distinguished by numbers only. At the expiration of the period of punishment in the mines the friends of the prince hoped that he, his lady, and his children, would now have a better fate; but an ukase ordered the Prince Trubezkoi into one of the most remote places of the icy deserts of Siberia, where he and his family were to found a colony; and in a spot where they would be deprived of all aid and assistance. In vain the prince and princess begged to be allowed, at least to settle in the neighbourhood of Tobolski, where there was a doctor and an apothecary for their sickly children. Their prayers seem to have been lost in air. The German authoress has now come forward to ask for mercy for the prince.

NOVA SCOTIAN PARLIAMENT.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

Thursday, February 8th.

At precisely three o'clock this day, His Excellency Viscount Falkland, accompanied by his His Private Secretary, the Count de Barreul, and Aide-de-Camp, Captain J. McNab, came down in state to the Council Chamber, for the purpose of opening the Session.

His Excellency was received by a guard of honor at the entrance of the Province Building—the Band of the Rifle Brigade saluting with the air of the National Anthem as His Excellency stepped upon the threshold. The Guard of honor extended to the door of the Council Chamber, and His Excellency passed through the ranks of Soldiers, their arms presented—accompanied by His Staff, and entered the Council-Chamber.

His Excellency having taken his seat on the throne, directed the gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to command the attendance of the Members of Assembly; and the Members having attended, His Excellency desired them to retire and choose a Speaker.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

On re-entering the House, the members being seated,

Hon. Mr. McNab proposed that the Hon. Wm. Young be elected Speaker of the House. That gentleman had already been honored with the confidence of the Representatives of the people; and he trusted he would be chosen to preside over their deliberations again.

Mr. B. Smith seconded the motion.

Hon. Mr. Wilkins should like to ask the Hon. Member who moved Mr. Young, and he wished the country to understand, whether the choice of speaker was to be a party question.

Mr. McNab had no hesitation in saying that he had not made the motion with the intention that it should deemed one of a party nature.

Mr. Smith said that for himself he had no desire that this should be made a party question.

Mr. Wilkes.—That is perfectly satisfactory.

The clerk then put the question, and Mr. Young was elected Speaker of the House, without a dissenting voice.

The House then proceeded to the Council-Chamber, headed by the Speaker, who was presented to His Excellency by John Heckmen, Esq., the senior member, and His Excellency having stated his approval of the choice of the House, the Speaker in the name of the Assembly craved the usual privileges, to which his Excellency assented, and opened the Session with the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Glad as I have always been to avail myself of your assistance in conducting the business of the Country, I am especially so at the present juncture, when there are matters of grave importance to bring under your consideration.

You will rejoice with me to learn that, during the recess, the domestic happiness of our beloved Sovereign has been augmented by the birth of a Princess.

A bountiful Providence has vouchsafed an abundant harvest to the Agriculturist, and an ample reward to the toils of our hardy Fishermen.

The depression of the times has operated somewhat injuriously on the Revenue, and we must be prepared to meet difficulties, which I trust will prove to be but temporary in their nature, by a strict and judicious economy.

The severity of the winter has demonstrated the prudence of the Legislature in making last year a provision for casualties, and I hope that you will find the sum placed at the disposal of the Executive for the purposes of keeping the Main Post Road in repair, has been wisely expended.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

The Accounts and Estimates will be laid before you. I feel confident of your readiness to provide for all that is absolutely necessary for the public service, having due regard to that frugality which the exigencies of the times imperatively demand.

I have the permission of Her Majesty to submit to you a proposition for the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenues of the Crown, in exchange for a permanent Civil List; and I trust that you will on mature deliberation, deem that the terms on which I recommend that this exchange should be effected, are adopted to the present financial position of the country.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

For nearly four years my best energies have been devoted to the advancement of the interests and happiness of this Province, and being satisfied that a Government composed of individuals of one political party only would be ill suited to its actual condition, I have ever distinctly avowed my reluctance to form such a Council, and my earnest desire and intention to administer the affairs of the Colony with the advice of a Board at which all interests should be represented. This desire and intention I still retain. By the aid of a Council thus constituted, the just claims of all classes may be urged on the attention of the Representative of the Sovereign: Whereas a Party Government would expose the Lieutenant Governor, who must unavoidably be often ignorant of local relations, to the great danger of being made an instrument of oppression to some portions of the community for the aggrandizement of others, however much his own inclination might lead him, as his interest always must, to promote the general welfare, without preference or distinction.

Well assured of the love that the people of Nova Scotia bear to the person of our Gracious Queen, and of their attachment to the connexion which binds them to the Mother Country, I am convinced that, so long as I adhere to the principles from which I have never deported, of firmly resisting any invasion of the Royal Prerogative, while I use the powers which that Prerogative confers justly and impartially for the benefit of all her Majesty's subjects, I shall deserve and secure their approbation and affection, and that both will be made manifest by the cordial and efficient support I shall receive from you as the Representatives of their opinions.

