if the government at Washington still entertain the belief that such will continue to be the state of its relations with England, the opinion has no weight or authority unless resting upon other reasons than those which have met the public eye. All this uncertainty begets feverishness.

[From the London Standard, March 16.]

The Cambria, which arrived on Saturday at Liverpool, brings intelligence from the United States to the 28th ult. The Senate had continued the debate on the Oregon question to the 26th, without coming to any decision; and on the 26th adjourned to the 2d inst. There was little doubt, however, that the Senate would, in substance, adopt the resolution of the House of Representatives, with, perhaps, a little softening down in expression, but preserving the arrogant pretension of these resolutions.

Mr. Webster spoke in the debate, and his was, of course, the best speech, as it would be in almost any existing deliberative assembly. How small do our so-called English "statesmen" appear beside the Guizot of France and the Webster of America.

Mr. Webster put the whole question of the Oregon dispute in the clear and simple light which it is the province of genius to shed upon whatever it would illustrate.

Either the President is prepared for a compromise—surrendering the United States' claim to part of the contested territory—or he is not. If prepared for a compromise, why reject the terms offered without substituting other terms? If resolved to have the whole, why not close the negotiation at once, demand the evacuation of the parts of Oregon occupied by Great Britain, and make ready for war? This is a dilemma which cannot be answered, and no attempt was made to answer it.

The true answer we believe to be one which it would not suit Mr. Polk's policy to give. He wants no arrangement of the question, still less does he wish for a war. With a view to domestic party interests, it is convenient to him to keep the sore open; and there will be little difficulty in persuading his fellow-citizens to second this policy, so long as they find the Government of this country so willing to pay for forbearance by the sacrifice of native and colonial interests one after the other. Such is always the impression which the conceding policy makes upon aggressors. The pacific rapture with which the free-trade capitulation was received in the United States, has passed away even in less time than we anticipated it would. "The relations of the two countries are yet" says the *New York Herald*, "in a most critical condition."

What, after all our great free-trade concessions? Yes; and we do not hesitate to say the relations of the two countries are made more critical by these very concessions; for the tenure of peace is always made more critical by whatever betrays an apprehension of war.

Sir Robert Peel, a year or two ago, justified his refusal to lower the duty on French wines on the ground that it was necessary to keep something, as it were, in hand, to induce the French Government to ratify a liberal commercial treaty, admitting our manufactures on fair terms.

The reason was sufficient, and though every one felt that the high wine duties are in fact duties for the protection of manufactures, in the same way in which the property and income tax is all a tax for the protection and encouragement of manufactures, nobody complained.

Why was not this same prudent expedient of "keeping something in hand" observed with reference to the American dispute, even supposing that at some future time Great Britain would adopt her free trade policy? Why not tell the republicans that until they regulated their tariff with some approach to equality, and abandoned their insolent pretensions to the British portion of Oregon, they should be excluded from all benefit of the change? France is surely a more important country than the United States, more entitled to our respect on every account. Why not, then, use to America the language that our Government did not scruple to use to France?

Let us not deceive ourselves. In augmenting the resources and pampering the ambition of the North American republic, we are nursing a formidable enemy, and quite unnecessarily rearing this danger. A very few years' cultivation of cotton in our own colonies, or in settlements on the African coast—the best cotton soil in the world—would enable us to dispense with the American supply—which has been increased one hundred and fifty per cent. in nineteen years, and which might be called into existence in the third of the time with ordinary care. The next great article of import (like all other imported American articles—agricultural) tobacco, might be replaced at once by home and colonial cultivation. The Republicans ought to be made to know these things, and to reflect upon them. Take from them the British cotton trade, the British tobacco trade, the British colonial provision trade, and the British corn trade, and where would they be? It may be that they will suffer the privation of some of these advantages during the war with which they threaten us, though this is not certain, for during the war of 1812, *et seq.*, our government was guilty of the monstrous folly of admitting their cottons, though then we might have had a sufficient supply from India, and laid the foundation of a constant supply to an indefinite amount. But what though war should deprive the United States temporarily of the advantages of British commerce?—War has this bait, that it supports and even enriches the existing generation, though at the expense of a posterity about whose comforts or welfare existing generations are apt to care too little anywhere, least of all in a community of gambling adventurers. A loss of commercial advantages by war, therefore, we may be well assured, would weigh much less with the American Republicans than a loss of commerce without war. A firm resolution by the British government to dispense with the American trade, and to lay the foundation of our supplies of raw material in our own colonies, would more alarm, and if coolly and resolutely pursued, would more weaken the republic than a hundred sail of the line on their coast, or 100,000 men in the very heart of their territory. This power we have in our hand, but this power we will not exercise even when most outrageously insulted, and even threatened with serious injury. Why, because, forsooth, Manchester is the British empire.

[From the London Standard, March 18.]

A discussion—if we may so call an unmeaning dialogue between Lords Clarendon and Aberdeen—arose last night in the House of Lords upon the Oregon negotiations. The time wasted upon the subject would have been altogether thrown away had not Lord Brougham, who followed the solemn diplomatists, thrown, as he always does when he speaks, some sense and spirit into the proceeding. The following few words, few as they are, are worth all that was said by Lords Clarendon and Aberdeen, and they, we believe, embody exactly the feeling of the country, which neither desires nor fears an American war:—

"With respect to the question more immediately before their lordships, he could only join his hearty wishes with those of the noble lords who had just spoken, and express his confident hope that all these negotiations, stormy and troublesome as they now seemed, might end peacefully, and his entire confidence, seeing his noble friend opposite at the head of the department to which these affairs were intrusted, that should, unhappily for us, unhappily for America, unhappily for humanity at large, our just expectations be frustrated, all mankind would see that the blame did not rest with us. And if unhappily the calamity of war should be inevitable, it would be looked upon by all the subjects of the Queen with the utmost possible aversion, but it would be looked upon by none with apprehension or alarm."

If British ministers always knew how to speak in this style, we might count upon a perpetuity of peace, just as mild and resolute men always pass through the world without quarrels; but if the leaders of the country will adopt the "sneaking" tone, and profess alarm at every "cloud in the west," or any other quarter in the sky, we must expect to be bullied by every braggart, until intolerable insult at length forces us into those hostilities of which we profess so unworthy an apprehension.

