PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. Mr. Perry's Speech on the third reading of the

JURY BILL. Saturday, Feb. 23. Mr. Perry .- The subject of Courts of Law, and the upright administration of justice, which necessarily involves trial by jury, and the selection of jurors is very interesting; it is an important, it is a momentous subject. The pure and upright administration of justice is a subject, which it is the highest interest of the Province to put as far beyond question or dispute as it can possibly be. Some hon, gentlemen have risen here and represented it to be completely beyond question, even now that the present system works well, and is even beyond all suspicion. Well, I wish hon, gentlemen who hold this doctrine, would make it oppear by arguments and proofs, not by mere declamation. They got up here and made round assertions; but they do not pretend to substantiate their assertions with proofs. If it is a perfect system, and one which admits of no improvement, there must be causes and reasons which can be brought forward and made appear. Are we to reject supposed to be almost not quite the government itself, and alto be the head, and heart, and body, and substance of the Legislative Council, are we, I say, to reject a beneficial measure of this kind, merely because it does not suit the views of that exalted personage? I say no: I for one say no. The system requires a change, it calls loudly for a change, because its whether you can bring an actual charge against the Sheriff or order to have the administration entirely pure and unsuspected to day, as to compare any leader of that party who leas succee-Aed bim, with him. But great as his talents may be, we have our judgments to guide us, and his approval of a certain system of policy, is not a sufficient reason for our binding ourselves to it. For hon, gentlemen to get up here, and say this well tell us the moon is made out of green cleese. I am astonished that hop, gentlemen should so far forget the true value of a right which ought to be sacred and dear to Canadians as swell as Englishmen, that they would suffer it to be put in competition with pounds, shillings and pence. It is not this alone that is to be considered; but it is the lives, the character, and all that is near and dear, and sacred to a subject, is in the hands of the juror. Will any one under the ecircumstances, class it for a moment with an affair of pounds, shillings and pence. amending this system? Nothing can compare with it in importance. No one has attempted to deny that it is in the power of Sheriffs to pack juries if they please. One of the hon. country, in order to get his name up—(hear, hear)—that it may be said of him, he is a lawyer that has won such and such a case; he must be a very good lawyer; we will employ him in the township. These men will go hand in hand, and you will get a jury made up of all parties. Then it is jury by means of his influence over the sheriff, as will be most very thing. You cannot produce perhaps any direct charge upon a particular Sheriff, because he is under no necessity to disclose his corrupt practices to any person. He need not blazon them all over the world; it is a matter within his own the evil. He requires no assistance, and it is not to be suppose another says let us have the Judge of the District Court. The corruptly would ever disclose it. If he were fool enough to he knows certainly a great deal about it. Indeed it is very let it be known, he would of course be deprived of his office. It is not in the nature of things to suppose he would do it. But, because you cannot bring home to the Sheriff any particular charge, it is no reason to suppose that no cause of complaint exists. A man may be morally certain of a thing and yet not be able to offer evidences of the fact. He may make up his mind from the character of the jury summoned, and from other circumstances which will not leave a shade of doubt, and yet admitting the correctness of intrusting to them the duty. It is be quite incapable of producing tangib e proof. But in the absence of all proof, it is quite sufficient, that it is admitted the Sheriff has the power to pack a jury, because, as I said before, every thing is depending upon it. The time may come, as the time has been in England—Glorious England—when it and whose duty it is to go round among them,—if such perwill be the object and interest of government to hunt down sons are not the most capable of judging who are and who are particular individuals, on account of their political principles. not fit, I do not know who is. But another hon, gentleman The time has been when this persecution was carried to an un- says you will have ill will if the wise men are not taken for and men were arraigned before a jury of their country to stand be. Where is the difference between the cases? Not an item their trial, whether they should live or die, and this for no of difference. These feelings will exist, altho' they never obnoxious. The time may arrive in Upper Canada, a great dividual members of that great family ought to be willing to do many suspicions have been affeat, that something of this kind every thing in concert for the peace, welfare and happiness has been projected in Upper Canada. But the administration of the whole. And therefore if I should happen to be selected begin to find that they cannot ride rough-shod over the people, as a petit juror under this system, I should not regret to bethat the representative branch of the Legislature must be respected. I believe these high-handed proceedings are becoming a little less the order of the day, than in times past, and perhaps it is partly because things are not wearing the same aspect in England which they did some time ago, yet these changements are liable to change. We may have a change in our administration, and such a change as will look with different eyes on matters and things from what they do at this moment. I believe, however, the Executive Government are in a fair way of becoming what they should be. They begin to respect the wishes of the people, and the time is not far distant, when the advisers of the Crown will be in or out of of- gift which they had enjoyed more than 60 years, and which fice according as the people are satisfied or dissatisfied with they valued more than life, that was the tio that bound them their conduct. The language that has been used in this house to His Majesty. In my opinion the longer any evil system shows that something is affoat. Some people begin to find has been continued the more urgent the reason for amending they stand on slippery places, and that the people are not going to be insulted with gross abuse. Thope we shall go on in the cause of reform. I hope the views of the people at large known or not, that has nothing to do with the merits of the will be more and more respected, and that they will be made question-Now it is my opinion, with respect to the two Jucontented and happy, but in order to do this, you must have fries, that the Petit Jury ought to be composed of persons as the administration of justice pure, you must have it put out of intelligent as those of the Grand Jury. What are the duties of the power of Sheriffs to pack juries, for the time may come a Grand Jury! They hear one side of the case, and have onwhen it will be the case, that individuals will be hunted down by to decide whether the case is worthy of being brought before cuted agreeably to an address of the House of Assembly .- nor any contrary evidence; on the other hand, what are the Granted. And may not the jury have been chosen to meet the duties of a Petit Jury : they have not only to decide upon the views of the House of Assembly? Then there was another evidence which the Grand Jury have had before them, but they polividual who was prosecuted for a libel-Francis Collins. have the additional task of judging from conflicting testimony, The jury delivered a special verdict, and the Court would not of separating took from falselound, of determining the degree arose out of a drunken brawl between a man and field, won for their country a constitution in 1782.

