EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance. Advertisements are inserted three times for One Dollar; and continued weekly for twenty five cents per square.

PROPOSALS.

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States for three years, from January 1, 1833, to December 31, 1835, on the following post routes in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware Maryland, Michigan, Ohio and Kentucky, will be received at this office until the 2d day of November inclusive; to be decided on the 9th day of November.

IN MARYLAND.

1418. Wiesesburgh by Black Horse, White Hall, Long Green Academy, Watkin's Tavern and Fork Meeting House to Kingsville, 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Wiesesburgh every Wednesday, after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 12 noon, arrive at Kingsville same day by 10 p. m.

Leave Kingsville every Thursday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 8 a. m. arrive at Weisesburgh same day by 6 p. m.

1419. From Somerfield, in Somerset county, Pa., by Selbysport, Md. and Youghiogeny Iron Works to Yough Glades, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Somerfield every Thursday at 6 a. m. arrive at Yough Glades same day by 11 a. m.

Leave Yough Glades every Thursday at 1 p. m. arrive at Somerfield same day by 7 p. m.

1420. From Williamsport by Bakersville to Sharpsburgh, 12 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Williamsport every Wednesday at 2 p. m. arrive at Sharpsburgh same day by 5 p. m.

Leave Sharpsburgh every Wednesday at 9 a. m. arrive at Williamsport same day by 12 noon.

1421. From Sabillsville, in Frederick county, Md. to Waynesburg, Pa., and back, once a week.

Leave Sabillsville every Wednesday at 3 p. m. arrive at Waynesburgh same day by 7 p. m.

Leave Waynesburgh every Wednesday at 6 a. m. arrive at Sabillsville same day by 9 a. m.

1422. From Salisbury by Derickson's Cross Roads, Cathell's Mills and Whaley's Store to Berlin, 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 5 a. m. arrive at Berlin same day by 11 a. m.

Leave Berlin every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Salisbury same day by 8 p. m.

1423. From Annapolis by Haddaway's Ferry to St. Michaels, 35 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Wednesday at 6 a. m. arrive at St. Michaels same day by 3 p. m.

Leave St. Michaels every Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Annapolis same day by 2 p. m.

1424. From Unity by Hood's Mills to Westminster, 28 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Unity every Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Westminster same day by 2 p. m.

Leave Westminster every Friday at 8 p. m. arrive at Unity every Saturday by 10 a. m.

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a *pro rata* allowance, for any extra expense which such alteration may require.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at each office, where no particular time shall be specified, but the Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of extending the time.

3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars. If the delay shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the Judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforced.

4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the year; payments to be made quarterly; in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a 4 horse coach, a 2 horse stage or otherwise.

7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers out of the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise he cannot enjoy that privilege.

8. Propositions for any improvements in transporting the mail, as to the manner of carrying, increase of expedition, extension of routes, frequency of trips or any other improvements, are invited to be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.

9. The number of the route and its beginning and termination as advertised, should be stated in every bid; and the proposals must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, office of Mail Contracts," and superscribed "*Proposals.*"

The following is a proper form for a proposal:

"I will convey the mail, agreeably to advertisement on route No. , from to for the yearly compensation of dollars."

He must state the place of his residence; and if not a contractor, he must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.

10. The distances, as stated, are estimated, and may not be entirely correct; but if any errors have occurred in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself on that point.

11. The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract whenever repeated failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur; or whenever one failure shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip; or whenever any direction which he may give shall not be promptly obeyed.

12. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired, and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.

13. No contract nor bid can be transferred without the special and written approbation of the Postmaster General; and an assignment of a contract, or bid without his consent, firs obtained in writing, shall forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.

14. If a contractor or his agent shall violate the Post office law, or shall transmit commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited; and in all cases, when a contractor shall run the stage, or other vehicle, more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, (unless the Postmaster General shall otherwise direct,) and without increase of compensation.

15. The Postmaster General reserves the right of curtailing or of discontinuing any route, when in his opinion, the public interest shall require it; and in each case the contract shall cease, so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole, if discontinued—an allowance of one month's extra pay being made to the contractor.

