

of winter. They feel the first coming of cold weather severely; and the spring may open early. It hurts them to graze in winter—should be confined to the barn yard, and there watered; will save all their dung. They should be housed in cold rains, which hurt them more than the severest dry cold. To increase manure, some farmers keep a numerous stock; but the just rule is this, no more cattle than will eat all your fodder. In general, one load of hay will make one load of dung. Estimate your dung by your fodder.

Clover will grow on any soil—dry, sandy, loamy, or gravelly—bears drought better than any other grass, as it comes forward early, and has a long tap root. Sow ten pounds to an acre; in England they sow twenty—you may bush, or plough it in; it requires less manure than any other grass—mow it in June, when the heads are about half turned, and in the morning. Spread, turn and rake it into cocks before night—next day, open, spread and turn it once or twice, and cock it again; and let it sweat a day or two before housing. This grass requires all your attention in making it; it enriches land—lasts but two years, and is the only hay that will fat a horse without provender. It is most excellent for swine to feed on; one acre of rich land, well set with it, will keep twenty hogs well, from the beginning of May to the end of October, without any other food, and the swine will enrich the land.

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

*From the John Bull.*

Otho issued a Proclamation, in which he tells the Greeks that they have a bloody struggle, and have shown themselves worthy of all their ancient glory, and mentions to them, as proofs of their magnanimity and the necessity of persevering in it, that their fields are uncultivated, and their commerce is entirely paralyzed. The young King goes on in a flimsy address, which from the style in which it is written, we should imagine to be the production of Lord Palmerston himself.

Lord Palmerston's other town made King is likely very soon to be returned upon his hands; we have reason to know that he is dissatisfied and unhappy—we mean our own Leopold; that he is insulted when he shews himself in public; that the visit of the Queen has, instead of being either a pleasure or advantage to him, been a perfect failure; and that his heart is set upon coming back to Claremont, the gooseberry bushes and the lime-kilns.—And really, considering that the country saves nothing by his absence, we think his return would be very desirable; the pines and the grapes are dearer than when he was here himself, and his French wife will no doubt be extremely popular. Have him back we shall and therefore we may as well put a good face upon it.

Another of Lord Palmerston's monarchs, Pedro; or, as the Cabinet call him among themselves, "Peter the Pirate," is done—the game is up.

### COBBETT ON THE COERCION BILL.

Mr. Cobbett would take that opportunity to express his sentiments on the measure; he was sorry to think that the bill had been engendered in the heart of an Englishman, and brought into that House by the hands of an Englishman, but he should deem himself unworthy of existence if he did not stand up and declare the horror he felt at the introduction of such a measure. He had been lately looking into—though, indeed it was not necessary for him to look into—for he well remembered—the deeds of Pitt, and Sidmouth, and Perceval, and Castlereagh, but the present measure had an infamous pre-eminence over all the deeds of all those men. In the first place, under this bill military tribunals were to supersede the ordinary courts of justice. They had heard a great deal of Whitefeet and Blackfeet, and midnight outrages and murders, but when he looked into the bill, he found that the military tribunals were not confined to the trial of the Whitefeet and Blackfeet. Those red-coat tribunals were to decide in cases of libel, without the intervention of a judge or a jury. Now the Whitefeet, and the midnight robbers and assassins, were not the writers of libels. (Hear, hear.) This part of the bill, therefore, could not be intended for the Whitefeet, and the midnight robbers and assassins. (Hear, hear.) Comparing this bill to others to which it bore any resemblance, he found in it one very remarkable omission. The members of that House were not protected. It had always hitherto been usual to insert a clause, stating that if any member of that house was charged or suspected of having committed any of the offences against which the bill was directed, its provisions should not be applied to him until the pleasure of the house was first taken. No such clause, however, appeared in the present bill, and any member of that house who happened to be in Ireland, either by accident or design, might at the will of the Lord Lieutenant, be seized and tried before one of those red-coat tribunals, and transported the next day. Any one of the Irish members of Parliament, who stood up in that house for his country, and against this bill, was liable, upon his return to that country, to be condemned and sent off to Botany Bay before the house could hear of his arrest. And would they allow this? Would the house sink so low as this? The unreformed, nominee-composed, boroughmongering Parliament never did such a thing. The reformed Parliament was to be the tool of Whig tyranny. [hear.] The object was to establish a military government in England. The right hon. member for Tamworth had in-

troduced a uniform, well-drilled, orderly police, but it was the Whigs who had armed them with cutlasses and pistols. (Hear.) Foreigners said that "in England we see the people truly happy, because there is no military to overawe the oppression of the public opinion. Here we see the Constable's staff, though placed in an aged hand sufficient to maintain order and support the laws." That was the beauty of the constitution. He (Mr. Cobbett) was accused of a wish to destroy the constitution. No. He only wished to see England as happy as she was when he was born. He quoted Blackstone to prove the illegality of a standing or mercenary army. The excuses for the enforcement of this Bill in Ireland were mere subterfuges, and it was cowardly in ministers to draw back from proposing the same measures for England. He would prefer manacled Surrey to manacled Ireland. This bill would never produce the intended effect upon the people. Nature would teach them that such a species of oppression, yes, nature would teach them that such an act of atrocious tyranny as this, ought to be resisted. But the noble Lord would say, wait till you know this. He would tell the noble lord why he knew it, and why they would resist. Ministers would not deny that such a thing as the right of resistance existed; for, if there were no right of resistance, the present King could not be on the throne. It was the right of resistance in the people to bad government which placed this present family on the throne, and it was a right of resistance which was called forth by that party or faction which bore the name now possessed by those who were on the Treasury benches. Yes, it was the Whigs that inculcated the doctrine of a right in the people to resist tyranny by force, and it was by carrying that doctrine into practice that the present royal family were placed on the throne. After Charles the II. had been restored to the crown, in the fourteenth year of his reign, an act was passed which enacted that in no case whatever should the subject have a right to resist the King; but the people do resist the King, and drove his brother from the throne. And what was the consequence? In the first year of the reign of William the III., that act was repealed, and the law was left as it had been before; and, consequently he would maintain that the people had a legal right, in certain cases, to take up arms and resist the King. Now what were those cases? Ay, what were those cases? that was the question. Blackstone, in his commentaries, told them, when the principles of government were destroyed, when oppression was violent, and when the Courts of Justice were inadequate to give the people protection, then had they a right to resist. And men greater than Blackstone (in the eyes of the hon. gentleman opposite,) no less men than