In the Assembly a debate was going on on the answer to be returned to the Address. In the Council a reply, being an echo of the speech, had been returned. In his answer to the Council, Lord Falkland, again refers to the question of Party Government, which is the great matter at issue, and respecting which His Excellency observes—

"On this subject I entertain so decided an opinion, that I feel it would be pusillanimous in me, did I hesitate to state to express my conviction, or bring the evils likely to accrue from the establishment of such an administration here, in the actual condition of the Colony, prominently before the Legislature and the Province at large."

BRITISH WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

KINGSTON, FRIDAY, FEBY 23, 1844.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP HIBERNIA.

NINETEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Hibernia we have received nineteen days later news from home. We have left out a number of articles in type for the paper to make room for the interesting and important intelligence which will be found below.

We are again indebted to a friend from Boston for a copy of the European Times, and Wilmer's News-letter, from which our summary is selected.

The royal mail Steamship Hibernia, Captain C. H. E. Judkins, sailed from Liverpool February 3rd, at 11 o'clock 30m. A. M., having made the passage in twelve days and twenty-one hours. She left Halifax the same day at 11 o'clock 30 m. A. M., and arrived at her wharf, in East Boston at 7 o'clock 23m. A. M., on Monday February 19, having made the entire voyage from wharf to wharf in fourteen days and twenty hours. Considering the season, the Hibernia had a very fine passage. She brought from Liverpool to Halifax 5 passengers, from Liverpool to Boston 75, and from Halifax to Boston 10, in all ninety.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the House of Commons some conversation was elicited by a question put to Lord Stanley respecting the administration of Sir Charles Metcalfe in Canada. The noble lord announced that Sir C. Metcalfe, in what he had done in that colony, had the entire concurrence of Her Majesty's government.

"Business still wears a smiling face. Money is abundant, trade is brisk, the markets are buoyant, and the great hives of industry in the north are alive with activity. During the last week the price of consols touched a rate higher than they have reached since 1837; all descriptions of railway stock are rising in value; the Liverpool cotton market, owing to the apprehensions of a short crop, is in a state of feverish excitement; the freights to the United States and to India are improving, and a feeling of confidence prevails, which betokens the improvement to be rather permanent than transitory. The improvement in business generally, during the last twelve months, has been gradual and steady, and those acute barometers of feeling—the public securities and the markets—exhibit at the beginning of the present year a marked improvement over the corresponding period of 1843.

A reference to our cotton market report will show the extraordinary animation which has been exhibited in the staple article during the present week. Prices have risen from an eighth to a farthing a pound, and the sales in six days have reached the astounding quantity of 100,000 bales! The great bulk has, of course, been American, and more than half, 56,000 bales, have been taken on speculation! The total sales of the last five weeks have reached the enormous extent of 553,000 bales against 127,000 during the corresponding period of last year! The sales in cotton during the present week have exceeded, in fact, any similar period since the first introduction of the cotton trade. The extent to which speculation has been carried, and is still likely to be carried, may be inferred from the fact that one capitalist is in the market with £800,000 to invest in the staple. The Manchester spinners are seriously alarmed. A meeting of the trade in that capital of manufacturing England is announced for Tuesday next, when the subject in all its bearings will be made to resist the present unprecedented effort to increase prices.

Our export trade with the United States increased to a considerable extent last year; more so than the most sanguine could have anticipated. The increase of packages was nearly 50 per cent. over those of 1842; and the increase in sterling on cottons, linens, woollens and worsteds, is estimated at £1,600,000. To our North American provinces the shipments were large, and the year closed with unprecedentedly low stocks. The exports to the West Indies were much more extensive than those of the preceding year.

The events of the last fortnight present nothing striking beyond the state trials. On them public attention has been almost exclusively fixed.

Attention is now almost exclusively occupied with speculating on the verdict of the jury. In all probability the trials will not extend beyond the end of next week, as the number of witnesses which the traversers propose to call are not, it is understood, numerous. The composition of the jury is certainly in favor of the crown. On the other hand, the "case" which the latter has made out is weak, even in the estimation of its friends. A Dublin jury, even of the most *ultra* complexion, will pause before it consigns to punishment men whose professed object is to revive the trade of the Irish metropolis, and restore it to its faded glory. The question at issue is, after all, rather a national than a party one, and jurymen naturally wish, like others, to stand well in the estimation of their fellow citizens. A conviction *may* follow, the evidence which has been produced, in which case an end will be put to the discussion of all popular grievances; but as matters stand at present, an acquittal is just as likely to result as a conviction. But whatever turn these trials take, matters cannot be suffered to remain in Ireland as they are. That country is in a position too critical for any minister to disregard. Measures of amelioration must follow. The popular feeling must be counted, not coerced. The darkest hour is always preceded by the dawn."

