TAE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

dina NU THE STAKE AT ISSUE.
The, division on Lord Morpeth's Irish Registration Bill must have important results, the great question involved being whether a third part of the kingdom is to be governed upon the principle of the protection of popular rights, or on that of their conpen or Supprey ' Bill is i ffict the chaice of the system of goverument which is to exist in Ireland. It is the choice whether the system of government is to be cuntinued which has produced a greater share of tranquillity than has ever before been known in that country, and which has allowed of reducing her garrisons, and sparing return is to be' made to the old 'svstem of governing in distrust of the pcople, in dread of the people, and in despite of the people, by the help of mill
tary force and the Orange faction
${ }^{4}$ Under the administrations of Lord Normanby and Lord Ebrington, we have wituessed the surest pledge of the improved peace of Ireland in the diminished number of troops necessary in that part' 0 the finghom; Lord Stanley's system, too, would have its reduetion, and he would see the test o More solliers, less yoters, would be the uphot of bis sconeme, The Re giptration Would then he
small by degrees and beautifully less, but to make smair that the recruiting would be on an to make scale, and Irishmen, to console them and compensate for exclusion from the electoral pale, would have the ranks thrown open to them, with handsome bounties for: serving to keep down their countrymen.
Whatever is taken from the content of a people tenfild yon mists make' up, in muskets for what you re you nust make up, in muskets for what you ree
trench front the eonflence of the people in their representative strength.
principles for her priuciples or her government contentment or
coentipn; make your option of the ane or the ofher, and make your option of the one or the into effect.
If Lord Stanley's project and coercion be' the chaice, let it be borne in mind that the old system will not suffice: Ireland has outgrown, it, she must creased in nidgnitude must be the restraining powers suited to ther present strength, and state of organization. In sobriety alone the people of Treland have value, and millions, under the leadership of $\mathbf{M r}$ $0^{\prime}$ 'Connell, have learnt the method of combining for their objects, And of acting in wast bodies with But in of purpose of one man.
and, not as she used to toquibility of governing Ireof the discontent $n$ e the to be, but as she is, in despite it is necessary to tadvert not only to the present state of the country on which so daring an expe-
riment is to the to riment is to be mide, but also daring an expe-
affairs in Enpect of hundred thouspend Asia, and America. With five prudent to makand men under arms in France, is it Ireland? For Lora Stanley's miserable object of cutting down the electoral body in Ireland, is it wise to raise the hopes and encouratye the hostile of the $y$ orld : The The fories of England in every part
af of this country haye always reckoned extrivagantly on this disaffection
of Treliad to hope for an ally thisainst use in infer for giving them The commanding pagainst us in intestine troubles ?
of the world of the morld is so position of fngland in the eyes Keep down frelande. It the moment she has the to hat the diveco-iperrate with forcilg enemios, but
angland to the of s 8 much or hate strength of the Arost powercocercion of reiand sis more than nf ar what ate Aie tiearts of in the etrentiegof
government of Ireland on the apex instead of the foot of the cone, curing the false balance by the
prop of bayonets.
cellent project is can defeat Lord Morpeth's e cellent project is certain, for in the House of
Lords it must be doomed to destruction; but in Lords it must be doomed to destruction; but in
disappointing the just hopes of the people of Ireland, and raising a nation against them, they
nop raise a difficulty for their government, whenever it comes, and however it comes, which it must sink under. 1 They cannot wiong Ireland as they would wrong Ireland, and ho nder such treatment.
Ministers have done their duty, and whatever may be the issue of the contest for the second eading of Lord Morpeth's Bill, they will have made jood their ground for a stand or fall with honour. heir majority is, we believe, secure, but even if
they could be defeated, the triumph of their opponents would be short, and the lost advantage ponents would be short, and th
would be recovered with interest.
This the more sagacious members of the Tory party are well aware of, and hence their dejection on the eve of the victory on which they profess to reckon. In the course of the week, indeed, their organs in the press have begun to inveigh agains the dissolution which they apprehend will be resoited to in the event of the defeat of Lord Mor peth's Bill. Why, these authorities have been as suring us for the last four years that the country was against the Goverument, and that on an appeal to it the Liberal party would be scattered like chaff before the wind; why is it, then, that they so angrily hold forth against a dissolution which
would so serve them? They are here strangely would so serve them? They are here strangely distracted by their hopes and fears; they hope for the victory which would compel a dissolution, and they fear the appeal to the country which, instead
of scattering the Liberal party, would terminate in of scattering the Liberal party, would terminate in the return of a popular force, against which a Tory Government could not long stand. If we had to contemplate the possibility of the breaking up o the present Ministry through disunion, we should calculate on the evil of a Tory Government of some permanence; but this is not the turn of things on which, in the worst event, we have now to speculate, the Ministers, to their honour, having chosen a.ground for their pitched battle which has reunited hearty support of them, and this union is a mighty reserve of strength for any event that may happen As to the division on the approaching trial of strength, with parties so nearly balanced, we know that the majority must be small; but, small as it may be, it will keep the wolf from the door. In the remarks that we have made, however, it has prospects of the Tories would be if they could carry the point of throwing out Lord Morpeth's measure, without stopping to moot the feasibility of the exploit. Give them their best present hopes, and what is the prospect before them? Suppose they could pass into power through the stah to Ireland, what will they do with Ireland'; how do they propose to govern it? How do they expect oobtain the eonsent of England and Scotiand to evil necessity of their administration. But there is another more immediate difficulty. Never were the Tory party more disjointed than at this mothe Tory party more disjointed than at this mo-
ment. The state of the Duke of Wellington's ment. ine state of the Duke of and the state if Sir Robert Peel's relations with his party almost does the same. The dislike of sir in oper duar el in the very organ which is the main support o the party in the press; and Lond Stanley's de meanour, for the few days that he performed the nart of eput leader during the absence of Si Robert Peel, has not escaped the notice of shrewd observerf?

DUTHES ON IMPORTS AND MINISTERTAL DUTIES.
The subjects of trade and tuxation are daily obtaining ellarger share of publie attemtion atert hie other, are no fonger questions of general poitica,
interest only, but questions which are gradually satherifin
Year afer year, for the last four years, we have


Europe assume a more warlike and threatening aspect, creating, not without reason, alarm for ur widely-scatrered colonial and commercinl inteests. We can therefore indulge but little hope of a reduction of expenditure
There are also peculiar sources of distraction and difficulty at home arising out of the balanced state of parties. Each party, we are sorry to say, urnishes forth occasionally a sufficient force of rregulars to obstruct or mutilate every measure calculated to ameliorate the condition of the people. The protective system seems to be their peculiar dol, and political economy the object of their most intense aversion. Yet the first is based on publit: njustice for individual gain, and the latter has proved the foundation of the policy of every statesman who has increased the security, extended the rade, and added to the wealth of the country.
The silence of these parties in the recent disussions on Mr Labouchere's Bill for the equaliation of the duties on East and West Indian rimm is, however, an encoaragement. And the resolute one taken, and the principles relied on, in facing he threatened opposition of English barley growrrs and West Indian planters, convince us, that here is a desire, if not a determination, on the part f her Majesty's Ministers, to work out that system of commercial policy which Lord Wallace and Mr Huskisson so energetically began. And as some financial provision must be made to meet the preent deficiencies of the revenue, we look with confience to such sources alone beingin the first instance esorted to, as shall supply the Exchequer with the argest ammunt of revenue without adding to the burthens of the people, or to the obstacles which ur trade already labours under, by means of the arious and vicious provisions of our Customs iets.
As, then, the public income has been long below our expenditure, and as our expenditure, in te present uneasy state of our foreign relations, is more likely to increase than decrease, additional taxation, in one shape or another, may be anticipated with tolerable certainty.
Fortunately the subject will have to be considered when the public mind is bettcr informed upon those matters than it has been at any former period. The press, from the time of Adam Smith, down to the publieation of the Report of the Conimittee on Import Duties, has not been worked in vain. The great body of the working classes can now distinguish betwcen a just and necessary, and an unjust and dishonest system of taxation. The public generally will be sufficiently roused, by the imposition of a new tax, to demand a clear proof of its necessity, and that no other means can be found to supply our financial wants.
Tr Mey will demand this proof with the Tariff of $\mathbf{M r}$ Macgregor the Assistant-Secretary of the Board of Trade, in their hands, showing that an increase of nearly six millions of revenue would accrue, by a thorough revision and alteration of the duties on imports. They will demand this proof, fortified also by another authority of great weight, of known ability and long experience, that of Mr J. D. Hume; who for nearly half a century filled offices in the Board of Customs and the Board of Trade, and whe nust have been, from his situation, intimately'comected with every commercial ques-
tion of innortance which has been agitated in and tion of inportance which has been agitated in abd was examined before the that period. Mr Hume and repeatedly declares hispinion upon the poliey as well as the certainty of increasing our revenue by the alteration of our tariff. He says-
aThat there can be no douht that the revenue would
instantly be inereased by removing or safficiently reducing the protections.

## Again, he is asked-

«Do you consider that the revednue presents any obstacle
of all to the doing away with the protective syatem ? Nio,


With these autiorities in their favour, as well a that of every writer of eminence on these subjects, the comamers, the people, will have a right to call
ipon the Government for a clear proof of the necessity of any hew tax, as well as to call upon their representatives to protect them from fresh taxatiote
whilst this ample source of revenue is left unexlored perhaps it will be gaid that the public has But perhaps it yill be gaid that the puouic has
manifetted yo anxiety on the subject; tiuat ve public

supply of petitions, varying in amount according
to the work to be done; -as you desire numbers of petitions or numbers of signatures. Two thousand pounds would deluge the House of com-
mons with petitions from every part of the kingdom in six weeks, numerously and respectably signed, upon any given subject, Whig or Tory.
The farce has been acted too often, any longer to The farce has been acted too often, any longer to
deceive any one, in or out of the House. The abdeceive any one, in or out of the House. The ab-
sence of petitions, therefore, proves nothing. Let the tax be proposed however, without the alteration of our present system of taxation, and we will venture to predict agitation of a very practical and active character.
Let us recall the state of public opinion just pre vious to the passing of the Reform Act. It cannot be forgotten that but a very few years before, so littl open active sympathy was manifested in behalf o Parliamentary Reform that Lord John Russell as signed it as a reason for not continuing to agitate the subject in the House of Commons. It slumbered on peacefully for a few years. A most powerful party was opposed to its progress. Fear,
prejudice, interest, were all enlisted on the side of prejudice, interest, were all enlisted on the side or
its opponents. Few observed the almost imperceptible progress of opinion, the gradual emancipation of the public mind from that reverence for the theory of the constitution, which stood forth in high relief, by Gatton and Old Sarum sending four members to Parliament whilst Manchester and Birmingham sent none. The state of public feeling became apparent on the question Peel made tour through the manufacturing distriets. Expectation was on tiptoe as to the object and result of the journey

## Fat foot and slim kaee,

Mounted roof and chimpey-
All, all the mighty men to see,
The highways, and halls in which they were They spoke, to be sure, but they said nothing. Nevertheless, it was believed, that having witnessed the order, wealth, intelligence, and loyalty of these crowded districts, teeming with life and energy,
that in the next King's speech some such words as parliamentary reform would find their way, to put an end to the farce of representing Manchester and Birmingham through Old Sarum and Corfe Castle.
The public, however, was doomed to disappointment. The King's speech was as silent as the distinguished mutes themselves, till at length, goaded in debate, the Duke declared our representative
system perfect! Then the deep and rankling sense of injustice found expression at once, and the result we all recollect. The nation was aroused "like a strong man after sleep," and, after a sharp and perilous stru
Reform Act.

But the Reform Act was a Rotten boroughs had returned both able and independent men; it remained to be seen, whether the new boroughs would do better. No practical,
palpable good was attained by it. No man's wages palpable good was attained by it. No man's wages permanent footing no trade was improved or extended; no new commerce created; taxation was not necessarily lightened. Protection and monopoly, or, in other words, the violent shifting of the the few and the strong, to those of the many and the weak, might prove to be as carefully and as vigorously guarded and upheld in the Reformed Parliament as in the old; and if so, what was gained for the mass of the people by the struggle they so nobly made? Nothing? But, if for a speculative object, the "isle was
shaken from its propriety," when all, but the moment before, was tranquil; is it very probable that there will be no agitation, when every man's pocket is assailed, and the produce of every man's the old system? Are there no significant hints, moreover, of the probable state of public opinion $u n d e r$ such circumetances ?
Her Majesty's Minits
Her Majesty's Mimisters must know the opiaious of men representing the most active and populous
boroughs, upon the state of trade and the injurious operation of our present tariff Let them but observe, moreover, the shifting of that index of public opinion-the more true, because alive to every change-the Times " but lately pointing due ing due "Villiers" and the repeal of the Corn Laws,-now varying again or standing still, till at length it is seen to wheel boldly round to "Free
Trade" and "justice to the consumer!" Here it Trade" and "justice to the consumer: Here it NEWS Fepothere are symptoms of the flaw and direction asked how the King's Government


## IdTVNIC Cration of the Tories.

and important question, how the Queen's Exche quer will be conducted in a Reformed Parliament mposing nev taxes; whilst duties apd monopoies exist which the exigency of the country requires It has been truly and strikingly said, "taxation alls like a lump of lead on the poor and like a feacher on the rich. What can more cleary show
bis than the fact that every man, whose family is large and income small, seeks a cheaper country to arge and income small, seeks a cheapex corate with his family. A hard necessity binds him to hi country. Corn, meat, sugar, timber, coffee, silk country. Corn, meat, sugar, timber, coffee, silk, spirits, all are enhanced in price by protection; but he must remain, whatever be the remuneration for his bour, or the cost of his subsistence
But why should this be the most expensive ountry to live in?
"With our great compand of trade," says Mr Hume "oor navigation, our capital, and our geographical position,
if trade in this country wase perfectly free, and we were chabled to abtain in the cheapeot markets, upon eveen terme. all the commodities me waith $I$ cas see no reasgn, why thi ivilised populous country can be. There are mapy matters in which density of population leads to cheapness."
Thus, then, justice to the consumer demands every ossible approximation to the principles of free rade, and thus we lay ample grounds for taking up a bold policy upon commercial and financial matters,
Not only by reason of the intrinsic justice of the orinciples involved in a free trade policy, and in $n$ honest revision of the tariff; but because the nformation now posssessed by the people and their leaders would render any other policy a
source of great danger to any government. To source of great danger to any government. To maintain our present system of taxation, and in-
crease its injustice and its weight, would be little hort of madness
Let the Tories try, if they will. Identified as they are with every obnoxious principle of government the supremacy of ecclesiastical authority, even in
the education of the country; the persecution of the education of the country; the persecution of
Dissenters for the payment of shillings and sixDissenters for the payment of shillings and six-
pences to a church with eight millions a-year; the restriction of the franchise, by legislation, and of ts exercise, by intimidation; by the maintenance an unequal system of taxation, benefitting the wealthy at the expense of all other classes, and
identified also with the government of one-third of identified also with the government of one-third of
the empire by a "miserable minority," by their the empire by a "miserable minority," by their
Goulburns, and Percevals, and Gladstones!-let them try!
The contrast of principles and measures may be made perfect and most intelligible if the Government will. Cheaper food, increased trade, and a larger franchise, -against dear food, restricted trade, and a
diminished franchise! The freedom and extension of trade will improve the condition, and remove conious sources of discontent amongst all classes of the community. It will pave the way for a gradual and safe admission into the pale of the electoral body for every intelligent and honest working man. Industry and intelligence can never injure the Consti-
tution. Rights denied, and industry fettered, are tution. Rights denied, and industry fettered, are
sources of real danger, yet this is the essence of Tory policy.
On these momentous topics, when internal peace, content, and prosperity are the only securities we can rely upon against the dangers menacing us abroad; the Government should speedily make up its mind, and freely expose its policy; and as speedily should the opinion of the people be ex-
pressed, to urge on, or, as we would support the government. No administration car stand long in the present state of our foreign trade which shall refuse to vindicate the rights of tha great mercantile and manufacturing class on which alone the monarchy and the aristocracy repose. To attempt to wrap them in the swaddling clothes of
Toryism again wonld be ludicrous, if it were no dangerous. The Tories seem to labour under the delusion that they can control or cajole the masses That there is no earnestmess in the cry for extended suffrage and the repeal of the Corn Laws, They
are mistaken. Their mistake will be discovered perhaps, when their majority in a well-packe that majority is the only support tbiey have th power to command throughout the country. Th political progress of the people will give a gradually
ncreasing force to the demand for Reform: manufacturing rivals abroid, raised up by our Cor Laws, will force rapidly on a more enlightene Betercial policy at home.
Between, then, Beform and Free Trade on one side, and Taxation and their Corn Laws on the land), the Tories may attempt to govern the in oun try. But will the people submit?
Disgolution or Plaliaigesi. The newspapent of the jant foun dayt contain numerous anpouncements of at the nexte clection. Thin to come formard as candidate
 fnown by ane one.