16. All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue three years.

Decisions on bids will be made known on the 9th day of November.

WILLIAM T. BARRY,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office Department.
July 24, 1832—aug 14—1awt3OO.

POETRY.

SABBATH DAYS.

Types of eternal rest—fair buds of bliss,
In heavenly flowers unfolding week by week;
The next world's gladness imag'd forth, in this—
Days of whose worth the Christian heart can speak.
Eternity in time—the steps by which
We climb to future ages—lamps that light
Man through his darker days, and thought enrich,
Yielding redemption for the weeks dull flight!
Wakeners of prayer in Man—his resting bowers
As on he journeys in the narrow way,
Where, Eden-like, Jehovah's walking hours
Are waited for as in the cool of day.
Days fixed by God for intercourse with dust,
To raise our thoughts, and, purify our powers;
Periods appointed to renew our trust—
A gleam of glory after six days' showers!
A milky way mark'd out through skies else drear,
By radiant sums that warm as well as shine—
A clue, which he who follows knows no fear,
Though briars and thorns around his pathway twine.
Foretastes of Heaven on Earth—pledges of joy
Surpassing fancy's flight and fiction's story—
The preludes of a feast that cannot cloy,
And the bright out-courts of immortal glory!

THE CHARRIOT.

The charriot! the charriot! its wheels roll in fire,
As the Lord cometh down in the pomp of his ire;
Lo, self-moving it drives on its pathway of cloud;
And the heavens with the burden of Godhead are bow'd.

The glory! the glory! around him are pour'd,
Mighty hosts of the angels that wait on the Lord;
And the glorified saints, and the martyrs are there,
And there all who the palm-wreaths of victory wear!

The trumpet! the trumpet! the dead have all heard:
Lo, the depth, of the stone-cover'd charnel are stirr'd!
From sea, from the earth, from the south, from the north,
All the vast generations of man are come forth!

The judgment! the judgement! the thrones are all set,
Where the lamb and the white-vested elders are met!
There all flesh is at once in the sight of the Lord
And the doom of eternity hangs on his word.

O mercy! O mercy! look down from above,
Great Creator, on us, thy sad children with love!
When beneath to their darkness the wicked are driven,
May our justified souls find a welcome in heaven!

POLAND.

We rejoice to see that the cause of ill-fated, bleeding Poland, has not only engaged the sympathies of the British nation, but awakened the attention of the British Parliament. In the House of Commons, June 28th, a debate of thrilling interest occurred on this melancholy subject, from which we select such extracts as our time and limits permit. It was introduced by a speech from Mr. Cutlar Ferguson, who reviewed the history of Poland's wrongs antecedent to her late desperate struggle for independence, and then passed to the cruelties and violations of faith which had been practised upon her since that war was terminated. He said,—

Of 22 Polish Generals, who then became in a manner prisoners under the amnesty, the greater portion were sent to distant parts of the Russian empire, and of the whole number only four had returned to Poland. Common soldiers also, who were included in the amnesty, were marched by thousands to Siberia; the last accounts which had been received pictured these brave Poles as marching in columns towards their place of exile; they were met, day by day, in parties of 10 linked by the wrists to a bar of iron, and this was the mode in which the Emperor Nicholas fulfilled the amnesty under which they had surrendered. The Nobles of Poland were treated in the same way. One anecdote had come to his knowledge, which he would state. The Prince Simonska, who was arrayed in the ranks of his countrymen against the despot's power, was sentenced to banishment into Siberia. The sentence was enforced on the day of his Saint's festival, and the Emperor Nicholas wrote on the sentence, in his own hand, the aggravating punishment that he must be sent into Siberia on foot, chained to the bar of the common soldiers. If this was doubted it could be proved, for the document was in existence. The Princess, his mother, urged by her natural feelings, sought to moderate the rigor of his sentence. The Emperor so far relented as to allow the substitution of a milder punishment, on condition that the Nobleman would acknowledge he had been driven into the rebellion by the loss of reason, which had befallen him in consequence of affliction at the death of his wife. The alternative was proposed to him. He nobly refused to comply with the tyrannical and base suggestion, urging as a reason for his refusal the feelings which must agitate the minds of his fellow countrymen on seeing him disavow the part he had taken in their common cause. Of his refusal, no further application on his behalf would be listened to, and he was at this moment in exile, his mother disconsolate and wretched, ignorant of what corner of Siberia his footsteps were directed to.—But this was not all. He left a daughter behind him eight years old. The order of the Russian Government was, that female infants of the Nobility should be taken away from Poland, and carried into Russia. Her only protector was an old soldier of 70, who had been the companion in arms of Cosiusko. When the Russian soldiers were about to enforce their orders to convey the infant away, he seized her in his arms, and declared he would not give her up but with his life. His noble disdain of life so terrified the Russians that they retired, and left him in possession of his infant charge.

