

We were merely enabled in a short postscript to our paper of Saturday to afford our readers an epitome of the news that the recent arrivals at New York had furnished. A short lived and un-sanguinary war, the duration of which did not exceed ten days, supplied the American prints with a copious field of speculation, as well as the British Parliament with a momentary respite from the tedious and tiresome discussion that invariably attends every minute alteration in the subject of Reform.

"Uneasy lies the head That wears a crown."

The King of Holland's troubles are not likely to meet with a speedy termination. Batavia, the capital of Java, in the East Indies, has declared for Belgium, a defection that is likely to extend over the whole Island.

The New York papers received this morning announce London arrivals to the 21st of August. The Reform Bill was still under discussion--an amendment of Lord Chandos, allowing tenants paying L50 per annum, to vote for county members, was carried against the Ministers.

The Dutch troops were retiring from Belgium while the French still occupy the country. The steamer Rotshay Castle from Liverpool to Beaumont, was wrecked, and out of 120 passengers only nine were saved.

From Poland there is little, if any thing, of importance. Notwithstanding M. Perrier's opposition in the French Cabinet to yield any relief to that interesting people, the French nation seem fearlessly determined to enforce it.

The Reform Bill, entangled, as it appears, by daily difficulties, undergoes upon every discussion an anti-ministerial alteration. A fresh clause has been introduced, to divide each of the 25 Counties [which hereafter are to send four members] into two Districts, and two Members to be returned for each District. Ministers, however, voted for the amendment, under the impression that such a system would materially increase the local interests of the aristocracy.

The Irish papers represent the state of the country as comparatively tranquil. The death of Lord Norbury, who, for nearly half a century filled a high judicial situation, took place in Dublin on the 27th July. His Lordship's wife [a Peeres in her own right] died some years ago, when the title of Norwood lapsed to his Lordship's eldest son. The present Earl of Norbury is consequently the second son.

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The Rideau Canal.--It is with much pleasure we announce that this magnificent work is now drawing very near its final completion, the water having already been let in along the greater part of the line. Mr. Drummond's contract at the Kingston Mills will be finished in about three weeks. On Thursday evening the water was let in to try the strength of the locks, and it was gratifying to observe that they stood firm as a rock, and appeared perfect on all points.

The "John By" steamer now building at this place, under the direction of Mr. Drummond, and which is intended to ply on the Rideau Canal, will be ready for launching about the first of November.

The Hospital.--It gives us great satisfaction to learn that nearly the sum of L1000 has already been subscribed towards the building of this highly interesting institution. The Directors of the Montreal Bank, with a liberality that does them credit, subscribed L25 for this humane purpose.

The Great Britain steam-boat, Capt. Whitney, will leave this Port to-morrow for Niagara, touching at Oswego and York.

Post Office Department.--We learn by the Quebec Mercury, that no less than twenty-three new Post Offices will go into operation on the 5th of next month--ten of which are in Lower Canada, and thirteen in this Province. This says much for the zeal and attention of the Deputy Post Master General in the management of this very important department.

The following changes are about taking place in the Engineer Department in this country:-- Colonel Durnford returns to England to take charge of one of the Western Districts, in place of Colonel Burgoyne, who goes to Ireland. Col. Nicolls from the Halifax station will succeed Col. Durnford at Quebec--and Col. Boteler, now second in command on the Rideau Canal, will succeed Col. Nicolls at Halifax.

Col. By is said will go to England immediately, transferring the command of the Rideau Canal to Captain Victor.

In the Chronicle of the 17th ult. an error occurred, which in our present number we are justified in correcting. For "John Barton, Secy." read "John Boston, Secretary."

The Rev. Mr. Ketchan of the Church of Scotland, who has recently been ordained by the Presbytery of Dumfries to the Scotch Church in the flourishing town of Belleville, in this District, arrived here a few days since. Mr. Ketchan preached an excellent sermon in St. Andrew's Church in this town on Sunday. We sincerely congratulate our Belleville friends on the arrival of this gentleman among them, being satisfied that he will prove an invaluable acquisition to their society.