stand that the court would take the circum-stances into consideration, they were completely overruled by the court, and a gea public question. As soon as the House of Assembly met, a posed of men of understanding and intelligence. The only an unanimous wish of the house, that he should be released. though without any request for that purpose. Was he released? By no means. But when the Brackville noters were sent to prison for a grievous offence, what was the case then? the recommendation of certain individuals, these rioters were at the late election for the county of Levels. The public had unanimously concurred in the sentence they had received, they were denounced by all as reckless persons, and not fit to be at due to their just offence. Then sir, there was it e case of Robt. but by two magistrates, -if this be the case, what sort of a law was that? and how long was that law suffered to remain and disgrace the Statute Book of Upper Canada? (Hear, hear.) and by whose exertions was its renewal effected? by those of the Tories, or those of the Reformers !foundation is rotten. There is no doubt of it. I do not care When the question for its repeal was first agitated, it was opyou must remove the judges as far from political life as possible. repeal, and yet these are the men whom His Majesty delighted What is the duty of a judge! It is to expound the law. Just to honor, from what cause I cannot conceive. He was mmenot only in one branch of the legislature, but the whole sub- and therefore, when we are told he was banished by two Mastance of the government itself. Leader for years and years gistrates, the person who says so, knows nothing about it. If almost impossible for him to divest himself of. He has great shall condemn me, I say farewell to the right of trial by Jury. not a man of the same school of politics who has come after packed for corrupt purposes, and that, in many instances, but, after the lives and properly of individuals have been torfeited be ever so clear that he was an innocent person, and although system is pure, and that it is beyond suspicion: they might as the fury hed been packed, and you afterwards find that it had been the case; reither would it be easy to restore a man's property after he had beenturned out of house and home, you cannot restore it to him after it has been consumed in law-suits. The time has now arrived for put ing an end to all doubts upon the subject, and you can as easily say yea as no. I will men-Lawyers, who had just came into practice in the Midland Dis--that they could do any thing that would contribute more to chanced to be in conversation respecting the business of the "How did his master succeed with his suits?" "Damned bad," that they are driven to. It only shows the weakness of the po- instance of a case completely in point, there is one. The without supporting them by any proof. They must be foolish summoned over and over again, and he has been passed by .indeed, if they have arguments in their favor and will not pro- He, of course, was very much pleased with the exception .duce them, unless it be for the very worthy reason assigned not Now, the objections to this measures are, in the first place long ago by an hon, and learned gentleman, that the house that of the hon, and learned gentleman from the Town of Hawere not worthy of having arguments adduced to them, espe- milton. He says, that nothing is more clear than that personcially since you, Mr. Speaker, were not upon the floor. Fifty having causes to try, will endeavor to get Jurors of their own why hon, gentlemen withhold their arguments if they have those opposed to the striker in politics. There is no doubt any, and if they think it a sufficient reason, let them follow it. whatever, that this is the nature of man, for the sake of properhon, gentlemen make use of, at the very time they are using all that Sheriffs are not to be trusted with the selection of Jurors clarations, if they had produced arguments that were convin- the court, and this is the time men will be induced to makjury is wanted, the Sheriff selects such persons as he deems that for the whole year. They are not going to choose then expedient for that special case, and the unfortunate suitor may for a particular trial or for a particular court, but for the yearknow his fate before the court sits to try his case. It has been and who are if cy selected by? Three persons, not one single

