

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.



IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The following extract is from the speech of Earl Grey, in the Lords on Tuesday evening—It relates particularly to Belgium:—

"If His Majesty only meant to lament that troubles had broken out in the Netherlands, and to deprecate the consequences that might flow from them, he had not a single word to say on the subject. But the speech went further and pronounced an opinion on the transactions referred to, by speaking of the 'revolt' of one of the parties against the 'enlightened administration.' This was totally inconsistent with the principle of non-interference, which ought to regulate our policy in such cases—it was taking up the cause of the King against his 'revolted' subjects, revolted too from a wise and 'enlightened' government; if so, the revolt ought to be suppressed and punished; and was the noble Duke (Wellington) prepared to aid the King of the Netherlands in bringing matters to that issue? He trusted not; he trusted that if the noble Duke were of that mind, the House would not sanction such conduct. He believed the noble Duke would find no support for such an attempt in a country too much attached to liberty itself, to interfere with the liberty of others. But would the noble Duke mediate? How could he act the part of an imperial mediator after pronouncing an opinion on the conduct of one of the parties? The allusion to the state of Belgium was ill-judged, to say the least. If it came at last to the issue he expected—namely, that the Netherlands would constitute a new state, independent of other countries; if it should come to that, in what situation would the noble Duke stand when he should be obliged to acknowledge a government composed of people whom he had denounced as rebels? Earl Grey protested against this part of the speech as being impolitic and unequal for, unjust to Belgium, and injurious to the interests of England. He was sure if the noble Duke proposed to France such an interference as appeared to be contemplated, that she would resist, and the consequence must be an interruption of tranquility.

The Duke of Wellington defended the right of the allies to interfere, and blamed the conduct of the Belgians.

There could be no doubt whatever, said his Grace, that the five Powers which have signed the treaty of Vienna, would claim their indisputable right to give their opinion upon the future explanation of the articles. England could not attempt to pacify the parties alone. France could not singly make the attempt; nor could any other power use an effort to pacify or reconcile existing differences alone—the object must be attempted by all the parties in concert; and that concert, whatever the arrangements were, must include France; and he hoped to get the better of all difficulties. He could assure the House, that there was no intention whatever on the part of His Majesty's Ministers—that there was not the slightest intention on the part of any power whatever, to interfere by means of arms with the arrangements respecting the Netherlands. The desire of this country, and of every other party concerned, was to settle, if possible, every point by means of negotiation alone. (Cheers.) Was his Majesty—the ally, the close ally of the King of the Netherlands—in speaking of the government of that Sovereign, to mention what had occurred among his subjects? How could his Majesty do otherwise than treat the convulsions which had taken place in the territory of his close and near ally, but as a revolt against his legal and established government? The noble Lord had no doubt read, in the daily publications, the full history of the transactions. They commenced, it is well known, in nothing but a riot. The troops were eventually overpowered by those who had revolted under the pretence of putting down that riot, and for which purpose they had ostensibly armed themselves though they eventually turned their arms against other objects. The complaint of the revolt against the King of the Netherlands was, in the first instance, absolutely nothing. Of what did they complain? First they found fault with the union of two countries, and with the administration of a person named Van Maanen, who, however, was actually out of office at the time when the complaints against him were made. The other complaints were of supposed or real grievances, merely of a partial nature, or of local existence. In fact, it was very well known, that no complaint whatever was made against the King of the Netherlands personally; nor against his administration of the government; nor with one exception against those to whom he had confided the functions of official duties, until the revolt had attained a certain degree of success, and began to aim at what, in the first instance, they had not contemplated.

In the Commons on the same evening, Mr. Brougham observed on the language of the speech, that—

To brand the conduct of the Belgians with the name of rebellion or revolt, was none of the business of the King of England; because it was a matter which belonged to the foreign King, and his Parliament, and to his subjects; and to make it a subject to be handled by our King and our Parliament, was at best a paltry, impertinent intermeddling, wholly unworthy of the sacred character of the person in whose mouth the unseemly meddling was put. Let the House apply the maxim of Christians, "Do as you would be done by." Let them reverse the picture; let them place themselves in the situation of the King of the Netherlands addressing his subjects. Suppose the King of the Netherlands addressed his subjects, and chose to begin—"I lament to see the unhappy state of part of the King of England's territories at the present moment. I grieve to find—we took one side, he might take another; we took part with the King he might take part against the King! the argument would apply equally—"I lament to see the subjects of my good friend the King of England frustrated in their just and reasonable expectations (a laugh) that Parliamentary reform is again delayed (a laugh), to the disappointment of their just hopes (a laugh). I grieve to find that that enlightened people the Irish (a loud laugh) are frustrated by their King,—for, be it remembered, that he may call our King a tyrant just as we call him enlightened—and by the tyrannical measures of the English ministers, in their hopes and just expectations of dissolving the Union (a laugh)—which, all good men and true patriots deem them the curse of that ill-treated island." (Cheers and laughter.)