The Hon. and learned member then proceeded to observe upon that article of the ukase which related to the abstraction of the children of Poles; and contended that it was with a view towards finally rendering that nation more complete slaves than they had ever yet been, and also, that it was in complete accordance with the proceedings of the old Muscovite rulers; who stopped at nothing to consolidate their power, and who cemented the component parts of their empire with blood. All European powers who were parties to the treaty of Vienna, had a right to exclaim against the proceedings of Russia. The object of those proceedings was to denationalize and to exterminate Poland, and this formed part only part of the ultimate views of universal monarchy in Europe, which Russia, he was convinced, secretly cherished. His learned friend might smile, and urge mentally as a reason for discrediting that assertion, the fact, that the Russian empire was already so large that it might fall to pieces of its own weight, but let him recall to recollection the immense size of the Roman empire, which had gone on in an uninterrupted career of foreign conquest to which even Britain had succumbed; and the analogy which had existed between the two cases, was quite sufficient to warrant him in entertaining a belief that many of the European states might fall victims to the insatiable thirst of aggrandisement by which Russia was actuated, ere that empire utterly fell into ruins. He hoped that England would never suffer an attempt to denationalize Poland, without interfering, with other European states, to prevent it; and the first step towards this was to put forth a solemn protest against an act so atrocious in its nature. He would not occupy the time of the House any longer—(hear! hear!) He felt aware that he had very imperfectly urged the claims these which Poland had to the interference of England, and he should therefore conclude by moving that an humble address be presented to his majesty, praying that he would be pleased to order to be laid on the table copies of the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, of the 26th February last, and of the organic statute to which it refers, and also for a copy or extract from the despatch of the British Ambassador at Petersburgh communicating the same to his Majesty's government.

Lord Sandon seconded the motion, and said that not a member of the house who had heard the speech of the Hon. Member for Kircudbright, but would raise his voice against the utter violation by Russia of all the treaties with the European Powers on the subject of Poland, and more particularly of the treaty of Vienna which was then before them. —It was totally impossible for Poland to be amalgamated with Russia as a slavish dependancy, which was the condition to which Russia had now reduced her: and the only consoling consideration throughout this melancholy scene of bloodshed and oppression, was, that the conduct of Russia had completely freed, not only Poland, but all the other European powers from the stipulations contained in the treaty of Vienna, and set them at liberty to take those steps, which, after the necessary discussion, it might be deemed advisable to adopt. Poland might probably be established as a separate kingdom, to be placed as a counterpoise, in the north of Europe, to the Russian power, and then a securer state might be ultimately attained for Europe, by admitting her amongst the family of nations to maintain the general balance. There was one remarkable feature in this question, that neither in nor out of the house was there to be found one person who took any other than that view of it, which had been so ably exposed on the o ther side of the House.

Lord Palmerston said he should beg the House to excuse him from entering upon the discussion of the transactions to which the Hon. and learned Member had so ably referred; at the same time, he begged the House would not suppose the Government to be so blind, as not to have perceived that this country had a right by the Treaty of Vienna, to claim, on the part of Poland an observance of the conditions of her union with Russia.