We beg to inform "One of the People," that his last communication will be inserted entire in next week's Chronicle.

The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada will meet for the Actual Despatch of Public Business on the 13th of November. We have it also from good authority that the Legislature of this Province will assemble on the same day for the Despatch of Business.

The weather for the last week has assumed a something more than an autumnal character. The storm of wind on Wednesday evening was for many hours exceedingly terrific. This was followed by a night of incessant rain; and subsequently the cold has naturally excited the propriety of a speedy recurrence to those comfortable remedies that nature has happily designed against the influence of a premature winter.

On Wednesday last, pursuant to public notice, the Main Guard House in this town was sold by order of the Magistrates, with the design we understand of rendering the ground on which it stood available to the public benefit, by extending the Shambles beyond their present limit. We would suggest the propriety of removing the whole establishment, and erecting a handsome and commodious building upon the same site, affording every species of culinary material a distinct apartment, and relieving the housekeeper from the present obstruction that the number of wagons presents to his progress through the square. No arrangement can be more inconvenient than the present, and we rejoice at the prospect of a speedy remedy.

We have just learnt that two persons have been drowned near Johnson's Island, about three miles from Gananoque, by the accidental upsetting of a skiff. One of the unfortunate persons was Robert Dickinson, aged 26, and the other John Fisher, aged 12, son of Mrs. Bowen of this place, and apprentice to Mr. O. W. Stevens.--Herald.

It appears that Ingram, who resided in town for several years, was drowned at York a few days ago. The following account of his death is copied from the Canadian Freeman.

Coroner's Inquest.--On Monday evening last a coroner's inquest was held in this town upon the body of a man named John Ingram, who was found drowned in the Bay. It is stated that he came up from Kingston as keeper or Constable with a man deranged in intellect, and that after receiving a bite from the deranged man he became deranged himself. The day before his death he was seen in a deranged state, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning, although it is said there were marks of violence upon the skull. As our population increases vice and immorality advance, and coroner's inquests are becoming daily more frequent. We think, therefore, it is the duty of all coroner's juries to examine all cases of this kind with great patience and caution, aided by professional men, as many of them, we doubt not, originate in cool deliberate murder.

Kingston Races.--Accordingly to notice, the Kingston Races took place on Thursday last, and the sport was excellent.

TRIAL STAKES. Mr. Davey's Grey mare, POLLY LIGHT-foot, 1 1. Mr. Saultan's horse KNICKERBOCKER, 2 2. Mr. Smith's mare LADY OF THE LAKE, 3 3. Mr. Prior's horse SIR THOMAS, 4 4.

KINGSTON STAKES. Mr. Prior's horse, COMMODORE, 1 1. Mr. Hope's horse WILLIAM WALES, 2 2. Mr. Leily's horse ROMAN, drawn.

SWEEPSTAKES. Mr. Leily's horse ROMAN, 3 1 1. Mr. Town's horse WATERLEY, 1 drawn. Mr. Hope's mare SALLY ROOK, refused to start. Mr. Forsyth's horse SHAMROCK, 2 2 2. Mr. Prior's horse SIR THOMAS, drawn.

For the Chronicle. COLONIAL REPRESENTATION IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

CHAP. III. Some Preliminary Objections Obviated.

"I would rather," said an eminent individual on an important division, "have Burke on my side than the whole House without him." I would rather, says the humble individual who indites these pages, to have Burke on my side, as the advocate and friend of colonial representation, than a whole host of other writers and politicians. But the case, unfortunately, is quite the reverse; and instead of having the authority of this great man in support of the measure proposed, we are doomed to encounter him as its only avowed and decided enemy. It therefore becomes necessary to prepare for an onset with no ordinary antagonist. That I should do so; that I should attempt to break a lance, on any subject of reasoning or argument whatever, with this most illustrious statesman and orator, appears extremely presumptuous and ridiculous even to myself; and savours somewhat of La Mancha. I do indeed remember some five or six years ago, while amusing myself with the prospect of colonial representation, and taking

