



**PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND,**  
Patronized by the Royal Family, Nobility, &c.

**PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND** is a sure speedily cure for that severe annoyance without the pain or inconvenience of Trunking. It is a certain remedy for Corns, their operation is such as to render the cuticle Corns altogether unnecessary (indeed, we may say, the practice of cutting Corns is at all times hurtful and dangerous, and has been frequently attended with permanent consequences), besides its liability to increase their growth. It is a certain and safe remedy for producing an instant and delightful relief from tartar and, with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most inveterate Corns and Bunions.

**TESTIMONIALS EXTRAORDINARY.**

From Dr. Cummins, Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence at the Albany Medical College, and Surgeon in Chief of the Albany Dispensary.

Dr. Cummins presents his compliments to Mr. Paul and begs to inform him that his **EVERY MAN'S FRIEND** has entirely taken away both his corns, and he has commended it to several of his friends and patients, in no one instance has it failed eradicating both corns

From Dr. Ley, Midwifery Lecturer at St. Bartholomew Hospital.

Dr. Ley presents his compliments to Mr. Paul, and desires to inform him that his corn plaster has been taken away, cured.

Testimonials have been received from upwards of a hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many officers of both Army Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from gentlemen in town and country, speaking in high terms this valuable remedy.

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 1½d, or 2s. 6d. each. Boxes one 2s. 6d. and to be had, with directions for use, of C. King, 40, Napier-street, Hoxton, New Town, London; and all wholesale and retail Medicine-vendors in Town and Country. The General has the name of John Fox on the Stamp. A 2s. 9d. cures the most obdurate Corns.

Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend."

Sold also by Barclay and Messrs. Farrington & Co., 10, Abchurch-lane; Messrs. Birchall & Co., 4, Chancery-lane; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Johnston, 16, Greek-street; Sothe, 68, Cornhill; Searns, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., Bishopsgate-street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmont-street, Strand; and Messrs. Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Pringle, 239, Burton; Hanney and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Hunt and Sons, 10, Watney's; and Retail by all regular Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London, and throughout the United Kingdom.

**Rankin & Co.**

### BANKRUPTS.

Charles John Bond, Tranquil-rale, Blackfriars, tail-  
 Hannah Waldeck, Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road,  
 —James Laws, Broad-street, Golden-square, and  
 —Charles Jones, Hay's-wart, Tooty-street, and  
 —George Southward, Tooty-street, Golden-square,  
 Manchester, sharebroker.—James Hampson, stock-  
 broker.—Thomas Grewsdon, Liverpool, Manchester  
 Charles James Hughes, 10, St. James's-street, Bir-  
 George Leather and Charles Withers, Warr, Stour-  
 earthenware manufacturers.—Edward Hill, Stan-  
 —George Williams, 10, St. James's-street, Bir-  
 John Parsons, Woburn-street, aged tool-manufacturer.

### BANKRUPTCY ANNOUNCED.

Joseph Quarton, Stamford-bridge, Yorkshire horse-  
 dealer.

### DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Les, Brassey, Farr, and Lee, Lombard-street, and  
 —Owens, 10, St. James's-street, Bir-  
 subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Hetcher's King's Arms-  
 Morges-tablet,  
 —and Son, Sunderland, iron manufacturers  
 first, div. of, on Saturday after April 25, at Mr. Bak-  
 Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Fanton, Panton, Forster, and Morley, Sunderland,  
 —and Co., 10, St. James's-street, Bir-  
 April 25, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

R. Allison, Whitewaten, Cumberland, ironmonger  
 —and Co., 10, St. James's-street, Bir-  
 quent Saturday at Mr. Wadley's, Newcastle-upon-Ty-  
 S. South, Grantham, malster.—first div. of, Wed-  
 —and Co., 10, St. James's-street, Bir-

**W.** Dadds, Leadenhall-street tea dealer (spec-  
tacles), has been appointed one of the  
two following Wednesdays, at Mr. Urquhart's,  
Jewry.