Lord Viscount Morpeth said it had been his fortune to receive much kindness and hospitality in Russia, and he was not without some personal predilection for that country. But, said he, if all or much of what we hear is true,—and much alas! we know must be,—If the design is on foot to annihilate the Polish nation, name, Constitution, language—all but her immortal memory—the land of Casimirs, and Sigismunds, of Sobieskis and Kosciuskos, that first resisted the torrent of Mahomedan invasion, and secured the liberties and religion of Europe;—if her Princes and Nobles, and Senators, are consigned to the dungeons, the mines, the graves of Siberia; if her Noble Ladies travel to the foot of the throne—and I am told their very presence has even sent a chill into the festivities of the capital—and sue, not for pardon, but for pity upon those whose fault it was to act with conscientious and heroic, though perhaps desperating, devotion, in the cause of their country, while they thought they had one—and that sat is denied them; if, while confiscation and exile thus track the course of her Czartorisky and her Sarguikes, her rising and spirited youth are daily drafted to swell the ranks of the Russian armies, and to prepare Te Deums for future triumphs over the freedom of the world, —if further—oh! frowning horror!—let it be well attested before we credit it—children are carried off to lose the memory of their noble country on the frozen banks of the Irtisk, or among the mountainous steeps of Caucasus; if these things be, we may, without much compromising ourselves, say that a case is made out for the energetic intervention of England and of Europe; we may, perhaps, without presuming, add, that whatever becomes of that intervention, great room is left for the righteous retribution of Heaven.

Sir George Warrender said, he felt that the independence of nations had been wounded through the side of Poland, by the infamous partition treaty. How much more the independence of nations had suffered by the recent wound inflicted on Poland by Russia, was but too apparent to all. He, however, hoped much from the firmness and ability of the Ambassador who it had been resolved upon should go out on a special mission to Petersburg. Much might be expected from his principles and his well-known attachment to freedom. There was little doubt but this Noble Friend would do his utmost effectually to secure the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna in favor of the Polish nation, and at the same time preserve the peace of the Continent. If it were possible that government should show itself inattentive, or listless, on the subject, he would tell his Majesty's Ministers that whenever the moment arose for taking the sense of the public upon the question of the wrongs of Poland, it would be found that the British nation and people sympathized much more intensely with that brave and gallant people than Ministers had hitherto supposed—(hear.) Every British heart beat a response to the call of that gallant and suffering nation of heroes. With such a general feeling on the part of the British people, he thought it would be impossible that any British Ministry would hesitate as to doing its utmost to insure that the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna, as regarded Poland especially, should be carried into effect.

Lord Errington, in terms of the strongest sympathy, enumerated the claims which Poland had upon the rest of civilized Europe for the valour with which she fought for her liberty, and the patience with which she had borne the sad results of her struggle to shake off the yoke, where the odds were too great against her to permit her a chance of success. There were, however, other considerations—namely, political ones,—which almost pressed as forcibly on all reflecting men's minds as those of a humane character. Was it to be supposed that if Russia were permitted to act with bad faith, and perfidiously break the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna with her allies, as regarded Polish independence, that any well founded hope could be ever entertained that there was any security for the maintenance of peace in Europe, or for the continuance of the independence of States in the immediate neighborhood of a power gigantic as it was faithless?—(hear, hear.) Was Russia now, enriched with the spoil and plunder of Poland, with an army recruited by force from that brave but reluctant race of patriots and heroes, to be suffered to gather strength in undisturbed repose, in order to follow up, with greater prospects of success a career of restless and insatiate ambition?—(hear.) He felt himself called upon here to do justice to the efforts of our Minister (Lord Castlereagh) to secure, by the Treaty of Vienna, the restoration of Poland to her independence and her proper rank amongst nations. As far as treaties could go, those objects were secured; but what security was there for the independence of the rest of Europe, if her aggression in order to acquire territory were not in this instance checked by nations whose turn was sure to come to submit to the yoke, were they now remiss in asserting the cause of insulted and betrayed Poland? He expected and hoped much from the connection of the Noble Lord about to proceed on a mission to St. Petersburgh with the Noble Premier, as well as from his attachment to liberty and to liberal institutions; and he thought it highly probable the knowledge of these circumstances would inspire, even in those despotic regions, all the friends of freedom with courage and confidence. Much as he deprecated any thing like an attempt to plunge, by violent counsels, this country in a war, he believed the best means, in this instance, to avoid such a result, would be to remonstrate with boldness and promptitude—(hear.) If this country were to assert the cause of Poland and her wrongs, and to draw the sword, in company with our free and liberal neighbour, there could be little doubt of the result. It would, at least, be a consolation to find that the sword would not be drawn, in this instance, as it had been in 1815, when we had only preserved ourselves from the disgrace our allies incurred, by not sharing in the spoils of other independent States of Europe.