down some notes and memoranda on the subject, that upon perusing the arguments of Burke, in opposition to the scheme as originally proposed, I was overcome by their ingenuity and force. In despair I at once laid down the book; and renouncing all hopes of a legislative union between Great Britain and her colonies, never took up the subject again until its general revival a few weeks since. Such is the influence of genius: such are the effects of eloquence even in a bad cause! I am not ashamed to admit them. Nor do I hesitate to avow, that, notwithstanding this change of opinion; or rather this aversion to the consideration of a subject in which I conceived myself to have been forever foiled, I am at this moment more thoroughly convinced than ever of the absolute necessity of colonial union and representation. But, if we are desirous of succeeding in the accomplishment of an object which involves no less a consideration than the welfare and integrity of an empire, some one must oppose this great master. If this duty have fallen to my lot alone, I shall, in case of defeat, submit to the ignominy with unabated reverence for the conqueror. It is no disgrace to be beaten by a patriot, whose general motives were as pure, as his eloquence was invincible. Should I prove successful, however; to my country be the honor and benefit.

It is of considerable importance in this discussion to remember, that in all that Mr. Burke has said on the question of colonial representation, he never once objected to the theoretical and constitutional principles which the project involved. He always took care to keep at as great a distance from this point as a mariner does from rocks and quicksands. As to this he appears constantly to have held a compass in one hand and a quadrant in the other. The whole force of his energetic mind was accordingly brought to bear, not on the end proposed, but on the means of its accomplishment, which he always ridiculed as visionary, and treated as absurd. He himself, as we have already seen, declines a controversy on this head; and it is worth while to repeat his expression:--I pass over here all consideration how far such a system will be an improvement of our constitution according to any sound theory. Not that I mean to condemn such speculative inquiries concerning this great object of the national attention. They may tend to clear doubtful points, and possibly may lead, as they have often done, to real improvements. What I object to, is their introduction into a discourse relating to the immediate state of our affairs, and recommending plans of practical government. Now, with every respect and deference to the memory of this excellent man, what can be a more complete begging of the question; what can possibly be more absurd than to urge objections, in limine, to the execution of any plan or scheme, before the plan or scheme itself is formed? We see clearly that Mr. Burke does not disapprove of colonial representation, but on the contrary admits it to be a position which may with safety and propriety be discussed, as "tending to clear doubtful points, & possibly leading to real improvements." It was certainly then, inconsistent: it was certainly premature, to anticipate, as well as to maintain objections, to the operation of a measure before the measure itself had been matured. In this way, we could defy all art and science. In this way, we might defend ourselves against the whole institutions of society itself. We should be justified in saying to the legislator:--"Sir, do not, at your peril, pass that law: for if you do, depend upon it, that its provisions cannot be carried into execution; they will immediately be infringed upon, because the people do not approve of them, and cannot be compelled to obey them; and be assured that a future generation will, in consequence, find it necessary to revoke them." To the Judge and the jurymen, we might say:--"You are to be sworn to try that man, for if you do and he is acquitted, he will again pick all your pockets and cut your throats into the bargain; and should you find him guilty and condemn him to the gallows, he will poison or hang himself in his cell, and there by escape all punishment you can inflict on him." To the Mechanic we might say:--"Friend, take care what you do; and do not bestow your labour in vain; nor lay out good money for bad; that machine of yours can never be put into operation. The materials seem very good, very strong, and well adapted to their several purposes; but they can never be got to work together in the manner you propose; and therefore I strongly advise you to give up all hopes of them --to break them asunder and chop them down into fuel to boil your pot." To the architect we might say:--"O Sir, you are a wonderful man and a great genius; but I would recommend to you not to build that temple. The foundation hereabouts is very sandy. I see a storm gathering in a little cloud like a man's hand. The wind will soon beat upon it; the rain will descend upon it; the lightning will play upon it; it cannot but fall, and great will be the fall thereof. Besides, Sir, you cannot but remember the fate of Tedmor in the Desert--of Athens--and of Rome. Behold, Sir, where now are their cloud-capt towers and gorgeous palaces?" To the Coach-maker we might say:--"Well, Sir, that really is a pretty vehicle; I should like to have a drive in it; but it is of no use. Though Macadam still lives, there are ruts and stones in our roads unnumberable; and it must one day be upset and broken to pieces. Then, Sir, consider how many careless drivers are abroad; how many limbs are daily broken; and with what difficulty we can recover damages from the proprietors of the stage-coaches: oh! my bones." To the shipbuilder we might say:--"how beautiful yet how frail is that ship of yours! Do you really intend to trust that costly edifice to the fickle waves? If you do, she will never reach America. Should you send her through the Pentland frith she will perish on the Skerries, and should you prefer the Lands End, be assured she will drift and be foundered on the Scilly Islands. But should she arrive in America and attempt to return, depend upon it, Sir, and I am extremely sorry for it, she will be lost in the fogs of Newfoundland, even if she were loaded with members of parliament." And so on, ad infinitum, through all the mazes of art, mechanism, science and legislation.