## DEFEAT OF JUSTICE.

It was at one time reported that Lord Cardigan intended to plead the privilege of Peerage unde "Ttatute $\mathrm{C} P$.
"That Lords of Perliament and Peers of the realm, havghplace and yoice in Pertipment, may have the benefit of
their Peerae (equivalent ot that of Clerg) for the first their Peerace equiley cuannot read, and withoout being burst in tho hand) Por all offences then clergyable to com mooners,
and also for the crimes of hooise. brealing, highway robber, orsesslealing, and robbing of chw The scandal of pleading such a privilege would have been great, but it would have been less than the scandal of the mockery of justice which has been performed. Truly, indeed, says Bentham, in the passage we quoted in our last number, "When a Peer commits a crime, more mischief is done by law, which was the privilege of rude, feudal times, seems less odious than the hypocritical show of submission to it, with the disgasting reality of the grossest chicanery for the evasion of it.
Had Lord Cardigan pleaded the privilege of Peerage, the fault would have been only the omission to repeal a barbarous law : a more serious scandal is the acquittal against the notorious truth onoved ond turning on the poorest quibble ver raised.
We avail ourselves of the Times' able statement of the case.
"James Thomas, Earl of Cardigan, was arraigned before his peers under the ant of IV Victoria, cap. 8o, which meites the crime of deliberately shooting at any of her Majesty's
subjects, with intent to kill or do griegous bodily harm, subjects, with intent to kill or do grieyous bodily harm, felony punishable with transportation or imprisonment; and,
in cases where the attempt to kill is followed by a wound, imposes the still graver peialty of death The crime of whieh Loud Cardigan was a acoused, was , that on the lime of of
September last he fired a loaded pistol at one of her Mas. September last he fred a loaded pistol at one of her Mas
jesty's subjects, with the jntent to kititor to maim, or to do jesty's subhects, with the intent to kitt, or to maim, or to do
grievons booily harm. Bvidence, perhaps the clearest sod grievons bodily harm. Evidence, perhaps the elearest and produced to show / hat on the day in question the prisoner
had deliberately and with premeditation, fired a loaded pis. hod at one of her, Majesty's subjects, and wounded him.
tol

- Why then, was Lord Cardigan acquitted? We blush to write the reason, but it must be siid. He was indiced
for shooting at 'Harvey Gamett Phipps Tuckett? He was provet to have shot at a person who passed by the name of
CCaptin Harvey Tucket Harvey Garnett Phipa Tudett was proved to be a captain on hall-pay in her Majesty's se vice ; but hecause no distinct evidence was brought to show that the Captain Harrey. Tackett who was shot was also
baptized by the names of Garnett and Phipps, the proof of the indictment was considered to have failed in an essential point, and Lorr CCardigan was prouounced (as the Duke of
Cleveland emphatically said) sk Cleveland emphatically, said) 'legally, not guilty, ' Is any man capaple of believing that, if some tailor or linen draper had been indicted at the Old Boiley for the crime of
thinking that he had an "honour' to vindicate as well a thinking that he had an 'honour' to vindicate as well as
noble lords, and consequently pistolling and wounding one of his compeers-does any man suppose that in this case we should have heard of any misnomer, or name that could no be proved, fumning through three coonts of an indictment Oh, no! We should then have had preccution in abundanc
and the charge would have rina - for thot the evid Spooks did, on or about the 12th day of September, malie ciously shoot at and wound John Thomas Richard Titmouse, otherwise John Thomas Titmouse, ofterwise John Titmouss,
othervise Thomas Richard Titmouse, ofhervise Richard Tit othervise Thomas Richard Titmouse, othervise Richard Tit mouse, \&c. Then there woind have been no loop-hole elef:
then, even if the judge had kindly reminded some material vitness, before his examination beran, that he need not anwer a, single question unless he tiked, there would have been no lack of triends and relations carefully subpenaed to prove all the Christian names of the riecessary party;
jury would have been left to identify a man's place of tesidury would have been left to identify a man's place of residence by the testimony of witnesses who never get foul
within his doors. We. doubt also-we very much doubtwhether in such a case the prosecutor would have gone studiously out of his way to aver that a charge of felonious
hooting, with intent to murder, rdid not inply GREE of moral tarpitode;' whether he would have been in
sher any haste to whitewash the prisoner of all imputations on wo core of animosity, unfairiness, \&ce.; 'whether, finally, he would have publicly declared, that althooght, if deatir hal
 It is said that in default of the direct proof that Ge person shat at by Lord Cardigan was Harrey Garnett Phipps Jucketh, named in the Macine but the Lords were bound to acquit, the prisoner; bu evidence on the part of the prosecution, (and with he easy opportunities of procuring evidence the deficiency must have been culpable in the same degree that it must have been studied), yet all the br the prosecution was not elicited, the Lord High steward having taken excellent care to interpose the irrational caution against self-crimination, whid evidence is not desired, and may be declined, or to deter him from delivering it by conjuring up vague
Whem Sir J. E Anderson was called this fare followed:-
hips I think it my deward; With submissiop to your Larth Hat tfter the observitions which have been atdressod to the Tonse by the Attorray-Genera, you are not bound
4The Attornej-Ceneral: $\mathbf{O}$ ? what profe younon ane yon ? I-I an phymicias
 Soding emmeriap that quation $\mathrm{C}_{2}$


Thomas Cardigan, you have had a very narrow escape, your acquittal being referable partly to a ligence in the drawing of the indictment, and 1 hope your narrow, escape will be a warning to you hence
In the case of poor men in criminal courts admonitions after such acquittals as that which Lord Cardigan has the benefit of are not unfrequent we have always condemned them as unjustifiable but as objectionable on the other hand is a speech of compliments and satisfaction on an occasion of the same questionable sort.
It is argued that it would have been hard to have punished Lord Cardigan for duelling, which has been tolerated in usage, though always contrary to law; toerated in usage, though always contrary to aw;
but the Lords should have thought of the eril custom which they would permit or sanction, when they passed the enactment in the present reign, settling the degree of criminality of aiming a weapon at one of her Majesty's subjects with intent to kill, maim, or harm. When considering such an enactment they should have asked themselves whethe acts they would countenance and shield would not come within its terms and penalties; but the punishment of dueling is in truth no such surprise to the Lords, or any other part of the community,
the seconds in the duel in which Mr Mirfin was a crincipal having been tried, convicted, sentenced and punished in the House of Correction for the and pun
offence.
A duellist's chances of impunity are now these ; he must be a Peer of Parliament, and he must fight a man with a long string of Christian names. In the old duels with swords, the length of the sword used to be sent with the challenge, to ensure equal terms. In duels henceforth the length of the names should be sent, or the parties cannot be on
even terms as to consequences, even if they are not even terms as to consequences, even if they are not
Peers. A Harvey Tuckett might not have been Phot at with impunity, but evidence breaks down shot at with impunity, but evidence breaks down
under a Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett. The case was too much for the grasp of justice exactly by the Garnett Phipps. Had he been murdered, his
godfathers and godmothers would have had to angodfathers and godmothers would have had to an-
swer for the impunity of his assassin. This most swer for the impunity of his assassin. This most
important consideration should have occurred to important consideration should have occurred to
Mr Shandy in his appreciation of the importance of Christian names.
When will the law be cleared of the technical obstructions to the administration of justice which have scandalized and disgusted the public in the trial of Lord Cardigan, and which are the peculiar disgrace of this country ?
But if the law were faultess, the tribunal would be inconvenient and unsuited to present times and circumstances ; and for the saving of publie time public money, and public scandal, the privilege of
Peers of trial by their Peers should be forthwith abers ofated.
We must now hasten to another instance of law for the rich, not of that class which we have named Justices' justice, but of the higher order, of Chief Justice's justice.
An outrage was last summer committed at Hampton Wick, the outline of which is thus given by the Globe:-
"On Friday, the Sth of June, at past midnight, a hired fly,
containing four persons, drove into the quiet town of Hamp. containing four persons, drove into the quiet town of Hamp
ton. The oalhs and vociferations of the party were describer as profane and obscene in the extreme. On beiog spoken to by the horse-patrol, they became yet more violent; and on a
policeman coming up they assaulted him in a most brual policeman coming up they assaulted him in a most bruta manner, one of them striking him on the head with a blud geon, or 'life preserver.' Leaving him on the ground in tha
state, they drove off furiously, having alarmed the inhab? tants by their yells and vociferations.
"By the number of the fly, which the patrol succeeded in
takiog, the owner was traced, It was ascertained that the
vehicle was hired in the name of the Earl of Waldegrave; vehicle was hired in the name of the Earl of Waldegrave; and that his Lordship, with three others-one of whom, Capp,
villa at Twickenham, the whole party being attired in magquerade dresuess, thet they yroceceded to King goton Where
herro was af fair; and that pfter amusing themselves by here ras \& firir and that after amusing themselves by
here
anooying the quietr-tiliposed part of the company, and aiding the swoll mut by creating confiusion in the fair, of which the
pickpockets took the advantage, they returnd yelling tike pickpockets took the advantage, they returnad yeiling ikio
infernalet and righting the seeeing inhatints of the vil.
lages through which they passed. A hat which was left by one of the party at the scene of ourrgig at Hampton was
identified and sworn to before the man istrates by a Mr Richmond as having been suatclied off his head by a person on at Kpsom where the noble Lord and his companions were known to have been present."
The case of the Queen against Lord Waldegrave and others came on last Saturday.
"When it was called on, there was sot a full attendance of special jurymen, and Mr Monaegue ale -Mrs, the counsel for the prosecution, at once prayed a talees-Mr Thesiger (who
appeared with Mr Wortloy for the Ear of Waldegrave) asked


 Denman said he should permit it, and his Lordship added a
ougetion of a
and jurd-Sir P. Pollook side that the defandants were deeply
indebted to thi Lopd Chief Suation for having thrown out his
sugrestion."
Sir F. Pollock had indeed ample reason to say that "the defendants were deeply indebted to the Lord Chief Justice "-indebted to the Lord Chief Justice for an arrangement at the expense of public ustice, and at the expense of public decency-indebted to the Chief Justice for an escape from justice invoiving an example of leniency towards rank and wealth the most glaring, odious, and disgustng. The defendants are indebted to the Chief Justice,-the perpetrators of a wanton, savage outrage are indebted to the Chief Justice for the escape from justice which he has compassed for them ; but is the public, exposed to the brutal violence encouraged by the example of impunity which the Chief Justice has presented, as much indebted to the Judge as the guilty parties?
A more wanton and cruel outrage than that perpetrated by the persons favoured by the Chief Justice, has seldom been brought before a court of justice. An officer in the execution of his duty was beaten almost to death, not in the heat of blood, not under any provocation, imaginary or real, but for sport, for the pleasure of giving pain, for the enjoyment of brutality. What, then, was the circumstance that took the case out of the routine of justice, and induced the Chief Justice to recommend an arrangement? The parties were gentlemen, one of them a Peer.
Never was the distinction between law for the rich and law for the poor more shamelessly exhi-
bited than in this case, which is one of the indecent exposures of injustice.
Had the culprits been poor men the law must have taken its course, for they could not have afforded compensation to the maltreated officer. It was because they were rich men that they were able to escape the severe sentence which would infallibly have been passed on poor men for an outrage of similar barbarity.
It is pretended that the law does not recognize any distinction of persons; but it is clear that its chief administrator does, for, in directing the private arrangement of this disgraceful case, what phis, in the Chief Justice's mind must mave beempensation, their money shall procure them impunity for their outrage,
America is disgraced by what is called its Lynch law, the very opposite vice to which may now bear the name of Denman law.
According to the practice of the Queen's Bench brutality is now one of the permitted luxuries of suffering for their breaches of the laws. If they
suan par they need not fer
s. can pay, they will be "indebted to the Chief Justice "for gentlemanly arrangement in lieu of the course of justice.
Such arrangements are usually contrived, not by oing into Co but by Old Bailey attornies before is avoided by the common way of proceeding, but in the present instance, what shocks the public is the nakedness and conspicuousness of the inustice.
The Chronicle explains that the case was not compromised out of Court, because the prosecutors were the Commissioners of Police, who felt the necessity of making an example of so brutal an his duty. All however that the execution of according to their duty, would have done for the according to their duty, would have done for the Denman has undone by his recommendation of a Denman has undone by his recomcendation of a duct of the police it is undesirable that officen should make any gain of the sort, commonly called "smart any gain of the sort, commonly che force it is mecessary that attacks on them honld be then hould be rigoronsty puained, but both chese such considerations when a Lord is concerned? Observations are often made on the lenieney of the magistracy towards the rich; but henceforth how can they be censured for recommending arrangements after the example of the Chief Jus ice? Every poor man's complaint of the rich may be disposed of in the same way, the justices ecommending (and the recommendation of justices has the force of decisions) a private arrangement.
In the police report of the Times of Tuesday we see the case of an assault upon a police officer by a
man named Drury. The assault was brutal; but t was not for the sport of cruelty only, it arose out of a quarrel.
"Mr Broderip said this was too seriousa case for him to ipoose of aummarily. The policeman had been most severely
and pat to considerable pain by the violence of the injorred and pat to considerable pain by the violence of the
prisoner, who would have to take his trial for the offence.
 saulting and
We ghail watch this cese, and compare it with
will anserve for it hhat no arrangementen will be pro-
posed $b$ b the


Sir W. Follett would carry the beauties of the rules of evidence to the sublime. He argues tha a man who has dealings with another, and who sends parcels to what he believes to be his house, cannot know the residence of the party in question unless he has actually seen him in his honse. Aet cording to this rule ninety-nine out of a hundred of the tradesmen in London do not legally"know where their customers live.
As to the question whether Captain Haryey Tuckett was proved to be the same person ias Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett, Sir W. Follett was not content with arguing that the identity was not proved, he insisted that "the evidence woull rather lead to a contrary presumption." Captain Harvey Tuckett is therefore quite under a mistake in inai
gining himself wounded; ; it is not he, bat the other gining himself wounded; it is not he, bat the other
gentleman with the Garnett Phipps to chis hame. gentleman with the Garnett Phipps to his name: It will be a nice question which is to pay the surn geon's bill, the Harvey Tuckett of Sir $5 W_{\text {s }}$ Follettion
the Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett of whese disthe Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett of whese dis-
tinct existence there was suich strong evidence betinct existence there was such strong evid
fore the Lords according to Sir William.

The characteristics of Lord Cardigan appear in the evidence of his conversation after having wo
"His lordship said, 11 have been fighting $x$ duel, and have hit my man, , but not seriously, I belierece,t shante wounded himm slighlyly-a mere erraze ecross the bseck', (The
witness described the maner hia lordship passed his hand

 took out divers caris, and shile in the act of doing so some cards fell on the floor ; he presented ope to me, and h waw
the name of the Earl of Cardigan, 11th Hossars, upon it.

 with one of my own officers? ? Do you sulppose $I$ woold fifbe with one of my own oflicers?
The shorthand writer read from this notes, ${ }^{2}$ Doer repeatod. would fight with an inferior officer? ? (Loud eries. of That

 hoped it was not wid Cuplain Reynaldey and heemed to tegard it, ty this coctions; with the

The idea of fighting witk his"officers Lord Cardigan treated with as much disdain as he would haxe treated ihe notion of his fighting with, bis own servagts. an al hasy aid

## FRANC

(From our own Correspondent, , oven bluin
The votes of the Chamber of Deputies since last week have come most agreeably to edntridict our prognostications. We represented the spirit of the hostile to England and to Germany. It was the general opinion in the Chamber at the opening of
the debate on the new Tariff So the Commission the debate on the new Tariff. So the Commission, reckoned, for it seized the opporunity of modifying
its liberal proposals and converting them into prohibitions or increased duties. This was carried too far. Its narrowness was exposed in the attempt to
exclude India shawls; and towards the close of' the exclude India shawls; and towards the close or the
discussion the Chamber of Deputies became quite as liberal as it was last year. We must do the
leading mea of the French Chamber, and especially leading men of the French Chamber, and Rspeeially
the present Ministers, Duchatel and Canin Tridaine, the justice to say, that much of this way owing to their exertion; so that if Marghal Sonit is arming on one side, his colleagues on the other are
doing their best to reknit the bonds of commercial relations with neighbouring countries. In the ne gotiation of the Treaty of Commerce between
France and England, 10 per cent. duty imposed on linen thrend was considered by both sides as not prohibitory, and as not likely to interrupt the trade. The Commission attempted to elevate the duty above this rate, but its proposal was negatived One cause no doubt was, that if the duty on thread was raised, that on linen should be raised also, and both would do away with previous concessions to
Belgium, and form a commercial breach with that Belgium, and form a commercial breach with that
country. At any rate, it is a subject of conigratucountry. At any rate, it is a subject of congratu--
lation to find peaceful thoughts and aims prodominate over those of war and passion in the French Chamber.
It may be fancy, but we think there is a better feeling, slightly better, in other and more vital points. The press is less acrimonious; Meheme is beginning to be forgotten, and Ibrahim too; the fortifications are not quite so much the vogue as
they were a month back; and financial dificulties begin to make themselves felt in a mannier cillenfever. M. Hum ann, in liolding out the prospect of tever. M. Mum ann, in liolding out the prospect of
a loan, also held out the prospect of doing without
it. But the resources which he reckoned on have failed him ; his plan of Treasury bills has not su ceeded, his negotiations "with capitalists about Toin have brought offers on "yery hard terns, the Bourse, and all sold therem, is depressed, business
Bo
sto stagnant, and the disgust against the war-party,
hitherto confined to wealthy commercial people, is gaining the middle classes. Had the Fortification Law been delayed to the end of the session it might have been thrown out $;$ and perhaps it will be's should the Chamber of Peers modify it, "and so re turn it to the Chimber of Deputies to be voted over
again military party will, however, carry their
The new Iavi of Conscription and recruitment. And
France, despite of what we may say, will keep up France, despite of what we may say, will keep up a strong army and a, stronger, fleet, We may prolest and remonstrate, against this, and M. Guizo may make "that excuses or promises he pleases, the fleet and army will no less remain. The fac is, it is out of M. Guizot's power to disarm. M Guizot wishes for a new treatyl but in his pursui of this new treaty he makes the same mistake a his predecessor. He would make h treaty with one clatse disagrecable to Englario, and with an other claiuse disagiceable to Russia, and hopes, to make use of one Power against the other to carr, both He would do something in favour of, Mehes met, to partly undo what England has been doing in Syria, and dyould guarantee the Soltaw's throne against Russia by Russin's own consent. These hopes of M. Guizot's are, we fear, chimerical. Such a treaty is extremely difficalt, and if con cluded, M. Guizot could not perform his part of
tlie contract, viz., disarm. France, in despite of any Mimister, vill henceforth keep in largot fleet any Mimister, will henceforth keep ap large fleet
and armies. The military party will pass the law for this purpose, and, once passed, the popula
pride will not allow them to be repealed. Loul Phitippe himself is zealously in favour of the arma
 he spirit of peace, which will not allow them to be made a bad nse of, may faugment too. The French will never go to war without a favourable oppor tunity being offered them. And the whide policy of Lutope must hencefoith econsist 'sin not dffering France such an opportiunity, She will remain isoso "nust have the effect of witing all the othe Powers, without any formal treaty or coalition but an an understogd principle of mutual defence. This
is the only foundation for the story of a treaty of coalition, so much noised in the French papers. The Chamber of Pecrs has attention draven to io at present, first, by its being about to debate the Fortification Latw, against which it certailly 'ebn tains a minjority, should this majority "be "inclined to useity power; secondty, by' the mistaken zeaf b the Chief Judge Seguier, who has moved for sum moning the editor of the National to the bar to
añswer for a libel. The libel of the National on the Peers consisted in $_{3}$ calling them old, in telling them they, , rere, defunct, begging people to pray
for them, for that the Chamber smelt like a tomb, its members, going , threagh their duties nore lik galvanized, dead bodies than living beings. Th libel is a singular one, more singulap as the "Na tional declares that its defence shall be to prove the truth of the libel.

## THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

Personal Narrative of a Journey to the Source of the River Oxus, by the route of the Indus, Kabul, ond Badakisian. By Lieut, $\rho$ hn Wood,
of the East India Company's Navy. Murray. Lieutenant Wood was engaged, five years ago, in commercial mission into Afighanistan, along the river Indus, qundertaken by Sir Aléxandeer Burraes at the direction of the East India Compiny fruits of his general observation in the coirse of
the journey are contained in this lively and intellient volum
Of the mission ifself it is enough to say that it seems to have been directed to the attaimment of more exact knowledge of the condition and esources of the Indus, as well for the purposes of commerce as of war, than had been in possession of the Indian Government It was successful, and has proved no doubt of material service in the eventrhl scenes of the last three years he took in it, hy a yars previnserf co on th banks of the Indus, into whose waters he appears to have launched, in 1835, the first steam-boat tha ever floated on them. It was a private coinmercia
speccilation; the work of a Persian merchant 0 Sombay,
The doings of the mission bave no part in this published narrative, which contains only the avthor's personal adventure, It is extremely "well
written; full of natumat pictures of scenery and characters: and interesting, es having been, to al appearance, ecmposed before the imporiant events
OT: जhich'A Aglamistan hay tately been thie theatte:

The view of the Affglan character is, on the whol decidedly fayourable; and if we might interpre: Lieutengnt Wood's feelings as to later events what he describes of his earlier experience would seen to be little removed from the doub entertained by may intelligent raen, some month ago, as to whether, in our recent exploits decisiv
 miluckily taken up the causen of the wrong man Dost Ma med rece apparently not unmerted; and the writer intumate that though the affairs of Ghiz Kelat will ce tainly haye "diffused a knowledge of the Britis aame rom the Indus, ful if this mere dread or arm be an equivalent for the eonfidence and respect it ling displaced, on the minds of the Afghan people, Before Lient, Wood had quitted Kabul, the crisi was at hand. He, seems to have observed it on the ace . Dost Monam, when he ba 1 farewell
 affected to be whofe intent on the chese-1 ware thom abitical gatine "which" we Well knew, was the tuppermos
 pereeive wus more eigged Iliar reat , as he soon assumedh asual-tone of cordiality; atid alter some contersation uypo reeent eyents, he uttered, wien we tose to depart, a a pipus
jaculation, and bude us a kida fafewell. The book is full of amusement, had one of the mosto amusing personages in it is Abdul Ghnm most ampsing personages in it is is Abdul Gham
Yesawai, 1 a genuine Uzbek, and a jocund, good Yesawal, a
hearted soul:
 livening cupol tea had, pellow of his rugged natwere that
tistened to him expaliatiny on what he termed the the iriends of man, und what, next 10 life, should be most carel
 first he , ould uncase fron its mumeterous whimsy Ieatier
 he wutd sagely recank, was, ih, great blesting, it was in ivflihood and obtained for him fios procored a manthia without che harse, it moyld, be imposssible to atcal, and ithe the Rattag han's, pccypation apod oglory twould the ino more His sword was arery poor, one, but hat mattered nothing y the Mir ; while to prove the keen ellge of hifis swnul th vould step bey nd Mhe huresholth, and with isuperabund that Tonrshes, hack zayay, at the willow, the almond buishes, Whateyer uens...pounat. a But yalas For pobir Abdut Ghtifici hal his yassion were not alike platonic. Writhen a few days of these dignified raptures? the, following amusing int

146 En returning, I tound Abdut Olom in earnest conver sation witica stranger or hime ebseck, behipd whiom was sil ting a very handsome fomale'slieve, zud 'it was evident from his manner that the Mullah was waxing wroth. He yeemed
anxious, to detain the hurseman, who, on his part josistel upon proceedint. On my nearimy the disputanis the
 "Abe along the Khandaifi-bad Potad?
 in Tatilikhan, 促 wep hest


 $G$ guni's brother at once concluded a hargain be, whid Ahte there ore, was , he Mulah's astonishuneng, and , grief whem
she, the object of his tenderest affections, whom he, had pich
 Lurn, was ther suexpectedty encouititred, seated behimid
burly stranger, on her way to the Bothara Thiarkef. He raved and swore that the fransfer was illegal, and that The dealer should sive he back. He, would he revenged, he Would appeai to the Nir But the thopght of the wenty
 cheap too:cheape the villoin willit get forty tifles for het
 This story niturall yintroduces a geineral traito Wood character, observed and reconded by hien of it, as difference of opiniom-lyay be fairly pointed out Im espec of the amount of worldy esteem witf wha imitation in more civilized quarters. The dog has not arrived at his natural position in the socia system. We' still nse the name of one of the fioand reproach
"To ast an Uzbek to sell his wife would be no affooth buth, cSe nim to sell his dog woild be an yupardonable je.
 ${ }^{3}$ Another of Lient Wok cap app, it ath illistrate an amusing piece of character; the same in Aff ghamistan as everywhere else from the $\boldsymbol{b}$ beginning of the world till the present houris
 Ho looked highly offeaded, and waid yequesteg to phritike
 ance remored and the sei viants retired. Thie Piry dowite hand bither the winercapt Do you ithitit thate T,
 (wino worh, as to throw aray my bread; ty findot gin



Sir James E. Andersoin examined by the Attorney-General Was a physician residiog in New Berlington street. He deelined answering every other question, amidat roars ob tion respecting Capt. Tuckett would criminate yourself? Witness: Possibly.

John Bessin was an Inspector of Police, ras on 12th
Sept on duty at the station house at Wandsworth Abour quanter before six o'clock on that evening a post-chaise drove up to the door. One of the gentlemen who got out was his lordship. Did not know him then. His lordship
said, a I am a prisoner, I believe." Witness said, "Indeed? His lordship replied, "Yes, I have been fighting a duel, a mere graze aeross the back"-passing his hand across his own back as he uttered the words His lordship said, "raptain John Douglas is also a prisoner. Was still a stranger to me, when he puiled out a card with
"The Earl of Cardigan" apon it. I asked if the duel had
been with Capt. Reynolds, but his Jordship said with much been with Capt. Reynolds, but his lordship said with mach
disdain, "Do, you suppose I woold fight with one of my
Wn officers ?" Witness subsequently took Captain Twete own officers ? Witness subsequently took Captain Tuckett into custody.-Cross-examined: Was examined before the vidistrates, on his oath, both timess. The whole of his evidence was not taken down the first time; ; the clerk saying
that his lordship's expression about hitting his man was
Charles. William Walthen resides at No. 29 in the Poultry;
knows a Captain Tuckett, who ocenpies rooms of business in his hanse, and whose private house is in Hamilton place, New his house, and whose private house is in Hamiton place, New
road, No. 13. "Tell me what his Christian names are if you know them P"-Sir W. Follett: I must object to this
course of examination. Your lordships are aware, that by course of examination. Yoir lordships are aware, that by
the question which my learned friend has put to this witness, is to the house where he lives, and the answer No. 13 Hamilton place, it is songht to identify this Captain Tucket try.-The Lord High Steward: I quite agree with you that
 tleman who
cerded with.
Edward Septimus Codd: Knows Captain Tuekett of the Ilth Light Dragoons; his Christiont name is Harvey Garnett on which was engraved, "Captain Harvey Tuckett, 13 Hamilton place, New road." And on the back was "Captain
H. Wainright." part of the prosecution,
Sir W. Follett: This being the case on the part of the prosecution, I shall submit to your lordsbips that no ease has at the bar, and I think your lordships will agree'with me in considering that the connse
in proving material part of their cass. My lords, I appre-
hend it is not necessary to cite to your lordships any authority loshow that the prosecutor is bound to prove the Christian name and surname of the party agninst whom the alleged
offence is committed, and that if he fails to prove either the there is no evidence whatever to show that the person againsi whom the shot was discherred was Harvey Gariett Phipps
Tuckett. I apprehend that positive evidence must be given to prove the identity of the party. The evidence is this, Codd, who is an army-agent, and who receives the half-pay
of a Captain Tuckett, who was formerly in the IIth Dragoons, and is named Has vey Gurnett Phipps Tuckett. Is there any.
thing in this evidence to identify that Captain Tuckett with the person alleger for Codd does not know where the Captuin Tuckett lives whose half-pay he receives, and never saw hinu
except at his office in Fludyer street, and at an insuranceexcept at his oftice in Fluilyer street, and at an insurance-
office. What is the rest of the evidence? A person who
lives in the Poultry says that lives in the Poultry says that a Captain Harrey Tuckett
rents offices of him, but that he does not know where he rents offices of him, but that he does not know where he
lives. There is not, therefore, not an iota, not a scintilla of evidence, to connect that Captain Harvey Tuckett with the
Captain Tuckett of whom Mr Codd speak, or with the gen-
tleman supposed to be connected with this transaction. tleman supposed to be connected with this transaction. 1
therefore submit that my learned friends have entiely failed
in an essential part of the case for the prosecution. in an essential part of the rase for the prosecution
there is abundant evidence to show that the namie of the party wounded is Haivey Garnett Phlpps Tuckett. I sup-
pose my learned friend will not deny that there is abutuant evidence to show that the Captahin Tuckett whe Whis
wounded lived at No, 13 Hamilton place, New rood. One of the witnesses called there three timps; he aska ench
time for Captain Tuckett, and each time he is introflacel to a gentlenan bearingk that, and eache. Your Iorialhipa, thereffire,
will hayo no doubt that the Captain Tyciett who lives at No. 13 Houilton plact, New road, is the one whis tooght
the doel with Lord Cardigan on the 12 th of September on Wimbledon conmob. Now, We can oily go by steps. Is
there any doubt thit this Captain Tuikelt is the Captala
Tackett who touk offices in the Ponlery? At the time he Tackett who took offices in the Polify? At the time he
did so he gave a referesce to No. 13 Hamition pliser, Neiv
roed, and your lordships will therefore feel roed, and your lordships will therefore feel no doubt that
there is evidence to show that the Captain Tuekett who
took the place of business in the Pouitry was the same who
lived in Hamilton place. Then







 Lerd Highsitemard at the chait put the question to aetel peer




 my hooorn"- The Earl of Cardigan was then placed outuide James Thooname, Ear Hof Cardiean, yout hate been indicited
 thives have pronooncoed of declaring to yoot that theitity iord


 und brote it in two.
hall paat fivo clock.
The evening after that of his acquittal by his peers, the Earl again visited the Concerts d ${ }^{4}$ Hiver at Drury lane. He was hissed and hooted, but appeared onmoved at
scene ; to his Countess it seemed to afford amusement.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT:

HOUSE OF LORDS.
 chat the Lord Speaker do give orders for printing and pub.
lishing the proceedings at the trial of the Earl of Cardi-gan.-The Earl of ELDos complained that the masters in chancery, who were considered the messengers of the house, had been refused admission on the day of the trial. He also adverted to the Attorney. Genersl having stated
that there was no moral delinquency in the conduct of the that there was no moral delinquency in the conduct of the
Earl of Cardigan. It could not be supposed that the Earl of Cardigan. It could not be supposed that the
right rev, prelates, who had retired before the proceedings fight rev. prelates, who had retired before the proceedings
had commenced, would concur in such a statement; and he thought the bigh feelings of the Attorney-General had carried him too far in making it:-The Bishop of Lownos apprehended the' right rev. prelates would not have been stated that they atiended there merely as peers. Ht stated that they atended there merey as peers. Ht
thought the Attorney-General wss not justified in aequit ing the noble eatl of all moral guilt, and he trusted something would be done to put an end to a custom whieh hat originated in a barbarous agei- Lord Ei.lswnorovar said the bishops were not obliged to leave the house, and
although their attendance could be compelled, they could although their attendance eould be compelied, they could
The Earl of RoDsx gave nolíe that on Mboday he hould move for copies of the cotrespondence that ha taken place on the subject of recent
that country and the court of Persia.
The Earl of Mounteashes wished to know if it was the intention of the government to introduce any measure for sure them that if they anlowed the subjeit to remain as in at present was, ther would become still more inpopular portance of try.-Lord Melibivane admitted hie imprepared to introduce any measure with referenceto duel
. Public opinion was fast putting down the practice Inish Poon Laiws.- In answer to the Eaft of Glengal, the Marquis of Nobinniny said it was intended as an experiment of devoive upon the cierks or anions it ireland
the duty of retarning officers, in order to check the abuses that had been complained of under the present system. It appeared, however, that these evils had been very much risters hated. The noble iold also stated that two bat certain the number and description of rate-payetrs entered on the uniod valuation books, and to compare them with was to in the other house, but he denied that there was any ide of using the poor law commissioners for political purposes.
The Payy Council-Lord Buoucham moved that hearing before the privy council be printed, and ia doing fallen inid to correct very gross errors whieh had been caases in arreari: The fact was, that on the lst of No veitber tist there were only tighteei appeals ready for thoaght that statesinent was due to the learbed judges who devoted so large a portion of their time to the public serAdministiation or Jusricke-The Earl of Devow obrined leave to bring in a bill for the speedy and more
effectual admiltistration of justice and the trial and convetion of minot offences. He should postpone any state -g on Thursday next-Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS

After the presentation of numerous pelitions, Mr Lawhellier he entertained a bope of the probable and Grote, conelusion of the arrangements between the governments vines and spirits consequent, and a reduction of the duty on oidinary eircumstances he would have felt it his daty fo urge apon the French government the speedy settlemeni or motives which would suggest themiselves to the house. He trusted, hov
distinct answer.
The report of the conumittee on customs duties having been brought up, Mr O'CowszlL gave the measure his to do much more good to England than to India. The on. And learred jentleman coinplained of the insecurity
of tite of the cultivators of India to their laods, which was atteoded with the noost horrible consequiences; and
le eatered inio a detail of the various famines in lodia
 ay the thon. and learned genteman would occopy opened
time than could be afforded on that occasion. The per manent settlement of the Marquis of Corawallis had no
been productive of all the good expected from it been productive of all the good expected from it T of the same opinion, and thought the subject of tena one of great difficulty.-Mr EwARt conceived that then one of great difficulty-Mfr Ewart conceived that the
measure would be beneficlal to India as well as to Enid tind:
In answer to a question from Mr Goulburn, Mr E . movchises said the object contemplated by the pretent bil was to place the runa or he Lasl halies oh he rootigg o Which the rum of the West Indies stood, and not to touch the duties on ram imported into relatid and Scotland a distinguished from the duties on rum imported into. Eng.
land. The report was received, and a bill founded on land, The report was re.
ordered to be brought in.
rect M. E.int mee notice that in commitiee be st -Mr Ewher gave notice thatin commiliee he showl move only.
administration of justice bills (Nos: 1 and 2) wet read a second time; and ordered to be committed on Mop day next:-The Court or Exchequer (reland) bill to enabie and passe.- meet the expiense of buildia county bridges. T. The East India ruin daty bill was urooght in and rend a first tim:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Tuesday, Febriaty } 16 \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Danish Clains.- Mr Cresswestr moved that the house should, on the 23 d instant, consider of an adaress to he Majesty, praying ebnsideration for the elaims of certail Brinish subjects for losses through the seizure rad evon. iscation of their suips and cargoes by the government o Denmark in 1807. The claims of this class were sub. stantially the same as those of the two classes, to whon
compensation had already been awarded. $-M r$ Hutr ob. served that $1,300,000$. Danish property was seized io the ports of Great Britain, and out of this fund British' suf. erers should be compensated. On two separald id fivour of the claimants. Afler alt were satisfied, two-thirds' the property would still remain in the hiands of the state. The Crancelton of the Exchequer was strongly op
posed to the motion. However much the loss of the par ies was to be regretted, they had no right to call on the public for indemnification. Already a sum of $300,000 \%$ aad been paid for the first and second elass of claims, and amounting to a quarier of a million' sterling. As is the
and $, 300,0002$. derived from the confiseation or Danisfi pro. erty, the sums already paid or co timquaivo Whole of that sum. He warned gentlemen that in votiog $250,000 \mathrm{t}$ for the claims now brooght forward they would milar co soting 1,000000 , slering, for there ere night be brought forward.-Sit Walter Jasess süpporied he motion.-Mr Hiwes defed any gentleman to stow he slightest difference between the claims already adnitted and those now brought forward. - Alderman Hompsox, Mr O'Consell, and Mr Isouxis thonght the overnment should agree to the moico.- thr coulburi
contended it was no uncommon case that an embargo in the first instance was followed by war, and if they vere to make compensation to merchants and under avernment in the greatest difficulties. -Mt A: Whir did not consider the argument, that to grant the presen emand would open the door to others, of the least validity. qually Jusi with the other two third class of elaini observed, that when the country went to war, it wait
supposed to be for the benefit of the whole community ad he did not see what tight the shipowners of Hall Sunderiand - who were equally benefitted with the re r individul he prosectition of such i war. - Mt Cestsivsit repflied - phe molion was cftried by by Amp Majority of 127 to 96. sill for prohibiting the present public execution of
riminals, which, howeyer, he desired to leave still suff ently public to exclude the possibility of suspicio Many cruelties had been abolished, some by law and ome by practice-quartering, dragging on a burdue, hang emained to be done. Tertife exhibitions to the publil ould properly be made to fall wittin the same princeiple rease the general feeling of secarity among the respet rease to ge general reeling of secarity among the respect-
ble portion of society and the disréputabe were onl Hogath, and the evidence given before à éomitite Hegath, and Che evidence given betore a commint Newgate, and Mr Brown, the keeper, proving the intal nefficacy of public executions to better tiose who mithes luerm. In some instances, executions were found to for which they had seen these puaisliments inflictel
 distriet, and afforded, according to Barring ton the thiel
the best opportunities for stealing from the person ; and the best opportunities for stealing from the person,
consequenty, pockets were constantly pickea thder th
very gallows. The drunkenness and general profigity very gallows. The drunkenness and general proniliay
produced by an execution were not confined to fownict hey were carried to a frightfoll phich in country districs
iso. He gave a rural example from the environs of Dit izes, and a town iastance in the from teathe of Eourvoistet He proposed that in future all executions should the beiog present. He would adriit likewise other wiluesel and amoog them the gentlemen of the press; an inppec te Housc of Commons; and the prisonens of itestind
*ould give access also to magistrates and to a certain plied in writing for admission; ard be would provide for plied in notices of the time and place, in hewspapers and
 ting men privaley sure on this and every future occasion.--Mr cware de sired dhe total abolition of capital executions, and must therefore oppose this modinication or them, which would was bad in principle- it might be abused. Upon privacy had been planted werought in the public. mind by thes petty changes. The rree hreans wete, education and the
solition of capital punishrient. The disgusting details of the spectucle, though not seen by the public, would be made exnown, wions might accord with the genius of people ander an absolute monarehy, but not or peopie ta fre
 opin in of the house, would withdraw his motion.Mr Hywr disapproved the binl; but thauked the move for having farnisher an argument
tient int toto. - Mt Riek withdrew his motion.
Mient in mittee on the laws affecting the exportation of machinery mitee recapitulated the various proceedings on this subject in parliament. His proposal wass warrated by the great
advace which, dufing the last 15 , years, had takea place in the manufacture of machinery. An inventor of a ma chine had a right to take out a patent abroad z your pre sent law drove him to do this, and to employ foreigers
in working the articles patenied, instead of employing his own countrymen, and sending their work abroad; untess he smuggled the machinery 10 foreiga countries, which in ment refosed to grant licences of expottation. He had ment refused to grant licences of exportation. himself been general representations of the machide-makers were enitiled to consideration.- Mr E. TEsNEN Seconded the motion, but admitted that, the subject involved some
doubts. Foreigners were sparing no expense to get Eng lish machinery for the purpose of opposing oor manufac turre of cotions: that was a consideration of some difif culty; it was giving yp the start which we now rad accession of goverathent to the motion.-Mr Hume 600 credit for having, some years ago, recommended the thea
sure now proposed, fuut it sure now proposed; but it was then stifed by tie opposi-
tion of the manuacturing interests. The resulf had that masters were trow abrobad, conducting manofaciories home. As an instance of the absurdity of the presen laws, he would tell the house dat, though it was illegal te expor a screww it was not 1 IIfegh to export a machine
which would make 1,000 serews. -Afer some discussion the committee was granted
Niosk Expenitho. Lord Isuestatk called the athention of the house to the Niget expedition, obt with reference
to is general object, but wo the tume of his sailing, which, he to its general object, but to the time of fis sailing, which, he
undertood, was not to he till A prit : so tharthe asceut of
 the worst pottion or the tainy season, Amidst our hama-
nity to the negroes, we should conidider humanity to the mity to the negroes, we shoud congider humanty
ateats whom we were about to employ, Mr M, O. KR-
 Husw wated do know the real obiect of the expedition
Did goveroment mean to colonize io Africa?-Mr V. Did goveroment meap io co. oime in Arrica ?-Mr V. year's vote for the expediaon. He daid, Mr Hume would have another opportunity on a further vote to be proposed
in this session. The object was to offer to the Africans other commerce of a more profitable kind to themselves instend of a trade in slaves There was no intention to
colosize; but there would be powers' to take land by teeaty. Unfortenately the least salubrious season was the rains; but every precaution had been taken for the tiealth of the expedition, -Mr WuariemoN said the vole had
patsed silentlo, and without the attention oo information passed silently, and without the attention or information
due to it. It he beyining cost 50.0002 , what would be the expense of the further stages ? -Mr O'Corksit vindiectled the ministets. The object had been generally prod
claimed, and was well koown. Mr H wzs aid there was foll information belore the poblic, and quoted ze printed
letter of Lord J. Russel.) -Admiral ADAX siid letter of Lord J . Russell. -Admiral Apax sgid that if
the rivers were full, there would be po detention the rivers were full, there would be po deteitiod is the
unhealthy part of the conntry during the rainy season.
Lood In Rematiation in Soorkind, -The Lord-Abvocitz moved for leave to bring ira a bill amenaing tie registra-
tion of Scolvad. He proposed an sppellate count, on
matuers of law only, matuers of law. only, proposed an sppeliate court, on
speaker shoold nomminate. When of banisers whom the voter should ofice bo on the rill, he should be irremovable, except for new cirrevision was, in in his opee the rion, registration. The annual grievance, obliging
the voler, as it did, to tenew his proof of oualifcation
 cerrain particulars, -Mr Shaw objected to the gode of
nominating the barfisters for the court of appeal. The speaker could hardly have muck acquaintarce with the
Seot and Mr Fox. Mater some controyerys between Mr. Hop alleged, and a few words from Mr OSwald, leave was given io introduce the bill.
On Wed the
On Wednesidy there was no house.
Mr Pasexn gave notice thet in 18,
mittee on the poore nowice that the should motion for come.


in the lands of the government.-Mr OCoxssit. gave
notice of a motion respecting the , freaty with Texas, fo aotice or a motion respecting the , treaty with Texas, for
that day fortuight, and of one, on the same day, for an in quiry into certain alleged frauds affecting the publicatio of newspaper stamp returns. - Mr Husas gave notice of motion respecting the affairs of Syria, and fot a return o put a question respecting certain ordinances of the Go put a question respecting certain ordinances of the
vernor of the Canadas, which Lord $J$. Russell had no ob R. Peel, Lord $\mathrm{J}^{\text {eninted or musser saved for. - In answer to Sir }}$ place with respect to the proclamat some delay had rake Canadas. - The members of the general election com mittee were sworn, and the petitions against the returns
for Canterbury, St Alban's, and Walsall, were ordered to ee referred to then.
Lord Eiror moved an address, praying that her Majesty would direct information to be given whether an and what measures had been laken for effecting a recom mendation made by the admiralty commission of 1839, in avour of Mr Harris's invention for the protection of ship,
from lightning. The noble lord complained that the ad miralty, instead of rewarding Mr Harris, whose plan was so highily estimated by their own commission, were trying new experimenis, suggested by other projeclors. The
adoption of Mr Harris's plan would injed some expense-about 3000 .to a line-of. batule ship costin 100,0000 . ; but such a per centage on such a sum wa not to be set against the lives of sailors.-Mr M. O'FER ancl said he would not oppose the motion, and gave some oredit to Mr Harris ; but he thought that 7,000 l., the sum claimed, was too larger; and held it to be the duty of the admiraily 10 rry whether the same weenenis could not bo obained al a chasper rate. Another plan more effective had been riea, which would cost but 621 . The whol only 2001 ancu ohole of hit thete mast be some polificat thdersurrent against Harris at the admiralty -Mr W Anvunton advocated M Harris's inventions of scientific grounds-Sir R. Per said he had himself suggested the commission, and tha when the subjeet had once been committed to them, th dmiralty; who had nominated them, ought not to hav taken the frest experimenis into their own hands-Sir $T$ Cochrank supporied the motion, and sir R. 1 valis joined in the gemeral coneurrence:-Sir C. Lemon complained of
the backwardness bere evinced by his friends the minishe backwardness here evinced by his friends the minis ers, who had come forward so liberally on other ooca views of the precediog speakers were briefly opposed by Sir C. AdAM. Mr Harris's conductor, he said, had not at frst discharged the electric fluid on the outside of th essel, but in its body. Other persons had effected improvements which were now under trial. He would to did not think it ${ }^{\text {asis's }}$ invention deserved nothing, but he pelled the imputation of a political under-current ; indee he knew not, will the charge then made, what Mr Harris polities were.- After a few words from Mr Collier, Lor andon, and Mr M. O'Ferrall, Lord Ekror replied. H said that Mr Harris had not asked for 7,0002 , but hat nerely stated that to be the sum which he had laid out o the invention. The motion was then carried withbut
Mt Paxisorox fasked leave to bring in a bill for the egulation of elections, and other incidents of the la ion to county coronen.
 pose the introduction of the bill, but would resist the at empt to narrow the franelise.- Mr Serjeant Jacrso vished the bill to be extended to 1reland.-Mr WARaviron hoped that the proposal for narrowing the esistance from the house. -Mr Gazly K Nioht su gest some regalations as to summoning juries; and Colone Sirtiont as to taking hotes on inquests. - Mr Pakingto was surprised at the resistance of the ministerialists to a weasure founded on the basis of
Mr Jisres Stuakr asked leave to bring in a bill for ren noving the necessity of leases for a year precedent to re leases leave was granted accorrdingly.
The constabulary bill having been rend a second time vithout opposition, Lord Keane's annuity bill was pro posed for a second reading: upon which Mr Hume ex to the service, and desired a statement of Lord Keane's services. He would, however, reserve any further observation of opposition until the committee. The bill was then read a second time ; when Mr Wa
vatious returns relating to the post-office.
Friday, February 19.
Colo
Cavan.
Cavan;
Several
Potitions were presented against certain clauses in the por law amendment act; in favour of Lord Morpeth od for the release of all political offenders at presen conf
Mr Hawss (at the suggestion of the speaker) would In conseruence of an informality in th
tioners bill, withdraw it for the present.
 official information that the Bishop of Quebee had re-
fused to allow a tablet 0 be plaped in the church to

Mr Ewase gave notice of a motion on Thanaday neat Mr Evast gave notice of a motion on Thanday neat or the appoimeneai or for porne (in continuation) of the
half-pay and superannuated allowances to officers in the ilitary, naval, and civil services-Ordered. Registration or Vorves (Enoland).-On the mo-
 Suoner said hon. members on his side of the hoose were equally an xious with the noble lord (J. Russell) and his upporters to agree to the details of ahy measure which
vould prevent raud, and facifitate the re istration of bona Ade voters.' There were certainly some things in the pre. Ide voters. There were certainly some things in the pre
sent system which requird ammendment, more especially the publication of the lists, and she mode in which objections were made With these exceptions, be thought the present plan had worked well, and it was his intention to move the introduction of certain clauses in committee which would correct these defects. Ho should also move the rejection of the clause which conferred upon the peaker of the house the power of appointing barristers, is it would be most injudicious to give him appointments which political bias could have any share. - Mr Gris Sonnz denied that the present system had worked well, usual to find revisiog barristers sitting under the same oof deciding in totally different ways. He was glad to Ind so little objection raised to the bill ou the other side aised to the selection of barristers being vested in the peaker, the same principle had been adopted in the right hoo. bath (Sir R.. Peels, election committees, and no practical inconvenience had resulied therefrom,-M Hve thought they ought to assimilate the system
England to that in Ireand, and introduce a claupo for defining the franchise which would put an end to litiga-
tion on the subject. - Col. Startorps wished to know tion on the subject- Col. Srarionps wished to know
what he salaries of the revising barristers would be as , he salary till he could not commitee precise amount of re sarary till he went into committee, but he might say
reneally that there would be a reduction of $15,000 \mathrm{~L}$. or 6000 . of the present expenditure. (Hear, hear.) It was his intention to introduce a modification of the present test of the payment of ratei and taxes, and also as o the change of occupation, as it had led to the disfranchisement of a large number of voters who were other-
vise fully entitled to the franchise. - The bill was then wise fully entited to the franchise.- The bilt was then
read a second time, and ordered to be committed that day e'night, motion of $\mathrm{Mr}^{\text {L }}$ Labovcissas the East India rum ill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed Monday.
The tithe
The tithe composition (Ireland) bill was read a third On the motion
he exportation of machinery was appointed. Syata- - Mr Hume inquired when the noble lord would ay on the table the papers relative to the Sycian war ?Lord Paimerston said the delay was occasioned by the great-mass of papers to be arranged and printed, but he hoped they would be ready in a week or ten days. Ambrion Boundary. - In asswer to questions from
Sir R. Peel, Lord Palmenaston said that no commission of survey had been appoiited jointly by the English and A meri can governments. - The survey of Mr feathersionhaug
was merely ex.parte, and could not be binding on the British sovernment, With regard to the conventions that had taken place, propositions had been made by the respective governments which had been reciprocally rejecied, but/he two governments bad now agreed upon a convention containing an artangement for an arbitration. The difference between them now was not one of principle,
but us to the mode in which it was to be carried out. Eut as to the mode in which it was to be carried out. Lord J. Russkin said it was the intention of the govern-
vent to introduce a measure for the regulation of Ecelesipent to introduce measure for the regulation of Ec
astical Courts in the House of Lords. Adjourned.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The majority of the Commitee of the Peers upon the Fortifications Bill are opposed to that measure. The comnittee is composed of seven members, of whom four are gaiast the bill, twd for ft, and one neither one way no dill whe thill. The Dies re exerting themselves to the at wiost to ions; but the opposition is striog, and it is hoaded by Count Mole. The editor ind Ferant of the National have een called to the bar of the Peers for calling the Chamer an hotpital of incurables. The Chamber of Deputies Was ocecupied at the last dates with a discussion on the ex-
portation of timber fit for construeting vessels. The elections have SPAIN.
 esult of them. "Liberalism" never was so triumphant
ning an the capital. Some malcontents, meditating a seditious norement in the capital, had seddced a portion of a regi-
nent, which wes, however, suddenly ordered out of Manent, which was, however, suddeniy ordered out
drid: Troops are concentrated round fhe capital.

UNITED STATES
There in no reason to doubt that the authorities of the State of New York will liberale Mr M•Leod upon bail.
Indeed, they would have done so already, but he being a Indeed, they would have done so alroady, but he being a teranger, wit nathble to procare the aecesary sureties.
The most consolatory, circumatace is the fact, which
 hiech admitito of th

## Congrese has begun to display seelings of impationee

 Congrees las bogun to diaplay Peelinge of impatience fiand off or the wholo of the dimented oowithy Mif.
republicans ought to put their finger immediately ypoo
this question, and say that tit admitted of no Forther disthis question, and say that it admitied of no Forther discussion; moreover that the great blunder was, the ever was for setlling another question of boundary, viz, thit of Oregan. and laying hold at once of the Oregan territory. ousting the Hodson's Bay Company from its own alluded to by Mr Van Buren in his official messages.

GREECE.
It is theught by the Greeks generally, that Prince Maximilian does more harm than good by his advice to King Otho: he advises conciliatory meassures, which are
no longer seasonable. Tricoupis was proposed as Minisno
ler of $f$ Yoreign $A$ ffairs, but herefused to acecept office unless lie could form a Ministry of his own. The King wishes to patch up a Ministry of all parties.

> THE EAST.