A writer in the Globe contends that 3,000,000 quarters of foreign grain will be required before harvest.

The Duke of Buccleugh has declared himself in favor of a repeal of the corn laws.

The Globe of Friday states, on authority of a city correspondent, that the Bank of England is to obtain a renewal of its charter from the present government. It is said that in return the bank is to assist the government in any plan for reducing the interest of consols, by advancing a large sum of money to pay off those creditors of the nation who may be unwilling to submit to the reduction. Bank stock had risen in consequence. The Times of Saturday treats the statement slightingly, and the Morning Herald of the same day contends that the Globe has been misinformed. The last named journal seems disposed, however, to adhere to its statement; and in confirmation, refers to the fact that the governor and the deputy governor of the bank have of late "been unusually frequent attendants at Downing street."

The circular of Mr. Maury of Liverpool, states that the attention of the government is now drawn to the subject of smuggling tobacco, in a more serious manner than it has hitherto been. It is universally admitted, he says, that the present rate of duty cannot be collected; and that the manufacturer who does not deal in client tobacco must either do so, or give up his trade.

The Queen has given a present of £20 to the Oddfellows' Infirmary, and it has been divided equally between them. Her Majesty has also ordered a variety of medicinals to be manufactured for them.

The King of Bavaria has commissioned Dr. Pauli to proceed to England and Ireland, for the purpose of personally inspecting the atmospheric railroad, and reporting his observations.

M. Michel Chevalier, who fills the political economy chair of the College de France, is delivering a course of lectures on *credit*, in which the repudiating States of America are severely handled.

The cotton manufactory in Lisbon having been partly destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th ult., the Tribune attributes the calamity to the agency of English incendiaries, with a view to the promotion of British interests.

Mr. Davis, who formerly acted as successor for a short time to the late Lord Napier in China, has been appointed by the government to succeed Sir Henry Pottinger, as the queen's representative and governor of Hong Kong.

The Bengal government has reported to the Indian government at home, in answer to their long pending enquiry, that no pledge whatever was originally given for the annual sum of payment of 60000, to the Temple of Juggernaut, and consequently that there is no pretence for its continuance. Its own funds do seem well, of course, continue, but its rent roll and revenue must have both supply the needful, and set the Bank donation

Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the bank of England, from the 11th day of November, 1843, to the 27th day of January, 1844, both inclusive, published pursuant to the act 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 98:

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation,	£19,614,000	Securities,	£21,937,000
Deposits,	13,172,000	Bullion,	13,203,000
	£32,786,000		£35,140,000

11, Downing-street, Feb. 2, 1844.

The Marquis of Hastings died on the 13th ult. He was in his 36th year, and was the second son of Francis, first Marquis, the notorious governor-general of India.

Count Mazzuchelli, the murderer of Count Litta, died on the 15th ult., aged 79, at Dornsch College, near Bath, where he had gone to visit his only son.

The electric telegraph between Windsor Castle and the Royal Lodge, Windsor Park, was completed on the 1st ult., and the first message was transmitted on the 2nd ult. The wires are laid along the top of the palisades, and are supported by upright posts painted green, so as to be scarcely perceptible at a distance. The cost of the work, including the telegraph at the Castle, and the necessary alterations in the clocks, amounts to £1,000.

Sir Francis Burdett died, at his own residence, on the 23rd ult.

A recent letter from Mauritius mentions the success which has attended the efforts of a private individual, M. Jamet, in the cultivation of the tea plant on that island. Chinese labourers have been hired to assist him in the further culture of this important plant, the expense to be borne by the colonial government; others have also been engaged for a similar purpose in the queen's botanical gardens.

The Creeks have passed a law expelling from the limits of the nation all white men who play at cards, whether they have Indian wives or not.

Messrs. Willmer and Smith, of Liverpool, acting as the correspondents of a London morning paper, ran an express on the 24th ult., with a portion of the Irish State Trials, to overtake a train which had left Liverpool one hour previous to their departure; they succeeded in catching the train at Crewe, having travelled the forty-four miles in one hour.

Mr. Everett, the American minister, had a long interview with Lord Stanley, at the colonial office, on the 22nd ult.

Mr. Everett, the American minister, is now in correspondence with Lord Stanley, upon the Oregon territory question.

According to the last advices from Palermo, the explosion of Mount Etna has caused great calamities; fourteen persons have lost their lives by it, including some foreigners, who had been attracted by so grand a sight.

The extraordinary and astounding feat of walking 1000 miles in 1000 hours has been completed by a Mrs. Harrison, 40 years of age, upon the Leeds and Whitehall road.

We understand that a short time since, Swift, the "Suffolk wonder" walked seven miles in 56 minutes.

On Tuesday se'nnight, in the neighbourhood of Ripon, John Ferre, a colored man, concluded the arduous task of walking one and a quarter miles every hour, for 1,000 successive hours.