We all know that among adepts in the useful art of logic, no one appears more ridiculous than the tyro who attempts to maintain a position by arguing from consequences to their cause; or, at all events, from suppositions or imaginary difficulties, to the impossibility of overcoming them. But, strange to say, we have worse than all this here; for although the premises are freely admitted and given over to us, the conclusion is not only denied, but set up as an unsurmountable barrier against both the premises and the project on which they are founded. In what other light can we possibly view the general scope of Mr. Burke's arguments? As to principle and end, he tells the friends of the measure:--O Gentlemen! you mistake me entirely mistake me--if you think I have any objections to a union with the Colonies, if it can be accomplished. Quite the contrary, Gentlemen. I told you before; and I am still, and always will be, of the same opinion, that the project will tend to clear doubtful points, and possible lead to real improvements. That is my opinion, gentlemen. So prepare your Bill; bring it in; and be assured that I shall not oppose it on principle. Accordingly, the bill is introduced. Mr. Burke is as good as his word; which, to his honour, he ever was; and the bill for colonial union and representation has passed the Commons House of Parliament. It is bro't up to the Lords, and there, too, it passes without a division. Lastly, in the fulness of time and form, it is laid before the King for his royal sanction, which it forthwith receives. And now writs are issued from Chancery for electing members of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland in all the Colonies. All is gladness, joy, rejoicing and preparation on both sides of the wide Atlantic. Ships are launched, manned and provisioned; and every harbour echoes to the songs of freedom and patriotism. But lo! in the midst of this pomp and preparation, a great genius suddenly appears on the western horizon, with an open book in his hand, entitled "Observations on a late publication, intitled 'The present State of the Nation,'" and whose pages blaze with Vesuvian splendor of diction and eloquence. It is EDMUND BURKE! He immediately addresses the astonished spectators on the shore out of this book, and tells them: Good people, I did not intend, and never once dreamt that matters should be carried thus far. Be assured that he who has brought you this length on your perilous voyage, has misled and deceived you all. "He appears not to have troubled his head with the infinite difficulty of settling that representation on a fair balance of wealth and numbers throughout the several provinces of America and the West Indies, under such an infinite variety of circumstances. It costs him nothing to fight with nature, and to conquer the order of Providence, which manifestly opposes itself to the possibility of such a parliamentary union." No, no, good people, depend upon it you can never overcome the order of Providence; far less conquer nature. Behold, how the sky lowers; how the clouds gather; and how the surges rise, and mantle those broad seas with their ermined couriers of destruction. Your pilots, good as you may esteem them, can never surmount the dangers that await you; and you will all be lost--utterly lost in the bottom of the ocean, to the great grief of your friends, and the irreparable loss of your country. Should that not be the case, other and more horrible dangers await you. There are pirates on the seas; and they will rob, ravish and murder you. Besides, war is likely to break out; and you will surely become a prize to the French or Spaniards, and be conveyed to Carthage or La Vera Cruz, and from thence perhaps to Mexico or Lima, there to remain until a cartel for members of parliament can be settled, or until the war is ended." But, should you fortunately escape all these terrible calamities, which I scarcely think possible, other difficulties await you. Should you and the newly elected members of parliament ever arrive in old England, "in the meantime Parliament has sat and business far advanced without American representatives. Nay, by this time it may happen that the parliament is dissolved, and then the members must ship themselves again to be again elected." Here, good people, should you ever arrive a second time in America, need evils await you. The writs may arrive before yourselves; and other members are elected; which, after two fatiguing voyages of 6000 miles in the service of your country, would be the unkindest cut of all on the part of your faithless constituents. In such a case you must remain at home in the colonies with your wives and sweethearts, boiling sugar, distilling rum or chopping timber for the benefit of your families till the next election. But, good people, the members who have superseded you are not better off than yourselves, for "on their arrival, they find all in a hurry and bustle; in and out; condolence and congratulation; the crown is demised. Another parliament is to be called. Away back to America again on a fourth voyage and third election." Now for a contested election; and you who have been thrown out, and so long and laboriously employed in improving your farms and plantations, may be re-elected. You are so. But alas! your troubles are not yet at an end; for the fairness of your election is complained of; and the moment you "attorneys, solicitors, mayors, select-men, provost marshals and about five hundred or a thousand witnesses, come to the bar of the House of Commons," the parliament may be again dissolved; and there you are sunk deeper and deeper in despair, vexation and debt!