A report has been current in Paris that a revolution had broken out at Constantinople, and that 2 party, Sultan, \&c. The rumour was speedily discredited. The J'orre had ordered that all pecuniary engagements, made
liefore the introduction of paper money, should be paid in
The news from Alexandria is to the 28 th ult. Commiodore Napier had gone up the Nile to Cairo on the 23d, despatches for him on the 26 th, from Gaza, where a great Jortion of Ibrahim Pacha's army had zlready appeared; and where Jbrahim himself was expected with the rearguard. It was not taown whe eyperians or not before
 postscript to a letter, dated Beyrout, Jan. 19, syass, "The Otloman General Jochmus attacked Ibrahim Pacha on his
retreat from Damascus, but met with no resistance, nor was retreat from Damascus, but met with no resistance, nor was
the fire even returned. The Egyptian general, supposing the fro even returned. The Egyptian general, supposing
lo would fall a prey to the Sultan's soldiery. took to fight., ster throwing, his artillery and ammunition into the pecting the decpitaion of Sherif Pachat at Damascus pecting the decapitation of Sherift Pachin at Damasces,
and it appears that lorahim Pacha committed the act with his own hand!
jamaica.
The legislative proceedings were coatinued with inde-
fatigable zeal to the 22d of December, when the business of the sesfion was brought to a elose by his Excellency.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
The Cape papers of the 12 th of Dec. give details of the coave consented to all alterations proposed to secure protection oto the frontier farmers. Propoys besides this acing to the treaties, and pledge themselves to satisfy them. THE MAURITIUS
Accounts of the 16 th of Nev, state that Sir L. anith had circulated in the island a proclamation, directing all Yrench aliens immediately to take measures for leaving rie colony. This was consequent upon a proclamation
issued by the Goter T.abitants of that island, in consequence of intelligence received from France, to arm and be prepared for hostilities.

SYDNEY.
Papers bring down the dates to the 9th of October. It 3ppears that resolutions hare passed the Legislature to the -igning convicts to private service in New South Wales, nnd has, at all events, an equal share of interest in the disccipline of such offenders, she ought to bear at least one half of the police and gaol expenses; and that the precolonists in a morat as welt as pecuniary sense, and cannot long continue.
A private letter from RUSPEtersburgh of the 30ih ult. slates that little else than gaiety occupied the public mind
in that city. The affair of Count Anatole Demidof was a that city. The afrair that by the articles of his marriage with the daughter of Ierome Boaaparte, the children of that union were to be brought up ia the Roman Catholic faith, became so enzaged that he ordered him peremptorily to retura to St nutlaw and his property conficated. The interference of Prince Paul, of Wurtemburg, had, however, softened his Imperial Majesty.

## COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

The Queen has conferred the houour of knighthood upon Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Supreme Cueen has appointed Maj.-Geoo. Sir J. O'Halloran, of the Bengal army, to be a Kaight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.
It is stated in circles likely to be acquainted with the
fact, that her Majesty is again in an "interesting sithan fact, that her Majesty is again in an "interesting situan-
tion," at once exciting the hopes and sympathies of her loyal subjects.-Globe.
The good-service pension granted to Roar-Admiral the Earl of Dundonald commences from the 17 h ult.
Lord Hawke met with a severe tccident in the early par lar-bowe, and receiving several contusions.
The health of the Lord Chaceecllor is improving. The were of so serious and alamining the noble lord sulfered found necessary to blead him very freely; the coasequence
of which has been that in arresting the progreas of the
 page of the public bominets, the Cirsat Scel will to imme

The subscription for the relief of the widows and or phans of the unfortunate crev: of the sleam-ship Thamce,
has just been increased by a doastion of 251. from the Queen Dowazer
Queen Dowager
The Lord Chamberlain has appointed Joha Forbes Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Physician Expontraod Jobary to Porbes Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Physician Extraordinary to Price
Albert, to be Phyaician in Ordinary to her Majesty's house. hold. . Reports have been current in Dublin of the senous contradicted by his Excellency's appearance in good health, at the Theate Royal, to withess the perforpance of La Sonnambula, The audience was lashiosable and numerous. On entering his box, his Ex del
lerey was loudly cheered, and the applause was duly lerey was loudly cheered, and the applause was duly
acknowledged. The national anthem was thea, given. The charms of the opera kept the galleries very quiet The charms of the opera kept the galiveries rery quiet
during the time the stage was occupied, but in the interval between the acts adverse political cheers and groans were occasionally indulged in. A very hearty groan ex-
ersed the opinion the andience entertained of
Lord
Carpressan, and an equally loud cheer for Captain Reynolds
then followed. Carl of Cardigan is not expected to join his regi-
The ment till about the end of the month, when be will return
to the barracks, and muster the tuoops as usual on the 1st to the barracks, and muster the troops as usual on the 1st
of March.-Brigiton Gazette.

## MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL.

The masquerade given at the English Opera on Tuesday was even worse than the ordinary run of these, things. as they have for 2 logg ume past been conducced, or rather miscoanducied, in this country. It wouid be dificuit, to determine who wre Thos saith the Chronicte ano ther authority saye - Order and decorum were better preserved than we remember to have seen on any former occasion at this theatre. The theatre, not being infested by the infamous characters, both male and female, who generally attend such things, afforded a good lounge for an hour or two.
"Alas for the legitimates," is the cry of the Nene York Herald "We have," says the account," to chronicle the entire downal of the two large theatres in this city, ander every kind $\rho$ f movement which they have attempted to make; tragedy, comedy, melo-drama, opera, rragi-comic, opera-
tragic, concerts. Musard, conceris D'Hiver, concerts $\mathrm{D}^{\prime} / \mathrm{a}-$ lernal, promenades, and fancy balls, winding up with rernal, promenades, and/:ancy wiss, Biding, up with
legitimate farces. Power, the Woods, Braham, nor, all the talent in the sountry could check their career, and down they have gone for the present, The entire revolus tion in public taste, which we have so long. predicted, has reached its climax at last, and the, Covent, Garden and Drury, Lane of America bave hadd to succumb to it." But the minor theatres, admiltance " 25 cen ts and a shilling. are deseribed as doing ". lig businesss"". Amongst the arat,
ray of "talent of all sorts" in that countyy, "some busy, ray of "talent of all sorts" in that country, "some busy, some idie, some making money, some apending th, ${ }^{\text {are }}$ the names of Braham, sincliar. Wood, De Begnis, GuiBooth, Powe Hacy, Booth, , ower, Hacket, Rice, \&ce (and Byckstone miay Miss Vandenhoff, Mrs Fitzwilliam, Madame Guibiléi \&s Fanny Elssler was cited before the Tribunal de Com. merce, to answer the complaint of the mangager of the Aca. demie Royal de Musique. for having extcedded hep leave of absence. M1. Pillet laid, his damages, at, 60,000 . francs (2,400!. British), The cause, was however adjourped for
ight days, The American papers last received, state that
 but was pot to perform until the 20 ith- her engagement was
understood to be to perform for four. pights in eache week anderstood to be to perform for four nights in each week the case of the Sylphide been for the pepesent disposedd of, when Robert Macaire (M. Frederic Lemaitre) appeared on the scene, being also cited to appear for a non-ful61ment of an engagenent with the director of the theares of Metz and Nancy. Fanny Elssler gave a supper at he conclu. sion of her engagement at Charleston, South Canolina, at which she presided, pave loasts, and made speeches. Under the auspices of the Sacred Harmonic Society,
Handel's Oratorio, Judas Maccabeus, was performed on Tharsday night at Exeter Hath
At the theatre in Havionhth, when a havourite acrress takes a benefit, she seats herself near the entrapce, and her
adinirers give as much as they choose for admissionnever, however, less than the regular price.

EGYPT AND THE PASHA, [The following passages aro selected from the corre. pondence of the Times.
ConsizkclaL Aprams - Commodore Napier leff Alexandria oo the 23rd Jan. Previous to his departure, he had and it is understood that the basis of an arrancement has been laid for the transit of English and East Indian'merchandisise through Egypt, whieh is likely to prove highly devantageous to British interests. At present I know not are exelusively in favour of England and her Eastern colonies.
Tis Pliove - Yeaterday (26th Jan.) two fresh cases of plague occurred; one on board the frigate Damiella; of interest, formed a topic of serioss conversation bejeter the Commodore and the Pasha, and I beliere beweea nainly owing io the earmet renterentionef ite if was that the latter has decided on tweeping away the mases of ath to to seen in all the open spaces of the city, in the sliape of thourands of buts, in which human beings pig
 indric:

consoles himself in a great degree for the loss of syyid Candia, and Arabia, by considerations of ecoosonyy. Thie
frist-mentioned pashalik yielded only $2,200,000$, while the expense was $4,000,000$ dollars. So bere th? saving at once of 1,800.000 dollars, In Candia the saving is reckoned at more than $1,000,000$ dollirs. In Aribs
the Pasha expended $3,000,000$ dollars, and did not rectiod the Pasha expended $3,000,000$ dollars, and dia not recties
a farthing in return. Here is a saving of nearly $6,000,000$ dollats per ananam for Egypt The Pasha ought to be most grateful, and, if he pleases, may put his house iii order, and bury himsell in gold.
be free this ar: all belongs The cotton crop is not $10^{\circ}$ be free this year; ; all belongs to the Pashe as asurilp
Next year all who please to plant it may gather for the Next year al who please io plant it may gather for themb-
selves ; that is, their village (and all the vill gaes in thein district) are out of the Pashia's dobt. But, accordiog 'th the Coptic system of secret book-keeping, patronised bo bit Pasia, a viliage can always be kept in debr for it never can know to the contrary, especialy as one vilpge
s always made liable for the deficiencies of another in the same district.
Evarisir Influerce, - It is perceptible to dat, that French infuence is now nolonger parambunt in the Divait, and to render it still more striking, an Engliffiengibeer has been called in to pronounce sentence on the plait of dry dock which the French have been promising to corbrevionaly several honet Engish opinians sive ${ }^{\text {and }}$ previously several honest Eng ish oppions given him; but found French engineers ready to take his money, and bro mour him in everything. Now, he thas no miore money th pare, no more occasion for naval armaments and dry dock! or three-deckers, and in fine, no further confidetice id Fench engineering
Burut or 1 Gras MAN - Said Ahmed-el Charbis (i. e. of the west), Commander un- Chier ot the Aational Guard, President of the Tribunal of Commerce, $\$ \mathrm{~K}_{9}$, is dead, and was buried yesterday with mingled honours and execrations. Aq immense crowd followed hing, the priests hantiog hymns or e poor to obiain share of tue deat whit, asmbured in bree buffaloes, which were cut up and distribued at be crave; and the citizens to curse the man who had given. nou ln (Maybe at their daily drill. eard May God graut him no is domestic slaves, followed, displaying upon wands held on high the certificates of their emancipation. His single widow (also an Algerine or Mograbin) stayed to moycial. ome. He has left no child to nherit his great weathos?
he Pasha will, of course, "demand his accounts," Hitba. by find him indebted some thousand dollars more than he has left, will seize the ready money, and forgive his soul
the rest. He was one of the cleverest men ID Espht hrust into every occupation by the Pasha, had great th: fuence, which reached even to Algiers; was a goodrriend dangerous enemy. He was a tue believes, a, god died ostensibly of dysentery, some say of poison, now that he was no longer wanted, However, nothing has been adduced in proof of the assertion, and it is but dueto the manners and morals of Eyyt io state the lact, ftat poliay soning and decapitation have both gone out on asspiop will visit his tomb every Thursday, when the souls of good Mussilmen may re-enter their bodies, and appear to, thone who particularly, desire i

## POLITICAL

Richmond.-The Hon. George Wentworth Fitt william has entered upon a statement of his, yiems;and opinions on political matters He compnenced by, dean
claring himself opposed to the ballot, and combatted its utility at some length; he then declared himself a, supto porter of her atacstys ministers- especially a supppricer
of Lord Morpeth's bill, for defining the franclise, and the mprovemept or the registration or, electors in Irelandy which was favourably received; and that he should ppan pose the vexa ais of Lord stanley. His ceccazalum in favour of iree trade, especialy in corn, was warmy if
ceived. The bonourable genileman avowed himser, in favour of a oational' system of general, educatiph hempithoub avour or a mational system of general educatiph, winhouth
restriction to sect, creed, or party; and he concludeds residston eneral sapplause. The meeting, was addreacel ys Mr Dundas, who on his rising was, received with,chopes ceturned.
 ground in each case of bribery and treating.
MoNsouth.-A freeholder inquires whether it is true that Sir Charles Morgan refused to allow, his soo to stad for the county, until he received an assurance firmen
the post-proximate Prenier, that, he should, Eecive A peerage on the accession of the Torics to office
King's Courity. - The Tories of this cont mond hereunto by a remituance from the cariton club b, have determined upon starting young Mr Bernard, in oppoosie Orange journals avow, thate, Mr Armstrong, and imp. ment is to prevent $M$, Armstrong fromen voting in support
of the second reading of Lord Morpeth's bill 2 The clection is to take ploce on Sand Morpeth's bill wites The Tories mat delay the return of Mr Armstrongy until Wednesdy
Thurdey, but that is the utmost they cin accoinpliso Thurday, but that is the utmost they can accomp
The Times says, "There is a very cuirreat repor Mr O O Connell hus thrown Mr Andrev Armatrone purposes; and that Mr Daviel OC Connell,
puticienty whole putposes, youngest son, is to be subbuitted for
hat letcort, wa a aterided R Repenter.?
Tue Ryat Requt witive Bresicuwe ing yite
that Artangements are in progress to, convene meetings o
 the fauth, aginst Mord Stapley's Bill, and in favour o Lard Morpethls, At these meetingis ian ranks, ciasses and sectionsoon - The Ulster Reform Association in Bel. ast earnesily entreat all their fellow- Reformest, and Ulster in particular, to io in on land in geneus and simultangous effort to resist the passing of Cord Stanley's Registration Bill, and to strengthen the hands of her Majesty's Government. - The council of the horpugh of Richmond (Yorkshire) have adopted a petition othe House of Commons, praying that House forthwit 10 reaset the Bill of Lord Morpeth without injury or mati-  ExTIPLE FROM SPAIN. -It must be said, for the creditit of the Regency (say free than on this last occasion The Govermment, so far from wishing to influence the voles, had directed its subordinates to abstain from al votes, herces and its orders were, so strictly obeyed tha
intefferes onlj one p prop fincial intendan
Mr O'Connell and the Enolish. -The hon ember has adiressed another leter to Mr Ray, in whic ee thus deseribes the spirit of the Englisa people: --Monmooth hises mide e difference of two in farour of the Scorpion Bill Walsail hins done exactly the same. Can Alban's, contrary quantity of strength has, been obtained yet the reoplt, leaves, an adverse balance of your gained to and. My friend Mr Roebuck, at the Leeds dinner, is said y the Radicil newspapers of that town to have told me
nome hard trithe, because I accusted the English of the want
 omeof Mr Roebzack bimsel simce. Attending, I dare say,
 hearofface that indicates the elightest movement in England in fayour or treand. © fouse orst enemies, are contentedly
 mísechefary Stanlizy, - Lord Stanley's bill rotimending the registration is a production stamped with ot anending the registration is a production stanped wide nacement, with increased penaties for violation, of the
ribh Registration of Arms Bill. The penalty fixed by Irith Registration of Arms Bilh, The penalty ixed by
the expining statue was ten pounds fine or two monihs
imprisonment: Hord (then Mr) stanley proposed, with imptrisonments Lord (then Mr) Stanley proposed, with
his ordinary fluency, in place of fining a delinquent his ordinary, fuency, in place or inimge for twa months,
Irithman ten pounds or imprisoning him for or having an oid pistol in his possessiong, to transpgrt him his insulting und tyrannical proposal excited in the House, nembers to get up a cheer of approbation, compelled the proposer to give pause, It afterwards came out that, not single minister, not B man in office, even knew that this Not 2 meember of the Cabinet had been consulied- no.
one had even cogizance of what was intended, Globe.
 or the appointment of members to serye, on, the General
Conimite dr Elections for session 1841, apponts Thopas
Greene, Eso., William Miles, Esq., The OConor Don, Greene, Esq., William Miles, Esq., The O Conor Don,
William Ord, Esq., Edward Strutt, Esq., and John William Ord, Esq., Edward Strutt, Esq., and John
Youg, Esq, to bem embers of that General Committee
for the present session.
The Conn Laws,-Thomas Acock, Esq., has sub-
scribed fifty pounds towards the funds of the Metropglitan
Anti.Corn-law Association.
A REPEALER CoNvared Mo Mr N, Fitzsimon, hate meehber for the Kiifgs s Countr, who has been appointed
to the office of police magistrate in Dublin. says, with reference to orepeal, that there was no pecessity fors seeking
any pledede from him, because the government, was, fully
aware of the to eight years ago on "this particular question. It is in infisumited that the former occupant of the office has re-
A PRinitut. As the chefed duvie French statesmansaip is the Yortifcation of Paris, thought by many to
bea measure of precaution against the French themselves, so the master-stroke of Tory policy is the forticcation of
the eleetive frachise so soas to make it inpregnable to the
people tes tidheis. people, its rijghtfill whets as Paris will cease to belong
10 on Phersisinis, when it has been girdled with the works