We have little doubt that this manly declaration of Lord Brougham will prove a truly pacific message across the Atlantic.

(From the London Herald, March 14.)

The jubilee of triumph with which the Queen's speech and Sir Robert Peel's exposition have been received in the United States is quite natural. Whether regarded as a humiliation of the envied and hated British empire, or as a promise of substantial benefits, the news of Sir Robert Peel's *capitulation* is the most gratifying and important intelligence that has reached the American continent since the date of the republic's independence. For the satisfaction of republican America, the sacrifice of our home and colonial industry was designed; and it is not wonderful that the announcement of that sacrifice should be hailed as a splendid victory. There can now be no doubt why the free-trade scheme was pressed forward. Even supposing Sir Robert Peel to have been all his life long a free-trader—what his enemies assert, and what he himself has a thousand times denied—even supposing this, there is no reason to suppose that without some present pressing motive, the Premier would have incurred the disgrace and the risk of turning the corner so sharply as he did—so sharply as to ensure an upset which must leave his poor 112 passengers for ever wallowing in the mire, if no worse damaged. The motive, however, could be only to conciliate Mr. Polk and his *Loco-focos*—the conciliation of these persons, by giving them a complete triumph over the odious "old country." True, the American Whigs may claim a share in the triumph, and accordingly, in order to give them the opportunity of first announcing it, letters were forwarded to Mr. Daniel Webster and to another distinguished leader of the Whig party on the 3d of December, the day before the appearance in the *Times* of the now well-known "infamous fabrication." This is a matter for serious reflection at any time, but peculiarly important to be considered at the present moment. On the 31 of December, American statesmen were assured that that had been actually done which it rested merely in the intention of Sir Robert Peel to do if he could; on the following day, the same falsehood was communicated to the *Times* in time to be forwarded by the American mail. By whom could this be done? Sir Robert Peel's intentions, and his chances of succeeding in them, could only be known to Sir Robert Peel and his tutor, Sir James Graham, the only members of the cabinet who concurred in these intentions, or who on the 3d and 4th December, could either wish or expect them to be fulfilled. From Sir Robert Peel, therefore, or from Sir James Graham, the "fabrication" must have gone to the United States and to the *Times*, in time for the American packet! with what view it is now impossible to doubt.

Let any one who denies the inference that the fabrication must have proceeded from the Treasury or Home Office explain how the embryo projects still concealed in the brain of the Premier, were on the 31 and 4th December, promulgated as matured facts? Let any one who disputes that these projects were conceived with an aspect to the United States tell why the false announcement (inconvenient as it would be in England) was timed so exactly for the American market, and an authorised contradiction withheld, upon one flimsy pretext or another, until the last packet for the month had sailed?

The truth we believe to be, that the announcement was made, so early, with the purpose of playing off the additional chances of war that must follow the disappointment of American hopes, upon the fears of the still honest and reluctant members of the cabinet. It was a stroke of policy every way worthy of its authors.

The Americans, however, rejoice in their victory, and they have double reason to rejoice, if, as the *Advertiser* says, the free-trade project "commits England, binds her down to the cultivation and study of peace." Undoubtedly they who have cast their eyes upon the whole of Oregon, upon the Canadas, and the other British American provinces, and who are also calculating upon the occupation of Mexico, may well rejoice that England is "bound to keep the peace," no matter how much soever she may be provoked by insult and aggression. But is the arrangement as pleasant or as safe for England as for those who may wish to enrich themselves with her spoils? A nation "bound to keep the peace" will soon learn that she can keep nothing else; and if the diplomacy and menaces of Mr. Polk have brought us to this, they have brought us to a position of weakness and humility to which Napoleon could never bring us.

The New York journalist may exaggerate a little but there is this much foundation for his boast, that the free-trade system, by making us altogether dependent upon foreigners for the raw material of our manufactures, as well as for our food, will render war far more ruinous and dangerous to us; and therefore, according to the universal fate of those who have enemies and enviers, much more probable. As regards the American continent, however, President Polk's great diplomatic triumph, for such, in truth, is Sir Robert Peel's bill, will render the future conquests of the republic so easy as scarcely to demand a recourse to arms. The Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the other British provinces, deserted and betrayed by the metropolitan state, will spontaneously annex themselves to the republic, that for its own sake will neither desert nor betray them. And for what is all this sacrifice of territory incurred—this deep humiliation submitted to? To save our rights over Oregon—Why, what is the value of Oregon to Great Britain more than the value of an equal number of acres of the Pacific that washes its shores? To vindicate the honor of the British empire, compromised by submission on the Oregon question, or by a failure to establish in arms our claims to the disputed territory? Alas! for such a vindication of national honor—a vindication of national honor, bought by the bribe of a betrayal of our colonies and by a social revolution at home. Such vindications of national honor are prolific—they will give birth to many of the same kind; for like the sop given to the dog who bit his master in Esop's fable, they will only lead to a succession of new injuries and new aggressions. How would Lord Chatham or his son have answered insolent demands like those of Mr. Polk? By such submissions as now fill the United States with triumph? No; by telling the republicans that England would yield nothing—not even what otherwise she might be disposed to yield, until these insolent demands were withdrawn. But we live in an age of little men and of statesmen of the smallest dimensions that ever swayed the destinies of a great country.

[From the Paris Courier Français, March 16.]

It is now a long time since political economists told their governments, if they granted liberty of commerce to their subjects, that they would guarantee in return the disappearance of every motive of trouble and disturbance, and that they would establish a golden age and a reign of peace. Those political economists were regarded as Utopians, but events are now beginning to demonstrate that they were right. War retreats in face of commercial liberty. We have this day received accounts from America, in which political economists will find an admirable confirmation of the excellence of their principles, and in which they will see the announcement of a signal victory which the application of those principles is on the point of giving to the cause of peace. The announcement in America of that great measure which put an end to the old system of political economy in England, and inaugurated in the world the era of commercial liberty, caused a real revolution in public opinion both at Washington, and at New York.—Warlike ideas were immediately laid aside, even by the most ardent adversaries of England. The language of the press, previously so menacing, became completely pacific. The affair of the Oregon may consequently be considered, if not arranged, at least in a fair course of settlement. That, we repeat, is a victory of which the friends of commercial liberty may justly be proud. Four our part, we find in those great events which have arisen on our continent an additional reason to rejoice at this victory gained in America by commercial liberty. We trust firmly that England, freed from the disquietude felt by her with respect to America, will embrace so favorable an opportunity to fraternise with France, by uniting with her to maintain the rights of an oppressed nation, and to protest against an iniquitous violation of the rights of nations committed to the detriment of a great people. We trust, in a word, that this commercial liberty, which has made the cause of peace to triumph in America, will likewise cause the triumph in Europe of the sacred rights of the Polish nation."