Such is the style in which this eminent statesman condescends to declaim against the project of colonial representation. Such is the way in which he endeavours to dazzle and alarm the imagination, without ever attempting to lead the mind to conviction, by serious arguments addressed, as they ought to be on so important a subject, to our reason and judgment. As already observed, he objects not to the project itself, but to the difficulties of carrying it into execution. Let us now seriously weigh these difficulties, see what stuff they are made of, and whether, even admitting that they do exist, it is possible to overcome them?

FOREIGN.

EXPRESS FROM BRUSSELS.

We have received Belgian papers and private letters to the date of yesterday. They bring the mortifying intelligence of fresh advantages obtained by the Dutch over the Belgians, and under circumstances which go to compromise for ever Belgian honor. Even the King's personal safety seems to have been endangered. But for the French Army, whose presence these brave patriots so loudly protested against some days ago, the enemy would have been now in possession of their capital.

LOUVAIN--Thursday, Aug. 14.

The Dutch having taken Terlemonde yesterday, the whole of the army of the Scheldt made preparations for attacking them this morning. About nine o'clock the army having formed itself in line on the Boulevards, the King, accompanied by his staff, inspected them after, which His Majesty having taken his station at the gate leading to Tirlemont, the army passed by him, & took a position about 1/2 league from Louvain. The regulars seem very animated, and were singing patriotic songs--the Civic Guard, although in good spirits, were more serious. I should suppose there were upwards of 40,000 men. The army is badly provided with cavalry and I am very doubtful of their success. They have plenty of provisions and field utensils. The heights of Louvain are strongly guarded, and batteries have been thrown up round the town. His Majesty is looking extremely well. I have had a conversation with a Colonel, a man of great experience, he says he feels certain that they will be beaten; that there is no dependence on the Civic Guards, and that they are only fit for the parade. I am strongly of his opinion, and have great dread of the engagement.

All the accounts given in the Belgic papers of the victories of General Daine are void of the least foundation. This gentleman is used largely, and I understand that he has sent a message to the King, "That he will either retake Tongres or lose his head." I have no doubt he will enter Tongres again, but it must be after the Dutch have retired into Holland.

BRUSSELS--Friday Aug. 12. DEFEAT OF THE ARMY OF THE SCHELDT--HIS MAJESTY AT MALINES.

