the Sikhs, under the of tenanting land in Guernsey, upon which the reader Sirdar Runjoor Singh Majethea, had crossed the river made some good remarks, which gave general satisat Philloor, and threatened Loodianah and all faction. Mr. Cleland then read an article from Prothe neighbouring country. The right division, about 8000 men, was commanded by Sir Harry

Smith; it proceeded by forced marches. On the Farms," upon the reclaiming of waste lands. Alto-In the course of a conversation which followed, Sir 20th an express arrived with news that the Loodianah gether the feeling of the meeting was excellent, and R. PEEL declared that no effort should be wanting on regiments were hemmed in, and on the 21st the divi-In the course of a conversation which followed, Sir 20th an express arrived with news that the Loodianah his part to induce the house to pass the Corn Bill sion started at one o'clock in the morning, having twenty-five miles to march in order to effect a junc-

his pirt to induct the house to part in matter to ma meeting tender their most grateful thanks to Mr. her despotie tyrants. Chair to be taken at eight simplifying the conveyar ce of land was read a first the British loss was about 200 killed and wounded. Cutting as usual. tion. From the 21st to the 24th the greatest efforts in the manner they have been treated on this occa- and officers of each lodge in the district are requested vals till after sunset. were made to procure tents and other comforts for sion, we are determined never to rest satisfied until to meet at the White Horse, Mr. J. Linney's, High-THE TEN HOURS' BILL. BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK. the troops, and preparations were made for attacking we see the people represented in that house, and street, Bilston, on Monday evening next, March 30th, An hon, member presented a petition from the BANKRUPTS, An non, memoer presented a position from the one troops, and properties does in a most gallant we see the people represented in that house, and street, Diston, on Mond workmen in the factory of Messrs. Horner, of Bolton, the Sikh force, which was done in a most gallant that every means within our power shall be used for at six o'clock precisely. [From the Gazette of Friday, March 27th.] the Sikh force, which was done in a most ganant manner on the 28th, and the battle of Aliwal was that purpose." The resolution was supported in a most precisely. The resolution was supported in a most able manner by Mr. Maepherson, who was followed by Messrs. Fraser, Leslie, and others, in lowed by Messrs. Fraser, Leslie, and others, in the school room of the Working Man's Hall, Horse-THE ORIGINAL, WITHOUT PREPARATION. in favour of the Ten Hours' Bill. For writing Initials, Names, or Ciphers, upon Linen, & e THE CORN LAWS-ADJOURNED DEBATE. for the purpose of Identity. the river with the loss of their guns, camp, baggage, lowed by Messrs. Fraser, Leslie, and others, in the school room of the moting than 5 that, 140150-dee. The Sikhs fought gallantiy, and their guns similar able speeches. After a few remarks from edge-street, Oldham, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. -JAMES WILLIAMS, District Scoretary, After the presentation of a petition by Mr. Cobden, s ned by 144 of Sir J. Graham's tenants on his Netherby estate, praying that the government measure might be passed without delay, the adjourned were not silenced till one o'clock, many of the artilup. The time of meeting is from eight till ten every lerymen remaining till bayonetted at their posts. MANCHESTER.-A lecture will be delivered in the Wednesday night. The inhabitants of Aberdeen Carpenters' Hall, Garrett-road, on Sunday evening debate was opened by By noon the enemy were broken ; they were driven have come to the resolution of memoralising Sir next, March 29th, by Mr. Ambrose Hurst, of Oldham, Sir J. GRAHAM, in a lengthy and clever speech, having answered Lord G. Bentinck's objection to the by repeated charges of cavalry and infantry into and James Graham for the restoration of Messrs. Frost, Chair to be taken at half-past six o'clock in the 1s. per bottle. m asure, founded upon its alleged tendency to produce across the river. Sixty-live cannons were captured. m asure, founded upon its alleged tendency to produce across the river. Directive cannons were captured, and thousands of the Sikh's slain or drowned while a foreign grain, he proceeded to the "nanic" part of the question. To show the nature of the "panic". The official accounts close with the despatch of the produced instances of sales effected in the agricut. Sir Harry Smith, from the camp of Aliwal, but we have the produced instances of sales effected in the agricut. Williams, and Jones, which it is hoped will have evening. some effect if adopted generally throughout the STOCKFORT .--- Wm. Dixon, of Manchester, will leecashire, sharebroker. DAGURREOTYPE AND CALOTYPE. ture in the Chartist Institute, on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock. A members' meeting will be country. BIRMINGHAM. THE APPARATUS, LENS, CHEMICALS, PLATES We have received the following resolution :- "That held on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, to elect mounting the above can be had of 1. Egerton, No 1, he produced instances of sales effected in the agricut-1 Sir Harry Smith, irom the camp of Anwal, but we we have received the obnoring resolution :---- That new on Sunday atternoon, at two o'clock, to elect mounting the above can be had of 1. Egerton, No 1, terral districts since the announcement of the govern-1 learn from the lechi Gazette that the Major-General a meeting of the Chartists of Birningham be held at members for the new Executive. A tea party and Temple-street, Whitefriars, London. rescriptive Cata-ment scheme. Rents, tees simple, it seems, have had determined upon innoving upon is success by the Sikhs within gone on improving in value, in spite of the dife prog-nostications of the Protectionist seers and the lund-their own territory. It is expected that there will owners of East Lothian, Berwickshire, Catatridge-be a bloody battle fought between the Suckj and half of the Poles new struggling for their liberty and intionality."—II. Chesswell, Assistant Secretary. Wright, 15. Newbridge-lane