The latest accounts from Howick convey the gratifying intelligence that the venerable Earl Grey is going on as favorably as can be expected at his advanced period of life, and daily recovering from the effects of his recent severe illness.

Dr. Burns has sailed out on a mission to the United States, on behalf of the religious body he stands connected with. The rev. gentleman goes out to America as a companion to Dr. Cunningham, for the purpose of explaining the position of the Free Church of Scotland, and of collecting funds for its support. We believe it is the intention of this deputation to continue in America for for about four months, and not to return sooner than for the sitting of the Free Assembly in May next.

It is stated that the King of Hanover positively comes to England at the close of March, and, it is supposed, will prolong his sojourn there till August.

It is again hinted that the family circle and domestic ties of the Queen are about to be multiplied.

The Excellency Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Governor General of Canada, has become a life member of the British and Foreign Institute, and transmitted £100 as a donation towards its library. This institute is to be opened by a soirée, on the 2nd of February, when His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the patron of the Institution, has communicated his intention to honor the opening with his presence. The noble president, the Earl of Devon, will preside.

The appointment of Mr. Montgomery Martin to the post of Treasurer of Hong-kong was officially gazetted on Tuesday night. The appointment has given much satisfaction to the mercantile interest.

Incendiary Fires.—England continues to be infested by villains who destroy by burning at night. Large amounts of property have been destroyed by fires in the following places:—Eastry, Great Barford, Bedminster, St. Ives, Daventry, Nottingham, Dunstable, Telmersham, Sleaford, Marnden, Harlow, Crowland, Welton, Ipswich, Pointed, Battisford.

Acquittal of Mrs. Gilmour.—The trial of Mrs. Christina Cochran or Gilmour, for the murder of her husband—a case which has excited great interest, both from its circumstances, and the panel's apprehension in New York, under the Ashburton treaty, occupied the High Court of Justiciary on Friday and Saturday week. Evidence was laid, on Friday, for the prosecution at great length; and, on Saturday, the jury were addressed by the Lord Advocate and Mr. Maitland for the prisoner. After a summing up from Lord Justice Clerk, the jury retired to consider their verdict, and in about an hour afterwards they returned into the court, and by their chancellor returned the following verdict:—"The jury, after careful and mature deliberation of the evidence before them in this case, are unanimously of opinion that John Gilmour died from the effects of arsenic; but they find that the charge is not proven against the panel at the bar as libelled."

A great curiosity has lately been discovered in the library of Emanuel College, Cambridge—a play on the subject of Richard III., written in Latin, and antecedent to Shakespeare. It has been literally lost to the Shakespeare Society, with permission to transcribe it.

A man named Andrews, in Birmingham, has been committed on a charge of wilful murder, for actually roasting his child, a little girl of fourteen years of age, alive. The brute exhibited a degree of apathy only a little less revolting than the crime of which he stands charged.

Anti-Corn Law Lecture.—The great and powerful body continues its agitation with increased vigor since the publication of our last paper. Great and important meetings have been held, at which large sums of money were subscribed; and we may have state that the amount already raised has reached to about £10,000.

Anti-Corn Law Lecture.—The conservatives and landowners, after great apathy, have been roused to more, in opposition to the great rival, the Anti-Corn Law League, and accordingly they have held meetings, at all of which spirited addresses were delivered to the farmers of England, and liberal sums of money were freely subscribed to counteract the movements of their powerful opponents; these subscriptions amount to above £9,000.

The Medical men have declared the fever in Hong-Kong to be the jungle fever of India and the yellow fever of the West Indies combined.

Music and the Drama.—Mr. Farren is now "himself again," and will, in a short time, reappear in some of his favorite characters.

The return of Mr. and and Mrs. Wood to the metropolitan stage has caused considerable excitement in the theatrical world. Their reappearance took place at the Princess's theatre on the 19th ult. Mrs. Wood was received with the most enthusiastic applause, which lasted several minutes, and her husband was also warmly greeted by a densely crowded audience.

After the present engagement of Mr and Mrs. Wood at the Princess's Theatre, Madame Thaulon will make her first appearance in England.

A communication has reached England which contradicts the reported death of Madame Catalina, and adds that she is in perfect health.

Miss Novello is making rapid progress in her profession. She is engaged now in almost every concert of note, and public opinion is loudly in her favor.

Mr. Anderson, the tragedian, intends to visit the United States after the expiration of his present engagement at the Bristol theatre. He will appear in the same cast of parts sustained by Mr. Macready.

Miss Helen Faucit has been tempted to renew all her Scottish engagements. At Glasgow they were obliged to turn the orchestra into stalls to accommodate the people. The houses have been overflowing

The Seminole, the war chief, after an absence of five years in the United States of America, return to England in the spring.