**Yates,** Guernsey, and York-road, Lambeth,  
owners—first day, of 2s. 6d., on Wednesday, April 29,  
the two subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Turquand's.

**W. Hay**, and J. Titterton, London-road, almanac-di-  
tutor, on Friday, May 1, or the subsequent Friday, at  
Mr. Urquhart's.

**M. Wrake**, near Canterbury, clock-maker—first di-  
is 1s. 4d., on Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basing-  
stoke.

**DIVIDENDS.**

**May 19, J. Holland, Buxted, Sussex, draper—May 2,**  
**page Devonshire-turkey Fulham-road, builder—May 2,**  
**London, N.W., agent—May 19, J. B. Beal, 20, Abchurch-**  
**lane, St. Peter's Cambridgejars, builder—May 20**  
**and A. Radcliffe jun., St. John-street-road patent gas-  
works, London, E.C.—May 19, J. B. Beal, 20, Abchurch-**  
**Tindall, Nor-hampton and Sheffield, leather sellers—**  
**May 1, J. Bunn, Norwich, builder—May 19, W. Evans,**  
**Meriton-pyrm, Meriton-pyrm, London, E.C.—May 19, J. B. Beal,**  
**Liverpool, stationer—May 26, T. and M. T. Knight, B-**  
**lyphostepher—May 28, R. Edwards, Huddersfield, wood-**  
**chopper—May 29, J. B. Beal, 20, Abchurch-lane, London,**  
**May 19, W. Wilks, Leeds, builder—May 19, J. Wal-**  
**ley, Leeds, timber—May 19, J. Pemberton, Leeds, col-**  
**lier.**

**PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**

**J. Pearson and Co., Oakenshaw, Luncashire, drug**

[illegible]

**CERTIFICATES** to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

May 19, T. Cobb, Palace-row, New-road, cowkeeper—**P. Watson**, Bath, May 19, and 23, at 1 o'clock.  
May 20, R. B. Castle, Newbury, Berkshire, horse-dealer—**May 2**, Emmins, Kensington, builder—**May 19**, J. Stead Clement's Inn, builder—**May 19**, G. Little, Southampton, engineer, Camden-town, coachbuilder—**May 19**, J. A. Wilkinson, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted & silk manufacturer—**May 22**, T. Williams, Bristol, licensed victualler.  
**May 23**, M. McForte, Bath, wine merchant—**May 20**, S. Weston, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship-builder, and spinner—**May 28**, R. Goodridge, late of Exeter, haberdashery, G. Gillard, Plymouth, grocer.

**CERTIFICATES** to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before May 19, 1867.

May 19, H. Wright—D. Wynne, Colwyn, Carnarvonshire, iron-works.  
P. Jones, Canterbury, wine merchant—G. Goddard, Leicester tea dealer—J. Cripps, Astonjany, Birmingham, millwright—J. Poulton, jun., London, gunpowder manufacturer—W. Bonella, Worship-street, Finsbury, and Pollard's-row, Bethnal-green, cabinet manufacturer—B. Watson, Gateshead, bookseller.

**SOUTH REGISTRATION.**

**P. Brown**, Glasgow, May 1 and 29, at 1 o'clock, at the King's Arms Inn, Ayr.  
J. Patrick, Paisley, May 4 and 23, at 1 o'clock, at the Saracen's Head Inn, Paisley.

of **DOUGLASS'S**.—For binous or head-ache, indigestion, and for the whole train of ailments arising from a weak stomach, or vitiated bile secretion, are pre-eminently successful; for costive-ness either habitual or temporary, they are admirable, and elderly persons will prove the most agreeable medi- cines that can be taken. They are used with the greatest success in all cases of biliousness, whether of the col- lected family pail; for, in any case where an ad- ministration of medicine is required, they need only be uni- formly adopted. Sold by all medicine vendors, at 1s. 1½d. per box. See the name of "Thomas Frost, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers that troubled with piles, to the following letter received by proprietor from John Jessard, Esq., Monkton, Isle of Thorns, Kent.