state of political affairs will most likely soon call forth a vigorous Chartist agitation, and as the time of the present Executive will be wholly and solely taken up with the Land Association, we are of opinion that the National Charter Association should have a separate Executive, it being impossible for one secretary to attend to the affairs of both ; we therefore think it advisable that no election for the Executive should take place before the sitting of the next Convention, when that body should decide of what number the Executive should consist, so as to meet the diminished funds of the Association.'

WHITECHAPEL .- At a general meeting of the Brass Founders' Arms locality, Whitechapel-road, on Sunday, March 22nd, the following resolution was unanimously carried :- "That this locality, having the greatest confidence in the present Executive, do again nominate them."

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

SOMERS TOWN .- SYMPATHY FOR POLAND. - On Sunday evening last, a meeting was held at the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, Mr. Dunning in the chair. The present Executive were nominated for the ensuing year. Mr. John Arnott then moved the following resolution :-- " That this meeting, deeply sympathising with our brethren, the patriots of Poland, do hereby pledge ourselves in every possible way to assist them." Seconded by Mr. George Humphrics and supported by Mr. Philip M'Grath, in an able, energetic, and eloquent speech The resolution was unanimously adopted. A subscription was commenced, and Messrs. Laurie and Bird elected to act in conjunction with the democratic committee appointed to aid them in their noble struggle for liberty. A vote of thanks was presented to Mr. M'Grath for his attendance, and the meeting separated.

THE COOPER FESTIVAL. - On Thursday night March 26th, the committee again met to forward the arrangements for the festival intended to be holden on Tuesday, May 5th, to commemorate the release of Thomas Cooper from Stafford Goal, Mr. Dale in the chair. Mr. Ansell was added to the committee. Mr. Shaw, the hon. Sccretary, being unable to attend through illness. Mr. Ansell was requested to act as secretary pro tcm. Messrs. Fraser and Overton were appointed to see after a place of meeting. It was then resolved that the committee adjourn till eight on Good Friday, April 10th, 1846. The following o'clock on Wednesday next.

NORWICH.

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

LEEDS.

The members of this locality have nominated Messra. Brook and Shaw to attend the Conference to be held in this town next month. The meeting was adjourned until Monday evening, March 30th, when such instructions as may be thought necessary will be given to them.

GLASGOW.

On Tuesday last the members of No. 1 Branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society held their fessor Liebig upon the uses of manures, after which he read a portion of Mr. O'Connor's " Work on Small highly satisfied with the evening's proceedings.

Thursday evening next, April the 2nd, at eight gravings, from the period of its discovery down to the stables' Houses, at Barnsley and Upper Mill, in the said precisely.

Tower HAMLETS .- Mr. Doyle will lecture at the Whittington and Cat, Betinal-green, on Sunday evening next. Subject, "Rebeilion in Ireland."

CITY CHARTIST HALL, 1, Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-street .- The public discussion will be resumed at half-past ten o'clock on Sunday morning next, March 29th. In the evening, at seven precisely, Mr. Thomas Cooper, author of the "Purgatory of mental indolence, and in exposition of the duty, method, and benefits of self-culture.'