Mr. O'Connel said he was almost afraid to trust himself in the expression of his sentiments, upon a subject which must naturally induce one to adopt language unbecoming the character of these deliberations. He could not conceal from the House the sentiments of disgust and abhorrence, with which he had heard the details of the cruelties practiced by order of the Russian Autocrat, upon this brave and generous nation. He heard talk to night of the rights conferred on Poland, by the Treaty of Vienna. Rights! Had she no rights antecedent to that treaty? Had not that Congress proved they were themselves robbers and partners in guilt? Poland had taken no part in the antecedent struggle. France and Russia had both run over her, it was true. But Poland had rights antecedent to the infamous and iniquitous spoliations of 1772 and 1791.—That spoliation had rendered unsafe and insecure those very Thrones, which looked with delight on the unjust territorial acquisitions that political iniquity had procured them.—There were two distinguished and prominent features in the case of the brave Poles—their great merits and their great wrongs. Untouched with admiration for the one, or pity for the other, the miscreant conqueror had gone trampling on the prostrate people of that country—violating every institution they respected—wantonly wounding the better feeling of both sexes—nay, with a barbarity unheard of in all history, tearing from their parents the little children, to transplant them to the wild wastes of Siberia. Gracious God! what must have been the feelings of a Polish mother, at this sacrifice of her loved offspring? Then a lady, the wife of a Polish General, within this fortnight, had been announced as having plunged a knife into the bosoms of her little children, rather than to suffer them to be torn from her arms, and banished at the inhuman mandate of the tyrant. He heard with sorrow and regret, a Noble Lord, avowing the respect he personally entertained for the Sovereign alluded to. He should be ashamed to know, in private life, a man who had been guilty of only one hundredth part of those enormities, which rendered it positively a disgrace to be his acquaintance. Was the load of guilt removed from such a man because he wore a crown? He would not hesitate to say that such was his grasping and lawless ambition, that if he could only arrange his finances and his treasure, so that, for a couple of campaigns he would maintain 200,000 of his barbarous hordes in the heart of Europe, nothing would save the civilized world from his designs, short of all Europe rising to check the barbarick irruption—(loud cheering for some time.) Had not the Treaty of Vienna been violated from its commencement? Excess of insult and oppression had roused the Poles to resistance, but that was no palliation to the cruelties and oppression heaped on them by this modern Goth, who, like Attila, might with justice assume an equal title to that which he delighted in,—"the scourge of God"—(hear, hear.) Great as had been their sufferings, this noble people had never since 1772 despaired of the issue when things should be ripe. Nor did he despair for them—though at the crisis of their fate we were too much occupied with the Reform Bill; now that was settled, it would be seen that the people of this country were actuated by the most lively sympathy for the people of Poland. Despite of the apathy which characterized our conduct formerly, and despite of the indifference of Louis Phillip, whom he regarded as an equal traitor to the cause of liberty, as any other sovereign in Europe, these two great nations would never be induced tamely to look on and see Poland, once the barrier of christian Europe against the infidel Ottoman, swept from the map of Europe, and blotted from the list of independent nations. No country had ever deserved so well of Europe, and no country had ever been treated worse. He hoped, however, that the nationality of Poland would soon be restored.

Mr. Schonswar said that the Poles had been too long trampled under foot, oppressed and degraded. He trusted, however, that the people of England, backed by the House, would interpose and preserve the people from extinction.

Colonel Evans relied upon the declaration of Lord Palmerston that this country had a right to call upon the Emperor of Russia for explanation. Most Hon. Members who had spoken had shrunk from the mention of War; but if war was the only alternative to be expected from the negociations, it ought not to be regretted. With very little expense the commerce and maritime interest of Russia might be completely at the mercy of England and France, and her possessions in Asia and on the coasts of the Black Sea were equally liable to successful attacks.