 Zeillund Comparay. Many distinguished persons were pre-



 mode, by the Newat Zeadad been made, and were about to be

 deabing her prospenity-alt promotiog her wealth, and of


blind to the importance and value of those opipions an Lord Ashburton complimented him for the sagacity wit no soone as he had entered on the administration of colonia affairs, and for the judicious measure of setting jup the Britis flag in them. The health of her Majeste, Ministers, proposed by Mr Hutt, M.P., was received with loud cheering, and Mr Labouchere's speech was well on this occasion (says the Chronicle tis calculated. to gain he Government favour among the commercial classes His, lordship may well be proud, that, though New zealand was sormaly taken possession of in the name of
the Sovereign of this country many years, ago, it was

abserves that " this is not the first time a Joln Frost ha been subjected to a criminal prosecution direc ed agains him by a Minister who had been his. political associate, Of J. Frosi the first, the writer says-". This geateman was a very respectable attorney, and in, 1780 held the period he commienced his political carcers, when he became he friend and brother Reformer of Mr Pitt and the Duke of Richmond, and acted as secretary to the Parliamentary
Reform Association, held at the Thatched Howse. When Reform Association, held at the Thatched Howse. When
Mr Pitt became Minister, he abandoned his political Ir Pitt became Minister, he abandoned his po
friends, not thinking then that reform was necessary. so, however, with Mr Frost; he remained firm and con sistent, and continued to labour in the vineyard of reform, which, however! was attended with the loss of his situation at the Stamp office soon after Mr Pitt became Minister. Mr Frost's house, in Spring gardens. was hevertheless the resort of the most eminent men of the day, vizl, Buitie Johinson, Ertkkite, Yox, Sheridan, "Scott (afterwards Ebrad
Stowell), John Kemble, Horme Tooke. Drs Price Priestley Stowell), John Kemble, Horne Tooke, Drs Price, Priestley, John Frost and the well was abolished in France, MM Barlow, who wis a member of the ecentistitutional so ciety", were by that society sent as Dcputies "to Paris to after returned to London, when, dining at the Perey Coffee house, he made use of some intemperaie expres ions which were construed into sedition ; on which charge
he was iried in the Courf of King's "Benth, sentented Xo six months' in miprisorinent, and the Juare Lerd Ken yon on his own suthority, inficted the severest punishment which was, by striking him'off the roll of attornics. He was many years, notwithstanding the change of his situa
tion in life, on intimate terms wiff the late Chaniello Eldon, Iords sidmouth, Stoweli, and Erskitie, Sheridah, \&c. It is adaed that he must have attainied hs nindetieth DISTORBING A POBETC MEETNG:-George'Jhilan Harney, the Chartist ortat, is Dow in duratee vile in
Stonehaven gaot, for disturbing a miveeting at Eathermiuir, catted "for considering the question" of "patronage' in "the
 into a Ohartist meeting.-Dirrham Chronicle. ho eutaism

## MISCELLANEOUS.



 Arms Tarent "a daybreak, and exchatged shots withour recon cile the gentlemen, but, hot sueceeding, the parties
were agaim placed on the ground. At thie scocond fire the baif were again placed on the ground, At the eccond fire the bal the gallant coblonet, whick was severefy shattered. $T$ be a polite all dispute between the "partiex, the colonel hiving the supporters of Mr O'Connell were uf palitical scouñ drels. and Mr M., who is a warm advocate of O'Conned principtes, applying the term to himself, called upon the
gallant colonel to apologise, whith being refused, the affait was settled in the above manner. WiM regard fo the Ediflo
EAFL of W ALDEGHAVE,-W Waldegrave, there is yet a hope that he may be comperled
 justice, should be evaced by a peciniary compromise, She
Police Commissioners, in whise hands he matter resis. may differ with the Lord Chief Justice as to the propriety
of nanctioning aristocratic outrages, by fixing the price at of ranctioning aristocratic outrages, by fxing the price at
which they may be committed widhimpunity. The Com-
missioners owe it as a duty to society not 10 compound with brutal disturbers of the public peace, even thought urgeal to and they will gain more approbation froin the public, as the as feel more respect for themselves, if, by bringiog wp
the noble delinguents for judgnient; hey leave it to Lord Denman himself to bear the responsibility of a compromise, by passing only a nominal sentence, if he sliould be dis-
posed to brave the odium that would certainly attachito his doing so.-Globe.
The Longest Winten. - This is the longest winter that has been felt ind the southern parts of England for many years past, and it has been only partially broken
since the 12 th of December, by westerly winds and rain for eleven or twelve ditss in Jenuarty ( The brightest side or celeven or cwelve days in Jine picture (sayss Dr Burney, of the Royal Acidemy Gospori), is the beneficial effect the siow; which lay long oothe ground, will unquestionably have on the warible lands, which fortunaely were sown ween wieat Best aussured that the winter is not yet over, for the planectary aspects with the sun ou the 19ih of Februarys tue 1 in and asd probably snow.

stcp which, we helieye has some time, past been con tempated, of copsolidating

 sayd At The ovenning school, is attended by apprentices and young persons af, both, sexes-amongst them is a eside at a considerable distance for are, grown upy he cheap posiage, and the laudable desire of being able to reply to the letters of her children, she resolved, at the ce of forys-five. to leam to write.
LuxA tic Asviurs. - The Mi.
cesumed their 'discursian 'The Middlesex magiktrates have resumed itheir disctussian respecting the managemenit of the Junatics at Hau well. . The opinions expressed by different magistrates as to the most adviable stopis to be
adopted were various and conflietiog. One advochted a dopted were various and conflictiog. One advocated a committee of the House of Commons, to inquire into the allegatious, made iby Mr Trimomer, while Colonel Yood roposed a properly quallified medical) compissiop, to irquire into the practical working of the new, system, improecty designated the noo-ceercion system, instead of a ystem of mild restrainct However, insypgrabace, of yect ropositions. The general opinion of the bench seemedta e that of perfeet satisfaction with, the present impraved sate of , the cupfortunate, inmates. By retyrns froir St, Lukes Hospital for hapatics, it appears that there, were, ank 1, ited during the year, males; 84 , females, 1223 , show og that the ratio of females to males admituted durion the edr was as three to two. Of patients deomed incurable ear was as three to two. Of, patients, aeamed incurable ing the year, 69 ; of whom, 47 were male, and 59 females,
One put , on trial $:$ six dead $;$ and, 98 , semained in the hospital.
MEDCAL REFBRA.-At An pumerous meeting of the femists and druggists of the metropolis for the purpose ntroduced into she House of Commons by Mr Hawes, Mr Barclay, Mr Maylery, Mrs Walker, Mr Maryy, Mr necessity of opposing, the bill, as it, would not only ceprive cm of the privileges ich they had hith possessed but the public in general would ibe subject to great inconHawes, as author of the bill, should, be requeted to postone the second reading for ope moonth, to enable the public oform thcir own opininn of its merits; that petitions be
presented to the Hoase of 'Commens'2gainst tit, expecially haf clause which 'preyents chemists and truggats' from


 ding 31 st December Lasc Memounted 10 upwards of
 ff three and five pounals were assigned, to, sevcral of the company'a engine dhixpers for their steady conduct.
 Viole of the fituingsap fop the trial of thie Eari of Cardigan been added to the strangers' gallery by throwing it forwar everal feet. It is said to be intetended to appropriate this projection co thie wse of members of the House of Commons, n antrangoundentis which/ would bee productive of the greates convemience cor tho reporters, ans their station then would e in the centre of er crowd of persons whose conversation nd whisperingg wbuld reinder it impossible to hear diso f the mémber's of the atires hause should bo provided wifh place in the ssian gers' gatiery in the Houss of Lo Lords prace in the sivangers' gaiery hat the froms row should be given up to those who have to exceuta' important usiness.

Tatles undel the Baifish Crown.-In a amall ork just published by Mr Dodd, he estimates those who
hjoy titles by courtesy at between 3,000 and 4,000 , while iose whose titlest are of $s$ ight iexceed 2,000 . 1 The Eng sh; Itishy wandrficoutish peere arrd 550 in number, the ession 11 the merem belonging to to exainct peefragsosilh, knights iofe the yarious buchel and militury orders. 180, aind the last class, the knights tary officers, men of science, diplomatic and offeial peersons sce amount to about. 450. This comprehends all who under the Crownin of Gfeat Britains
Che Oens thu's Gazeoiky:-A correspondent of the regol obsul aren left in coircumstances iff far from flluent," Etates also they Yeel absared that due consideration will be made, ind the proper quidretrs, for the prolonged and aluable services rendered by Dr Gregory.
 houses for the yeat has been 14, ra7t, 2se? ) But there is a very "questionuble item" qू these accounts, ander the head
 num. Thit is clearly a waste of revendes dtawh as

 of s revi law ers, Wwe believe, and two di chiree provosts of 12 in number, sid allow a guect to ecech, in ant 2t, and

## ad, we hould only have one dinhet bill of $72 t$, insiteais

Avxs-2 Ewy gurce Socrex x. It woutr sppcary

## THE EXAMINER.

Orangemen of Loughall are beginning to oppose Father Mathew by counter societies for the discouragement a temperance: - " A number of fellows assembled lately a and entered into a resolntion not to give employment to and encered into had joined the Temperance Society, or any person who had to use their own words, ' who had taken a medall': This pledge or resolution was signed by all the persons present. One mant, named Croonte, protested against it, saying
that © he never would be a party to such a combination." that ' he never would be a party to such a combination."
Monestr. -The projector of a monthly "philosophiMoDess Y. - The projector of a monthly "philosophi-
cal" work to be published in Ipswich modestly says cal" work to be publisied, in Ipswich modents
"Papers like the Pickwick, ,ce, though excellent of their kind, can only afford a half-hour's amusement, and are useless for the rest of the month, and indeed for the rest of life. But I trust the present papers will be taken up and laid down, over and over again, till they shall have
been read through many tines and thoroughly digested," ${ }^{2}$ \&e.
WANTED A CLERGYiAN. - If any one wighes to the Non-Intrusion men, let him attend to what is now passing. North Leith is the best living in Scotland, and, strange to say, the stipend of 8000 . is going a-begging, and can find nobody willing to accept it!-Scotsman.
Court-Martial-A regimental court-martial has just been held at the Infantry barracks at Windsor, when.
Sergeant Coolen was charged with having been intoxicated Sergeant Coolen was charged with having been intoxicated
on parade on the morning of Thurday last. He had on parade on the morning of Thursday last. He had
received permission to attend a ball on the evening of the received permission to attend a ball on the evening of the
christening of the Princess Royal, and to remain out of christening of the Princess Royal, and to remain out of
quarters until the following morning; when, upon his quarters suntil the following morning; when, upon his appearing on parade, his conact ex to go through his
the adjutant. He was then ordered to "facings," which he was unequal to perform. He was
immediately put under arrest, and a court-martial soon immediately put under arrest, and a court-martial soon
affer summoned, when he was found "giilty of being after summoned when he was found "guilty of being
intoxicated while on duty." There is no doubt that he will be reduced to the ranks. Another sergeant in the same regiment, named Kinsaird, whe was ordered before the court as a witness to speak to the state the prisoner was in on the morning in question, is now under arrest for
having refused to give evidence. - [Might he not plead having refused to give evidence.- [Might he not plead
examples in high quarters of refusals to give evidence ! Suppose that he also was drunk, had he a right to criminate Suppose that he also was arunk, had he a rign th criminate witnesses have a right to hold their tongues? Railway Trip Extrardinary.-A Aew daysago
workmen emploged on the Birmingham and Glouceste Railway, at the Bromsgrove-station, perceived a waggon laden with quarry-stones coming down the incline, and it
dashed past them at the rate of nearly 100 miles per hour. dashed past them at the rate of nearly 100 miles per hour.
Fortunately the waggon was seen by some parties about
three miles beyond Bromsgrove, and they hastily procured three miles beyond Bromsgrove, and they hastily procured
a number of thick pieces of wood, and laid them, at short a number of thick pieces of wood, and laid them, at shor
distances, upon the rails. The last had scarcely been laid before the vehicle was upon the first. After funning over several, it at at length stopped without causing the
slightest accident. It seems that the wargon was standing sightest accicent, If seems that the waggon was standing riage or engine slightly touched it, when, having passed
the level, it dashed off at the rate we have described.the ever, it dashed
$W$ Worcester Chronicle.
The Turish Fleet.-The Turkish fleet remained at Alexandria eighteen months; when it arrived it had on board 15,000 seamen and 7,000 troops, of whotm 5,000
 Mehemet Ali, during that time, upwards of 60,000 purses (about $7,500,000$.), and his own squasdron not less. Guzot and the Amerionss.-A number of American gencemen resident in Paris being anxious to
testify to M. Guizot their admiration of his "Introduction to the Life and Writings of Washington," have presented to the Minister an address, requesting that he will allow
his portrait to be painted, and placed in the Library Hall of the American Congress. To this M. Guizot has assented; and the picture is accordingly to be executed by
$\operatorname{Mr}$ G. P. A. Healey, a young American artist
Guizot And THikn s. - There is a wild report current
of a junction between M. Thiers and $M$, Guizot. It is of a junction between M. Thiers apd M. Guizot. It is
utterly unfounded, and seems to have had its origin in the utterly unfounded, and seems to have had its origin in the
fact of their having been seen conversing together lately, fact of heir having been seen conversing togecher lately,
and on apparently friendly terms. This proves uothing; for immediately after the accession of M. Guizot, and when he and M. Thiers were considered to be deadly enemies, best friends in the world. Public men, even when they are not public impostors, are accustomed to these rappro.

The PLague-The following particulars relating to the plague have appeared:-"The town of Akalsic, the
fortress of Alexandrapoli, and several villages between these places and Tiffiss, are attacked by the disease. Two battalions of the Georgian grenadiers have also been attainted. The plague has not visited Tiflis since 1813, at Which period it carried off one $h$
town in less than three months.
The President's Cabinet. - The Cabinet will be arranged nearly as follows, says the Times correspondent: John M. Clayton, of Delaware, Secretary of the Treeasury John Bell, of Tennesses, Secretary of War; Francis Granger, of Now York, Secreary of the Navy; Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, Postmaster-Gene
of Kentucky, A ttorney- General.

The Chamare of Peres.-The following is the
 of the La Plata question, says; " We We we the the Cham.
ber of Peers with somme hope; we lett as if wuitted
a haopital of incurbles. No,
 light or heat. There is an odour of decrepitude in the
hall of the chamber, which chills and saddens you. It
reembles a constitutional comedy played by the dead, mechanical pantomime, which one is anxious to tee terninete, on account of the continual fear, which haunts one, of seeing the springs crack."
Colonization of the african Coast.-A meeting was held at the Egyptian hall for the purpose o discussing the question which had been introduced by the Rev. Mr Gurley from America, as to the expediency of adopting some steps with a view to the introduction of free people of colour to seriemenens on the the cosient led to the conviction that the adoption of the proposed plan we calculated to assist in the extermination of slavery in that country; and that to renew the attempt to force the white people as settlers into Africa must terminate, as it had done for the last 50 years, in a total failure. With the latter deseription of individuals the climate was fatal, whilst with the former it prospered. A committee was formed for the purpose of preparing a petition, the caief heads and outine of which were read.
Corymicht ix Fuance.- One of the principal points to which the authors and editors of Paris have called the attention of the committee on the Literary Property Bill is Che means of preventing the piracy of French works, Clauses are introduced into the buil which the editorr stake dom ; but they have also urged that the great object would be to put a stop to it in foreign cointriess They have stated that if France would take the initiative in this matter, the principal states of Germany, Holland, England, Sardinia, and the other countries principally interested in this kind of property, would soon concur with her in measures to this effect.
Popicition or the United States.-The population returns of the United Sates are nearly coimpleted, all the census being received at Washington, except Kentucky and Arkansas. Estimating these two, union in 1840 was $16,900,843$. Incloded in the thowe are 2350,000 slazes and 395000 coloured people The population in 1830 was 12,866,920; in 1820,9,633,131 in 1810, $7,239,814$.

- An augmentation of the army will take place within very short period The increase will not exceed from wo to three thousand mep.
-     - hane socity sevenu aniversary festival of, the Roya umane society was celebrated at the Freemasons' Hal - The trade of gentemen.
teadily advancing. An instance of this is seems, to be hipping returns of Greenock and Glasgow. -A new church has, been consecrated in Liverpool by course.
There are 35,000 persons at Liverpool, and 15,000
Manchester, now living in cellars of the most unhealthy $t$ Manchester, now living in cellars of the most unhealthy description.
- Typhus fever is spreading among the poor in Edinburgh. The whole wards of the Royal Infirmary hav been thrown open, and amost every bed is occupied.
Effusion into the ehest and periciardium was the, immediate cause of the death of Sir Astley Cooper. - The Ordnance Estimates have just been printed They exceed the estimates of last, year by
182,4455 . - A great sensation has been created in the mer of the Board of Aldermen, leaving behind him defalcations to
the enormous amount of 60,000 . the enormous amount of 60,000 . Prst Office has not been
- The only reason that the Post upplied with the new medallion entelopes is, that the demand at the Stamp Office is 30 great that it has been security of the envelope is in the threads interwoven in the paper, and there is no intentiou whatever of discontinuing their issue.
- The coal trade of the port of Newcastle upon-Tyne employs 1,327 veesels, and 13,548 seamen. The gross Sunderiand, is nearly 120,0000 ; being an increase o 8,000 . over that of 1839 .
-While in England coal and tron are always found together, in France no such coincidence occurs. The iron from a distance are, in consequence, obliged to bring - A petition for leave to bring in a bill for constructing a line of railway from Stafford to Rugby has been presented to Parliament. It is in contemplation to form presenilway from Merthyr to Brecon.
rail
- In consequence of the dry rot making its appearance in the roof over the State apartments io Kensingtor Pa. be taken off and repaired.
street, Southwark, to Blackfriar's road hout the High second time.
- Messrs $O^{\circ}$ Connell and Litton have arranged to pair Rutledger v. Rutledge. Both tearned gentleme case of Rutledge v. Rutledge. Both learned gentlemen plead on - The New
their half-yearly meeting, declared a dividend after at rate of six per ceat. per anaum.
inquests in ednesday the coroner held no fewer than six "recident chases."
- The appointanent of a seleet committee to investigate "the present state of the companies for effecting proposed in Parliament. - Silver coin and bullion ahipped at Dover from Fob lst to - The rumpur of a rebelition aiconatien sold.
 has rem

1840. 

