

The *Memorial Bordelais* of the 6th instant, announces that the Duchess of Berri is again pregnant.

Louis Philippe, King of the French, has recently written to the celebrated Dr Chalmers, of Edinburgh, for the purpose of being supplied with the plans of education which have proved so eminently successful in Scotland, and also with the best methods of conveying scriptural knowledge to the people.

Mr O'Connell has announced, that he intends, at the sitting of Parliament, to move for a Bill relative to the speeches of Baron Smith, which have quite annoyed the agitator.

Patrick Sarsfield brother of General Sarsfield, who commands the troops of the Queen of Spain, keeps a public-house about three miles from Drogheda, on the northern road.

Government intends to allocate 15,000 acres of land at Dingle, in the county of Kerry, through the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to respectable farmers, at a low rent in order to retain the land.

No less than 750,000 lbs. of Irish tobacco have been burned by Mr Palgrave, during his tour through Ireland for that purpose.

The *John Bull*, East India paper, gives a melancholy account of the late storm at Mugglehaut, which appears to be, and we hope will prove greatly exaggerated. It states the loss of boats and other small craft at 20,000 and that of human lives to be 300,000.

Accounts from Constantinople state, that the pecuniary differences between the Porte and Mehemet Ali have been amicably settled. On the other hand it is reported from Odessa, that the Russian fleet is immediately to put to sea, in consequence of orders received from St Petersburg.

A LIVERPUDEAN LOVER.—A gay young scion of one of the principal houses has been of late assiduous in attempting to obtain an assignation with a pretty handmaid of a family near Abercrombie-square. The damsel prudently for some time kept him off, but, on his becoming pressing, consented to meet him last week at the corner of the square. At the appointed hour he was waiting, and was presently joined by the damsel who led him down an area steps. He had hardly reached the bottom, when he was seized, bound, and blind-folded; and before he could make resistance, was dragged forward, *vi et armis*, and the next minute found himself splashing about in a large washing tub, amidst a peal of loud laughter. The bandage having come off, he discovered that he was in a back kitchen, surrounded by cooky, spider-brusher, nurse, and Dorothy Draggletail, who had thus combined against him. Remonstrance was useless—escape was all he had left for it—but this could not be effected in time to avoid being actually coated with the contents of the cook's flour bag.—*Chester Chronicle*.

POLAND.—The thirst of vengeance on the part of the Autocrat, to whom our Government delivered up a brave people, whom we were bound by treaty to defend, proves that the blood of all the victims that has yet been shed has not slaked his passion for human sacrifices. His ministers of judicial extermination, aided by an infamous police, who

can always contrive a plot to give a colour of justice to the most barbarous acts of revenge, have lately condemned to death four young men, who had been conspicuous in the Polish revolution, had withdrawn when the hopes of Poland were crushed, and returned in a fatal hour to their native land. They were accused of endeavouring to raise the standard of revolt once more, and of having committed overt acts of treason, to the Imperial Calmuc's Government. What evidence was given of their crime we know nothing of, and we cannot place any faith in the pretended summary of their cases given in the journals of Warsaw, which are of course, only the mere vehicles of whatever the Russian authorities dictate, either as to facts or opinions. One of the victims was a young noble, aged but twenty-three, a native of the province of Masovia, who, during the revolution, served as an officer in the Polish army. Another was Edward Szeck, a native of Warsaw, only twenty-two years of age, who had been a sub-lieutenant in the army of the revolution, had fled to France, and returned from the territories of the "Citizen-King," where the Poles have met with as much persecution from the Government, as hospitality from the people. The third was Stephen Gezold, Titular Counsellor, a native of Wilna, aged thirty. Under the revolutionary government he held the post of President of the circle of Bialow,—had retired to France, and returned. The Fourth was Alexander Palmart, a native of the circle of Litzau, twenty-two years of age. Of the "criminal enterprise" in which those unfortunate young men were said to have been engaged, Zawisza was described as being the ring-leader. He was sentenced to be hanged, and the other three shot, which sentence, being confirmed by the Governor, was carried into execution on the 26th ult. The throne which is supported at such an expense of human blood, as that which the Autocrat has erected in Poland, has no secure foundation. Nemesis will assert her rights.