SIR,—I feel it a duty I owe to you in expressing my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by using your ointment having suffered upwards of thirty years of piles, and having tried almost all the various remedies, but without success. I was persuaded by a friend who had been cured by your ointment to purchase a pot of "Abernethy's Pile Ointment," and be- lieved it all I was perfectly cured, and have not a return ever since. You are at liberty to make my name known for the benefit of other sufferers. I am, sir, your obedient servant, John Jessard. Feb. 20d, 1844.

**DOUGLASS'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.**—The proprietor has received highly flattering testimonials from all parties whose profession and avocations rendered them subject to rheumatic affections. A recent cure was made by the use of Dr. Staines's (the Messrs. Paine's) subject to rheumatic affections, (the members of the trade, and martyrs to rheumatism), Messrs. Paine and Conolly, leaders among that body, publicly re- commended their shopmates to go to 35, Myddelton-street, Clerkenwell, for a cheap, speedy, and effectual remedy.





their men's wages threepence per day; we there-  
desire to ask you a few questions, that we may be en-  
abled as to how it comes to pass that they are obliged  
for our wages at a time like the present.

1st. Is not your present per centage on your cap-  
sufficiently remunerative?

2nd. Is it because you cannot afford to pay us the  
present amount of wages?

3rd. Is it because we have failed to perform three-  
pence worth of work less per day than what we have been w-  
to do?

4th. Is it because our labour is not as valuable now  
1846 as it was in 1839, when coals were sold for 7s.  
ton in the market, and we had 4s. per day, and our stock  
&c., was much less than at present, although you now  
getting in the market at an average of 9s. 6d. per  
ton, more, while in many places there is 10s. 6d. per  
ton?

5th. Is it because we have suffered much in the  
stone mines in consequence of some sudden fall in

iron market, that you wish to reduce our wages, miners, threepence per day?

8th. Is it because we labour is become a drug in the market, or do we produce too much, so that you cannot get your price? We think we hear a voice answering from the iron works. "No."

7th. Is the cause, as a body of miners, in various parts of our district, are organising ourselves in unions?

8th. Is it because we, as a body of miners, have shown some symptoms of "mastership" against our masters making some "unreasonable demand"?

8th. Is it because we have been the means of causing our consumers to kick against our produce, by allowing us to drive us into the pits, late and soon, when we had wanted to stay at home, forcing us to work against the interests of both the employer and the employee?

10th. Is it because you have too many acids in the ocean?

ring in your *Bel's*, and you will see that we are chiefly your cheap way of getting your coal and ironstone, &c., and earning nothing for the poor men's slaves?

Lastly, if it is none of these, we ask what is the reason  
 why we have to have threepence per day off our wages? I  
 think we hear some of our masters answer, "We  
 wish we are giving 6d. per day more than some of our  
 neighbours do." Yes, we are at once admitted  
 but then we ask such masters who are giving 6d.  
 per day more than their neighbours, does not the present  
 price of our produce sufficiently remunerate you?  
 We would ask such gentlemen, because your neighbours  
 may cheat his men out of 6d. per day, it is well that  
 you should follow his example. How much more would  
 you like to give, gentlemen, if you was trying to prevail  
 on those, your workmen, whom you so much complain  
 to give to their workmen, something more.  
 Hoping, gentlemen, you will view the subject in the  
 light of right,  
 We are, your obedient Servants,  
 THE MINERS' COMMITTEE.  
 Bilston, April 22nd, 1846.