This city was in a most dreadful state of agitation this morning. The Dutch having advanced within eight miles of Brussels, the drums at an early hour beat to arms, and the inhabitants were flying in every direction. It appears that this morning about two o'clock, the Dutch formed themselves in line for battle, and at four o'clock attacked the Belgic army near Louvain. The Dutch opened upon them in three columns, and commenced firing in every direction; the Belgians instantly took to flight; and the greatest disorder reigned amongst them; they threw away their arms and caps, and tried to outdo each other in running; by six o'clock the field of battle was clear and the Dutch masters of the whole of Belgium; the greater part of the Belgic army threw themselves into Louvain. I do not believe there has been many either killed or wounded. Their conduct is disgraceful, yet one is almost inclined to pity them; they have but few officers, and those they have were the first to fly. Had they not been in the habit of bragging most intolerably, and setting the whole of Europe at defiance, they would doubtless have received assistance; but they spurned the Dutch and browbeat every other nation. I think the peace of Europe more likely to be preserved now than it would have been had the Belgians proved victorious.

His Majesty left Louvain by the Brussels gate (all the others being guarded by the Dutch) by Valenciennes with a retinue of Malines. Within five minutes of his Majesty's leaving the high road near this city, a regiment of Dutch Cuirassiers took possession of the Chausee; the King could hardly have been out of sight. The Dutch then advanced to Cortenberg, about eight miles from Brussels, and took possession of the whole of the heights, extending to within a league of Terrereen.

The French troops who have been lying at Halle & Waterloo with the two princes, about two o'clock. The enthusiasm with which they were received nearly equalled the reception of Leopold. Marshal Gerard arrived in the morning, and was greeted with every exclamation of joy. The Belgians have to thank the French for the safety of Brussels--the Dutch could have entered it when they pleased. The number of French in this city is about 5,000 infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

Where would they have been without their King? The Dutch are now de facto in possession of the whole of Belgium, and are only restrained by France and England. They would have a restoration with all its horrors. The Belgians can never repay M. Lebeau--through every difficulty be pushed the election of the King, and carried the acceptance of the preliminaries.

Saturday, 12 o'clock.

We are very quiet. The French left this morning for Terrereen, and formed a junction with about 7,000 of the army, near Waux. Their whole line extends nearly as far as Louvain.

Our Civic Guard are completely choppfallen: you hear no more the Marseillois or the Brabantine. Nothing but accusations against their officers and against the Government.

There is very little going on in Flanders. (From the Moniteur Belge of Sunday.) Brussels, Aug. 13.

Head-Quarters, Malines.--At day break, on the 12th, the Dutch resumed the attack upon the left of our line, occupied by Gen. Niellon. The rest of our troops were in the same position as on the evening before, and occupied the village of Boutersem, which had been taken from the enemy on the 11th. The brigade under General Niellon, although attacked by the bulk of the enemy's forces, withstood the charge with great courage in the first instance; but, being overpowered by numbers, they were obliged to retreat. This movement was the signal for the breaking of the whole line, which proceeded towards Louvain, and occupied the positions opposite the

gates of Diest and Tirlemont. The enemy presented themselves on all sides, and in considerable numbers. Our troops, animated with a proper spirit, made an obstinate resistance, and our artillery, stationed on the Bonle vards of the city, kept up a constant fire against their columns. The King was to be seen moving about in every direction, regardless of the firing, and actively engaged in directing the different movements. Negotiations were opened by Sir Henry Adair, with the view of preserving the statu quo until an answer was received from the Dutch Government to the communication from the French Ambassador at the Hague. The Dutch, however, continued their operations, and extended their wings so as to encompass the city. They also occupied the road to Namur, Terrereen, and Brussels.