carrying a particular case that will excite a great noise in the can have either a Tory or a Radical Jury, -and you must refavorable to him. I have heard many complaints about this people in the country. Well sir, is there any thing in this breast; it does not require a combination of persons to effect qualified-another says he is not quite ready to go this lengthsed for a moment, that the Sheriff who was disposed to act Judge of the Midland District Court resides in Brockville, and proper to at the Judges should reside out of the District-they should be removed as much as possible, in their social acquain-tance, and in their intercourse of private life, from the scene of their judicial labors, and therefore I am in favor of Judges residing out of the District where they preside as Judges .--This being the case what knowledge of the people can they sufficient to enable them to make a proper selection of Jurors, known that people unqualified for serving by reason of deafness, blindness, &c have been summoned merely through the stow my services for the good of the public in the administraall things do not provide in this way for the selection of Grand Jurors, the present system has been in use for 40 years, therefore don't meddle with it. I do not value it more because it has been in use 40 years with all its imperfections this is the greater reason for discontinuing it. But I suppose hon, gentlemen look upon long standing abuses with reference, and have an idea that they must not be touched and more than that the Clergy Reserves could be disposed of, which from long considering them their own they came to believe were so. The

it. Then the hon, and learned Solicitor General says, was

such a thing ever known, it is no matter whether it was ever

receive it, they were told it must be a general verdict of guilty of cred bility to be attached to the different witnesses, and his wife. or not guilty, and at the same time they beare given to under- moreover, of listening to the squabbles of the lawyers on both sides and pick up what few grains of truth may be elicited by their means and to decide upon the whole case thus confused neral verdict was rendered, and what was the judgment? by equally prepared testimony, added to the pleadings and Why, they exercised the utmost severity be law would permit uncertainty which the Lawyers on either side are capable of -the poor man was incerecrated. I do not stand here as the throwing upon it. Under such circumstances it is as plain to advocate of every thing he said or wrote. but his case became me as the sun at noon day, that the Petit Jury should be competition was brought up by Mr. Thomas U dton, who, whether | fault I could ever see in the Grand Jury was, that they should ne be a reformer now or not, was one th. o. and it was almost prevent cases going before the Petty Jury, which appears frivolous and vexatious, and not to suffer the time of the court Was it done? The Government seems by more willing to re- being occupied in the investigation of matters which have no lease an individual from prosecution for a libel on this house, good foundation and to spare the character of His Majesty's subjects, and shield them from being brought into Court upon malicious prosecutions where to be once fully indicted, is to be there was no address from the House of Assembly, but yet, at the Grand Jury, without finding a Bill, it is a most complete acquittal in the estimation of the country. What are their dulet loose upon the country; and very conspicuous they were ties to be compared with those of the Petit Jury who have not only the property of their fellow subjects in their hands, but they have their lives and all that is dear to them. When hon, gentlemen therefore get up and tell you that men of intelligence this measure, because that dignitary, the Chief Justice, who is large, until they had, at all events, suffered the punishment must be chosen for the Grand Jury only, that the law has stood 40 years and that it must not therefore be altered, I do say in lowed not only by his political enemies, but even by his friends Gourlay, Esq. and it is said it was not by a jury he was tried, my opinion they are not worthy of a teply. Now setting aside all considerations except those of convenience, it is the Sheritl's interest to take the Jurors from one neighborhood, to lessen the expence of summoning them, and if a case of importance arising in that neighborhood is to be tried the jurors are all interested or at least prejudiced one way or the other, it is impossible but that prejudices must be created in their minds from posed by the whole band of the Tories. That band has lost their previous knowledge, which is almost always a partial not, it is enough that a door is open for abuse. Why sir, in ground ever since, and has diminished down to one individual one of the circumstances, & it is very difficult to get over