In discussing the same topic on Wednesday, Mr. Denman used even stronger expressions.

It was with regret and disappointment, he said, he had heard every paragraph of His Majesty's speech read from the Chair. Their was not a single sentence in it worthy the approbation of an enlightened Administration or an independent Parliament. In the first place, Government told Parliament that it was not their intention to interfere in the concerns of other nations, when by that very speech they did interfere. They said they came forward as mediators; but they declared that they had made up their minds that one of the parties was in the wrong, and that, forsooth, that party had occasioned all the evils which afflicted Belgium, and threatened the people of Europe. He objected to the Government of his country volunteering their opinion on the subject. Who wanted to know what they thought on the matter? The people of Belgium were, however, slandered by being designated revolted subjects. Had Queen Elizabeth, in addressing Parliament, designated the people of the Low Countries revolted subjects, and expressed her regret at their rising against their enlightened Sovereign; he should like to know what the House of Commons of that time would have said? That was a parallel case. If we were to enter into the discussion of how foreign people and foreign governments had conducted themselves, why did the King's speech limit itself to that meagre account of the Duke of Orleans becoming King of the French? Was it an enlightened government which had led to that charge? (Hear.) Why, then, was not the enlightened government of Charles the Tenth referred to? And as to interference, if there ever was a time when our interference in French affairs would have been beneficial; it was the period between the dissolution of the first Chamber and the issue of the ordinances,—interference then might have been usefully exercised. (Hear.) But in the case of France, the speech was limited to a simple statement of the fact; and the Hon. seconder had told the House, that as the Duke of Orleans had been recognised by the King of England as King of the French, it followed as a corollary, on the same principle, that Don Miguel must be acknowledged as King of Portugal.

The following extract from a Speech of Mr. Hume will show the nature of the objections urged against the foreign policy hinted at in the Address:

As to what was said about general treaties in the Speech from the Throne, he must say that it was absurd to talk about those general treaties having pacified Europe. This had been already observed by Mr. Long Wellesly; and that honorable member had been very much misunderstood and misrepresented by Sir J. Yorke. Mr. Hume perfectly agreed with Mr. Wellesly, that the manner in which the Holy Alliance had parcelled out countries, had not conducted to the happiness of the people. It was an insult to that House, and to the country, to make the King say, that he hoped the House would concur with him in supporting the treaties that had been made by the Holy Alliance. "Was not the time now come at which they might reasonably doubt the policy of those treaties, even if such treaties had been necessary at the period when they were made? which, however, they were not, for they were founded in oppression, which the time did not call for, and which no circumstances could justify. Let the gallant officer who talked about economy recollect how many millions of English money had been expended in the establishment of a dynasty which was lately destroyed in three days? (Cheers.) Was the restoration of the Bourbons a measure calculated to pacify Europe? What was the case with regard to Belgium, in which the people had been parcelled out like pigs in a market? Was that likely to pacify Europe or to make the Belgians happy? Such were the treaties which they were called upon to support.

Upon the subject of Ireland much discussion also arose; but Mr. O'Connell's project for a repeal of the Union, met with no quarter from any side of the House.

Earl Grey's observations called forth the following declaration from the Duke of Wellington, in his Grace's reply to that nobleman:—

"This noble lord" said his Grace, alluded to something in the shape of a Parliamentary reform. The noble lord has, however, been candid enough to acknowledge that he is not prepared with any measure of reform; and I have as little scruple to say, that his Majesty's Government is as totally unprepared as the noble lord. For my own part, I will say, that I never heard of any country ever had a more improved, or more satisfactory representation than this country enjoys at this moment. I do say, that this country has now a Legislature more calculated to answer all the purposes of a good Legislature than any other that can well be devised; that it possesses, and deservedly possesses, the confidence of the country; and that its discussions have a powerful influence in the country. But I will say further, that if I had to form a Legislature, I would create one—not equal in excellence to the present, for that I could not expect to be able to do, but something as nearly of the same description as possible. I should form it of men possessed of a very large proportion of the property of the country, in which the landholders should have a great preponderance. I, therefore, am not prepared with any measure of Parliamentary Reform, nor shall any measure of the kind be proposed by the Government as long as I hold my present position."