-A

- Mr $0^{\prime}$ Connell has written to the Belfast Chamber ce about to ad an import duty of 12 per cent on linent yarn, which, as Belfast carries on an immense traffic with France, would lead to serious detriment
- The average rate of wages in Hants is 15s. a-week, - - Measures are bee he certain the number of - A greal number of hopses are Wales. Formerly the importation was reversed
mportation was reversed.
- There will be a great increase in the number of steamers on the Thames during the ensuing season. - It is said that Mr Barry is to receive the sum of $25,000 \mathrm{~h}$ for designing, superintending, and completing the new Houses of Parliament.
- Some persons have petitioned the Government to allow a new carriage entrance into Hyde Park at Knightobridge. worth.
- The last remnant of the British Legion, numbering one hundred and fifty, arrived at Waterford on Wednesday. - A workma Woolwich, where a long revolving axle is constantly operation, ailowed the skirts of his coat to come in contact with it, and in a moment he was suspended, and revolving with the same velocity. Before the engine was stopped he bad been turhed round about
escaped without any material injury
escaped without any material injury.
- 11 ness to 2 great extent prevails amongst the privates and some of the non-commissioned officers in the 60th Rifles. There are now upwards of seventy sick in
the hospital, and mostly young men under twenty-two years the hosp.
of age.
- Inquiry has been instituted in consequence of the loss of the Worthing and other letter bags from off the guard't having frequenity to leave his seat in consequence of the bad staie of the roads. They were recovered.
- In consequence of a fierce competition now going on
anongst the coal proprietors in the meighbourhood of amongst the coal proprietors in the reighbourhood of
Barosiey, coals aft selling at some of the pits as low as 48. 9d. per ton.
-The number of prisoners in the House of Correction is 903 , there being 682 males and 221 females. - There will be a new election of a common council. nan for Coleman street Ward, the election of Mr Cousins - By a ful fre in A

Ireland, two lives were lost, and several Ireland, two lives were lost, and several persons severely

- Sir James Stuart; the Chief Justice of Quebee, is aid to have resigned bis seat in the special Council of Lovents, he is no longet Lord Sydenhan's chief adviser, ut has openly disagroed with the Goverior-General, and quitted Montreal for Quebee.-Colonial Gazette.
- Sir John Harvey, Governor of New Brunswick, has een recalled, and will be succeeded by Sir William Colebrooke.
- A A marriage is contemplated between Prince Charles taughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany
- The Queen of the French has united with the Queen Dowager of Naples to effect a reconciliation be.
ween the King of Naples and his brother, the Prince of veen the King of Naples and his brother, the Prince of Capua.
- A private letter from Baltimore states the belief of tesume specie payments on the fst inst.
- Papers to the 13th of January from Barbadoes, state that sugar-making had commenced in the itland. The crop was expected to be in quantity about the same ${ }^{23}$ last year. Ground provisions were everywhere scarce. that A letter from Toulon contains slatemens 10 prone quately supplied with timber for the vessels repairing or building.
- The remainder of the Belgian loan of eighty two
nillions of franes (about thirty millions) has been nemillions of franes (about thirt
gotiated to Messrs Rothschild.
- It was expected that the union of the Canadas vould be proclaimed on the 11th of January by the Governor-General, immediately after which the functions Lieut-Governor Sir George Arthur would cease in pper Canada.
shing sere is such a scarcity of hands to man the codor Newfoundland, that the traders have addressed two uccessive petitions to the Minister of Marine, prying or aid.
- There is tolbe a regular lien of sailing packels be-
tween Antwerp, Rio Janeiro, and Val paraiso tween Antwerp, Rio Janeiro, and Valparaiso. - Private letters state that "the preparations of Ausand and the Italian Governments,
and everywhere on a large scale." nd everywhere on a a large scale.
- The campaign (Russian
- anpaign (Russian and Circassiau), although anguiaary, has, like those of the preceding, years, pro-
duced no advantage. Both parties remain in the same uced no advantage Both parties remain in the same
relative positions in which they were at the begining of the spring.
- Among the intelligence recently brought from Chias Panama and $K$ Kosciusko, had deserted and entered into the service of the Chinese.
- A letter from Treves says that the King of Prussia
- Asan inetance of the depreciation of property caused $y$ the bill for fortifying Paris, a house in the Ruedu October lat, was sold two days before the vote off the - 4 Penepuies for
discovered a new material for heating steam-engines which takes less space and produces a greater heat than the best s.
carbolein, It is reported that the theatre in the Hague, which has hitherto been the property of the town itself, has been has pirchased by the King.
- Some disorders occurred in the veterinaty school a Alerth near Paris, on Sunday last, which ended in the viion. - Tosition of the Tariff Committee, which recommended proposition of the duties levied on unbleached thread should that the impors on the exportation of twist yarn and liven. - A letter from Rome states that the feast of lan. guages was celebrated on the 12 th uit., at the college o grage Propaganda. Cardinal Mezzofcuitt presided at this solemnity, unique in its way. There see
- At Strasburg, at Mentz and numerous other places perpetual drilliag is said to be observable, and that the tropps began to sink under it. In some districts one eighth of the men were in hospital.
- The Congress of New Granada was to meet in pursuance of thesth
- A third explosion has occurred at Acre, and the authorities turned the, aqueduct on the ruins to extinguish the fre.
- The National insists that France has always suffered and declined under aged Monarchs, citing as examples Louis XIV, Louis XV, and Charies X.
- The Spanish Regency intend converting into a "National Pantheon" the church of St Prancis the Great, "for the reception of the mortal remains of all spaniard distinguished for heir - The sea is recedigg so rapiay rom the bay o Bourg Neer, 64 guns, which was lost on an oyster-bank whilst in pursuito of a French ship in 1752, are now to be found in the midst of a cultivated plain.
- The Archduke Frederick; who distinguished bim. self in the campaign in Syria, has just returned to Vienna.
- The Roman Academy of St Luke has conferred the title of honorary member on the Queen Dowager of Spain, "who, it is well known, is a nie arist in oil colours." - The eldest son of Dost Mahomed, Afzul Kban, has,
on the requisition of his father, surrendered himself to on the requisition of his father, surrendered himself to
Sir W. Maccuaghten. The Dost was to be sent on to our own provinces without any delay.


## 

$\because$ The Index with Titlopage to the Examiner for the

## POSTSCRIPT.

## LONDON, Saturday Morning, Feb, 20, 1841.

The foreign news of Uhe morning is of little interest.
By the Paris papers we learn that the commitee
pointed by the Chamber of Peers to the committee ap relative to the fortificiations of Paris had decided by a ma jority of six against one in favour of the principle of the The Madrid journals state that the elections in the proplace, but the ciitizens generally hed partial riots had taken and a fa tourable disposition towards the existing order of dings. The Regeurcy accordingly relied on obtaining a General Alava, the ainbassador of Spain in London, haai tendered hisa, resignationb; ; ind that Mf . Antonio Gonzales
would succeed him in Would succeed him in that post.
Bounse, the speculators for a fall bustained on the Vienns of the state of uncertainty which existo in political affairg.
It appears that Mr MPLeod was bailed out on the 27 ib
ult. by Mr Brotherion of Lockport, and forthwith discharged from Mr Buell, of ous band of armed med he beeu hiberated tian z y yery numer iaterpond and forcibly reconiducted hius to geot, where he
rmained in confinement at the date of the last intelligence rom Lockport. "The avowed object of this disonderly paper, "is to afford the owner of the Carotine an opportunity 10 arrest $N$ 'Leod for the destruction or that boat, and thereby detain him this side of the river. We hope this account will prove to be exaggerated, but true, no time should be lost in asserting and enforcing The proper and ample manner, the supremacy of the laws. at this most disgracefol end criminal outraghy indignan son of Mr M L Leod.
The accounts from Canada state that the GovernorGeneral would on the \%/h instant issue his proclamation, declaring the union of the two provinces, and convening the new Parliament, to assemble in May next, at Kington, the new capital of the united provinces.

The Queen has appointed William Robinson, Esq., one of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arins. The Queen has also appointed James Anpesley, Ess., late Story Penleazze, Esq, late Consul at Amsterdam, to be Consul at Barcelona; and Henry Augustus Cowper, Esq. Charles Waybrow Ligar to be Suiveyor-General of the Charles Waybrow Lig
colony of New Zealand.

The Times, in reference to the duel in St John's Wood on Thurday, remarks: " "I is in vain to expect that manothing but ridicule for their pains, and meet with no co operation from the law officers of the Crown. We cal pon Lord Normanby, thetefore, as the chief of the police magistracy to take care that vithout delay, inta the trath or falsehood of this shame less advertisement of felony a and if these persons, named
Patterson and Marsden, really have committed the crime atterson and Marsden, really have committed the crime inputed to them, to put, the machinery of justice in mo ion for their conviction and punishmient.
The Marquis of Normanby has been prevented by in disposition from attending at the Home office during the Stesent week.
Souch was the doubtrul issue of the late trial in th House or Lords, entertained by the Earl of Cardigan an ound guilty of felony, and to prevent, in that case, the whole of his property being forieited to the Crown, exe cuted, some time before, a deed of gift, assigning over the whole of his valuable possessions to Viscount Curzon, the eldest son of Earl Howe, the latter nobleman tiaving niartier a sister of Lord Cardigan. It isstared that the legal expenses nd the and the enormous stamp duties, amounted to upwards o
10,000 . As the deed is stated to have been enroled in due 0,00 . As he deed is stated to have been encein inc orm, the same expenses will now have to be again incurred
to effect a re-transifer of the property from Viscount Curzon to his Lordship. Should the statement of our informant regarding the stamp duties payable to Oovernment be cotrect, they will not only 'most amply defray all the rpenses inciured by the country in futint up the Hons of Lords, \&e., but leave a very handsome surplus. The Courrt Cireular announces with due pomp that th Royal West Penpard cheese was yesterday brought to Buckingham Palace for presentation to the Queen. He Majesty "saw the cheese privately, and was graciousi, pleased to express her approbation. " Priice Albert te
ceived the deputation (by whom it was brought) at one "clock, "and expressed himiself nuich pleased and grati

Intelligence has reaclied Woolwich of the death Brigadier-General Edward Thomas Michell, of the Roya
Artillety, on the 25ih of January, of fever, brought on by Artillery, on the 25th of January, of fever, brought on by
AI.
At a public meeting held at Berkhampstead, for the purpose of considering the proposition for the introduction of a rotal police into Herffordshire, a petition against the extension of the force to the distrie tass adopled, AL
meeting of magistrates of the West Riding of Yoikshire, to consider the propriety of establishing the rurall police throughout the Riding, the motion for itwas cartied by a majority of seven.
A numerous meeting of the members of the Reform currey, was held last night at the Elephant and Castle Tavert, to consider the caises of the resule of the late election, and to take sieps for feorganising a and extending he Rêform Registration. A eobmittee was appointed on which Mr Briscoe conseifed to act, to draw up a plan
for improving and extending the registration associations. The res Sir Astley Cooper will be in lerred in the of the late guy's Hospital this day, at quarter before three 0 oclock. There will be no street proession.

## Saturday Night.

The packet arrived this morning from the West Indies and brought' letters and 'papers to the 12 th altimim, conliuning the new ordinance enacted for granaig se civi are granted ; making a total of $39,072 \mathrm{~L} .17 \mathrm{~s}$. 9d. Th: sum is little at variance with the sum before proposed by Lord John Russell. The Combined Court have also passed an ordinince to regulate the introduction of labouy-
tets, and another ordizaince has been phassed by the same body, for raising a loan of 400,0001 . to be expended in the imm-
porting of labourers. In Barbadoes another dry season anly of an extensive decrease in the sugar crops, but also in the zeverat orthsive dolease in the sigare cropo, but aiso in
 Jahkica. The weither in trimidd had been very houvg for the divorce.
during the autumnal months, but the present prospects were considered favourable to sugar cultivation. Excel. merican had lately
A Cabinet Council two o'clock. The Council was attended by all the ninisters except the Lord Chancellor. His Lordship is etter to-day.
On the 18th a numerous meeting of noblemen and landed proprietofs was held at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, for the purpose of forming a society similar to the Highland Society in Scotland, and the chartered agricultural societies
in England, with the view of improving the husbandry of in England, with the view of improving the husbandry of
Ireland. The payment of 1 l annually is to constitute rember, but the benevolent m timber, but he benevolent may pay as much as they
link proper. A substription list was opened, and in a ery few minutes upwards of 1,0000 . were subscribed. The Duke of Leinster gave 2000,
In the Queen's Bench this morning, a plaintiff named Francis, who had been employed as boatswain of the ship areyhound, to the East Indies, obtained 100l. damage rom Hutchinson, the Captain, for tyrannous and brutal benaviour.
The important appeal relating to the will of the late til aher of ter Mr Cousins was this.
Mr Cousins was this day re-elected a Common Council We regret to announce the death of Mrs Knowles, wife of the author of Virginius.

## COURTS OF LAW

## COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Breach of Promise, - Greensted v. North. This was an action for a breach of promise of marriage
Sir F. Pollock, in opening the case, stated that the plaintif was a young womat, the daughter of a respectable widow.
The conduct of the defendant was as bad as he had ever ho conduct of the defendant was as bad as he had ever
hown in similar instances. The defendant had put upon he record a plea that he was an infant ; this milght be true When the parties first became acquainted, which was in the
vear 1834 , but the intimacy coninued till the vear 1839 year 1834, but the intimacy coninued till the year 1839
whien they were on the point of being united. He should show letters from the defendant to the plaintift, couched in she mocersfrectionate terms, and fully y establish cong the pro-
the mise to marry her. This state of things continied till the
mit mise to marry her. This state of things continied till the
middle of 1839, and in Febranar of 1840 the plaintiff gave midade of to
irth to a chid, of of which the defendant was the father that this would appear to have been an inducement to the derendan
o break off the intimacy, and in June, 1840 , he married an ther woman, but he s.iould read to them n letter, which Was in these words: - My dearest and beloved Mary, Thave just heard, to my misery, the unjust conduct of your
nother, and the manner is which it has affected you $\{$ but pray, my dearest marl, do not let it hurt you, br you will break pray, my dearest girl, on not let it hurt you, or you will break
my heart You know there is nothing causes ine so much
wiethedness wretchedness as to see you miserable, and surrely youl will
not break the heart that is so sincerely, warmily, and for ever oours, Treat with scorn your cruel, hard-hearted oppress Almighty will, I sincerely hope, punish them who are so callous to all human feelings. And is there not another thing ocosole you? I hope there is, You have my unchanging love. Yon know, my lovely girl, you have it; therefore
cheer up, and say to yourself- 1 have one who will always tand by me, and when tive storms of life and cruel oppres.
ion surround me he will console ine, and love me in the ours of misery. Then why should I grieve, when I have him for my support, and his fithfill he iert for my haven of
happiness? lappiness: Adieu, my beloved and denrest Mary, till 10 ,
or a quarter past 10 , his evening, when 1 hope youn will be sour ever faithful and attached adorer,
He (Sir F . Pollo vith him in thinking considered that the jury woild agree their hands - Mr this a case demanding serious damages Southwark, proved that the deleedant hat hif bain 839 that he was about to marry the eplaintiff, and asked him the eastern division of Southwark. Cross examined: The plaintiff's mother keeps the Two Brewers in Southwark has met the defendant at skittles, and at a glee club there he delendant is a stone merchant or stonemason; considered the liaintiff capricious; had seen the defendant etrite plaintiff and defendapt in Lambeth church was proved in
April, 1839. - Mrs. Martha Greensted, the mother of the plaintiff often heerd the defendant talk, of marriage; at first bjected, but, finding her daughter so strongly attached to
the defendant, slie consented to his addresses. Her daughz the defendant, she consented to his addresses, Her daugh-
ter was confined in February, 1840 . The defendant never came afterwards. Never heard the plainiff call the de ame anterwards. Never heard the plaintiff call the dea
fendant ordrunken blackguard. Never called her a sireeth walking hassy, - Mr Thesjger then addressed the jury for
the defendant, and contended that much liad been taken from his learned friend's oneninged by the fact coming out that the
isainiff's mother kept the Two Brewere He thould be able to prove to them that this gentle young lady had carried about with her a piece of rope knotted at the end, with
which she used to punish the defendant, and her conduct had been so violent, that on one occasion it had been neces
sary to call in the police. sary to call in the police- - Mrs Margaret Coleman, the
niece of Mrs North, knew the plaintiff cume to Mrs North's in 1835. The plaintiff brought a bit of cord, with which slie struck the defendant, saying that would do or him. On one occasion called in the police, the plaintiff was so violent.
Mrs North the deren
fendant was fendant was born in October, 1816 . Heard of her son's at-
tachment io 1834 It was some time before she wnild per-mit the plaintiff to come to her house; consented to it to Grevent her son passing all his time in a low public house--
Cossefoxmined $: I$ am not a widow ; Mr North is not dead; 1adopted the name of North- Sir F. Pollock then replied
and urged upon the jury that the defence set up whe and urged apon tho jury that the defence set up was ain ago basest meanness could have induced the defendant to put his Tho jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff-dainageses, 250 . CONSISTORY COURT.
Baumgex, e. Buamert - This was a cuit for di-