A letter from Berlin states that Prussia is about to conclude a treaty with the United States of North America, for the exchanging of some classes of criminals. It seems that a civil suit respecting the sale of a large tract in Louisiana, the domicile concerning which could have been sent from Louisiana to the American Ambassador at Berlin, has given him occasion to claim that he legal measures against a German family residing in Louisiana, but now still at its Berlin. The request of the ambassador has been acceded to on a condition of reciprocity. It is to be hoped that the treaty will extend to all the states of the Union.

Prince Albert's Estate.—The reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, uncle of Sir R. Peel announced the fact in the House of Commons on the 3d inst.

The Marquis of Normanby's game-keeper has been shot while watching on his lordship's grounds.

The fair admirers of French Warriors are likely to be greatly displeased with a decree which Marshal Soult has just issued, on his capacity of minister at war. Hitherto no officer could marry without his Excellency's permission; their *fiancees* must have their means of at least £18.

A company has just been formed, in shares, with a capital of 500,000 francs, for the destruction of rats and mice throughout France!

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Parliament opened for the session on Thursday, Feb. 1; and considering the important questions which now occupy men's minds in this island, the first night passed over with more than ordinary placidity. Perhaps this calm is only the forerunner of the coming storm. The skirmishing was slight—unusually so for a debate on the address. True, the queen's speech had been so cleverly or so cunningly framed as to defy, if not criticism, at least serious fault-finding. To anticipate any information from a royal speech would be as absurd as to burn a farthing candle at Dover in order to show a light at Calais.

The speech preserves a discreet silence respecting the repeal movement in Ireland, merely stating that the Union *shall* be preserved inviolate; on the subject of the corn laws it is entirely silent. The other portions, it will be seen, refer to vague generalities respecting the foreign relations of the country, uttered for the most part in a congratulatory tone. The domestic affairs of the country, contingent upon the revival of trade, and the consequent improvement of the condition of the people, form another topic of congratulation. But here it is:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen:*

It affords me the greatest satisfaction again to meet you in parliament, and to have the opportunity of profiting by your assistance and advice.

I entertain a confident hope that the general peace, so necessary for the happiness and prosperity of all nations, will continue uninterrupted.

My friendly relations with the king of the French, and the good understanding happily established between my government and that of his majesty, with the continued assurances of the pacific and amicable dispositions of all princes and states, confirm me in this expectation.

I have directed that the treaty which I have concluded with the emperor of China shall be laid before you, and I rejoice to think that it will, in its results, prove highly advantageous to the trade of this country.

Throughout the whole course of my negociations with the government of China, I have uniformly disclaimed the wish for any exclusive advantages. It has been my desire that equal favor should be shown to the industry and commercial enterprise of all nations.

The hostilities which took place during the past year in Scinde, have led to the annexation of a considerable portion of that country to the British possessions in the East.

In all the military operations, and especially in the battles of Meanee and Hyderabad, the constancy and valor of the troops, native and European, and the skill and gallantry of their distinguished commanders, have been eminent conspicuous.

I have directed that additional information explanatory of the transactions in Scinde shall be forthwith communicated to you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—

The estimates for the ensuing year will be immediately laid before you.

They have been prepared with a strict regard to economy, and at the same time with a due consideration of the exigencies of the public service, which are connected with the maintenance of our maritime strength, and the multiplied demands on the naval and military establishments from the various parts of a widely extended empire.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

I congratulate you on the improved condition of several important branches of the trade and manufactures of the country.

I trust that the increased demand for labor has relieved in a corresponding degree many classes of my faithful subjects from sufferings and privations which at former periods I have had occasion to deplore.

For several successive years the annual produce of the revenue fell short of the public expenditure. I confidently trust that in the present year the public income will be amply sufficient to defray the charges upon it.

I feel assured that in considering all matters connected with the financial concerns of the country, you will bear in mind the evil consequences of accumulating debt during the time of peace, and that you will timely resolve to uphold that public credit, the maintenance of which concerns equally the permanent interests and the honour and reputation of the great country.

In the course of the present year the opportunity will occur of giving notice to the Bank of England on the subject of the revision of its charter. It may be advisable, that, during this session of parliament, and previously to the arrival of the period assigned for the giving of such notice, the state of the law with regard to the privileges of the Bank of England and to other banking establishments, should be your consideration.

At the close of the last session of parliament, I declared to you my firm determination to maintain inviolate the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland.

I expressed, at the same time, my earnest desire to cooperate with parliament, in such measures as might tend to the amelioration of the condition of Ireland, and to the development of the resources of that portion of the United Kingdom.

I am resolved to act in this declaration.

Observations on events in Ireland, which proceedings are pending before tribunal.

My attention has been directed to the state of the law with regard to the occupation of land in Ireland. I have deemed it advisable to institute a full inquiry into a subject of so much importance, and have appointed a competent authority to conduct the inquiry.