Mr. Gally Knight attributed many of the disasters of Poland to the war party of France, who had urged on the insurrection. This party had much to answer for. Poland had been basely deprived of her existence as a nation, blotted out from the map of Europe, and extinguished in the provinces of the usurper. It became the duty of England to see that the treaty, which had been so strictly adhered to in riveting the chains of Italy, should also be as strictly observed in preserving the nationality of Poland. As England had been at that time the arbitress of nations, she was bound to see the treaty enforced. He was satisfied that not all the power of Russia would ever be able to *Russianize* Poland.

Mr. Pigott expressed his strong concurrence in the well merited reprobation cast upon the Emperor of Russia, and hoped that the treaty would be laid upon the table by which England pledged herself to pay the tyrant a sum of money.

Sir R. H. Inglis expressed his surprise that his Majesty's Ministers had suffered such language as had been used in the House without notice, and that they had said nothing in defence of Government with which they had recommended his Majesty to continue upon the same terms as before. With such a treaty just delivered, it was improper to describe any person, much less a Sovereign, as a miscreant.

Mr. Cutlar Ferguson denied that he used any such language.

Sir Robert Inglis referred to the Hon. Member for Kerry, whom he did not now see in his place.

Lord Palmertson—No man regretted more than I did to hear the expressions which fell from the Hon. and learned Member for Kerry; but not conceiving myself responsible for these expressions—(hear, hear,)—I should not have been justified in interrupting the Hon. and learned Member. Much as I regret the use of such expressions, I do not feel that I am called upon, or justified in obtruding my self again upon the House upon such a subject.

Mr. Beaumont said that the noble Lord would have acted most injudiciously if he had used such a word, but he (Mr. B.) was delighted to hear those words from the Hon. Member for Kerry. He repeated the words, "miscreant conqueror," and was sure they were only the echo of the voice of the people of England —(hear, hear.) When the people of England were called upon to speak, their language was strong and effective.

Mr. Hume would not only call the Emperor of Russia a "miscreant conqueror," but a monster in human form.

Sir R. Inglis—I said that these words ought not to be made use of without notice.

Mr. Hume would repeat the words, and they were too weak to express his detestation of the barbarities of such a tyrant. If the atrocities which had been detailed were untrue, let any Member stand up and deny them; if they were true, was any language too strong to apply to them?

Mr. Wyse said that was not the first time he had had occasion to observe in that House great tenderness towards the most questionable Sovereigns of Europe. He was sorry to have heard sentiments expressed in that House which should seem, if not to sanction, at least greatly to palliate the acts of oppressive rulers.

Mr. Baring concurred with the Hon. Member for Oxford in protesting against the use of language which, if not checked or noticed by the Government, was more likely than any thing else to disturb the peace of Europe, and to involve this country in all the embarassments of war. He felt that it would be impossible to preserve this country from constant difficulty and peril, if, on every occasion when a grievance of any kind occurred—whether in Poland, or Prussia, or the Peninsula or Italy—we were to sally forth and adopt the quarrel as our own. At the same time he felt it was quite right that this country should endeavour, under the Treaty of Vienna, to obtain a more just and humane treatment of the Polish nation. In that respect he relied fully upon the temper and discretion, as well as the firmness of the Noble Lord who had been delegated for that purpose; and he hoped he would not adopt the tone which had been recommended in that House to-night. He could not help remarking upon the wanton disposal of £5,000,000 of public money, which, he contended, there was not a tittle of obligation upon this country to supply—(hear, hear.)—Flourishes in favour of Poland might do very well for election speeches—although he did not mean to doubt the sincerity of the speeches which had been delivered to-night, but he thought that the countenancing so profuse and uncalled for an expenditure was a much more just index of the feelings of Gentlemen with regard to the rights of their own country —(hear.)

Mr. Sheil said the Member for Thetford would have us

"———Mince our words,
"And mollify damnation with a phrase."

