

From La Belle Assemblée. LONDON FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

Ball Dress.—A gown of blue Alcedid gaze orientale; the corsage low arranged round the upper part in folds, and crossed in front. Very short, beret sleeves covered with a manchester, composed of three rows of blond lace. The dress is trimmed round the border, on the front of the skirt and across the corsage, with a wreath composed of three rows of white gauze ribbon, but to resemble shirring, and united at regular distances by a row of ribbons resembling a flower, with its foliage. The head dress is a blue crape toque, mounted on a gold net, and trimmed with a profusion of white ostrich feathers, falling in different directions. Necklace and pearls.

Evening Dress.—A dress of rose colored muslin. Sole; the corsage sitting close to the shape, and trimmed round the bust with a row of palmettes, composed of rose colored ribbon, with a noed formed of cut ends on each shoulder. Beret sleeves very full and with the plaits reversed. The skirt is trimmed with white and rose colored gauze ribbon, draped a la Leontine; these ornaments are finished by a small knot of the two ribbons at the bottom of each, and by another of the aigrette form at the top. The head dress is a beret composed of crimson and green gauze. Ear rings, bracelets, and bracelets of dead gold, the latter have pearl chains.

Court Dress.—Toque of pink crape, ornamented with a bird of paradise; dress of white satin. The corsage is made tight to the shape; short full sleeves, terminated by a deep blue. A broad striped gauze ribbon is fastened on the right shoulder, and descends to the left side of the belt with a bow and long ends. This kind of ornament is both novel and extremely graceful. The skirt is trimmed at the height of the knees with bouffans of pink crape, and bows of striped gauze ribbon. Trimmings of every description are becoming more general. The female leaders often seem tired of the excessive simplicity which has for some time prevailed throughout the empire in the mode. Diamond ear rings and necklace, belt encrusted with pearls; shoes made of the chryson gold, and also silver, now present an elegant addition to the decorative part of costume. The precious metals are now, indeed, in the fashion circles, things of use as necessary ornaments of dress.

Walking Dress.—Hat of pea green gros de Naples lined with black satin; dress of gray silk, trimmed above the hem with a band laid on in alternate waves, collettes, pelisses, scarfs, and neckerchiefs, all made of the same color. These scarfs are made of different colors; but white and black are preferred by our elegantes, scarfs of the colors so minutely resembling blonde as to be mistaken for it; brocade of various colors.

Morning Dress.—Cap of Brussels lace, ornamented with pink gauze ribbon, cut in vandyles. Bows are at present quite out of fashion; and the trimmings such as we have described, will be found much more becoming to the face and complexion, than the bows formerly worn; an elegantly worked muslin canezon with double jock, falling very low over the sleeves, on each shoulder is placed a bow of gauze ribbon, similar in color and pattern to that which trims the cap, gold bracelets, worked in the oriental style.

Carrriage Dress.—The hat which is ornamented with two white egret plumes, is of buff watered silk, newly lined with vandyke blond, and is trimmed with striped gauze ribbons of the same color. The pelisse is of satin—the color violet of the woods. Full upper sleeves; the lower sleeve is ornamented with bands of velvet to match the dress. The skirt slightly sloped, and the plaits thrown farther back than of late. The corsage is tight to the shape, and very low on the shoulders, it is trimmed with pieces of velvet, vandyke at each end and gathered in the middle under a gold buckle; these gradually diminish to the belt, and are continued down the front of the skirt, increasing in size to the feet. The hem of the dress is finished by a pipe of velvet. The collettes are of crimson velvet, confined with a gold brooch. Gold bracelets, clasped with large uncut garnets. Refine the color of the bonnet. Belt of figured velvet.

English and Scotch Marriages.—It will be remembered by our readers that we a few days since, alluded to the marriage of Lady Lennox to Mr. Wood after having obtained a divorce from her noble husband under sanction of the Scotch law. If the remarks of Lord Eldon be correct—and he undoubtedly has in this case in his mind's eye—the situation of Mr. Wood is certainly not to be envied.—[N. Y. Standard.] In the British House of Lords, shortly before the adjournment, the Earl of Eldon made these remarks on presenting a bill respecting English and Scotch marriages. Within these five last years, cases have come to their Lordship's bar relative to children born in England of parents not married, which persons went to Scotland and got themselves married there, and by three or four judgments it has been held, that such marriages did not legitimize the children. In the course of the address of the Counsel, it became necessary to consider what degree of residence in Scotland constituted a residence so as to entitle married persons to call upon the Scotch Courts for a divorce a vinculo matrimonii. Persons who had been married in England sometimes took it into their heads to go to Scotland to be divorced, and the question was, what degree of residence constituted a domicile so as to entitle them to call on the courts for that kind of divorce. He at present gave no opinion as to the validity of these divorces; but he knew that it had been solemnly agreed by the twelve judges of England, that an English marriage could not be dissolved in Scotland, or at any other place, without an act of the British Parliament. He gave no opinion as to which was right, the English or the Scotch Judges, but his opinion was, that they must not leave the subject in England or Scotland in this state. A man who had married in England, and had gone to Scotland to get a divorce, and then married again in England, had been indicted for bigamy, and had been convicted and ordered to be transported, although the mercy of the Crown had been extended to him in consideration of the circumstances. The object of the bill was to settle that matter, either one way or the other.