South LONDON CHARTIST HALL, 115, Blackfriar'sroad.-On Sunday evening next, March 29th, at seven o'clock precisely, Mr. Walter Cooper will de-liver a lecture, subject-"The Purgatory of Suicides," It is profusely en

by Thomas Cooper. WALWORTH AND CAMBERWELL. —A meeting will be held at the Montpelier Tavera, Walworth, on Mon-

day evening, March 30th, at eight o'clock precisely. IIAMMERSMITH .-- On Tuesday evening next, March 31st, a meeting will be held at the Dun Cow, Brookgreen-lane, to commence at eight precisely.

WESTMINSTER - A meeting of the members of the Westminster Joint-Stock Company will take place at the Parthenium, on Monday night, March 30. Chair

to be taken at eight o'clock. TOWER HANLETS.-Mr. Doyle will lecture at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock. Subject-"The history of the Irish Rebellion."

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

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

MANCHESTER -PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE. The directors and trustees with great pleasure announce that the foundation stone of the People's Institute will be laid patriots have kindly consented to take part in the ceremony :--F. O'Connor, Esq., W. P. Roberts, Esq., Rev. J. Scholefield, and Mr. Wm. Dixon. 'The shareholders and friends will assemble in Carpenters' Ilall at nine o'clock in the morning, to form themselves in procession and proceed to the ground, where the stone will be laid, after which the above-named gentlemen will address the assembly. Proper persons will be on the ground to enrol persons wishing to become sharoholders.-R. J. CRABTRER, Secretary. SEEGBY .- A branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society has been established here. The mem-bers will meet at Mr. J. Searson's, every Sunday evening at six o'clock. All persons desirous of be-coming members are requested to attend. A portion of Mr. O'Councer's work on it Small Forms? the

of Mr. O'Connor's work on "Small Farms," the Northern Star, and other publications, will be read. LEEDS.-On Sunday (to-morrow) evening, Mr. T. S. Mackintosh will deliver a lecture. On Sunday, April 5th, Mr. Brook will deliver an address.

MOTTRAM.-A special meeting of the shareholders in the Land Society will be held in the Lecture-room, opposite the Bull's Head, on Sunday (to-morrow), at

two o'clock precisely. OLDHAN.-On Sunday (to-morrow), Mr. James Williams, of Stockport, will lecture in the school-room of the Working Man's Hall, at six o'clock in the evening.

LANCASHIRK MINERS .- The next general delegato meeting of Lancashire miners will take place on Monday, April 6th, at the sign of the George Inn Chorley, chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the

forenoon. There will also be a public meeting, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and several other gentlemen.

LIVERPOOL.—The members of the Liverpool branch of the Chartist Land Society hold their meetings every Monday evening, at eight o'clock, at Mr. Farrell's Temperance Coffee-house, 4, Caznieu-

spreads, by J. Frost, A.M. The style in which this history is written is pleasant graphic, and perspicuous : the author has evidently quoted the best authorities; and his narrative possesses | poses as the Justices then present shall deem expedient. all the charms of a romance, while it records truths beyond all suspicion. We cordially approve of the work, and Suicides," &c., will deliver a public lecture "Against | wish it the success which it so eminently deserves .--

Weekly Dispatch. The embellishments consist of engravings, illustrating the most important and striking events in American annals. They are at once numerous and striking .-

It is profusely embellished with highly finished and beauti'ul engravings, and is just such a work as we can most reartily recommend to our readers .- The Northern Star.

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The Company's price current is, Best Screened Wallsond, 25s, per full ton ; Seconds, 21s., 22s., and 23s ; Coke, 17s. 6d. Office, 279, High Holborn.

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part, may have the two others for 15s.

Power, 20s. Every article warranted.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Waketield, March 12, 1846.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

DEWSBURY LOCK-UP.

SUPERINTENDING CONSTABLE WANTED. SUPERINTENDING CONSTABLE for the Dewsbury A. Division in the West Riding of the County of York consisting of the Townships of Dewsbury, Ossett-cum-Gawthorpe, Soothill, Batley, Morley, Mirfield, Whitley, Lower Thornhill, Gomersal, Heckmondwike, and Liversedge, will be appointed at the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be holden at PONTEFRACT, in and for the West Riding of the County of York, on MONDAY, the SIXTH day of April next, at Twelve o'clock at noon. The Superintending Constable's Salary will be £160 a year. He will be expected to provide and keep a horse exclusively for the purpose of his office ; he must provide for the security of the prisoners and lock-up during his

will be required to devote his whole time to the duties of the office, and to follow no other occupation either directly or indirectly ; not to receive any fee or emolument, save his salary; he must reside at the house appointed; he will be required to communicate frequently with the constables of the townships within his district, personally and by letter, informing them of every offence that has been committed, and pointing out to them the steps to be taken for securing the offenders, and receiving from them such information as may be necessary for the preservation of the peace and the security of persons and property, acquainting himself with the residence and habits of persons suspected of committing crimes ; and endeavouring to prevent, by every means in his power, the perpetrating of crimes and offences against the laws, and bringing all