He is right—but he should make allowance for others who have sometimes occasion for indulgence towards his own vocabulary, and he should consider a man as pardonable for speaking of a miscreant on a throne as for speaking of his fellow citizens (a part of the English people) as "blackguards in the streets"—(hear.) For his (Mr. Shiel's) part he would not call Nicholas a miscreant, because when he saw a man delegating his brother, in whom the spirit of Nero must have transmigrated, if there be metemptsychosis among tyrants to tread the heart of Poland out—when we see him betraying a nation of heroes into submission, and then transporting them to Siberia, shaving off the grey hairs of Nobles with the blood of Europe's savoirs in their veins, degrading and enslaving women, sparing neither sex nor age, and thursting the hand of a ruthless and Herodlike infanticide into the cradle of Polish childhood—when we see him acting thus, and leaving himself nothing to add "to damnation," we should not call him "miscreant," but exclaim, "Oh! thou art worse than words can give thee out."—[cheers.]

Sir Robert Peel said it was very well for Hon. members to say that now was the time to go to war, and that France and England should compel Russia to act justly towards Poland; but if ever there existed a moral obligation upon any country, to weigh well the justice of entering upon war, as well as the probability of its succes, it existed at the present moment upon great Britain. Before they lightly determined upon war, and predicted its success, they should consider deeply as to its probable consequences. He would suggest to the Hon. Gentleman, (Mr. Ferguson) an addition to his motion. As under the Treaty of Vienna it was said that Poland was to have a Constitution, he thought a copy of that Constitution ought to be laid on the table, with the other documents.

He doubted the policy of exciting the pride and resentment of the Russians to such an extent as to induce them to rally on the side of the Emperor, to protect not only him but themselves from insult [hear, hear.] Such language was calculated to lower the character of the House and to diminish its means of rendering assistance to Poland by making it impossible for Russia to listen to moderate remonstrances from those who had indulged in such language. He would venture to say that the Poles themselves never indulged in such language [hear, hear.] It was by pursuing a more dignified course that they had excited in their favor the sympathies of the people of Europe.

Before the house indulged such sympathies to the extent of risking a war, he thought a clear case should be made out, not only of obligation, on the part of this country, to interfere, but also of probable success in the event of such interference.—(hear, hear.)

Mr. C. Ferguson acceded to the suggestion of the Right Honourable Baronet, and after shortly replying, the motion was agreed to, and the address was ordered to be presented to his Majesty, by such Members of the House as were Members also of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

The orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at Half-past Two.

Curing a Hypochondriac.—A gentleman who had for a long time fancied himself dying of a liver complaint, was advised by Dr. Crawford, of Baltimore, to make an excursion into the state of Ohio After travelling three months, he returned home, apparently in health: but upon receiving information of the death of a twin brother, who had actually died of a schirrhous liver, he immediately staggered, and falling down cried out that he was dead, and had as he always expected, died of a liver complaint. Dr. Crawford being sent for, immediately attended; and on being informed of the notion which had seized the hypochondriac, immediately exclaimed, "O yes the gentleman is certainly dead, and it is more than probable his liver was the death of him. However to ascertain the fact, I will hasten to cut him open before putrefaction takes place." He called for a carving knife, and whetting it as a butcher would to open a dead calf, he stepped up to him, began to open his waistcoat. The hypochondriac became so horribly frightened, that he leaped up with the agility of a rabbit and crying out "Murder! Murder! Murder!" ran off with a speed that would have defied a score of doctors to catch him After running a considerable distance, until he was almost exhausted, he halted; and not finding the doctor at his heels, soon became composed.—From that period this gentleman was never known to complain of his liver; nor had he, for more than twenty years afterwards, any symptoms of this disease.

The Genessee Annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, terminated its session on the 2d. inst. at Penn Yan. The Revd. Bishop Hedding presided. After an impressive discourse from the Rev. Beverly Waugh of this city, 20 candidates were ordained to the office of Deacon, and 9 to the office of Elder. The number of members within the bounds of this conference is 21,011 whites and 56 colored. The resolution passed by the last general conference in relation to temperance was unanimously concurred in. The Genessee Wesleyan Seminary, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Lucky, has been opened with one hundred students.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

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