From the LIVERPOOL ALBION, Feb. 10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY.—The Speaker, attired in his robes of state, wearing his collar as Civil G.C.B., entered the House precisely at 2 o'clock, at which hour the attendance of members was tolerably numerous. Many of the members took their seats in precisely the same situations which they had occupied during the last session of Parliament. Shortly before half-past 2 o'clock, the gentleman-usher of the black rod, Sir A. Clifford, appeared at the table, and addressing the Speaker, said "His Majesty, the King, commands the immediate attendance of this House in the House of Peers." The Speaker, attended by the officers of the House of Commons, and followed by a great majority of the members present, proceeded to the House of Peers.—The Speaker resumed the Chair at 4 o'clock. Several members appeared at the table and took the oaths and their seats.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.—Several notices of motions were then given amongst which were the following:—Mr Littleton on the 20th of Feb. to move for a Select Committee on the Irish Tithe Bill; the Solicitor-General, on Feb. 18th to move for a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud (loud cheers) Mr O'Connell, to remove Baron Smith from the Bench, to disfranchise Carrickfergus, and (on the 18th Feb.) to bring in a bill to secure the liberty of the press; Mr Robinson on the 10th Feb. to move for an enquiry into the pension of Prince Leopold, and, on the 25th of March, to bring the subjects of the national taxation before the House; Major Fancourt,

on the 18th of March, to move for the abolition of flogging in the army; Mr Chichester, on the 20th of March, for the repeal of the Septennial Bill; Sir A. Agnew, on the 25th of March for a Sunday Observance Bill; Mr Divett, on the 18th of March, to extinguish Church Rates in England and Wales; Mr Hutt, on the 27th of Feb. to repeal the existing corn laws, with a view to their improvement; Mr Ewart, a bill to equalize the duties on East and West India Sugar, Cotton, &c.

THE DISSENTERS.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question from Mr Wilks, stated that it was the intention of Government to introduce a bill for the regulation of Dissenters' Marriages, and also to remove, as soon as possible, other grievances under which the Dissenters laboured. The establishment of a general system of registry of births, deaths, and marriages, would depend upon the question whether the advantage gained would be equivalent to the expense incurred.

THE ADDRESS.—The Royal Speech having been read, Mr Lefevre rose to move the usual address in answer to it and in doing so briefly commented on some of its principal topics. The Poor laws:—the evils were not to be attributed so much to the laws themselves, as to their administration. He trusted that the agriculturists would soon be relieved from the imposition of tithes, in a manner satisfactory to all parties. With respect to the system of Irish agitation, he said that Ireland suffered under many wrongs, which he hoped would be remedied; but the question of the Union was an English and Scotch as well as an Irish one and the proper place for its discussion was within the walls of Parliament where the representatives of the Three United Kingdoms were united in Council and not by a series of agitations in one portion of the Union alone. Mr Morrison seconded the motion. He attributed the increased trade of the country to the liberal system of commercial policy introduced by Mr Huskisson, and eulogized the Government for supporting that system, and for their foreign and domestic policy generally. Colonel Evans expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of the Government adding that he could not give them his support. Mr Hume took the same view as the gallant Colonel had taken of the conduct of Ministers. He concluded by moving an amendment to the fourth paragraph of the address, pledging the House to take into serious consideration the state of the Church property generally, and particularly as it affected the Dissenters. Mr Warburton seconded the amendment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied the statement, that it was not the intention of Ministers to reduce the taxes. It was quite the contrary. He had said 134 notices now stood over from the last Session, which he hoped would not be pressed in order that the real business of the country might be effectually carried on. He opposed the amendment as expressing unnecessarily a want of confidence in Government and he hoped the House would not agree to it. Mr H. Gratten denounced that part of the Royal Speech which referred to Ireland. On a division, Mr Hume's amendment was negatived by 191 to 39; majority for ministers, 152. Mr O'Connell moved, as an amendment, that that part of the address relating to Ireland should be omitted. Mr Lyttleton opposed the amendment, and observed that he had given notice for the 20th of the month, of his intention to call the attention of the House to that part of the speech which related to the adjustment of tithes in Ireland. He defended the language used with reference to Ireland, and said, that if the House and learned gentleman (Mr O'C.) could show, by reason and argument, that the repeal of the Union was an event desirable for both countries, that event would ultimately be accomplished. Mr Finn and Mr Cobbett supported the amendment. Sir Robert Peel acquiesced in the address, principally because it contained nothing definite. After a few words from Mr Baring the House divided: for the amendment 23, against it 189. The address was then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—Mr O'Connell observed that the question of the Coercion Act had given rise to some extraordinary statements, and he wished to ask ministers whether there was any ground for Mr Hill's observation respecting the conduct of Irish members, whom he accused of opposing the Coercion Bill in public and supporting it in private. His questions were "Whether such an assertion as that attributed to an Irish member, had been mentioned by the noble lord; and, whether such an assertion had been made to him or any other member of the Government, by an Irish