these -the Chief Justice. That gentleman stood up and opposed its prejudaces, it is less difficult to get over ignorance than to get over prejudice, all evidence in such cases is like thorowing straws against the wind, of no use whatever. Now I would take a look at our Statute book, and how many and how vari-ous are the constructions it admits of. Whose office is it to ceives £200 per annum, as Judge, and £1200 as Speaker of from different parts of the District, men unacquainted with construe these laws! The Judges of the King's Bench. Well the Legislative Council, besides all his other wind-falls and each other, and this would have another good effect for if they sir, how is it with our judges of the King's Bench? Who is perquisites; and yet they tell us every thing is going on most are from one neighborhood one man may have an influence it that we have to sit in judgment and construe these laws in smoothly. Mr. Gourlay was to be tried at the Assizes, not over twenty. He may be considered among them as a parathis country! It is a person who has a hand in making them, for treason I grant y u, but for disobeying a Magistrate's order gon of wisdom and the views he might take of a case would go a great way with them at determining upon it. So that in place of getting the verdict of twelve men you get the verdict of his party, he has imbibed prejudices which I do not believe I am arraigned before a Jury of my country, and that Jury have of one; you will not be liable to this evil if you get the Jurors the longest day of his life will rid him of, such as it will be no discretion whether they shall acquit me or whether they from different quarters of the District there will be no inducement for strangers to rely on the opinions and judgements o abilities, that I will not dispute. He is a man of talent and of I believe, if it were necessary to bring a direct charge against each other. You would in this case be much more likely to tact. I have been in parliament with him for years, and I some person s, that it migh: be done; I do not doubt for a get a true and just award. It is said the people will not thank know that if any man has talent and tact, he has it. There is moment, that it might be ascertained, that Juries have been us for this law, that some may be summoned to serve who are now left at home. But I would ask any man, whether it him, has tact equal to him. You might as well compare night suppose it could not be done, and yet the law, as has been ad- he were a suitor, he would like to see a jury selected accoramend the law before anymischief arises from it, than to do it suffer a little inconvenience himself, in order to have a jury which had been selected indiscriminately and impurtially from You never can restore the life of a man to him, although it may all parts of the District. If the ends of justice require a little sacrifice of personal convenience there is no man can be found so unreasonable as to refuse it. We are all, as I said before members of one great family, and should, therefore, submit to a small inconvenience for the good of the whole; and whenever it falls to my lot to serve I shall do so most willinglywhat is my neighbors case may be mine to-morrow. In some parts of the country, it is notorious, you will hear expressions years ago, and the face will speak for themselves, -two young | against me, I would give it up at once-- I would not contend | commanded by a serjeant. with him, though I have every principle of law and justice trict, had a great deal of business at a particular Court; one of in my favor and indisputable evidence to boot; he has got Who can doubt for a moment, that if it is possible this measure them happened to be very unsuccessful. When the enting of the influence of the government to support him, and it is used to be brought about, that this house could be better employed the Court was over, two young chaps, Clerks to the Lawyers, less to contend with him. Just look at the case which has just occurred not long ago at the Falls of Niagara, it is a case which the peace, security, and satisfaction of the country, than the Court,-the Clerk of the unsuccessful Lawyer was asked has just occurred to my mind. Mr. Forsyth owned a property there, to which a gentleman, rather more favored by persons replied the other, "there was a person on the Jury who was high in power, set up a claim, and without waiting for a legal opposed to him, and I will take care he shall never be upon process, he was removed by an armed band of soldiers. They gentlemen says he does not know any instance, although he the Jury again." That man has never been a Juror from that threw down the buildings and fences, and threw them into the admits the possibility of it. Well then, has any one attempted time to this. This I know for a certainty, and I have the Niagara river (Hear, hear,) in defiance of all law and justice. to show that any