The Oregon Question in Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 17.—The Earl of Clarendon moved for such portions of the diplomatic correspondence respecting the Oregon negotiation, as the Earl of Aberdeen might think it consistent with public duty to produce. Nothing could be further from his wishes than to embarrass the government; but though the language of the British and American Governments had been entirely pacific, yet it could not be denied that the two countries were insensibly drifting towards a war. It was time, he thought, to break the silence so rigidly preserved on this side the Atlantic, and to furnish the house with all the information that could prudently be furnished. He was convinced that an abler negotiator than Mr. Pakenham could not be found, and that the government had acted most judiciously in every step it had taken in the matter; for it had declared to the world that it would not engage in war until every means of keeping peace were exhausted. It was morally impossible that two such nations as England and America should embroil themselves for a comparatively worthless territory, and he should conclude by moving for the correspondence, and by asking what course the government intended to pursue in the event of the Senate concurring in the twelve month's notice.

The Earl of ABERDEEN (who was at times almost inaudible) said:—My lords, in the very delicate and difficult position in which I am placed, it might, perhaps, appear natural that I should have viewed with some degree of hesitation the notice which my noble friend gave yesterday. But, my lords, however much this might, under ordinary circumstances have been the case, I felt certain, in the case of my noble friend, that his sense of public duty, and his intimate knowledge of the great interests at stake, would prevent him from adding anything to the difficulties with which the question is already surrounded: and at the same time that his own feeling would indispose him to make this motion the subject of any embarrassment. My expectation has been fully realised by the speech which my noble friend has made. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I think that the desire expressed by my noble friend is quite natural and reasonable. I think, when we are receiving, from time to time, from the United States information and documents of the highest interest and importance, affecting us in the manner in which these transactions do, it is quite natural that your lordships and the public should desire to receive from the Government of this country authentic information as to those transactions, accompanied by such other information as it may be safe and proper to give. I therefore think I have no valid reason for objecting to the production of those papers for which my noble friend has moved; especially as a great portion of them must be already known to your lordships and the public. But I must reserve to myself the discretion of, for the present, suppressing a large portion of the correspondence which has taken place between her Majesty's minister in the United States and myself, the production of which, at this time, would be injurious to the public interest. (Hear.) My lords, I will say further, that I should not be disposed voluntarily to lay on the table any such information. In the first place, it is quite unusual, in the midst of a negotiation of this magnitude, without any special object in view, to produce to Parliament accounts of the particular position we may, for the time being, find ourselves in. (Hear.) It is true that the government of the United States has acted differently, but their situation is different from our's. The executive government of the United States had to call on the legislature to take a direct course on this subject. The President of the United States proposed to the American legislature a certain measure, to which he required their assent; and, of course, he was under the necessity of furnishing them with the materials on which to form an opinion in coming to a decision on a question of such importance. But that is not our case. Her majesty's government have no intention of calling on Parliament at this moment for any opinion, nor do I understand that it is the intention of my noble friend, or of any other member of this house, to call on Parliament at present to pronounce an opinion. These circumstances, therefore, would have indisposed me from voluntarily laying on the table information at this moment. Another reason also would prevent me from voluntarily coming down with any such information to the house. I must admit that from the aspect of the negotiation, as reported in the papers which have been produced in the United States, and which I am in a condition to produce to your lordships, an inference might fairly be drawn not favorable to the result of the negotiation in which we are engaged—they would be calculated to induce us to augur favorably of the result. For this reason, therefore, I should have wished not voluntarily to submit to the house, in such a stage of the negotiation as that to which we have now arrived, communications which are calculated to produce such an opinion.—(Hear.) Nevertheless, it is my decided opinion, that such an opinion would be unwarranted. I cannot bring myself to believe, my lords, however the effect produced by the papers I have referred to might be, as I have said—I cannot, I repeat, bring myself to believe that any reasonable doubt remains of our being able to bring this matter to a satisfactory conclusion—(Hear, hear.) I have no doubt of the sincere desire of both governments to arrive at the result; and I hope that my noble friend will not think me guilty of any uncourteous conduct, if I decline to inform him of the steps wich in the present juncture of affairs, her Majesty's Government may think proper to take in pursuit of the negotiations. He may look on it that, believing as I do, that war is the greatest calamity that can befall a nation, and the greatest crime generally that a nation can admit—(hear, hear,)—he may rely that every effort consistent with the national honor will be employed to avert it. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I will not lay claim to your indulgence beyond what I am fairly entitled to; but if I might without presumption add the expression of an opinion, it would be, that you would believe that the conduct of this great transaction will be forbearing, conciliatory, moderate, and just, without any sacrifice of honor or the real interests of the couuty. (Hear.) But, my lords, on the other hand, it is certainly possible (though I would reject the notion) that all our efforts may be unavailing. In that case I can only say, that it will be my endeavor not only to secure the support and countenance of every one of your lordships, but the sympathy and approbation also of every state in Europe, and of the whole civilized world. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I think my noble friend will, perhaps, not expect me to go further into the subject at present, and I will conclude the few words which I have thought it necessary to address to your lordships, by repeating emphatically what her majesty has been graciously pleased to say from the throne:—"That no effort will be spared, consistently with the national honor, to bring this question to an early and a successful termination."