The road to Malines was on the point of being occupied, when the King saw the necessity to withdraw the army behind Couvain, to save that city from the horrors of an obstinate defence, particularly as the enemy's bullets were already falling within the walls. All the troops entered the city, and occupied the Boulevards; the King proceeded on horseback along the road to Malines, and passed in sight of the enemy's tirailleurs. In a short time the road was occupied by them, and all communication between the division of the army in Louvain was cut off. Several flags of truce were sent from both sides, in order to conclude an arrangement for evacuating the city without compromising the honour of the army, or exposing the inhabitants to the horrors of a bombardment, with which the Prince of Orange threatened them, as the only means of driving us from a position which the firm aspect of our army made him think was impregnable. This was the cruel measure which he resolved to adopt against every place, sooner than engage openly with the army. After some time the enemy, seeing our determination to maintain our ground at all our risks, agreed to a convention, by which the army was allowed to quit the city without being molested, and 24 hours were granted for this purpose. Our columns, however, had commenced moving off by the gate of Malines, driving before them the enemy's tirailleurs; and this movement, which was executed with great boldness, had considerable effect in hastening the convention. It was instantly communicated to both armies. It was with difficulty that our men were restrained from firing upon the enemy who continued to appear upon our flanks, but without interrupting our march. The head-quarters were at Malines in the evening; the division is stationed on the road to Louvain as far as Campenhout, guarded by the 4th regiment of the Line, and covered by several pieces of artillery. Our troops, although harassed by fatigue for several days, have displayed great courage in the difficult positions in which they had been expected, although we have had several wounded, and amongst them a number of superior officers. Our officers who went with the flag of truce observed at the headquarters of the Prince of Orange the Russian Colonel Scharnhorst, and several officers of the same nation, dressed in their uniform.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

We have also received, by extraordinary Express, Paris Papers to the date of yesterday, but their contents are not very important. The Chamber of Deputies was still debating the Address, but though party spirit had begun to develop itself more palpably and violently in that Assembly, the ultimate triumph of the Minister was still regarded as certain as ever. It is now thought that, emboldened with the success, which has attended his threat of retiring from office upon a late occasion, M. Casimir Perrier is disposed to try how far the same means may answer the purpose of the Court with respect to the hereditary Peerage, and in relation to the King's functions, amid all the storm of recrimination in the Chamber, this question has been glanced at but very slightly. The debates, generally speaking, possess but little interest for foreigners; and the following description of them may suffice, which is taken from the TEMPS:--The Chamber shows itself, as we expected, eager to prove that it will not depart from the principle of Constitutional Monarchy; but at the same time it adopts every thing tending to establish its force and dignity, and prove its inclination for economy and reform. The French Government had received official notice to the intention of the King of Holland of withdraw his troops from Belgium. This unexpected termination to a campaign from which so much was expected had caused great disappointment in the capital, as the war was looked upon as already at an end. The statements of fresh disturbances having broken out in the Papal States are reiterated.--MORS. HERALD, 15th.

PARIS.--The Moniteur of yesterday does not contain a word of the army of the north. It does not even publish Marshal Gerard's proclamation to the troops under his orders. None of the Ambassadors of the great Powers have left. Some preparations of departure were making at the Prussian embassy, which were attempted to be kept secret, as they were to be merely eventual.

Baron Smith's Address to the Castlepollard Police.--The following is the address delivered by Baron Smith to the police, at the close of the Castlepollard trial.--

The learned Baron observed, that the prisoners had become the subject of a very serious charge, and that it was so felt by the crown, when it sent down specially one of the first law officers to investigate the circumstances of the transaction. The jury also manifestly considered the case one requiring mature deliberation, and one in which a certain degree of doubt existed, otherwise why deliberate for eleven hours? The effusion of blood had been lamentably great. Amongst those who fell were certainly some innocent persons, and it was impossible, from any thing which appeared in evidence, to say that all was not so. The jury, in acquitting the prisoners, found such an indiscriminate effusion of human blood was the unfortunate consequence of the circumstances in which they were placed. All human tribunals were fallible; and he referred the prisoners to, perhaps, the most unerring of earthly tribunals, to that of their own conscience, which he hoped might acquit them, as the jury had