Your early consideration the law in force in Ireland concerning the qualification of voters for members of parliament, and that a revision of the law, taken in conjunction with the present in operation, would be desirable, on the ground of the number of voters, and that it may be advisable, on the state of the law, the revision of the county franchise with a view to an extension of the elective franchise in Ireland.

I commit to your wisdom various important measures which will occupy your attention, with full confidence in your loyalty and wisdom, and with an earnest prayer to Almighty God to direct your deliberations and crown your efforts to promote the welfare of all classes of my people.

In the first moment of deliberate consideration the proceed to the deliberations of Public Policy to the corn-law—almost every one of your loyalty and wisdom, excited any marked prayer to Almighty God to announced the adjournment of your efforts to promote the welfare of all classes of your people.

Lord John Russell of bringing the subject of the debate, Sir Robert Peel explained the House about the middle of the motion having been selected from the amendment to maintain the present state of the law, which would then be over. Two corn laws. Only announcement which proposed—one by Mr. Shaw, to the effect that the House should not give consent to the granting of any corn law. Both amendments were seconded.

The debate was more spirited, and the conduct was most fiercely attacked by the opposition, and but boldly defended by the ministers. Sir Robert Peel refused, however, to dismiss him, because the learned functionary had received some provocation. Mr. Sharman Crawford moved to have the paragraph in the speech relative to the union expunged: but he was again defeated by a large majority. Thus, in brief, is all that has occupied the attention of the high court of parliament since its meeting. The intelligence by the next packet cannot fail to be much more interesting, for by that time the warfare will have fairly commenced.

Mr. Hume moved an amendment to the effect that the "persecution" laws should be considered and dealt with.

Lord John Russell opposed the amendment regarding the shipping of the supplies.

Sir R. Peel declared his intentention of maintaining the existing Corn-laws.

After a lengthened discussion a division took place on the amendments. The numbers were, in reference to Mr. S. Crawford's amendment:—

For the amendment ... 29 | Against 285
Majority ..... 256.

For Mr. Hume's amendment 19 | Against 235
Majority ..... 186.

IRELAND.

THE STATE TRIALS.

The absorbing topic of the day is the state trials, which are now taking place in Dublin. The preliminary steps have been marked by all the excitement and bad feeling between the opposing parties, for which unhappy Ireland is distinguished. The striking of the special jury which is to try the issue, has ranged against the government all the Roman Catholic party who were not previously repealers. From some hundreds of names on the panel, forty eight were drawn by ballot, the traversers possessing the same right as the crown of peremptorily challenging twelve—twelve on each side.

It happened that out of the forty-eight drawn, eleven were Roman Catholics; these the government challenged, and the whole were struck off, the representative of the traversers exclaiming during the process, "There goes a Catholic! another Papist struck off!" &c. This affair has set the country in a blaze, so to speak, and unpopular as were the proceedings before, it has made them worse. That proceeding, as may be imagined, gave great umbrage to the repeal party, and the government has been attacked with great bitterness for adopting a line of conduct which looks very like a foregone conclusion to pack a jury to insure a conviction. So great was the indignation experienced in Ireland at the striking off all the Roman Catholics from the jury list, that a requisition for calling an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland was signed in three hours by sixty-five barristers, only three of whom are repealers. The three first names appended to the requisition were Richard Lalor Shiel, M. P.; Thos. Wyse, M. P.; and N. Ball, son of the right honorable Judge Ball. The briefs for the crown counsel (13 in number) are printed and partly lithographed, and each contains between 340 and 350 pages. The letterpress printing alone in each brief occupies 170 pages. All persons concerned were called upon by the crown to be present in Dublin by Sunday, the 14th, at the latest; and on Monday the battle of the Lawyers began in good earnest.

The charge of a sweeping omission in the sheriff's jury list is explained in the Dublin Monitor of the 17th ult., in a paragraph headed "Most important":—

"The revision of the special jury lists rests entirely with the recorder. He examines the qualifications of any man, and judges whether he is qualified according to law to be placed on the panel. This done, the jurors' book is made out under the recorder's direction, and authenticated by him, and then handed over to the high sheriff, who is bound by law faithfully and truly to make out a list of jurors that appear on the jurors' book; and it is from this list so made out that the clerk of the crown strikes special juries. Now, that a most astounding discrepancy appears between the number of gentlemen admitted as special jurors by the recorder and the number set forth in the high sheriff's list, is undeniably true. The high sheriff's list contains 470 names; whereas the number admitted as qualified jurors by the recorder amounted to 780." (How the omission happened, says the Monitor, has not yet been clearly explained; but this much is known.) "After the recorder had concluded the revision of the panel, but before that panel had been arranged in alphabetical order, &c., it was transmitted, made out on slips, to the recorder, at Drayton Manor, to be authenticated by him; and it appears that two slips, containing the 63 omitted names, either were not forwarded to the recorder, or, being forwarded, did not come into his hands; for we understand the recorder has no recollection of the omitted names having reached him."