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

C. H. ELSLEY, Clerk of the Peace.

March 12, 1846.

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE. LESSEE, MR. JOHN DOUGLASS.

AST Week of performing before Easter. Immense success of the Widow's Vision and Invisible Man. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday to commence with an entirely new Drama, to be followed by the Invisible Man. supported by the company. On Thursday, a benefit in aid of Mrs. Eutters, whose husband and three children were destroyed by the late calamitous fire in Crawford-street. On Friday, the Stranger and other entertainments, for the benefit of Mr. Bright. Stage Manager, Mr. Neville.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. TERRIFIC THUNDER STORMS.

Norringuan, FRIDAY.-Yesterday (Thursday) even-ing, the village of Ratcliffe, six miles from Nottingham, was visited by a most awful storm of thunder and lightning, attended with the sacrifice of human life. The hail and rain fell in torrents, the lightwith full explanation for cutting the new fashionable oral | ning was extremely vivid, and the peals of thunder unusually heavy. At half-past three o'clock Mr. Edward Brewster was in his father's field, adjoining ference to the plates I and 2, with their elucidation, and the Trent, in the parish of Ratchiffe, where he left so for the other plates, 3, 4, and 5. Price, the whole, 10s., two men at work who had on their water boots, cleanor post free to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, ing out a drain. It seems that during the storm, which came on in an hour afterwards, the two men sheltered themselves in a bain in the field, and that three parts-first part, Coats, price 10s.; second, Habits, while there the electric fluid reached them, and they fell lifeless to the ground. The storm extended for coats, Breeches, and Trousers, 10s.; or the whole, 25s., miles in an easterly direction; and at Tithby the lightning set fire to a barn belonging to Mr. Baldock, fancy coats, understood at sight. Any person having one farmer, of that place. The two men who were killed were both married, and have left families; A Method of Cutting Gaiter Trousers, with 12 plates, one was named William Scottin, aged 40; and the

post-office order, or post stamps. Busts for fitting Coats houses and buildings. The flashes of lightning were e on. Boys' figures. Foremen provided. Instructions in awfully grand, and as vivid as those witnessed during the hottest months in the year. Hailstones fell of 7 N.B.—The Patent Measures or System of Cutting, will great size, continuing for some time, then succeeded d (like the Fashions) be sent post free, by 1s. extra being by snow and rain, continuing with but short inter-John Charles Barratt, of 316, Strand, carver-David d James Kinghorn, late of Crawford-street, but now of \$1, 4 Boston-street, baker - Jonas Tubbutt, of Cambridge, 24 THIS Composition unites every requisite, and is ad- auctioneer-William Rogers, of Lewes, Sussez, draper-I mitted to be the only article similarly used, the Robert Clifton, of Brandon, Suffolk, brower - Joseph ph mark of which does not run in the wash, and which has Timmins, of Caynham, Shropshire, brickmaker - Ben- ngiven satisfaction to every purchaser, it being universally jamin Mercer Burroughs, of Liverpool, irosmongerpreferred for its fixity and neatness of impression. Pre- John Arkell, of Donnington, Gioucestershire, millerpared by the Inventor, John Bond, chemist, 28, Long-lane, Thomas Edmond, of Liverpool, and of Bombay, mer-West Smithfield, and sold by most stationers, &c. Price chaut-James Fatherstone and Robert Kirkpatrick, of of Manchester, ironfounders-Jesse Uall, of Rochdale, Lan- in-Printed by DOUGAL MCOWAN, of 18. Great Windmill- fill street, Raymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the the Onice, in the same Street and Parish, for the Pro- 'ro prietor, FEARGES O'CONNIR, Esq., and published hed, by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, I'va un u don-street, Welworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, New ew ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16, 16, Great Windhidaisstreet, Raymarket, in the City of o

Westminster. Saturday, March 23, 1846.