thing laid down in this bill, is susceptible of most explicit confidence in the information that I had, that (Hear, hear.) He brought his action to recover damages, and any abuse, by any possibility. It is a miserable shift indeed such a conversation actually occurred. If you want a direct what was the consequence? why he was deteated, because his opponent was a man possessed of immense wealth. The admisition they have taken, when hon, gentlemen make assertions neighbors of that individual, on every side of him have been instration is just beyond dispute with a vengeance! and although the letters of that individual were read in court by the Attorney General, and he was showed off in his true colours yet a jury clasen by the Sheriff, by that immaculate system --- a system which is above all suspicion---returned a verdict in his favor. Tell me after this that the administration is above suspicion-tell me there is no necessity for passing this law! But I will nine representatives of the people assembled here to make laws party, as was the case with the Grenville Committee for the not be surprised at any thing which hon, gentlemen say or do were not fit to be argued with. This can be the only reason trial of an Election case. The first persons struck off, were I had not intended to say any thing upon this subject two why hon, gentlemen withhold their arguments if they have those opposed to the striker in politics. There is no doubt numbers before I rose. I have delivered my sentiments very frequently on the subject of trial by Jury, and the election of Jurous; and I have again given the reasons which induce me If they can reconcile such conduct to themselves as representatives of the people, let them do it. But this is a shift we find and there is no man but will be influenced by it—thus it is, to support a bill of this kind, and I think they are such as must be entirely satisfactory to this House, that a measure is absothe arguments they are capable of. They will tell you that it I do not want a man who is in the power of the Lawyers, to lutely necessary. At all events they are sufficient to lead me is utter waste of time to deal with this house in argument-that have any thing to do with it. Show me the man, if you can to support a measure of this description, and until I am convinit is like throwing pearls before swine. I admit hon, gentle- who would be devoid of this influence, if placed in the situa- ced I am wrong I shall continue to do so. With regard to its men might have some shadow of excuse for making such de- tion of sheriff. Cases of the utmost importance come before passing the other branch of the Legislature, that has nothing to do with our votes upon it. An hon, gentleman who is supeing. But where are the arguments to show that the rule laid use of undue influence, if they possibly can. How is it in the posed to be in the secrets of the cabinet, has declared that it down in this bill is liable to as much objection as the old syst other case? How are they going to select them? It is to be will not pass in that quarter. But we are not sent here to tem is? You cannot show it. As the law now is; suppose a done immediately after the business of the town meeting, and mould our views and fashion our acts by theirs. No, not it was contemplated they should be, when the constitution of this Province was framed. But how is this from being the remarked by my hon, friend, that in his District the Sheriff was | individual. When you consider the position that is proposed case? So much so, that we see the Executive government under the influence of the lawyers in some respects, and I how does it appear? It proves that you will put the system making inroads and retrenches upon the rights of the people. what embarrassed. He is then as completely in the hands of another of moderate Reformers or Whigs, thus, we shall have where they left to think for themselves, but who are now so the lawyers as any thing can be. When the state of the She, a mixed Jury, and no undue proportion of either. For instance, completely under the control of the Executive, that no good and the lawyers at whose mercy he is, will, of course, have Kingston, it would produce high Church and King's men for batton I admit, there ought to be the most friendly intercourse an improper influence over him, and if they desire to carry on Jurors, of course. You would have the list sent in, and not between the different branches, they ought to be on the most a particular case in a way most calculated to insure its success, only the number of Jurors you want, but three or four times as most social terms; but we are to legislate with regard to the they make use of the assistance of the Sheriff in the way hey many, and for the list you would ballot a sufficient number principles of measures, and according to our conscience and and say, that if by making an alteration which did not involve