A flaw in the indictment.—The Liverpool Journal, a paper of great authority upon Irish affairs, gives the following:—

"We have to state a fact, which must take away the little interest that may yet attach to the state trials; and we state this fact on authority which we regard as all but official. Of this truth we have no doubt. There is a flaw in the indictment. Although convicted and brought up for judgement, the traversers will be discharged on the legal effect being made known. The flaw was first discovered by the English law officers of the crown, and the discovery has been communicated to the Irish attorney general. He perseveres, however, because his purpose will be attained by a verdict. Some people may think that a wilful error was admitted, the escape of O'Connell being less embarrassing to ministers than his imprisonment. Feargus O'Connor's case is point."

Monday, the first day of the trials, was marked by more than usual excitement in Dublin. The lord mayor's state carriage bore Mr. O'Connell to the Court, and was accompanied by a procession, which formed at the learned gentleman's house in Merrion square. Arrived at the court, the doors of which were besieged from an early hour, they were taken leave of by their admirers with hearty plaudits.

THE TRIALS.

First Day, January 15.—Precisely at ten o'clock the chief justice, Mr. Justice Burton, Mr. Justice Crampton, and Mr. Justice Perrin entered the court and took their seats on the bench.

The following were the counsel for the Crown:—The Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Serjeant Warren, Mr. Brewster, Q. C., Mr. Martley, Q. C., Mr. Freeman, Q. C., and Messrs. Smiley, Holmes, Baker and Napier.

The counsel for the Traversers were:—Messrs. Shiel, Q. C., Moore, Q. C., Whiteside, Q. C., Mr. Donogh, Q. C., Monahan, Q. C., Fitzgibbon, Q. C., Sir Coleman O'Loghlen, and Messrs. O'Hagan, O'Hea, Close, and Perrin.

The Crown Solicitor and his assistants, and Messrs. Mahony, Cantwell, Gartland, and Forde, the attorneys for the Traversers, were also present.

The proceedings commenced at a quarter after 10 o'clock, when the deputy clerk of the crown called on the traversers to come into court. The following is the order in which their names were called:—Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, John Gray, Thomas Steele, Richard Barrett, the Rev. Thomas Tierney, Charles G. Duffy, Thomas M. Ray, and the Rev. Peter James Tyrell.

Mr. Daniel O'Connell and the other traversers having entered the court, Mr. Steele, Dr. Gray, and Mr. Barrett took the seats in one of the side boxes near the table; Mr. O'Connell applied for five minutes' time to enable him toride himself.

The court granted the applicant leave but

The chief justice, finding that Mr. O'Connell had not rendered the court in the five minutes, the court had to have adjourned, and that the public time was being consumed.

Mr O'Connell having been sent for, shortly afterwards entered the court in his wig and robes.

The clerk of the crown then called upon the high sheriff to make proclamation for a jury, which was accordingly done, and the names were called over. Many of them objected on the ground of illness or infirmity of some description, and a few from want of proper description; in most cases the pleas of illness were allowed, but those of mis-description were not. The names of the jury as they were sworn will be found under the proceedings of the second day of the trial.

Sir C. O'Loghlen, Bart., said, that he now rose for the purpose of trying the issue, he had, on behalf of the traversers, to challenge the array. The learned gentleman then proceeded to read the challenge of Daniel O'Connell.

The lord chief justice proceeded to give judgment. He said the majority of the court were of opinion that the demurrer must be allowed, and, consequently, that the challenge must be overruled.

Mr. Justice Perrin said that he disagreed from the chief justice and his learned brethren in the conclusion to which they had come in reference to the challenge being allowed. He had no doubt that there existed a remedy in such a case as this, and therefore it was, he thought the challenge ought to be allowed.

The court then, at half-past seven o'clock, adjourned to the following morning at ten o'clock, without the jury having been sworn.

Second Day, January 16.—The court sat, pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock precisely this morning, at which time all the counsel on both sides were present. The traversers with two exceptions, occupied the seats appropriated to them, in the jury box.

Mr. O'Connell arrived punctually in his own carriage.

James Hamilton, the foreman, was then handed the book and sworn.

After some discussion, in the course of which several jurors put in various pleas to be excused from serving, and which were in some instances held to be valid by the court, the following gentlemen answered to their names as composing the jury.

1. James Hamilton, 11 Upper Ormond-quay, wine merchant.
2. Capt. Edward Roper, 15 Eccles street.
3. Edward Clarke, 128 Stephens-green West, Esquire.
4. Francis Faulkner, 78 Grafton street, grocer and wine merchant.
5. John Croker, 36 North Great George street, wine merchant.
6. Henry Flynn, 25 William street, piano-forte maker.
7. Henry Thompson, 28 Eustace street, wine merchant.
8. Anson Floyd, 19 Wellington quay, china warehouse.
9. John Rigby, 175 Great Brunswick street, gun-maker.
10. Robert Hanna, 12 Henry street, wine merchant.
11. William Longfield, Esq., 19 Harcourt street.
12. William Ord, 79 and 81 Cork street, tanner.