Lord BROUGHAM, referring to a statement that had been made, respecting a globe said to be in the possession of Mr. Everett, on which the Oregon boundary was marked favorably to America, said, he had yesterday received a letter from Mr. Everett, which quite confirmed the truth of the assumption which he (Lord Brougham) had offered at the time. It appeared that Mr. Everett had ordered the globe through another person, and that the tradesman had marked the boundary in the manner referred to, perhaps with a view to pay a compliment to Mr. Everett, but without the previous knowledge of that gentleman. With respect to the question before the House, he could only join his hearty wish, and express his confident hopes, that all these negociations troublesome as they might be, would lead to a happy issue; and also his entire confidence in his noble friend and the rest of her majesty's government, and that should—unhappily for us, for America, and for humanity at large—those just expectations prove unfounded, mankind would find out to whom the blame should be imputed; and further, that although the calamity of war would be looked at by all with the utmost possible aversion, by none would it be regarded with apprehension or alarm.

Lord ASHBURTON, felt sure that all which caution and prudence required in this negotiation would be observed by his noble friend, and that the honor of England would not be tarnished. When he looked at the probability of two countries like England and America rushing madly into war on a question in which nothing was at stake but their honor, he could not for a moment doubt that whatever might be the ebullition of popular feeling here or in the United States, the sterling good sense which characterised those two countries would prevail, and preserve both from that ultimate alternative which he could not contemplate without feelings of the utmost horror. He held it to be hopeless for either to seek to obtain advantage over the other in what were called the terms of negotiation. The only question was, how to settle this disputed right in the manner which would be best for the two nations.—The negotiation could not be in better hands than those of his noble friend, and he felt also, on the other hand, confidence that the people of the United States would at least come to a fair, an honorable, and a safe conclusion on the subject.

Ireland.

The various accounts received from Ireland since the sailing of the last steamer, are far from being of a satisfactory character. Want—or at least its immediate prospect—on the one hand, and crime—the details of horrid and sanguinary deeds—on the other, form their chief feature. The people of Mayo have been greatly excited in consequence of a contested election, which took place for that county during the week ending March 7. The repeal candidate was a Mr. McDonnell; his opponent, a liberal in politics, but not a repealer, was a Mr. Moore. The result of the contest was Mr. McDonnell's return by a majority of sixty. This is not to be wondered at, especially when it is known that John, Archbishop of Tuam, (Dr. M'Hale,) seconded Mr. M'Donnell's nomination, and made what has been termed a very violent speech on the occasion. The military and the peasantry came into conflict with each other during the course of the election, when the former were obliged to fire upon the populace. One life was lost, and some few others wounded. Mr. O'Connell is still in London attending to his parliamentary duties. He forgets not, however, to send "My dear Ray" a weekly epistle on Irish affairs. All the London correspondents of the provincial papers, Whig, Tory, and Radical, agree in stating that the Liberator is greatly altered for the worse. It seems now a pain for him to make a speech in the House of Commons on behalf of Ireland, and when he does so, it is delivered in such a tame, weak, and subdued tone, that one can hardly recognise in his person the great and popular agitator who harangued the countless thousands on the Hill of Tara, and Mullaghmast—who led on his marshalled bands throughout the three provinces, in defiance of the monarch's denunciations, and the almost unanimous opinions of both Houses of Parliament. But time has made traces upon his constitution; and from the general report it would seem that he now requires ease and relief from the care and toils of public life.—His last two letters to Mr. Ray contain a great quantity of abuse upon the projectors of the Irish coercion bill, and a number of objections to the principles upon which the bill has been drawn up. As a specimen of the abuse which the repealers heap on this measure and its authors, we annex an extract from the speech of Mr. Steele, at the weekly meeting of the repeal association, held on the 9th inst. The head pacificator said, "I call upon the concoctor of the massacre of Clontarf, the bloody-minded Lord St. Germans, to abandon his atrocious bill, for the destruction of the liberties of the people of Ireland—I call upon the House of Lords and Commons to reflect upon the condition of this country—upon the patriotic feeling which pervades the Irish breast, and not pass a measure which is deemed a national insult, an act of intolerable tyranny. (Great applause.) I tell the landlords of Ireland that although this abominable act of bloody-minded Lord St. Germans may be passed, they have duties to perform from which this act cannot relieve them. (Hear.) I tell the ministers of England that at the present moment, it requires all the influence of O'Connell, together with that of the Catholic clergy of Ireland, to keep the country from bursting into a great volcanic combustion. (Cheers.) Let their oppressors contemplate what is passing around them—the Poles have been driven into insurrection against the tyranny of Russia, because they have no O'Connell to advise them—no means of applying moral force for the protection of their liberties. (Cheers.) Let the scenes enacting in other countries arrest their attention a moment, and their assaults upon Irish liberty will be checked." Mr. Grattan, M. P., who preceded Mr. Steele, said—"that the Coercion Bill of Lord St. Germans would never pass into a law, and even if it did the people of Ireland—the eight or nine millions of people—had the power of rendering it wholly inoperative. They had only to remain out altogether on the same night—(hear, hear)—and no police or military force could arrest them all; and even if they did, the prisons would not hold them." [This statesmanlike suggestion for quashing an act of parliament elicited a round of applause.] The rent for the week ending March 9th, was announced at £283 4s. 5d.

The *Dublin Evening Packet* has published a statement of the receipts of the Repeal Association. The income of 1843 was 47,914*l*; 1844, 43,306*l*; 1845, 17,969*l*. The total receipt from 1839 to the present time is set down at 127,069*l* 11*s* 7*d*.

Among the latest murders is the following, taken from the *Nenagh Guardian*:—James Cane, a farmer, holding twenty-four acres of land at Gortmore, was beset on his way home by three ruffians, and so dreadfully beaten that he died on Saturday. The deceased has left a widow and six children. On Sunday night last a party of men, consisting of six in number, one armed with a pistol, entered the house of a man named Meara, or Gurtavalla, within half a mile of Cloghjordan. They first knocked Meara down with a stone, inflicting a deadly wound; they then, with savage ferocity, struck him on the head until his brains were dashed out. This foul deed was committed between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, and within a few yards of another house; but though the shrieks of the inmates were heard, no one came to their assistance. Meara's family consisted of his wife, two sons (one of them a grown man, the other a boy) and two daughters, who were in the kitchen the time the party were beating the father. The son attempted to get to the father's assistance, but was held by the mother. Meara is father to the man that killed Kennedy on last Patrick's day, on his return from the fair of Burrisokane. Seven men have been arrested for this murder.

Dr. M'Hale, in a letter which he has lately published, ascribes the failure of the potato crop to the infidel college bill. We question whether he will find many to agree with him in the opinion.