> The Jury Bill was read the third time, and on the question for passing, the year and pays were taken as follows: YEAS 22. NAYS 13. Majority 19.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ciple of having three branches of the Legislature would be lost,

ENGLAND.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS .- All the returns have been received except from Ross and Orkeny-two members.—The Reformers claim a majority of 156 over the Conservatives; but the papers of the latter speak with ushaken confidence as to the result .-Their hope seems to be, that there is so wide a chasm between the Conservative Whig Reformers and the Radicals, that the former will choose to farther towards the vortex of revolution by the Deparalleled extent, as soon as an individual became obnoxious Grand Jurors : as to that, is not the present system liable to mocrats. The Times argues that Earl Grey and to the government, the fiery engine was put into operation. those heart burnings and differences as much as the other would his friends will oppose as much as the Duke of Wellington, the inroads of democracy on monarchy or immediate cause of their stoppage was the receipt cause under Heaven, save that they were become politically oright to exist. The public is as one great family, and the in. the destruction of the church. "The fact is, (says of intelligence from Jones, Loyd & Co., in Magthe Times,) that the great questions which divided public men are settled, and the grounds of party Advises have been recceived to day from London contest broken up. The people have obtained that their drafts were refused there by Jones, Loyd real representation; they have the machinery which & Co. on Monday. tion of justice. Then the learned Solicitor General says, above guarantees a course of practical reform, be the Government Whig or Tory, and between the Whigs of is near £300,000. Here the shock has created the Grey school and the present Premier the points great surprise, and will do probably some more misof difference are insignificant compared with those of chief ere its effects are over.

Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 27th of January. On the same day, attired in his robes of Office, he took his seat as Chancellor on the bench with the learned Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

FIELD.—The following account of the Destruction a house in Liverpool for £21,000. the Medical School in Sheffield, is taken from the Iris of that town, of Jan. 27. It affords a striking the wickedness of a mob :---

An usual degree of excitement prevailed in this like a stricken deer. It is said that Mr. Ferguson was prose- the court. They are troubled with no pleadings in the case, town last Sunday, and riotous acts have been committed, chiefly by a number of disorderly youths, for the suppression of which however, it was finally

They were employed to take care of the Medical school, in Eyre-street, and resided on the premises. It seems that both the man and wife frequently got intoxicated; and created disturbances in the night. On Sunday afternoon they were both much intoxicated; and as usual under such circumstances, began to quarrel. In this drunken broil they were joined by an Irishman, whom they had improperly admitted into the house. The two men thrust the woman out of doors, who, in a state of drunken fury, alarmed the neighbours and passers by with the cry of murder; telling people, at the same time, that the two men in the house were intent on murderacknowledged almost half guilty, whereas, when acquitted by ling her. Police force was fetched, and the men carried off to prison. All this produced a strong and rapidly spreading sensation; and a thousand ridiculous and idle tales about Burking and so forth were soon afloat. The crowd augmenting, a considerable police force was kept on the spot, and acts of violence were prevented that evening, the people having gradually dispersed themselves. During the night all was quiet, and remained so at seven o'clock yesterday morning.

At eight o'clock, one hour later we were again on the spot and found the premises taken possession of, chiefly by boys; indeed, there was one man only amongst them that we could observe. They were then occupied in breaking the frames of the windows, and ejecting into the street, chairs, forms, stools, tables, books, in short, every moveable article, of which a fire was made in the street. The building was soon completely gutted, the very staircase and floors being torn up and committed to the flames. At half-past nine the constables and others endea-: vored to stay the work of destruction, but in vain. The house was now nearly gutted, and the fire in the street, being continually increased with fresh fuel from the floors, doors, ceilings, stairs, and every thing that would burn, now raged with terrific fury. On the fire engines arriving at the spot, they were welcomed with stones and pieces of slate which. compelled them to retire. In consequence of the house having been set fire to, they were again remitted, would admit of such abuse, is it not a better time to ding to the Sheriff's caprice, or, whether he would not rather called, and appeared under the protection of the military. They commenced playing on the flames, and succeeded in extinguishing them. About 10 o'clock, the aspect of affairs assumed so truly an alarming appearance, that it was deemed advisable to dispatch messengers in post-chaises, with directions to proceed at full speed for the assistance of any of the neigboring magistrates. Soon after Mr. Rayner arrived in front of the Town Hall, at the head tion a circumstance which came to my own knowledge a few like this; if such a man should bring an action of Ejectment of a detatchment of the 6th Inniskillen Dragoons,