This declaration drew from the Earl of Winchester, on Thursday, a strong expression of hostility.

He could not avoid expressing his astonishment and surprise at the sentiments which had been uttered by the noble duke at the head of the Government on the subject of Parliamentary reform. (Loud cries of "Hear.") The noble duke said, that he considered the present state of the Legislature to be excellent, and that it was not in the power of human ingenuity to improve anything so perfect, or which gave such perfect satisfaction to the great body of the people. Lord Winchester maintained that this was not the case. He believed it to be the wish of the great body of the people that a moderate reform might take place; and he agreed in the sentiment which had been expressed by Earl Grey, that unless Parliament agreed to a moderate reform, they would witness, and speedily, the destruction of the constitution. He hoped the noble Earl would shortly bring that question under the consideration of the House. No individual was better calculated for the task. He for one would give the noble Earl his most cordial support. The present times were of no ordinary character; danger was spreading around. If their Lordships were blind to what they owed to the country, let them not be blind to what they owed to themselves. They stood in a situation of great and awful trust. The confidence of the people in Parliament was already shaken by the conduct of the late Parliament. Let the present Parliament do justice to the people, and they would have their support. If the noble duke's declaration relative to re-

form had been made with an expectation of inducing those high and honorable men with whom Lord Winchester usually acted to give their support to the Government, the noble duke might as well have attempted to take heaven by storm. (Hear, hear.) The times required more efficient men than were at present at the head of affairs. His Majesty should be informed by the voice of Parliament that the present Ministers were not worthy of the confidence of the country, and ought to give way to others. The country might be proud of the noble Earl (Grey) and the noble Duke (Richmond) who spoke on a former night. They had shown themselves consistent. They had never yielded to intimidation—they had never betrayed their supporters. He hoped soon to see both these individuals placed in situations of trust; and such, he was convinced, was the wish of the great body of the people. He hoped that Parliament would give his Majesty some proof of their want of confidence in the present men, and urge him to select men of greater political integrity and ability. Neither the Catholic nor the Protestant party placed the slightest confidence in the present Ministers; and if there existed a fair representation of the people, he believed that in a new House of Commons, they would not have fifty members to support them.

On the 11th Nov. the Lord Chancellor introduced a bill to provide for the due administration of the royal authority, during the time that might elapse between the demise of his present Majesty, and the attainment of her 18th year, (at which age the minority of a female terminated,) by the Princess Victoria, daughter of the late Duke and present Duchess of Kent. The first question it was likely their Lordships would ask was, to whom was to be intrusted the guardianship of the infant Sovereign? (Hear.) The answer, he was sure, at once suggested itself to all who heard him,—who but the infant Princess's illustrious mother? (Loud cheers from both sides of the House.) The manner in which her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent had hitherto discharged the duties of a parent towards her illustrious daughter, and he did not speak on vague report, but on the most accurate information (hear.)—afforded the best security for the satisfactory conduct of her future conduct as regent. His Lordship then stated the reasons which rendered it advisable that the Regent should not be fettered by a Council of Regency, as in former cases, but act with full power under the counsel of responsible advisers, the Ministers of the Crown. In the event of their being a posthumous heir to the Crown, there was a proviso in the bill, that on the birth of such heir, the authority of the Duchess of Kent as Regent, should cease, and that her present Majesty should become guardian and regent during the minority of the posthumous child.—The Earl of Eldon highly approved of the measure.—The bill was brought in, and read a first time.

NOV. 4.