Large and Valuable Cargo.—The British ship Marchioness of Queensbury, cleared at Charleston for Liverpool, on 24th inst. and takes, says the Southern Patriot, the largest cargo ever shipped from that port. She has on board 2252 bales of cotton, making 704,342 lbs., and valued at \$72,000, in addition to 300 bbls. turpentine.

ANECDOTE OF SIR FELLOW, NOW LORD EXMOUTH.

At Plymouth, several years ago, this gallant Officer was sitting alone at dinner, when his servant announced to him that an Indian had struck upon the beach, and was in imminent danger of going to pieces. Sir Edward hastened to the shore, and found the intelligence correct, and the surf running so high that no boat dared to venture on board the vessel. Sir Edward addressed the crowd upon the beach, and asked if any one of them had heart enough to swim off with him to the ship. A young man stepped forward to answer the challenge, and two lines having been procured, Sir Edward and the stranger each took one in hand and gained the vessel, and after safely landing all on board, were the last to return on shore. On stepping on land the gallant Admiral addressing his comrade in danger, exclaimed, 'Give me your hand; you're a fine fellow—you are you!—you must sail with me in future.' The young man replied that he should be glad to do so, but that he should be obliged to quit a situation so comfortable for the chance of doubtful prospect. Sir Edward overcame his scruples, and his singular introduction added to the heroes of the British navy an officer unrivalled in heroism and green goods. Sir Fellow, however, is Jeremiah Coughlan.—[Manchester paper.]

THE POLISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

General John Skrzynecki was born in Galicia, in 1757, and studied at Leopold, when the French armies entered Poland in 1806, Skrzynecki, then nineteen years of age, left his father's house and enlisted in the 1st regiment of infantry, commanded by Colonel Kasimir Malachowski, now General of Division, who lately covered himself with so much glory. At the opening of the memorable campaign of 1809, in the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, under Prince Joseph Poniatowski, Skrzynecki was raised to the rank of Captain in the 15th regiment, then formed by Prince Constantine Czartoryski. In the campaign of Moscow, in 1812, he was appointed chief of battalion; and in 1813 and 1814 he gave repeated proofs of his talent and intrepidity. It was in the hollow square of his battalion, that Napoleon took shelter at Arcis-sur-Aube, when the regiments of the French corps, which arrived soon after, and Skrzynecki charging the enemy, under the eyes of the Emperor, beat them back with considerable loss. Appointed Knight of the Legion of Honor, and of the Military Order of Poland, Skrzynecki returned to his country, with the remnants of the Polish troops and obtained the command of the 8th regiment of infantry, in the 2nd brigade of General Ignacio Blumer, the same who received eighteen balls through his body in the night of the 28th of November. Skrzynecki distinguished himself on several occasions since the commencement of the present campaign, and his brilliant conduct in the great battles of February, have raised him to the highest distinction a soldier could pretend to.—[Letter from Warsaw.]

Theatrical Pupps.—An action was tried in the Marine Court yesterday, which was brought by George Dixon, a singer, against Messrs Webb and Tyle, proprietors of the New York Courier and Enquirer, to recover the sum of one hundred dollars for the non publication of a theatrical puff which was inserted in their paper, and which was paid for. The defendants admitted the payment and the non publication of the puff, but gave evidence that there was reason to believe that no authority had been given to Dixon, by the Capt. of the Jackson Guard, to publish the presence of that company to aid in furnishing an extraordinary entertainment for the evening, as was stated in the advertisement; that no positive assurance was there given him to appear in the puff, and that the clerk was directed to return the money. Mr. Dixon produced testimony to show that the failure of the appearance of the puff lost him 200 persons, worth 50 cents per head. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of 35 dollars damages.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 28. REFORM BILL.