The usual weekly meeting of the association was again held on the 16th, at which a Mr. Mitchell presided. A short letter from Mr. O'Connell, addressed to "My dear Ray," which alludes to the Coercion Bill, in the same tone already mentioned, was read and placed on the minutes. The chief orators of the day were Mr. Grattan and Mr. Steele, the latter of whom heaped a quantity of the most rabid and fulsome abuse upon Lord St. Germans, and concluded by proposing nine groans for that nobleman, which were given in a hearty and enthusiastic style. The rent for the week was announced to be £240 9s 3d.

The Dublin papers of the 17th contain accounts of murders and desperate outrages, in the counties of Roscommon, Galway, Waterford, Tipperary, &c., a detail of which would horrify our readers.

PRESIDENT POLK "PRISONER OF WAR" TO ENGLAND.—It is a curious fact that the President of the United States, the warlike and pugnacious Polk, was prisoner of war in the year 1812 to the "Britishers." Mr. Polk was then a subaltern in the United States army, and was captured on the ice near Detroit, by a party of the 41st regiment of foot, under the command of Capt. Bullock. Gen. Cass, the bellicose military orator, in the American Legislature, also fell by the fortune of war into the hands of the English forces in the same year.—*English Paper*.

LORD CATHCART, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Cathcart, knight commander of the most honorable military order of Bath, to be Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of her majesty's provinces in Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and of the island of Prince Edward, and Governor of all her majesty's provinces on the continent of North America, and of the island of Prince Edward.

France.

The Paris papers of the 16th ult. are chiefly occupied with the news from the United States, published in the London journals of Saturday. They seem to regard the effect of Sir Robert Peel's extravagant relaxation of the protective duties in America precisely as they are regarded in this country, as a sop to the American Cerberus of American democracy, destined to purchase a temporary immunity from his insolent and preposterous demands. When the latest advices shall have fallen under the notice of these liberal and candid critics, they will perceive how perfectly futile Sir Robert Peel's extravagant attempts to conciliate Mr. Polk and his fellow democrats have proved.

The proceedings in the two Chambers on Saturday were unimportant. The *National* publishes a variety of extracts from the German journals, relative to the Polish insurrection, all of which agree in affirming, that although it is for the present suppressed, it is far from having been finally subdued.

The Paris subscription in aid of the funds of the Polish insurgents, is inconsiderable, considering the great efforts made in their favor by a large majority of the journalists of France, for it does not exceed £1250.

The usual annual exhibition of the works of living artists in the Louvre, opened on Monday. It comprises 1833 paintings and portraits, 273 miniatures and drawings, 173 pieces of sculpture and architecture, and 130 copper-plate engravings.

Spain.

The break up of the Spanish cabinet, for which the Madrid letters have been preparing you for some time back, has at length taken place. All the ministers resigned upon the 12th. The pretext, we can hardly call it the cause, was the project of law relating to the liberty of the press. The Madrid correspondent, in the letter published in the *London Herald* of Monday, announced the approaching change of ministers, founded upon the known facts of their utter disagreement amongst themselves and their unpopularity out of doors. While discord was notoriously pervading their councils, while the funds were falling and the people clamorous, the Queen Mother was eagerly watching an opportunity for the restoration of Narvaez—that opportunity was afforded in some way, it appears, through the proposed law relating to the liberty of the press, and the Miraflores administration is at an end. Short as was its existence, it not only gave no sign of capacity, but was even wanting in that quality which sometimes is allowed to atone for it, having good intentions, for nothing could be worse than the meditated financial schemes of Pena y Aguayo; and it is in Spain especially that an honest and firm finance minister is essential to the character and stability of the government. Mon was the mainstay of the Narvaez cabinet, and Pena y Aguayo the destruction of that of Miraflores.

Italy.

By the Leonidas, which reached Marseilles on the 11th, we have information from Italy.

It appears that a great fermentation reigns in Tuscany. The extradition of M. Renzi has greatly excited the mass of the population, who could not comprehend why, when no new cause had arisen, the Tuscan government should this winter have surrendered to the court of Rome, the individual whom it refused to give up in the winter. There was a report that a band had attacked the escort, which was conveying M. Renzi to Rome, and that they had rescued the prisoner. This statement, however, requires confirmation.

Tuscany was greatly disturbed, however, especially at Pisa, during the end of February, when an *emeute* broke out against the vicar of the archbishopric, or partizan of the Jesuits, who had bought the Palazzo Schipis for 300,000, francs (12,000*l*.) in order to establish a convent of Jesuitesses, called the "Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus."

Of all the states of Italy, Tuscany is the only country in which the Jesuits are not established, although they swarm in Sardinia, and this is assuredly one of the causes which has most contributed to prolong this state of peace and tranquillity which the Grand Duchy has so long enjoyed. But it is well known that the disciples of Loyola are not easily discouraged, and what the congregation could not do personally, it has tried to effect by deputy, and has essayed to obtain permission to establish a convent of the Holy Sisters of the order of the Sacre Cœur, well known as admirable auxiliaries. With this intent, three ladies, strangers to Tuscany, came this month to Pisa, and, in the absence of the Archbishop, came to an understanding with M. Fantoria, the Vicar-General, that a certain number of the Holy Sisters should be allowed to come from Rome and establish themselves there. The money was forthcoming, a house purchased, and the Jesuitesses were coming to be installed, when, on the evening of the 21st of February, a vast assemblage of the inhabitants, being collected in front of the cathedral, proceeded to the house of M Fanteria, crying, "Down with the Jesuits! down with the ladies of the Sacred Heart!" and flung so many stones against the edifice, that it was seriously damaged.

This trifling *emeute*, against which the authorities did not deem it necessary to act, occasioned a considerable stir in a city which, being the seat of the first University of Tuscany, comprises a great many students diametrically opposed to the Jesuits.

Without loss of time, several ecclesiastics, professors of the University, and leading citizens, addressed a protest against M. Fanteria's project to the Governor of Pisa. One hundred and thirty of the richest and most eminent inhabitants of the city, and thirty-six professors of the University, have signed this address, which was presented, on the 27th ult. to the Governor M. the Count Seristori, in which it is prayed that the grand duke will not permit the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus to establish themselves in Tuscany.