POLICE.
 hers, A 14 , in thes Alhamy, Piccadilly, was on Wednesday
 nesuitiog hist innom: a second comarge mas indged exainst Rriver charke was preferred against him for assaulting the

 by his master, had takeen out ha summones against him, which
ho treated with' contempt, the consequence of which was, that io warrunt was issued. The officer proceeded on Tuess liay nijht to the Alhany, and succeeded, after waiting some
 harrelled pistol, throatened to blow, his brains oot. The
 The defendant, however, succeeded, by presenting his pietot Mr Snperintendent Baker, the disturbance was guelled, and the officers removed to a distance, where they waited until Wednesday morning, when they succeeded in capturing the
defendant. The defendant, who is stated to be in possesdelendant. - The deieniant, who is stated to be in postabs
sinn of ery consideruble property, and to be respectally
 denitl' deraged, duripg the timo the examination was going
on. Folded his arms, thit his fips, frowned, and played of on. Finded hiss armse
varinus theatrical kestures. -The two charges made ty the nervents havimg bren proved, and the certincates of the surgeon (Mr Young) as to the injuries inficted read,
Gundry thus held forth relative to ooe of the assault:-
"Oh, when I reecired notice that a sumpmons had been taken out, I drove to the boy's father in my own cab, and while I was speating to Mrs Chapman in my own cat, the
father came up, and then I said I had done wrong in strikind the boy, hut 1 he deserved it for a flagrant abuse of my
orders. I sioid teant him because 1 thought it ioould be of
 sonmething and take him back again. Idrove away in my cab,
thinking, of course, that every thing was settled. The fat her came the next mirning, and I said I woold give the boy'a
compensation of $10 t$, as my objiect in beating him was not to exeet tyrany, but ow correct tivect frints. The bor haod said something about the other mervants; the fact is, thad occa-
sion to turn away some of my ser rants, one for letting persion to turn awny some of my servants, one for letting per--
sons intom house avainst muxpexpest orders and the other
for impertinence. Now, 1 hnd juest come from a cottage that I have at Hampstead. I had dismissed my page some
 ceive me. I was kept an hour and a hair waiting, and I
became excessively angry, and having discovered that the cab boy had told me a story about his slopping out, 1 took
him iuto the hall and kave him a good beating. The boy then ran away. 1 drove to his father"s in my own cab to tell him what I did was in the heat of the moment, and he spoke to me in a very humble manner. You see, sir, it's necessary to
he sharp with these bogs. Ifrentlemen once overlook misconhe sharp with these boys. If yentlemen once overlook miscon-
dinet, they never have any hold again on their servante." Dyer then proceeded to hear the eharge made by the police. the chisre agneinat those rascals for the manner in which
they insnled me last night-the scum of the earth, only fit for the shambles, to coone and try to take me into cansody,
me- zentleman as if mas a common man; 1 shaill bring me- gentleman as if I was a common man; I shall bring
this affair before Parliament, it shall not rest hera, no, no
no- Mr the defendart hyeard the policemangs charceeded on whopphing the
defendant said-"This thall go before Parliament. Do you think I was going, to be trated in that way by such scum as policemen, persons ouly fit for the shambles; they are a
distraee to any oountry; however, the case stall not resit here, follow (pointing to a policeman), ran up to me and

 befire a higher tribuual. There were seven or eight
policemen about me, with their low abise. I told theme policemen about me, with their low abuse. I Iold them
they were only fi for the s.anbee 1 know the nature
of the law of ossault woil. I I paid a shilling some time back for an assanlt, and 1 knnww that mygistrates, won't give
annoysnce to gentlemen." Mr
Dyer called upon the anopynce to ing bail to answer the various charges at the
defandant to find
sessione. The eatire















Jardine regretted leing obliget to pot the law in frrce, by calling upin her either to procure one surety in the snm
of luol, or be committed to prison., Mrs Waylet wis guite unprepared for stoch an erent; she hoped there would te no necessity for enforcing it, as she would solemnly pledge her hocesor to appear at the triat:- Mrs Waylett was then in.
formed, that in the absence of Nail, she must be removed to formed, that in the ahsence of hail, she must be removed co
prison, when Mr MFower said, that, under the circumstances rather than Mrs Waylett shonld, so to , prisom, ho rould hecomn bail for her in the required ampunt: but at lengit himself as hail. He merely lodged at No 13 Lisile xtreel.
Leicester square, whist in London; bot he was tho pro
 quite satisfied, and the parties len the court. abiont Mestane. -Mr Thomas Mofarey. 'A Respec on Priday last, for having sold cools deficient in weikbt to
poor people during the intengely cold weather. After a long investigation the gentlemen of the inqueat twould he sptisfled withoot proceeding furrther if Mr Magarey woulit consent to present 20 guineas to the poor of Billingkagate. His solicitor
at onee accepted the proposal, nod hand od over a donation
 Ginson 54. article 10 , of the New Police net, which renders a person liable toa penalty not exceeding 40, for affixing any postink hill or ther paper against or pown any building, kc. withplace, stated, that about two oclack in the afternoon of the 6 th instant, the defendant, whom hee band seen hefore, came to the door with a double knoek; and wne admitted by the
under footman. Brown. D-fendant " offered hia caml to Brown, with directions that it shimuld be ziven to $\operatorname{sir}$ Felix
Booth, bnt Brown refused to receive it. The defent also expresed thet he had called for mey Sir Felix. Defendant told him that if the did not takes it he would tie it to the knocker nf the door The The dor was then
closed by Brown. Abont five mintes afferward' he fontir a card tied to the knocker with a piece of tape. On The 'ar
was written: "Sir Pelix Booth, Mr Home oflis for peymat Sc, due to him uader the thed of 1835 , Feb, 6 phy, 184 . inventor of a new process for the distillation of brants. and that he had entered intor an azreement with Sir Feflix Booth, to whom he ligd imparted the seftet, thy condinions
of which agreement were that he was to peceive an aniual stipend, together with a per centage "pon each yallon dis-
posed of. On the Sith of February instant a letter on the part of Sir Felix was addressed to the defendant, setting forth that he might exercise lis right of poing to the diss tillery to inspect the books, for the purpose of satisfying
himself as to the quantity of brandy
manufactured and the amount of to the quantity of brendy manufactured and the but a sight of the books heing deaied him, he repaired to the private residence of Sir. Felix Booth. TO prove that money
was really due to him, upwards of 600 l , was paid to him on the 10ih instant, four days ffter the alleged offence wis he did not consider that the charge came within the spirit of
the Act of Pariament, and he should therefore dismise the summons.
Ulster Protestant Riotens. - James Marron, an doly summoned. with riot and assanit. A targe body of be more, early 500 persons hat conlected in the towno DroO'Connell was expected to poss thrnozh, on his way to Bel. ast), many of them armed with firesarms, The complainant,
a Catholic, who wab out in that dirsection, ad vacoced to the crowd, when he was instantly assailed with shoits of "T0 followed ap by sopet" of the other such sich languake, which was the field, and went into town, followed all the way by the of the persons charked were held to bail to take their trial.
About for two years.-Newry Examiner.
 charged with having robbed his employers in December last. Which the prisoner was accused of 'having stolen yum Dowling deposed to having received the prisoler. (who sur
rendered himself) ionto his. custody. In walking with M Dowling from King street towards lue Bridewell, He a lepe near Huddersfield, but thet was only a proall part;
prist the great bulk, he said, he had baried in Micham compmon,
near Londom, The lane near Huddersfield was accordiogly visited, and the prisoner pointed out, the apot io whichlile
stated he had barie ths money; when 26 Honis dor, 104 sovereigns, 454 in bank notes, and a gold watch, were dis
covereg. The watch had been bought out of part of the
tolen atolen money and the foreikn coing hiad hyen exchanged fo


 prisoner said there was, still some farthet, property, and

 22 sovereigna and a goild ringo which dont prinoper sid wio
 cashhbox, and in hiy gitation, lost ze epodithe poommonr Mr to the istonietemeot of beth, loyed vuand the 106 ; $n$




One there were 28 five pound Bank of England notes; in
nother 1 twenty poond note, 16 ten ponnd notes, and 10 ; posed ditto II a paper parcel were 100 soveréges, in mizns and 4 locio dlor, in anotheri 100 sovereigns, ia another 100 soverciens, ill of which they eonsecutively pumbered ian.

 t114, the paluo recosered, was 1,626L 2s. 61 . Mr.Dowlint trated that the prisoner said that amongst the ronoey (the o himself, hoth of which sums he had taken with him from

 ith the accound ingy circemat tances of the mobbery having den fully detailed in evidence, the prisoner was ogaia iner.

## Ro

 amed William Gannt, a shopman in the employ of Mesers. Harvey uad Cn, Lamben iun hise, Westminster road, being The offieen rebt up ox, and whilst so engaged the young man suddenty drems zor across his throat, infficting a wound of a shocking mas. Despriante LEAP F RoM BLACCFRLMASBRIDGE, t an inquest held at St Bartholomew s Hospita, respecting that on Mbnday even man on the shovider, and calling out s. Follow- me, "ran cross; the ioad jumped spon one of the/ seats, and from wwatermain brought the body onus sliore, but the man dil MURDER AT BUTHiNitai, gamekeeper, pamed Byan Stains, had siiapppeered, and was supposed to thaye been The prisoner has sobsequently sated, that on his retura homo no the evenito the kempers hisappecance tre told ther that Saturiay nixht in the way before spoken of, and had led him about two miles from his house, pretending to show him
 tried fo shoot him from behind po less than three times, but
 fashing in the pan lor, erlearg or the the bank, that having

 deep. In consequence of this slatement the pool referred to was snbmitted to a rikorous search, and the body was soon
discogered. A verdict of "Wilful Murder" has been returned.


#### Abstract

ACCIDENTS. Accident AT Chartist MEETiNe.-At Castle oaddress the Chartists upon the "Rights of Labour." On least 70 persons, all witino of meeting, there were at ances when the floor gare way, and the whole mass, with fow exceptions, who clung to broken rafters, were pre- pitated to the llat below. The screams of the sufferes serg traly awfol-men, women, and children. Upwards of 30  jere very near hom hie Hon. J. E. Ehiot M.P.:"You day. Coming down from town, about two niles on the railway, owing to eome fault in the rail itself, got of the ails, going at the time at the rate of about 30 miles an hour. The wheels, axles, springs, steps, \&Q., in that, every thing, below the body of the carriage, was smashed to left lying in the wreck about two feet from the edge of the embank went, over which we were passing at the time; ; yet; most fortunately, nobody was hurt." - Kelso Chronicle.


## COMMERCE AND TRADE

 In reference to the accounts of the crop of cotton receired hester Guardian has an observation which wee mayy coppy: thile some reduce it 200,000 or 300,600 bales lower. Nom, rays the journal mentioned, "It is difificult to believe that. ay such falling off from the produce of 1839 can have taken. amount of the crop, it is probable enough that some con-siderable quantity of cotoon will be witheld fmm the market, as happened with respect to the crop of 1838, when
 balee and it appeared, rrom the receipts at hie poris to be biles of he cotton of the preeeding year, which had beex thet or the fotton or the preceding year, which had beea
than 1,50,000 thates thad whereby a crop of reatlly mpore
We have

We have to admit that the expectations indalged in at the
 culysto to Baikerse.
Althopgh the shippents of both plain and printed fottons

 beep considenbsy lessduritg the present yeir thiariptot ditive of the great mass of thie productive and labouring
classes to be in a more depressed stanto than others aro awre, or willigh to beliere is the rate.

forth his been theron on speculations she prices firm, at
 hiorchester, both for poods and yam, especially the lateen nad in some cases haver rates were paid. An unasuat "mousseline-de-laine "species, which is stimulating manaacturers powetiou, and milking now improvement Weir pore of the manufacturers have orders for all that they are able to produce within the next three months.
the Leeds warehnnses chiefly connected with domestic trade there is a good business doing in fabrics, suitable for spring and summer seasons, but the purchases in the piece halls have been rifle in middle and low fancy woollens and mend at fuadersully increases. The yarn market at Bradcondidence graduand lively- the wool flat. woolen cloth trade of Sadford haworth is improving. No change at Rochdale as respects wages ; but the lanner Tho had before Christmas. The blanket trade at Bury is no i unprosperous; The trade of Dundee is brisk in tow an a month ago The trade of Dundee is brisk in tow an still dull.2
Prices of produce in the London market are generally pretty steady, but the sales have not in any instance been
The tea trade remains flat. At the pritlic sales on Thursday, which offered 21,000 packages, a part only was sold, establishing rather lower pr's Congo, which'sold a actions were limiter cash. The sales went off with more' spirit on Friday; common Hysons and Gunpowders were sold Id. per lib dearer. The demand in raw sugar for home consumption sales next week; in the foreign sugar ndaiket no new feature presents itself. The coffee market is quiet ; in rice, rather mors disposition to purchase is evinced; tallow continues dual of sale.



 M. Sconnderion. Ned Cion squame, house agent. [EDwards,
T. K T. Ring 'e road, Bedford row, Crawford street, Portmin square, hair dresser. R. Harris amd S. King. High Holbein, woollen drapers, [May, G. Queen Square, Bloomsbury, Bedford place, East Street, oils Kent road, builder. W. Armstrong, South square, Grey's ind. Sage, Surrey street, Strand, lodging house keeper B. Okell,' Liverpool; flour dealer. [Taylor and Co. Bedford Ruth Crux, Canterbury, victualler. (Casey, Guild ford street, Russet! square. Smith, Stratford.on-Avon, mercer. [Addington ana Co. Bedford row. Holbeck steam mills, near Leeds; corn miller. DIVIDENDS.
 March 11, H, Jacob, Amershaw. Bucking hampshire, builder













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Former
war optic, p.anuar io.




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## pantwershits dissolved






















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## 0. H G Gmat O 11 Bankrupts.

DArnel, Queen Ain street, warylebone, chemist. [Cooper, J. Philpot, Bay. tree Tavern, St Swithin's lane, victualler.








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## THE EXAMINER.

SCOTCH SRQUSTRATIONS.
R. Fleming, AChton, by Gourock, spifitiont merchant-D. Smith Aberdeen, hat manufacturer-s. M, Roos, Jon. Aldie, catlie



## On the 12th inst. BIRTHS.

 Mrs Gon Cuninghame.
 Deputy Quartermaster. General, of a daughter. Thenison, of a daughter.






 ned his sonnw wife's aunt. The son morried his father's wife es and the father in broth-r inllaw to his son. The other soan io

 bury Herald. DEATHS.
 minister of the Independent ciaper wise




 On the sthinint. at Brusels, nee see. Mri Wilson, the wife





 revisit his natire land In 1810 her hastand died. But for
the seasonable lilerality of Lord Melbourae, who, in consequence of a memorial presented to him, bestowed upon her a
 many yeart hostess or the White Hart huy, in that townt




Laut Nights of Money and of Mox Moeready mapperance in Landon for TOMORROW will be performed MONEV. On Weody MoNDES And The Lid in Chiog Fo


 Ton ormorrow, and during the Week, will be per-



Increaling populants.-Rapcures of applaure-Oratifed audiecees






MISS KELLYS THE TraE AND DRAMATIC SCHOOL, Under che Patronage of his Grace the Duke of Devansbire. M ISS KELLY has the houour to announee, that her


THE MODEL of the ARCHIMEDES STEAM





M ONUMENT to LORD HOLLAND.Ass no








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Note-The Wine at so guineis per ple are particularily reoom-
K-SHIN, "The drealed hour," If there be any-













inundation at colne.
THE waters having just receded from the large store.



 TII Beie of cotton Hoats, which were complecely sunk, will be we down




CONTRACTS Sor MEAT, BREAD. AC For the ROYAL MARINE
 THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord

 FRESH BEEF ADA MUUTTON,
MILK, and
SANDLES.
CANDLES.




contract for copper.
 THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord ThE Commissioners filer exccuing he Oifice of Lord





CTVE LIFE ASSURANCE, LOAN


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PECIMEN OF ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSULING 1002. FOR


THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the NEW

 Oorr to despatce from this ceanatury in the widadie of Apprin next



 S ECOND COLONY of NEW ZEALAND,



 Somet Hiobert Gowen, E.q.






SUPERLATIVE BLACK CLOTHS, late the Stock


$\mathrm{D}^{\text {RESS }}$ COATS, in the firat Style of Fashion, 303.



THE LONDON MARBLE and STONE WHE NKIIGNDON MARBLE and STONE






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## IX MONTHR With the C INMSE


$\mathrm{R}^{\text {EMARKS on Mr MITCHERLL'S EDITION of }}$



 P

ISHOP HEBER'S POETIAA, WORKS
 Adprisiamy, Alizeovile

THE LAST DAYS of MARY STEUART. burgh:


$\mathbf{M a t h}^{\wedge}$
ANNERS And OUSTOMS of the JAPANESE
 sequed to buintss vorabe on the indus.

$A^{p}$PERSONAL NARRATIVE of , JOURNEY




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