CAUSES OF THE CHANGE IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved for a Committee of the whole House on the Civil List, Sir Henry Parnell said, that the statement put forward by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was so involved, confused, and unintelligible, that he defied any man to understand it. The Hon. Gentleman had talked of a saving of upwards of £100,000; but he (Sir H. Parnell) had tried every calculation, and could not by any means make a saving of more than £37,000. If the £38,000 formerly paid to the Duke of Clarence could be called a saving at all, it could not be called one on the Civil List, as that allowance had been paid out of the consolidated fund. Of the eight classes proposed by the Right Honorable Gentleman, as constituting the civil list, only three bore any relation to the personal interests of the Crown, and even in these, amounting to £460,000, there were included many expenses similar to those which were annually submitted to the House. It was too much to ask, that so large a sum of money as £970,000 should be voted for a whole reign, without inquiry, by a new Parliament, just returned from their constituents with promises of retrenchment fresh upon their lips; and however disagreeable such an inquiry might be to Ministers, it was perfectly agreeable to his Majesty himself. (Hear, hear, hear.) For pensions and half-pay, the country was annually charged £6,150,000, and in addition to this, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed that £139,000 should be annually charged upon the civil list. There was another point which required explanation; £100,000 was granted as the civil list of Scotland, in lieu of the hereditary revenues of the Crown in that country; but the Crown expended this sum, and a great portion of the hereditary revenues also; for out of £184,000 hereditary revenues, only £20,000 had found its way into the Exchequer. He contended that the civil list should be reduced at least £100,000, in consequence of the reduction of prices, and concluded by moving an amendment for the appointment of a Select Committee, to take into consideration the estimates, accounts, and statements of the civil list. (Loud Cheering.)—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the sums transferred from the civil list amounted to £166,184, but these were not savings. There was, however, a clear saving of £85,443. He did not think it consistent with his duty as a Minister of the Crown, nor indeed, conducive to the proper examination of the subject, to accede to the Hon. Baronet's motion. He opposed it because he thought it proper for Government to incur the responsibility of bringing forward the civil list, instead of shifting the burden upon a committee. He objected to paring down the civil list to what was necessary for private and personal purposes, as likely to create the very feeling as to the amount of personal income which the Hon. Member deprecated. (Laughter, and cries of "Oh, Oh.") It would bring the monarch into obloquy. (Laughter.) What would the people say if they were told that the monarch had £500,000 a year, instead of being told that the civil list was granted partly for private purposes, and partly for public affairs? He should give his most decided negative to the amendment. Mr. Banks, Lord Althorpe, Mr. Wynn, and Mr. H. Summer supported the amendment which was opposed by Mr. Calcraft and Mr. Herries.—On a division there were—

For the amendment	233
For the original motion	204

Majority against Ministers 29

The announcement was received with loud cheering. Mr. Hobhouse asked Sir Robert Peel, whether Ministers would retain their places after such an expression of the opinion of the House.—No answer was given to this.—Mr. Brougham thought the question very natural, but premature. The committee was then appointed. Mr. Hume moved for a return of all pensions on his Majesty's civil list in England on the 1st of January, 1830, stating the name of each person, for whom the pension was granted, the amount of pension, and the date when granted the pensions to be arranged

according to the dates when granted, stating also whether the pension is for life, or during pleasure; similar return of the Irish Pension List; similar return of the Scottish Pension List.—Ordered.

November 16.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.—Sir R. Peel rose. Every eye was instantly directed towards him, and the most complete silence pervaded the House. The Right Hon. Baronet spoke as follows: It is Sir, with the most unfeigned respect for the House that I take the earliest possible opportunity of publicly stating here in my place, that, in consequence of what occurred last night that I have felt it my duty to wait upon the King, and humbly and respectfully to inform His Majesty, that I perceive it is no longer in my power to undertake the administration of public affairs, so far as the administration of those affairs depend upon me, either with satisfaction to my own feelings, or with perfect advantage to my country. Sir, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation thus rendered on my part, and I have to inform the House, therefore, that I consider myself as holding the seals of the Home Department only until His Majesty shall have been enabled to appoint a successor to me in the office which I have resigned. The same, Sir, is the case with the other members of the Government.—They all consider themselves as holding their respective offices only until their successors shall be appointed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, November 16.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.—After the presentation of several petitions for the abolition of slavery, and one for reform of Parliament, the Duke of Wellington addressed the House, and in a voice scarcely audible, on account of a severe hoarseness, said, "My Lords, I deem it my duty to inform your Lordships, that in consequence of what occurred last night in the other House of Parliament, I felt it my duty to wait this morning on the King, and to tender his Majesty the resignation of the office which I hold; that his Majesty has been pleased to accept of my resignation; and that I continue in my present situation only till a successor shall have been appointed." Having made this declaration, the Noble Duke left the House.

(From the Morning Herald.)