"This religious house for the education of young girls," says the petition, "which it is sought to establish at Pisa, is evidently destined to become the centre of Jesuitical activity in Tuscany. The Sisters of the Sacred Heart belong entirely to the Company of Jesus, and whatsoever may be the conditions to which they are subjected on their entrance into Tuscany, they will necessarily introduce into the mind of their pupils a Jesuitical spirit, which, by them, will be spread into families, and by families into society. And a focus of Jesuitism in Tuscan society, cannot exist without a war more or less concealed against our most vital institutions. What distinguishes the Company of Jesus from all other religious bodies, is that it has a social strength, which by a result necessarily consequent from its despotic institutions, tends to absorb all other power. It is then equally hostile to the monarchy and the clergy, even when it does not contrive to draw it into its own vortex. Thus Tuscany cannot be subjected to a Jesuitical influence without being exposed to that long series of evils which the Jesuits in all countries have brought in their train.

"The events which have disturbed the tranquillity of our city, the uneasiness which for many days has reigned over all minds at the mere report of the coming of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, to establish themselves amongst us, only foretel too surely the very serious disorders we must apprehend if this event should be realised. It is, therefore, that the undersigned hope, fully relying on the eminent wisdom of the prince who rules over us, that he will preserve Tuscany from the scourge with which it is menaced, and will maintain, in all its integrity, the reputation of a wise and moderate government, which since the time of Leopold I, has made us the envy of all nations."

We also learn that the Papal government, fearing fresh troubles, had sent out troops in all directions. A batallion of Swiss soldiers had gone in all haste from Romagna, to reinforce the garrisons of Pesaro and Ancona.

The Polish Revolution.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 21 inst., publishes a letter from the frontiers of Gallicia of the 25th ult, announcing that, on the 23d and 24th, the insurgents of Cracow had crossed the Vistula, in the direction of Vielieza, and that General Colin, being menaced by the movement on his right, had thought proper to fall back upon Moghilam and Wadowicze. The reinforcements he expected from Moravia and Silesia would, it was feared, be intercepted by the insurgents. A letter from Breslau of the 28th, positively states that the latter attacked Podgorze on the 23d, drove the aristocracy out of the town, and followed them as far as Wadowicze. The entire of the western part of Gallicia was then in actual revolt. No accounts had reached from the eastern districts. The insurgents had, on the other hand, penetrated into the kingdom of Poland, without experiencing any serious resistance. A report prevailed that a revolt had broken out at Lemberg. Countess Potozka had arrived at Breslau with a passport delivered by the provisional government of Cracow. The Israelites of that city were said to have tendered their services to the new government.

The *Nuremburgh Correspondent* of the 2d instant states that the whole of Russian Poland was in open revolt, that several engagements had already taken place between the troops and the insurgents; that at Wilna, rounds of grape shot had been fired against the people, and that the Russian soldiers had been ordered to give no quarter.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following graphic sketch of the proceedings in Posen: "On the 12th instant, an unusual number of Poles were observed to enter the city of Posen, who, contrary to custom, did not leave it again when the weekly market was over, and this naturally attracted the notice of the police to their movements. A great dinner, which was announced as to be given in the bazaar on the 11th, and purchases of considerable quantities of arms and gunpowder made in various quarters of the city, were regarded as important; and whether the increased vigilance was perceived, or fear alone suggested the measure, secret communications were made to the governor, which confirmed all he had previously suspected. The bazaar dinner was to be a conspiracy meeting, at which the chief members of the plot, amounting to 100, were to form their final arrangements, and decide on the moment for open action. The experienced commandant, however, Lieutenant-General Von Steinacker, appeared wholly unconcerned, and adopted no other measures than strict observation of events, and the instituting, on the 12th, of a very strict scrutiny of the fortress Winiari, which was carried into effect by the second in command, Colonel Von Helldorf, by which the absence of a non-commissioned officer from his post, and the presence of a civilian, who had no ostensible business in the fortress, were the only unusual appearances, and both are in custody for trial. Colonel Helldorf took up his quarters that night in the citadel, the guards were doubled at all important stations, and all under the command of officers, but otherwise everything preserved the outward appearance of calm every day duty, and the uninitiated anticipated nothing unusual, although on the 14th a parole was given to the military connected with the citadel, which in usual times is not deemed requisite. At noon of the same day the General Commandant entered the citadel of Winiari, ordered the gates to be instantly closed, and directed the guard to let no one pass out. The whole corps of officers and non-commissioned officers were summoned to the General's presence, who, running his eye over the assembled non-commissioned officers, ordered three individuals to stand forth from the rest, adding in a voice of thunder, "You have broken your oaths to king and country; you are traitors; let them be instantly conveyed to the dungeon." When the culprits were removed, the general made known to the others present what he deemed necessary of the discovered plot, and conveyed short but distinct directions for their governance in the event of such and such occurrences, referring them for further detailed instructions to their respective superior officers, and empowering all, in case of meeting direct resistance in the discharge of their duty, to compel submission by force of arms. The troops necessary to garrison the fortress being left in it, the rest were placed, fully accoutred and provided with ball cartridge, in various divisions, so as to be assembled on one point at the shortest notice. At two o'clock, troops and artillery were posted in two of the squares, and a strong body of police and gendarmerie, supported by detachments of horse and foot, commenced the search after, and arrest of, the various individuals denounced as implicated in the conspiracy. A proclamation issued by the commandant and placarded on the corners of the streets, made known to the astonished populace the object of the military array, and the public peace suffered no interruption; for, the conspirators taking timely warning by an unexpected and alarming occurrence, had in great numbers saved themselves, at all events for the moment, by flight. Their leader, Miroslawski, formerly an officer in the Polish staff in Paris, and who, it is said, was appointed generalissimo of the whole undertaking, was that very morning arrested in the neighborhood of Klecko; and instead of appearing, as expected, to share their deliberations in the morning, which of itself created uneasiness, was, to their complete dismay, brought in a prisoner. As this event, which was unlooked for by the Posen general, occurred before the hour appointed for shutting the gate, the wisest of the conspirators made off on the instant, and dispersed throughout the country. Miroslawski now lies in chains; whether he will again succeed in effecting his escape is doubtful; once before he accomplished it in a very daring manner by deliberately walking past the authorities in the dress of a livery servant; but they are now likely to be more on their guard. His last arrest he owes to the silly loquacity of a cook."