**THE MASCHER TUNN-OUT.**—John Bush, London

**MANCHESTER STRIKE.**—A public meeting will be held at the Victoria Tavern, Three Corn Street, Limehouse, on Wednesday evening, May 8, at eight o'clock, when delegates from Manchester and London will attend and explain the present position of the tarbores, and the coercive measures adopted by the employers and police in disguise in their endeavors to destroy the rights of the trades.

between the village of Llanthomas and the moor, and Grange, in Westmoreland, on the persons of Miss Elizabeth Dover, aged thirty-two years, and her sister Jane, of the age of seventeen years, by foot-labourers, who were working on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, near Strickland, named John Smith, William Smith, Jack Gloucester, and one other, who have made their escape. It appears that the three women were employed to carry the turf from the moor, and that they were carrying on a large farm called Llanthomas, near which there is not another dwelling for nearly a mile; and the Misses Dover live with them. On Sunday last, another sister, who lives at Llanthomas hall, was on a visit to her mother and family at Strickland side-farm, and on her return home in the evening she was accompanied by her sister Elizabeth and Jane accompanied her to the greater part of the moor, and on their return they were met by the foot-labourers, the three women, and the moor by the river, called the Gloucester, and Gloucester, who all four commenced shooting at the women.

upon them, by kicking and beating them in a most barbarous manner; indeed, one of the Smiths knocked a tooth out of the head of Jane, and their bonnet and clothes were all torn and tattered to pieces. Having done so, they threw the two defenceless sisters down on the ground, near the cart-track, for there is a *moor*, when each of the *ruffians* repeatedly violated the modesty of the other, and their lust became satiated and they let Jane go, and for some time lay in a state of great exhaustion, and on coming round, managed with great difficulty to reach home, leaving her sister in the hands of the four ruffians. On getting home she presented a most frightful spectacle, and having told what had happened, her brother Matthew immediately mounted a peneil, her brother Elizabeth, no doubt, on hearing the clattering of the horse, and the shouting of the men coming to that part of the moor where he expected to have found her was disappointed, in doing so.

he had galloped too far, and on retracing his steps he at last found her lying on the ground unable to get up, and presenting a most horrid and heart-rending sight. With great difficulty he succeeded in getting her home, about ten o'clock at night; it was then that he got a clue when the villains first attacked them. The four footmen, on leaving their victims, proceeded to their lodgings at Little St. Andrew's, where they remained some time, but early in the morning they absconded. The police are out in all directions in search of them, but up to this time (Thursday evening) they have not been apprehended. The respectability of the Misses Dover and the enormity of the crimes have given rise to much excitement and execration.

**FURIOUS RIDING.**—At the Bow-street Police-office on Wednesday, George Ellis, a messenger employed at the Sun newspaper-office, appeared upon his recognizance, before Mr. Henry, to answer a complaint

**PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.**—Last evening a public meeting was held at Exeter Hall, to consider the subject of punishment of death, and to petition Parliament for its immediate abolition. The large hall was densely crowded long before the hour appointed for the meeting. William Ewart, Esq. M. P., was called to the chair, and the resolutions were announced and seconded by Lord Nugent, Mr. Bright, M. P., the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, Mr. O'Connell, M. P., and several others. The resolutions and petitions forwarded on them were unanimously agreed to. A society was also formed, to be called "The Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishments," and a committee was formed to carry out its objects.

### DREADFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT AT CASHEL.

An accident of a truly painful and fatal nature occurred here on Monday night. The following are the brief particulars. It appears that about five hundred persons, who had been employed at temporary work by the Relief Committee of the town, had assembled in the evening at the Old Town Hall in order to be paid, when one end of the room gave way and precipitated the unfortunate people into the room underneath. The accident was awful, and the result is that two of the sufferers are dead and forty more in hospital—the majority of whom are a dangerous state—and about forty are confined to their own houses, all more or less injured. Some of the wretched creatures confined to the hospital can not long survive. The unfortunate circumstances have caused the greatest sensation here. The Kom

[DIED at Glasgow on Tuesday last, April 27, 1884.]  
ADAM CAMERON, aged 48; he has left a wife and five Children to mourn their bereavement. Mr. Cameron was deeply regretted by all who knew him; he was a sterling and unflinching Christian, since the first movement of the agitation, and upheld the same principles from his earliest years; he was the first Chairman of the Glasgow Branch of the Christian Co-operative Society. His remains were followed to the Glasgow Lane on Sunday last, by a large concourse of his friends and associates.