It cannot, we imagine, have escaped either the notice or the disgust of many of our readers, that since the death of his late Majesty, certain persons, and those, strange to say, professing a more than ordinary high tone of loyalty, have been indefatigable in the sneers and insults which they have heaped upon his successor.—No act of our excellent King and Queen appears to suit the taste of these persons, whose standard of both King and Queenly excellence seems, to be, that such personages should have feelings and habits as little as possible in union with those of the rest of mankind. One of the tricks which these persons resorted to, to gratify their spleen, is to allude to reports which they profess to discredit, and then to striking specimens in a Sunday Paper remarkable for its taste in Kingly matters, and which, in the same column that it assails King William and Queen Adelaide, holds up its idol, Don Miguel, to universal sympathy and applause. Among other proofs of her Majesty's excellent understanding and correct views of things, she is said to have set her face against much of the tawdry finery which she has found in some of all the Royal Palaces; and the King, instead of paying high prices, and taking immoderate credit, it is said, wishes his household to be served upon reasonable terms, and his tradesmen's bills paid with punctuality. Who can be injured by these acts—and what reasonable person can find in them any but a ground of approbation, we are at a loss to conceive. That they are more in the old English fashion than borrowed from the Miguelite school we can readily imagine, and as such are calculated to please every *John Bull* but one. But is it not, we would ask, either the grossest blindness, or the most perverse distortion of truth, right feeling, and common sense, for any public writer, who professes to be a friend to established institutions, thus to pervert what he ought to admire into a subject of blame? Is it not notorious to every one but the most blighted and jaundiced vision that our present King and Queen are a real "God-send" to the country? And is it not, beyond measure, base and absurd, in those who possess a more than ordinary share of loyalty and attachment to crowned heads in general, thus to assail, by unmanly taunts and insinuations, the individuals who have done more to exalt Royalty in the eyes of the people, and to endear themselves to the hearts of their subjects, than this or any other country has experienced for a long time past? We will not undertake the invidious task of drawing comparisons, either at home or abroad, but this we will fearlessly affirm, that if, in the present new and unlooked-for state of things in other countries, a man had been asked to suggest a counteracting feeling in this, he would have prescribed just the course which the personages in question have, in all respects, adopted.

MEETING ON KENNINGTON COMMON.—Mr. Hunt tried the temper of the cabriolet drivers and coalheavers of London on Monday, but they were restive as their own horses, or dry as their own sacks. There was no getting up a shout. The meeting did not go beyond a few thousands, included Mr. Hunt's trumpeter, and certain flourishes from the blacking cart. This is a most unhappy state of things. We really fear that the English people are dead to the force of example, and prefer making their wrongs known by regular means, and removing their grievances constitutionally, to being wrought on by demagogues to cut each other's throats for the sake of the newspapers. We can't help it.

Mr. Lawless and Mr. Brady have been arrested to prevent a threatened duel. The *Dublin Evening Packet* says that Mr. Lawless's two sons are called Philippe Louis and Bonaparte. What aristocratic signatures! Philippe Louis Lawless—Bonaparte Lawless! Jack seems to have espoused legitimacy all of a sudden.

CELEBRITY.—Mr. Woolwright, of Liverpool, dispatched some worsted yarn to Manchester by the rail-way at twelve at noon, and it was actually dyed and back again upon his counter ready for his fringe-maker, at six in the evening of the same day.

TOWER MOAT.—The Duke of Wellington has ordered the Tower ditch to be widened four feet, to prepare for the extra water expected to rush up the Thames on the removal of old London bridge. The mud is very valuable, and is expected to contain watches, trinkets and money. Its true value, probably, will be found in its manuring qualities. The product in fish was only a basket of eels. The moat has not been cleared before since the time of Charles II.—those days of evil omen.

GOVERNMENT STORES.—On Sunday last a vessel from Deptford, laden with Government stores, arrived in the Moray Frith, off Fort George. The Captain, we understand, had sealed orders, which he was instructed not to

open till the ship was out at sea. On opening the letter he found that the stores were to be deposited in Fort George. They consist of thirty barrels, supposed to contain biscuit, rum, and salted provisions. The Governor is said to be wholly ignorant of the purpose for which the deposit is destined.

It is stated in the Irish papers, that the communication between Valentia, in the county of Kerry, and the West Indies, by steam vessels, will commence soon after the meeting of Parliament.

The demand for cloth at Manchester before and since the panic in London, has not been equal to that which was experienced six weeks ago, but considering the season the business has fully answered the expectations of the manufacturers. The prospect also is much better than it was twelve months ago. The stocks of power-loom printing cloth have accumulated, and in some descriptions a slight reduction in price has been experienced.—*Manchester Chron.*

We understand that the Queen has, with a view to the encouragement of the manufactures of the west of Scotland, given directions for procuring patterns of the shawls made in Glasgow and Paisley.—*Glasgow Courier.*

It is said that Miss Fitzclarence is about to bestow her hand, with his Majesty's perfect approbation, on Viscount Falkland, who is stated to be an accomplished young nobleman.—His lordship's father was killed in a duel with Mr. Powell, in 1809.