Subsequent accounts represent the insurrection as having completely failed. The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* says: "The insurrection so inconsiderately commenced by the Poles, is, ere this, suppressed. Then will come reaction, with all its horrors."

CRACOW OCCUPIED BY THE AUSTRIANS.—Subjoined is the official account of the occupation of Cracow, as drawn up by General Collin, of the Austrian forces:

CRACOW, March 4—The insurgents retired from the city on the night of the 2d inst. Early the next morning a deputation, with the Senator Kopf at their head, made their appearance before the Austrian forces, and announced the formation of a provisional committee. Gen. Collin notified to them that the members of the former senate, who remain in Cracow, were to form themselves into a new one with Herr Kopf as their president. The general then ordered the bridge to be repaired as soon as possible. Before it was completed, two Russian staff officers announced the near approach of an imposing Russian force. Meantime the bridge was repaired, and immediate orders were given by the general to four companies of the Schmelling regiments, the whole of the militia, and two squadrons of light horse to march in the city. They were received by the loud hurrahs of the congregated inhabitants. Meantime the first Russians who had approached, took possession of the castle and the main guard house, but with feeble numbers. Gen Collin ordered a reinforcement of infantry to the former, and of militia to the latter. Strong detachments of Russian troops under Generals Panukin and Trustoff, soon followed the advanced guard. Shortly afterwards General Collin had an interview with the Russian commander-in-chief, General Radiger, at which it was agreed that the city should be surrounded by the Austrians and the Russians in equal numbers, and that the garrison duty should be performed by each on alternate days. On the 4th General Collin ordered into the city two guns and two squadrons of the Hohenzolleron Light Horse and the Hohenegg battalion of the Landwehr, and into Podgorse a battalion of infantry, cavalry, and some artillery. He also placed troops in Wadowice. If the Prussian troops enter the city, the service will be otherwise portioned out.

The conditions on which the Austrian general received the capitulation of the citizens of Cracow were—1st. That they should deliver up to him all the known leaders of the rebellion who remained in the city, or point out to him their residences. 2nd. That a total disarmament of the inhabitants should take place, and the weapons should be deposited in the castle before noon on the 5th instant. And 3d. Any person who, during the stay of the Austrians in Cracow, appeared with weapons in his hands, or in whose dwelling arms of any kind should be found, should be judged by court martial within twenty-four hours.

According to the Silesian *Gazette*, that portion of the insurgents who surrendered to the Prussians were promised pardon on the condition of submitting to the arrangements which may be made in their regard by the three protecting powers.

The Breslau correspondent of the *Weser Zeitung* states that it was generally believed there on the 6th inst., that the great body of the insurgents would retreat to the mountains of Gallicia, and there commence a guerilla warfare. According to the same correspondent, the incorporation of Cracow with the Prussian monarchy is openly desired by the citizens. The Mannheim *Abend Zeitung* also expresses the opinion that the Polish insurgents will retire to the Carpathian mountains, and there act the part of the Circassians.

It was stated in a recent correspondence that the Saxon Government had ordered all Poles in Saxony to quit the kingdom. This arbitrary measure gave rise to a warm discussion in the Senate Chamber of the Legislature, which, on the 5th instant, voted almost unanimously that the Executive should be requested to allow those Poles to reside in Saxony, if provided by their respective governments with proper passports.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Oberpostamts Zeitung* of this day asserts that the troops of the three protecting powers will remain in the Polish provinces until every spark of the revolt has been extinguished.

The latest accounts from Posen are up to the 7th instant. All was quiet there at that date. The rich Count Mielzinski, of Miloslaw, had been brought in a prisoner.

P. S.—Up to post hour no further intelligence had reached this city. It is not likely that anything positive respecting the movements of the insurgents in Gallicia will be known for several days.

India.

The French papers contain later accounts from the seat of war than our own; and, if they are to be credited, the position of the British forces was not only critical, but the Sikh generals had displayed some excellent tactics in separating our army by their diversions and manœuvring.

Foreign Theatricals.

Madame Albertazzi, the accomplished English vocalist, after a most successful professional sojourn in Vienna, has arrived in London for the season.

Mrs. Yates has been honored by the Queen Dowager's commands to appear at Witley Court, to give her "readings from Shakspeare."

The pediment of the new Opera House in Berlin is ornamented with figures representing Opera and Dance, in cast zinc.

Amateur playing seems to be the fashion. It is extending itself to railway engineers, who have resolved to have a performance at the Theatre Royal, Newcastle.

At the Princess's Theatre Charles Matthews has contrived a piece for his own especial uses, called "Matthews and Co."

A parody on the "Marble Maiden" has been produced at the *Lyceum* Theatre with great success, Mr. and Mrs. Keeley being provided by it with a vehicle, which they turn in their own proper persons to good comic account.

The *Spectator* says, London may now boast of the most magnificent theatre in Europe; its Italian Opera House, scarcely surpassed in size, is unrivalled for the beauty and splendor of its forms and decorations.

Mr. Chapman was performing recently on the slack-rope, when he missed his hold, and fell to the ground with a tremendous crash, suffering a fracture of the thigh bone.

Mr. Lover has been highly successful in a trip to his native isle. His entertainments in Dublin have attracted very crowded audiences, and the Hibernian Catch Club have elected him an honorary member, a compliment paid to very few individuals.

J. L. Hatten, eminent as a pianist of considerable power, and as the composer of "Pascal Bruno," the first English opera that was ever performed in Germany, and which was produced at the principal theatre of Vienna three years ago, with Staudigl in the chief character, with great success, has come out with a new illustrated musical lecture, in conjunction with a Mr. J. W. Rowe.

The Berlin papers give a curious example of the enthusiasm of the amateurs in that city for Jenny Lind. Although she has appeared some hundreds of times on the stage, and may be heard every night, yet the public thirst for her strains seems only to "grow by what it feeds on." Such is the rage for admission to her performances that a species of extravagant stock jobbing in tickets has grown up—which the directory of the theatre has felt itself called on to attack by various regulations.