## Foreign Movements.

"And I will war, at least in words,  
(And—should my chance to happen—deeds.)  
With all who war with Thought!"

"I think I hear a little bird, who sings  
The people by and by will be the stronger."—Bacon.

## EASTERN EUROPE AND THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.\*

No. I.  
The recent insurrectionary outbreaks in Poland, and the fearful peasant war yet raging in a portion of that unhappy country, have excited the liveliest sensation throughout Europe. The roar of the popular cannon at Cracow, though heard but for a moment, caused a vibration from St. Petersburg to Paris, from Vienna to London, shaking the tottering thrones of existing dynasties, and moving the hearts of the people with hopeful anticipation of that coming time when mankind shall burst their fetters and trample down the hideous tyrannies which have too long cursed and desecrated society.

The ill-disposed terror of the several governments proved that there was "something rotten" in their present insipid organizations; something that would not allow them to withstand the revolutionary hurricane if once fairly blowing. Throughout Germany great excitement was manifested, the best proof of which was seen in the calumnies invented by the slave-press of that country against the Poles with the view of counteracting the formation and expression of German sympathy: thus was invented the detestable calumny that it was one of the principal objects of the Polish "conspiracy" to murder all the Germans; which calumny was completely disproved by the manner in which the Germans were treated during the whole time of the insurrection at Cracow. The calumnies of the German press obtained, however, but little credence amongst the Germans themselves, as was proved by the proceedings in the Saxon chamber, by the popular cries of the excited masses in all the principal cities, and by the generous sympathy manifested by the Germans residing in Paris and London. From the pietist pulpit, FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia, down to our own dearly beloved Cucumber-land of Hanover, the whole tribe of German princes trembled in their shoes, knowing that their own doom was sealed if the white eagle was again victorious.

And France was moved; not immediately, for the corrupt rule of the usurers' king has done not a little to weaken public opinion. France did, however, respond to Poland's cry, and could the combat have been prolonged on the banks of the Vistula, the Seine might have beheld events which would have caused the privileged ones of the earth to turn pale. It is not for us to enlighten the Times and the rest of the English profligate journals as to the actual state of France; they may hug themselves, if they will, with the belief in the "loyalty" and "order" which apparently reign in that country, oneday—perhaps not very distant—they will awake to a knowledge of the reality. We promise their lapid readers this, that there is a generation of men now living in France who will not pass away without uprooting the present villainous system. France sadly needs a purification, not nation more so; the throne occupied by a greedy usurer; the chambers filled with mushroom aristocrats and government employees; the laws created avowedly for the purpose of extending the usurpations of property and rendering labour more and more degraded and enslaved; the great mass of the people deprived of all political rights and social freedom; public morals debauched by profligate writers; money and luxury exalted, and poverty and honour crushed beneath contempt; bourgeois rule has created the most vicious state of society that has existed in France since the time of Louis XV. Happily the purifiers exist and France will be saved.

Even in this "nation of shopkeepers" the Polish movement excited no little interest in spite of the fact, that nearly the whole of the journals, daily and weekly, did their best to prevent the creation of sympathy for the Poles. The Crown and Anchor meeting was a "great fact" important in more respects than its relation to the Polish movement, and the future will show that Chartism was "benefitted," and was not "injured" by that meeting. The principles enunciated by the several speakers, proclaimed by the resolutions and ratified by the unanimously expressed approval of the assembly, will cause that meeting to be looked back upon as the commencement of a new era in the Chartist agitation. The proceedings of that meeting were published throughout Europe, we know with the best results for the Chartist as well as the Polish cause. One thing friends and foes may rest satisfied of, that the men who got up that meeting are not the vendors of "clap-traps," they are in earnest, they have faith in their principles and will attest their faith by their works.