The Clerk of the Crown said:—Gentlemen of the jury, the Traversers at the bar, Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thomas Steele, Thomas M Ray, Charles Gavin Duffy, John Gray, Richard Barrett, and Thomas Tierney, stand indicted for having, on the 13th of February last, in the parish of St. Mark, in the city of Dublin, entered into a conspiracy in the manner as set out in the indictment. The Traversers have severally pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. Napier then proceeded to open the pleadings. He said the indictment in this case contained 11 counts: The *first* count stated that the several traversers, together with divers other persons unknown, did unlawfully and maliciously conspire to excite discontent amongst Her Majesty's subjects, hatred and jealously amongst different classes, and discontent and disaffection in the army; also contempt of the established tribunals for the administration of justice; also to create changes in the government and constitution of the country, and to bring them into contempt. The count then set out the several overt acts which were done in furtherance of that conspiracy. The second count was the same as the first, omitting the overt act. The third set out the meetings for seditious and unlawful purposes; and the fourth the conspiracy to excite discontent and disaffection in the army; the fifth, the conspiracy to bring into hatred and contempt Her Majesty's government; and the sixth, to procure changes in the government and constitution by means of intimidation. The seventh was the same as the sixth, adding the charge of attempting to procure a dissolution of the legislative union: the eighth, ninth, and tenth, set out the attempt to disparage the tribunals constituted for the administration of justice; and the eleventh, by means of intimidation, causing large numbers to assemble, and having addressed them in seditious and inflammatory speeches; also the publication of matter intended to effect changes in the constitution.

The Attorney-General then rose to address the jury, and went on giving a description of the different repeal meetings that had been held, the numbers in attendance, the language uttered at them, and the general characteristics of the repeal movement. His argument occupied this day, and was continued to the close of the third day, when the court adjourned without calling a witness.

Fourth Day, January 18.—The proceedings consisted of the examination and cross-examination of F. B. Hughes. He testified that all the repeal meetings he had witnessed were peaceable and orderly. The fifth day, January 19, was consumed in the examination of Mr. Ross, a reporter for the London Standard newspaper: he read notes he had taken of Mr. O'Connell's speeches. On the sixth day, January 20, John Jackson, Irish correspondent of the London Morning Herald, was examined: His evidence consisted of swearing to the accounts of the repeal movement he had communicated to the Herald, from time to time. On cross-examination, Jackson admitted that he had embellished his reports by a little fiction, to give them a humorous style; that he had written a tale for the Dublin University Magazine; and that he was a bit of a poet, which created a laugh, as the witness stood upwards of six feet high; that his engagement with the Morning Herald was to write them a daily letter, embodying the news, and scandal, and gossip of Dublin; that he attended the meetings of the association, and took down expressions he heard there used by the speakers, but more frequently copied from the reporter who sat next to him. The Herald paid him £150 per annum for his services: he had received nothing from the government.

Mr. Fitzgibbon applied to the court to have every word of the evidence of Jackson struck out, as from his own showing he was utterly incompetent as a witness.

Chief Justice—Is this the time? The matter may be very well worthy of observation and consideration, but not now.

Seventh day, Jan. 22.—The counsel for the crown recommenced the proceedings with the examination of three persons in the employment of Mr. Holbrook, a lithographic printer and engraver, Crow street. This person was employed to print many of the documents issued by the repeal association. Among them the cards of the members and associates, the forms of the awards of arbitrators, and the deeds of submission to such awards.

The usual Monday evening meeting of the repeal association was announced to be held at 2 o'clock. Mr. W. S. O'Brien, it was stated, would attend this meeting. Between 1 and 2 Mr. O'Connell and his son John rose and left the court for the purpose of proceeding to the Conciliation Hall; soon after which the Attorney-General stated, that he had no objection to the traversers remaining in the precincts of the court, but that he would not permit them to attend this meeting.

In the court the examination of the witnesses proceeded as before. A Mr. Macnamara was called to swear to the speeches delivered at the monster meeting at Tullaghmore, of which he took notes, but their authenticity was much shaken on the cross examination. The other two witnesses were an inspector of police, named Stewart, and Mr. O'Neil Brown, stipendiary magistrate of King's county. They spoke to details of the management of the meeting at Tullaghmore. On the eighth day, January 23, the examination of the crown witnesses was resumed, at the sitting of the court at 10 o'clock. They were all members of the constabulary force, either officers or privates. Their testimony went to prove the utterance of certain phrases and expressions, to which the law officers of the crown attached importance, by the traversers and others, who spoke at the several "monster