> dators ceased their mischievous employment and took to their heels. By twelve o'clock the people had nearly all dispersed; there was altogether such an appearance of quietness about the spot that it was thought unccessary to detain the military lorger; they were, therefore, released from their duty, and returned to the barracks. About half-past one another attack was made on the ill-fated premises; the fire was rekindled in the street, and the horrid work of destruction was again in operation in all its original fury. The military were again called out, and galloped down Eyre-street at half-past two, and simultaneously a foot race was seen in every direcon. They succeeded in capturing one of the rioters; he was sent to the Town Hall, guarded by a party of dragoons. The back of the house is completely demolished of floors, joists, beams, and all from the ground to the roof removed. A considerable portion of the brick work of the outer wall was likewise broken down. A portion of the mob, consisting chiefly of boys, apparently tired gazing at the soldiers, left the large multitude now surrounding them, and proceeded about six o'clock to the Medical-hall in Surreystreet, where they commmenced throwing at the windows, breaking most of them.

The crowd fled on their approach, and the depre-

A cry was now raised "For Mr. Overend's," we presume a medical man. A movement was instantly made in that direction. When they reached even if they were at this day made up of the materials which | Church street, a few squares in the windows were broken; the rioters were somewhat intimidated by a report of fire-arms from the door of the house. In a few minutes a party of dragoons arrived, and furknow it to be the case elsewhere. It certainly places the She- beyond suspicion. Then one township may have a majority Although there are many men in the Legislatuve Council whom ther mischief was thereby prevented; a body of police was also shortly afterwards marched to the spot.

Half-past Seven. - A troop of dragoons have disriff's affairs is such that the lawyers are affaid to let memory the Fewnship of Free this house to include whether our acts will meet their approsite the Medical Hall. The concourse of people mounted, and are standing with their horses oppohas considerably decreased. The well disposed have considered it best to depart, as night has come on .- Dragoons are parading the street, think proper. There is no lawyer but will have an interest in for that occasion. Now, is it possible, that in this way you judgment for the good of the country. I would go this far and all is still where the riot commenced. Some disposition for turnult appears to prevail in St, James' street." As no further outrage is stated, we presume the night passed quietly. We cannot forbear expressing our opinion that sufficient energy has not characterised the expressive measures adopted for putting down this disgraceful and disorderly tunnilt, and for preventing such shameful superstitions destruction of property. Neither can we forbear from stating how reproachful such scenes are to our national character, and intelligence. The vulgar, and even such as have pretensions above vulgarity, are always alarmed by some bugbear or

IRELAND.

GREAT FAILURE IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21 .- The bank of Gibbons and Williams, No. 39 Dame street received its letters this morning, and soon after the following notice was posted on the closed door; -"Orders from the Northern Banking Company,

Belfast, and its branches, and the Commercial Bank, of Scotland and its branches, also the orders of Jones, Loyd & Co.; and W. Jones, Loyd & Co. support Sir Robert Peel, rather than to be hurried Manchester, will be paid by Messrs. Boyle, Low, Pim & Co. , College green"

Gibbons and Williams have between £6,000 and £8,000 of their notes in circulation; and the chester, that they must decline accepting their drafts.

The total amount of their outstanding engagements

They had many of Bechell and Costello's bills in Sir Robert Peel took the oaths of office as First their hands lately (i. e. the provision merchants, who failed here last week.)

Gibbons and Williams had a good many of their notes pushed into circulation amongst the farmers, particularly in the county of Westmeath, where an estate of theirs lies, and also among the shipping in-DESTRUCTION OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL IN SHEF- terests. One Dublin house is in for £60,000, and

The Right Hon. James Fitzgerald died at Boolerstown on the 20th Jan. at the age of ninety-three, commentary upon the utter senselessness, as well as deeply regretted by his countrymen, having filled many important offices with great fidelity to his country's interests. His eloquence was of the purest style, and the tone of his voice so harmonious, that he has been deservedly styled the " silver tongued Prime Serjeant." He has been the last needful to call in military interference. All this survivor of those glorious men, who, in a bloodless