When the people of this country hear of insurrection in Poland, they are not generally aware that the Poles are but one section of a family of nations, all belonging to one race, all oppressed by the same tyrants, and consequently all having a common interest in overthrowing the order of things at present established. It may startle some of our readers to hear that this family of nations, known as the Slavonian races, nearly equals in number, perhaps even exceeds, the whole of the inhabitants of Great Britain, France, and Germany combined. The state of so large a portion of the human race must clearly be of interest to the people of western Europe, more especially when it is considered that the civilization of the western nations may be said to exist merely by sufferance, so long as the ninety millions of Slavonians are held in servitude, instruments of aggression and barbarism, mere brute masses, obeying the will of one or two men called Emperors, who are the sworn enemies of progression, the irreclaimable foes of freedom.

The Slavonian races are variously estimated at from eighty-five to one hundred millions; their principal divisions are Poles, Muscovites, Ruthenians, Hungarians, Bohemians, Servians, Moldavians, Bulgarians, and Wallachians. A glance at the map will show the enormous extent of territory occupied by these races, while their numbers sufficiently attest their overwhelming physical force. Were the Slavonians united by a common instinct of aggression and devoted to their chiefs, it is evident that the wildest dreams of ambition might be realised, and the free nations of the west be swept before the mighty flood of Slavonian force. This, however, happily for mankind—happily for the Slavonians themselves, is but a dream; the force exists, but is disjoined. True, the re-union of these divided masses has commenced the object of that union, however, can be no cause of alarm to Western Europe, but the reverse. That object is not aggression towards other races, but internal freedom—an object that must command our warmest sympathy.

There has been lately published a most important work, from the pen of the author of "Revelations of Russia," entitled, "Eastern Europe and the Emperor Nicholas." The author's avowed object is, "to point out distinctly the frightful nature of the most extensive slavery in the world, and the direct guilty participation of the Russian Cabinet in it; secondly, to show by recent instances, both in Russia and Poland, that the fearful state of things which has been recently made public, is not a matter of past history, but of present and hourly occurrence; and, thirdly, to call attention to the vast political changes which at no distant day threaten to convulse the whole of Eastern Europe."

Such a work as this demands our attention, and claims the consideration of our readers. If the public mind had been sufficiently enlightened to comprehend the great Slavonian question of which the Polish question is but a part, the public would not have been left at the mercy of the interested journalists who so recently devoted their pens to mystify the truth and uphold the wrong. The Poles are not the only people aggrieved by the systems at present established in Eastern Europe. All the nations above named, suffer more or less the wrongs inflicted on the Poles, and not one yields a wrong inflicted on the Poles, and not one yields a wrong inflicted on the Poles, and not one yields a wrong inflicted on the Poles.

tyrant and his minions; terror, not respect, prolongs their submission. All the other sections of the Slavonic family are dissatisfied, turbulent, and ready to revolt; the attainment of their liberty by Poland would be the signal for general insurrection, which would in all probability end in the dissolution of the Prussian, Austrian, Russian, and Turkish empires, as at present constituted.

We shall, hereafter, show the heterogeneous and unstable composition of the Russian empire; as regards the other three, a few words will suffice to show the rottenness of their organisation. The thirty-seven millions of Austria's empire certainly, at the first glance, present a very formidable appearance, but the appearance is all. Of the pure Austrians, i. e. Germans, there are not more than six millions; the remaining thirty-one millions being composed of "restless Italians, warlike Magyars, and discontented Slavonians," all ready to plot against the empire of which they are supposed to form an integral part. The death of Metternich, a successful insurrection in Poland, or a new revolution in France, may, at any moment, dissolve this decrepit empire. Prussia cannot suffer to the same extent, but it is evident to all thinking men that the East