EARL GREY.—This Nobleman, about whom the Public feel so lively an interest, was born at Howick, in Northumberland, on the 13th of March, 1764, and is of course at present in his 67th year. During the whole of a long public life, he has been strongly attached to liberal principles, and has on many occasions been prevented from accepting office, from an inviolable attachment to the interests of the People, and from that high sense of honor which prevents him from compromising his public principles to any object of personal aggrandizement.—*Morning Chronicle.*

SCOTLAND.

A strange tale regarding Henderson, who was lately executed at Cupar, is at present very much the subject of conversation at Dundee. It seems that on the day of the culprit's birth, his father, who was an exceedingly respectable man in his own humble way, dreamed that he saw his son, grown to man's estate, go through all the terror-stricken formalities of a public execution. This strange vision gave him great uneasiness at the time, and the impression was confirmed in the course of years by the wild recklessness of character which distinguished his son through boyhood and early youth. It was, however, the hope of the senior Henderson, that, as he had not seen the end of the rope, *wherever the criminal seemed to be executed*, the accomplishment of the vision should not take place during his lifetime, a supposition the more probable as he was already rather aged. He has unfortunately been disappointed in his pious hope. The interpretation put by the old man upon his dream, though thus found unfulfilled, is a curious trait of superstition, and might have very properly found a corner in Sir Walter Scott's recent work on Demonology.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION OF SCOTLAND.—We understand it is currently reported in the best informed political circles in London that his Majesty's Ministers will, in the ensuing session of Parliament, bring in, or give their sanction to, a bill for enlarging the elective franchise in Scotland. This measure will embrace the parliamentary representation both in the counties and boroughs of little effect in the choice of members to the House of Commons. The right of voting in town will be regulated by the amount of rents or local taxes paid by individuals. It is also said, that two members will be given to Edinburgh, instead of one; two to Glasgow, one to Aberdeen, and one to Dundee. We learn, that no interference will, in the mean time, take place in regard to the municipal governments of the different boroughs.

ROYAL SCOTS.—The reserve companies of Royals have, after a residence of two years and a half, left Fort George; the first division on Monday the 18th inst. and the second on Monday last. The Royals have been succeeded by the reserve companies of the Seventy-second Highlanders under the command of Major Maclean.

IRELAND.

THE 87th REGIMENT.—As was expected, the Deputy Adjutant General, Lieut.-Colonel D'Aquilar, came here on Wednesday morning, to investigate with regard to the disturbance at the Barracks. He made the strictest enquiry into the circumstances, and assembled the Regiment, to know whether the men had any complaint to prefer, as he had come down for the purpose of redressing any grievance which they could prove to his satisfaction. There was, however, no answer; and, after a very eloquent and affecting address (which lasted upwards of an hour, and which, we regret not having space to give in detail) the Regiment, by Colonel D'Aquilar's order, presented arms to their colours and to their Officers. The gallant Colonel then departed, highly gratified to find such an orderly and obedient spirit manifested by those whom he had expected to find much the reverse. We are informed—and, from circumstances that have to come to our knowledge, we perfectly coincide in the sentiment—that the Adjutant-General observed, with respect to the circumstances of the men refusing to march to Chapel without the music, that he felt confident soldiers, such as the 87th had ever been, would not for a moment have suffered so trivial a cause to mislead them to such a degree in their duty, had they not been incited to the act by some disaffected spirits in the town or neighbourhood; the more especially, as many of them were young soldiers, and therefore the more easily led astray, from an ignorance of the consequences which would inevitably have resulted had they persisted in their disorderly and mischievous conduct.—*Neury Telegraph.*

THE NEW CORONER.—Mr. Baker's second inquest was on the body of a man who died suddenly, his head and shoulders falling in one parish, his legs and part of his body in another. It was decided that he died where he heart lay. The inquest was adjourned on the discovery that the house in which it was attempted to be held was beyond the boundary of the parish in which the heart lay. Such are the legal technicalities incident in the office of coroner.

BUTTER TRADE.—Ireland has already exported up to the present time, to the London market alone, 52,000 firkins more than last year. It seems that the supply of foreign butter has fallen off 32,000 firkins, owing to the weak state of the cattle from the frequent inundations; and it is likely, before the end of the season, this deficiency will be upwards of 50,000 firkins.