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tried the thunders of his artillery, which smote the Turkish power from the heights of the Balkan, to lose their terrors on the banks of the Vistula; he then came to the third stage of the conflict, and tried the last resource of tyrants—treachery. Baffled and mortified by the shameful defeats of his armies in the field, he exchanged his assumed character of *Jupiter Tonans* for that of *Midas*; and the bungling manner in which he has endeavored to purchase, in his disgraceful discomfiture, an inglorious triumph, proves that nature has gifted him with more large and spreading appendages to his imperial head than the laurels he has lost. There has rarely been a struggle for freedom, such as that which Poland is now engaged in with her gigantic enemy, in which some individual acts of treachery did not stain the glories of the national heroism, and endanger for a time the cause of a whole people; even at Thermopylae there was a traitor found to open a way to the barbarians, which led them to temporary triumph and to eventual destruction. The treason of Arnold had nearly compromised the cause of the United States of America, yet that event had beneficial consequences for freedom; it re-acted upon the public mind with a moral force that excited a deeper hatred of oppression, and called forth a more vigilant and determined spirit of resistance. So it was in the war of the French revolution, when the treachery of Dumourier was revealed and he fled from the scenes of his glory to the infamous protection of the enemies of his country, whose weapons of iron he had broken, to become the captives of their gold. If any confidence remained to the Russian tyrant that he could open the way to Warsaw by force, he would not have felt disposed to purchase it with his rubles. Notwithstanding his exterminating proclamations and lying bulletins, he confesses the blow which Polish valour has struck against his military power, when he relies less upon his thunder bolts than his money, and thinks one Judas worth many Captains. But we are much mistaken if the traitors who had conspired to effect the ruin of Poland, during the most righteous struggle for independence in which a nation was ever engaged, will not prove, in the end, more injurious to him who employed them than to the country which they had undertaken to destroy. It is afflicting indeed, to think that the career of Polish victory should have been stopped by the efforts of traitors within the bosom of their native land; but this discovery has given a new impetus to the cause of freedom—it has excited a more bitter hatred for tyranny—it has put the public mind upon its guard, and stimulated into greater activity the patriotic spirit, and virtuous energies of the nation.

MORNING POST.—The first step resolved upon by our reforming ministry, in conformity with the spirit of their revolutionary bill, is to degrade the monarchy of our great state, by stripping it of all its splendid and commanding attributes at the approaching coronation, has naturally produced the most general dissatisfaction among the people. Nothing ever afforded more real gratification to the country than the grand spectacle presented on the solemn occasion of the Sovereign of a great people pledging himself to preserve the rights and liberties of his subjects; while it gave a stimulus to trade which produced general advantage, and provided profitable employment to thousands of our artisans. Upon a moderate calculation, we may safely aver, that from the individual expenditure of the higher ranks, not less than a million of money has hitherto been brought into circulation on occasions of this nature, to the general advantage of the public. As the ceremony of the Coronation is to be shorn of all its splendid rays, we beg to suggest that its observance in so despicable a form as that proposed in Westminster Abbey, had better be avoided altogether. Let not the King be publicly insulted by so gross a mockery of all that is due his sovereign rank and the solemnity of the occasion; but let him privately go to the Chapel Royal on the appointed day, there to take the necessary constitutional oaths, instead of being publicly exhibited in Westminster Abbey as a degraded Monarch, for the satisfaction of republicans and revolutionists.

THE GLOBE.—We are inclined to believe, from various circumstances, that the disposition of the Governments of France and England in favor of Poland, will not be confined to good wishes for its success, and that strong remonstrances will be, if they have not already been made with the Government of Russia. The

nappy settlement (for we suppose it is at last settled) of the Belgian question, has removed the chance of misunderstanding between England and France, and enabled them to join in an object in which all Europe feels an interest.

We some time ago contended, that Poland having reassumed a national character, and having by her long and successful resistance of the great military power of Russia, shewn that she possesses and may be capable of maintaining an existence as an independent nation, these states of Europe which acquiesced in the partition without recognizing its justice—those states which only forebore to resist it by arms because their circumstances did not allow them to make war even for a great European object—France and England in particular—are now entitled to consider, and ought to consider the relations of Russia and Poland as if the partition, and all the subsequent dealings founded on that iniquity, had never taken place. The Emperor Nicholas is, therefore not now attacking a rebellious province, but evading, for the purpose of conquest and aggrandisement, an unoffending neighbour. We are glad to see that this view of the question is also taken and ably enforced by a powerful contemporary; and we believe it is also felt and urged by those who will have to speak, and perhaps to act, in behalf of the great European community, whose peace and future safety are threatened by the aggression of the Russians.

If a man has by accident or diligence recovered property of which he has once been robbed, the robber who attempts a second time to deprive him of it is not justified by his first crime, nor is the honest man blamed for struggling to retain that which he ought never to have lost. The Poles have regained the inestimable jewel of national independence and national institutions; they have defended them, and are defending them, with their blood. Russia had never any other claim on Poland but brute force, and the submission and acquiescence, which the knowledge of this force produced, even these bad ties have now failed her.