We hear that the Queen's Theatre, in Christian street, after a renovation of its interior embellishments, is to be opened, under the management of Mr. Hammond, immediately after Easter. It is to assume the name of the Adelphi Theatre, and Miss Cushman and her sister will appear, for the first time in Liverpool, as Romeo and Juliet, in which characters they have made so great an impression in London and elsewhere.

The *Manchester Courier*, in noticing the concert, on Monday, of the Oldham Borough Choral Society, says:—"Mr. Ryall, who made his first appearance here, sang the pieces allotted to him with great taste and judgment—he possesses a very fine tenor voice, of good compass, and was rapturously encored in both his songs." We understand that, before the close of the concert, a deputation from the committee solicited Mr. Ryall to sing one of his songs a third time, which, of course, was immediately complied with.

The favorite musicians of three Queens fell a sacrifice to suspicion and vengeance within the space of thirty years in this country. Mark Smeaton, in the service of Anne Boleyn, was executed in 1536; Thomas Abel, who taught music and grammar to Queen Catherine, wife of Henry VIII, was hanged and quartered in 1540; and David Rizzio, secretary to Mary Queen of Scotts, was murdered in 1566.

"The Italian company at the Madrid Circus," say the *Revué*, "has been quite disorganised, in consequence of a serious affair that has taken place. The two bassi, Ferloti and Salvatori, had sung the *Trumpet duet*, in the "Puritani," and had made their exit, when the former said to his colleague, 'You shouted too much.' The only reply was a blow, and hence arose a duel the next day with sabres, when Salvatori wounded his adversary in the throat. Ferloti was out of danger, but his adversary had taken flight."

The charming and gifted Castellan, instead of being defunct, is now on her way to London, to fulfil her engagement at her Majesty's theatre. There is not a shadow of foundation for any of the recent reports that have been so studiously circulated in Madame Castellan's disfavor. Her benefit, on the 8th ultimo, at St. Petersburg, was attended by the Emperor and the court.

Sheridan Knowles is stated to have become very religious, and to have publicly expressed his determination to give up profane writing, that is, writing for the stage.

At the Parisian theatres an Arab company are performing, who are said to be the most astonishing clowns on the face of the earth.

Miss Cushman appeared at the Dublin Theatre Royal recently, in the character of Mariana, in Sheridan Knowles' fine play of "The Wife," and her performance stamped her as an actress of the highest genius. Mr. Creswick, says the *Dublin Evening Packet*, is next to Wallack, the very best Julian St. Pierre on the stage.

Her Majesty's Theatre opened on Wednesday. The performance was Verdi's "Nabucodonosor." The house looked very gorgeous in its new dress. The *debutantes*, Mesdemoiselles Sanchioli and Corbari were well received. Mr Lumley and the new conductor, Mr. Balfe, came in for a share of the applause, and everything passed off as a first night should do.

The Queen's Theatre, Manchester, was opened yesterday week by Mr. Sloan and a very talented company. The house has been almost entirely rebuilt—the stage lowered, and the pit greatly increased in size. The decorations are of so splendid and classical a character, as have created quite a sensation. They are designed and executed by Mr. G Jackson, whose excellent taste as an artist and a designer is also shown in the relieved ornaments at our amphitheatre, and by the numerous splendid specimens of cortepier manufactures, displayed at the recent Manchester exhibition, for the exposition of arts. There is little doubt but that the season will be a successful one.

The Philharmonic Society has commenced its concerts for the present season at the Hanover Square rooms, under circumstances more interesting than usual. The conductorship is now vested in the hands of Signor Costa, whose appointment has for a wonder, given general satisfaction to those most quarrelsome of all individuals—the members of the musical profession. At least they affect to regard his introduction to the Philharmonic as a desirable thing, and one likely to freshen the prospects of an institution which has not of late years thriven either in purse or credit.

Markets.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, March 18.—The money market is rather easier than at the departure of the last steamer; the rate of discount for first class mercantile paper is 3½ to 4½ per cent. There seems to be no want of cash in the hands of the brokers, yet they act very cautiously, keeping in view the large calls from Railway Companies now before Parliament, and which may be expected early in the spring. Consols have been affected by the American news considerably; as the opinion that peace will yet be preserved gains ascendancy, prices have become firmer, and as the contrary opinion gained strength, the firmness of the market relaxed. Although the news by the Cambria is considered pacific, Consols, contrary to expectation, declined, and have not rallied since, the closing prices being 95⅞ to 96 for money, and 96⅛ to 96¼ for the account. The following are the closing prices of other stock:—Long annuities, 10 7 16; India Bonds 40s pm; and Exchequer Bills 34s to 37s prem. The railway share market is dull, and the best descriptions of stock have hardly maintained their price, whilst scrip of all descriptions suffers under the influence of the belief that no revival of the business can take place before the calls are made, and, consequently, is rapidly declining in price. In the foreign market the business has been of the most insignificant kind. The latest accounts are—Brazillian, 81; Danish, 86½; Ecuador, 3½; Mexican, 31½; the Deferred, 16½; Peruvian, 37½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 56½; the Four per Cents, 57½; Spanish Five per Cents, for the account, 26; Passives, 5½; the Deferred 16½; Spanish Three per Cents, 36; for the account, 36½; and Dutch Four per Cents, Certificates, 94½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, March 18.—Sales since Friday last amount to about 18 000 bales, including a small portion taken on speculation, and about 1500 bales American, which were sold after the market closed on the 17th, for export. Prices since the issue of the last weekly report have been very fully supported, but not quotably higher. On the whole, the market has a firm and healthy appearance.

MARCH 13.—There has been little or no variation in the price of any description of Cotton during the week. Occasionally we have had a little more or less demand, giving a momentary turn of advantage or depression, but nothing to effect a change or disturb the even course of our quotations. The last advices from America show that the comparative decrease of receipts at the ports of the United States was still going on; the latest estimates fix the amount at 204,000 bales of decrease. Upon the whole, we conceive that the week closes with increased firmness, our quotations remaining as before. We are hourly looking for the arrival of the Boston steamer, with accounts to the 1st inst. We have nothing encouraging from Manchester and the manufacturing districts; 3000 American and 900 Surats have been taken on speculation; and 3500 American, 300 Pernam, and 800 Surat, for