Lord Warriloff, on moving for returns respecting the population of the boroughs and towns of England and Wales, with a view to show the accuracy of the returns of 1821, spoke at great length against the Ministerial plan of reform. On commencing his address he said that he was perfectly ready to acknowledge that he had some connexion with one borough; but he contended that he was, nevertheless, as fit as any man could be to form an impartial judgment and give an honest vote on this momentous question. He was not opposed to all reform, but he would agree to reform unless the necessity for it was proved. If it could be shown that the country not only demanded reform, but would be satisfied with nothing less than Ministers were disposed to concede—then and not till then, would he entertain the question with a view to its adjustment. He feared, however, that it could be shown that the necessity for a too extensive reform had been insisted on by a great majority of the people, and he therefore felt that the House was placed in a situation of much difficulty. He was not slow to admit that the feeling throughout the country was strong upon the subject, nay, was irresistible. It was impossible for any man to be so blind, whatever might be his private feelings, as not to acknowledge the strength of the sentiment to which he alluded. His Lordship then, in tracing the progress of the question of reform, referred to the disfranchisement of Grampound and Penryn, and remarked, that the refusal to transfer the franchise to those places to Leeds and Birmingham had promoted the cause of reform, and that the disregard of the then existing feelings of the people had gradually led to the present state of popular excitement. The next case he alluded to was that of East Retford, and had the Ministers of that period, even at the eleventh hour, then come forward, and instead of giving the franchise to the county of Nottingham, held out a prospect of future representation to the inhabitants of the great towns, the Legislature would not have had to contend against such difficulties as the aspect of affairs now presented. For some years back, at every election the candidate was required to give a pledge in favour of some species of reform, and the Government ought to have seen that the time was at hand when something must be done, and they might have effected a really moderate and safe reform. But how

did they meet the difficulty! On the meeting of Parliament the noble Duke, then first Minister of State, distinctly intimated that he was averse to all reform; the effect of that declaration was most mischievous and that from that moment a more extensive reform than he could even look on favourably became inevitable. (Hear.) The new Government was then formed on the principles of reform, and His Majesty the noble Earl to take office on that distinct pledge. In that condition of affairs it was most impossible any longer to resist the course of reform, and Lord Warriloff must say that it was perfect and most reluctantly that he became a reformer. Even yet, the Assembly so much vilified, but which had long been the admiration of the world—the House of Commons, as now constituted—might be saved, if those who were willing to devote themselves to its maintenance received that support out of doors to which they were entitled, and without which they could not be successful; but he knew not where the persons able or willing to give that support were to be found, and all that remained for him was, to declare himself a reluctant reformer, and to consent to as little as possible, and to yield the least he possibly could.—(Hear, hear.) Such persons were not to be found, and all that remained for him was, to declare himself a reluctant reformer, and to consent to as little as possible, and to yield the least he possibly could.—(Hear, hear.) The noble Lord stated that the claims of the people were irresistible, and that the measure was absolutely necessary. The great principle of the measure was, to give to the people the birthright that the freedom of their persons and the enjoyment of their property were not to be injured or affected by their own consent, and the object of the Bill was to carry into effect this principle of the constitution.—(Hear, hear.)

The Lord Chancellor protested against the discussions entered into by the opponents of Reform, on a Bill which was not yet before the House, as irregular, but said that he would not object to enter into them, and discuss the measure as fully as possible. He remarked that the reformers and their opponents had now changed positions in one important particular; formerly the reformers had been charged with their disunion, and their opponents were now in some one specific plan; they were now agreed; but it was evident that the anti-reformers had nothik like union amongst them. The noble Lord (Warriloff) had admitted the necessity of some reform; the noble Duke (Wellington) was resolved to admit to every thing like reform, and they were yoked to others who would not pull straight forward along with them; but some on one side, some on the other, and the system of voting, bribery, and corruption, they had formerly hired on the reformers, now, therefore, recoiled on their own heads.—(Hear.) Some of those interested in the continuance of the present system had prayed that they might not be disfranchised, but the noble Duke (Wellington) was resolved to do so, and he nobly forward to sacrifice their private and personal interests on the altar of their country. He advised their Lordships to fear a discontented people, for he himself feared them, and trembled to see that they were in the wrong, and that a sense of wrong would rouse their slumbering spirit. His Lordship then enumerated various changes that had taken place in the Constitution, to adapt it to the times, and he concluded by saying that the noble Duke (Wellington) was resolved to do so, and he nobly forward to sacrifice their private and personal interests on the altar of their country. He advised their Lordships to fear a discontented people, for he himself feared them, and trembled to see that they were in the wrong, and that a sense of wrong would rouse their slumbering spirit. 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