MORNING POST.—The Right Rev. William Knox, the Lord Bishop of Derry, is dead, and the right of appointing to that most opulent diocese, devolves on the crown, or in other words, to Lord Grey. It is the richest See in the world. By the returns presented to Parliament, it appears that 96,000 acres of land belong to the Lord Bishop. He has besides the right of appointment to fifty-two parishes within his diocese, varying in value from £300 to £2,000 per annum, and the annual rental of the see cannot be less than £20,000 a year. It is in fact, a principality in point of wealth, power, and influence. We mention these facts and lay them before the public, because we are about to make a prophecy, and we wish the public to be aware of our powers of prediction.

We foretel that the Bishoprick of Derry, comprising so much power, influence and wealth, will not be suffered to escape from the fangs of the Grey family; and we confidently assure the public that it will be given either to the Hon. Richard Ponsonby, at present Bishop of Killaloe, and brother in law of Lord Grey, or to the Very Rev. Dr Grey, Dean of Hereford, own brother to the Premier.

We have first spoken on the oracular, we will now conclude in the admonitory tone. Bishop Ponsonby is an amiable and pleasing man, but he has no claim, on any account, to be promoted to the first See in Ireland. Let Lord Grey take this warning, and not force us to publish reasons which in the present day of scrutiny would convince any man beyond the power of doubt that Bishop Ponsonby is not a fit man to be translated to the See of Derry, and that no man, whether churchman or layman, would dream of naming him for it if he were not the brother-in-law of Earl Grey.

The Dean of Hereford's promotion has been suffered to pass off too quietly, after the authorized declaration in the House of Commons by Lord Althorp, that the government refused to allow Dr. Phillips to hold a living in commendam with his see, because he could not perform the duties of a bishop and a parish priest at the same time. The words were hardly spoken before Dr. Grey, the Premier's brother, and priest of one of the largest parishes in London, was appointed Dean of Hereford. Everybody asked how a dean could perform the duties of both offices better than a

bishop; but parliament was not sitting at the time, and Lord Grey hoped that the matter would be forgotten. It has slept indeed; but it is not forgotten: and the public will look with no small share of anxiety to the manner in which the minister will fill up the vacancy in the See of Derry. If his choice should happen to fall upon one of his own family, not all the pathetic acclamations of Earl Grey of a twenty-four years' deprivation of office—not all the appeals respecting the worth, virtue, and ability of the Grey family, nor all the puffing of their venal scribes, will save the minister and the administration from the indignation and contempt of the well-thinking part of society.

COURIER.—A morning paper asserts that it is the intention of Earl Grey to bestow the vacant Bishoprick of Derry on a member of his own family. Without pretending to know what the future intentions of Earl Grey as to the bestowal of this valuable piece of Church living, may be, we will venture an opinion that he has not yet made up his mind on the subject; and we will add, that neither Lord Grey, nor any other Minister of common sense, would think of disposing of it just now. The discussion in the House of Lords on the Reform Question will give the Noble Lord an extraordinary opportunity of witnessing the talents and peculiar qualifications of particular individuals who may be aspirants to this splendid piece of patronage, and, in common prudence, as well as justice he cannot neglect it. Besides, we think that before the vacant Bishoprick is disposed of, it will be the duty of His Majesty's Ministers to propose some arrangement respecting its revenues, which are by far too large, either for the duties to be performed, or in comparison with the incomes derived by other Bishops.

COURIER.—A few lines will be sufficient for this article. If there had been no other mode of obtaining justice for the borough of Appleby than the employment of Counsel, the course adopted by the Opposition, and which the public will regard as factious, might have been proper; but Lord Maitland might have proved—if proof was to be had—in the Committee, that Appleby was not within the disfranchisement operation of the Reform Bill. The Ministers could not carry the disfranchisement of Appleby in the face of such evidence, if they desired it—and why should they desire it? Delay, and delay only, could have been the object of the Opposition. Had the present Ministers concocted the population returns of 1821, there might then have been some motive for the motion of Lord Maitland; but they took those returns as they found them; on the basis of those returns they framed their Bill—by those returns they must be bound—except in those instances where the existence of a palpable error can be satisfactorily made out. In consequence of the exclusion of reporters last night, during some portions of the debate in the House, many important omissions have occurred in the report of the proceedings. We are assured that Sir C. Forbes expressed his fervent wish to God that he could, by any means, kick the Bill out of the House, and the Ministers after it, as he had every disposition to signalize himself by doing so. It was all in vain however, as he fought without a leader, an honest and true leader, and for his part, he did not know that such a one was to be found on his side of the House. Immense cheering followed this very humiliating admission. Sir Robert Peel had previously quitted the House, as he disclaimed all participation in the factious opposition to the principle of the Bill, after the principle had been solemnly decided upon the second reading.

At a subsequent period of the debate, Lord John Russell complained of the inconvenience of there being no ostensible head of the party on the other side of the House with whom any arrangement as to the mode of proceeding could be entered into. If (he said) Sir R. Peel, who has been considered the Leader of the opposition, were now present, it might be possible to come to such satisfactory understanding; but as circumstances are, Ministers can only continue their persevering and determined opposition to the motions for adjournment.

This called up Sir Charles Wetherell, who with his ardour denied that he or any of his friends who formed the conservative party, and were then in their places to uphold the real interests of the country, were bound to