tern provinces of that kingdom cannot be long retained. Of the fourteen millions of Prussia's population not more than eight millions are Germans, the rest are disaffected Poles, anxious to resume their nationality and sever from Prussia; and this will certainly take place. But the destiny of Prussia must not be annihilated, on the contrary, relieved from the task of playing the contemptible part of "jailer and jackal to the Tsar," Prussia may gather under its ascendancy all the German race, finally merging its own and all other state distinctions in the title of one great Germany. The Servian, Moldavian, Wallachian, and other contiguous sections of the Slavonic family, nominally belonging to the Turkish empire, do not comprise in their millions of population more than the utmost than one million of Turks. It is not unlikely that these states may form themselves into a federative union, perhaps, for some time to come, under the nominal government of the Ottoman Porte; and this is a consummation to be desired. One thing is certain, that the present despotic structures are undermined, and must fall. Hitherto the despots have maintained their power by the trick of employing natives of one country to keep the others in slavery. Thus the provinces torn from ancient Poland by Prussia, have been garrisoned by German soldiers. Austria has employed German soldiers in Italy, and Italian and German troops in Poland, to keep down her disaffected subjects; and the same policy has been acted on in Hungary, Bohemia, &c. Russia has employed the Ruthenians to coerce the Muscovites, the Muscovites to keep down the Poles, and forced the Poles to fight against the Cossacks. But this system of fraud is becoming daily of less service. The Prussian soldiers are themselves drawn from the ranks of a people thoroughly dissatisfied with the Prussian government, caring nothing for foreign conquests, but caring all for that liberty so long promised them—but of which they have been so foully cheated.

The fraternization of Prussian soldiers with Polish "insurgents," is an event not at all unlikely. It was lately seen that the Italian regiments in the service of Austria melted like snow when wanted to march against the Poles, and enough has been said to show that the troops of Slavonic origin cannot for a moment be depended upon for the protection of their masters. The Ruthenians, the principal military support of Russia, are themselves fast becoming innuocated with Polish ideas; and, as we shall hereafter show, the thirty-five millions of Muscovites averse to war, having no national pride, and discontented with their own degraded state, are powerless to maintain the Russian despotism, which, rotten to the core, will perish before the first blast of the revolutionary hurricane.

In our next we shall proceed to review the work, the title of which we have repeatedly quoted, giving such extracts as may be necessary to illustrate the author's statements, and elucidate his arguments. We desire that our readers may not infer that all the ideas expressed in this article are in accordance with those of the author of "Eastern Europe." In justice to him we must remark, that he is rather a progressionist than a revolutionist. We respect his ideas, but of course we must express our own. To him we are mainly indebted for the facts now in our possession, of the state of millions of our fellow-men, and it is of great importance that these facts should be made widely known. Great events must be long happen, which will probably entirely change the present state of more than the half of Europe, and greatly affect the state of the other half. It, therefore, is very essential that the British public should be able to distinguish between the Slavonic races and the usurping despots which at present rule them, so that when the press may teem with accounts of Austria dissolving under the assaults of Italians on the one side, and Slavonians on the other; when Poland is in arms, and Russia abandoned to internal revolt, they (the British people) may know which party has claims on their sympathy, and whose cause they are bound by interest and honour to support.

## THE BATTLE OF SOBRAON.

(Extract from a private Letter.)  
Camp, before Lahore, Army of the  
Sutlej, Feb. 26.

Being one of those who were fortunate enough to escape with a sound head at the battle of Sobraon, on the 10th instant, I take this opportunity of writing you a few lines. You will probably have seen the accounts of the battle in the papers before this reaches you. We were in the thick of it—Brigadier Stacey's brigade, Sir R. Dick's division. The latter, poor fellow, was shot through the stomach towards the close of the action; we were almost crying when we saw him taken to the rear. His only regret was, he said, that he could not live to write his own despatch and to do justice to his division. Our artillery began to fire about sunset, on the middle of the day. The enemy were driven in a mass heading into the river. A rush was made for the bridge, and it gave way under the weight. The river seemed alive with wounded and drowning men, and in the meanwhile some horse artillery galloped up on the right and fired into the retreating masses. Their loss is stated at 10,000. 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