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AND NEW BRUNSWICK GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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THE SENTINEL.
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By **Edmund Ward.**
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AND CONTAINS,
The Decisions of the Executive, and Notices of
Sales of Crown Lands.
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CENTRAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—W. J. Redell, Esq. President. Saml. W. Babbitt, Esq. Cashier. Discount Days, Tuesdays and Fridays.—Bills or Notes offered for Discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before two o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays. Director next week, C. M. PIERSON, Esq.
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CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—B. Wolhaupt, Esq. Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock. Committee for the present Month, W. D. HART and T. T. SMITH.
ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.—Commissioner, till Thursday next, C. P. WETMORE.

NOVA SCOTIA.
HALIFAX, July 14.
GRAND REVIEW.—ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—IMPORTANT ANSWER.
A Grand Review of the troops in Garrison took place this morning at 11 o'clock, which was attended by the Governor General and his suite.
At half-past one, P. M. a number of Gentlemen having met at Mason Hall, for the purpose of presenting the Address to His Excellency the Governor General, which had been lying for signatures at the Reading Rooms and Book stores, and was numerously and respectfully signed, and it being ascertained that His Excellency would receive it by a deputation from the signers, a Committee of five, the Hon. Michael Tobin, sen. Messrs. Howe, Bell, Uniacke and S. Binney, was appointed to wait upon him. The Address is as follows:
To His Excellency the Right Hon. CHARLES POULETT THOMPSON, Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Governor General in and over the British Provinces of North America, &c. &c. &c.
THE ADDRESS OF THE UNDERSIGNED INHABITANTS OF HALIFAX.
We, the inhabitants of the Town of Halifax, offer our congratulations to your Excellency on your arrival in Nova Scotia, and beg leave to express the high sense we entertain of the manner in which you have discharged the important duties of Governor General of the British Provinces of North America.
The impartial consideration of all subjects connected with the prosperity and social advancement of these Provinces, which has invariably characterized the Government of Great Britain, demands an expression of gratitude; and we should ill represent the feelings of Novascotians, if we did not assure your Excellency of our high respect for you as the Representative of our Sovereign and the Head of this Government.
It is our pride to belong to a Nation rendered so conspicuous by the commanding influence she possesses throughout the World; and while we cherish the hope that affection and attachment for the person and government of our Sovereign, will secure for us and our children a continuance of the blessings we enjoy under our unrivalled Constitution, we feel assured that the wise provisions of your Excellency in the Government of the Colonies committed to your care, will cement those ties which now bind us together, contribute to our welfare and prosperity, and remain a lasting testimonial of your ability and experience.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.
Gentlemen,—
I beg you to accept my warm acknowledgements for your Address.
In obedience to the Queen's commands I have visited Nova Scotia, and although my stay within this Province must necessarily be short, and it is not unaccompanied by the sacrifice of other duties, I shall consider myself amply rewarded if my presence here shall tend to your future advantage, by enabling me to reconcile differences which unhappily appear to have prevailed, and to remove misunderstandings in which alone I feel satisfied they have originated.
You have been pleased to express your approbation of my discharge of my duties since I have assumed the Government of British North America. My earnest endeavour has been to put an end to all personal and party feuds, and to lead the people of those Colonies from fruitless and idle disputes upon theoretical points of Government, to the consideration of their real and practical interests—the amelioration of their laws—the advancement of their commerce—and the improvement of their country.
It is the anxious desire of the Queen that Her British North American subjects should be happy and prosperous—that they should enjoy that freedom which is the birthright of Britons, and bless the tie that binds them to Her empire.

Her commands to Her Representative are, that he should consult their wishes and their feelings—that he should promote their interests by well considered reforms—and suit his administration of affairs to the growing importance and varying circumstances of each Colony; that whilst it should be alike his interest and his duty to listen respectfully to the opinions which may be offered him, and to seek the advice of those who may be considered to represent the well understood wishes of the People, he can devolve the responsibility of his acts on no man, without danger to the connection of the Colony with the Empire, and injury to the best interests of those whose welfare is committed to his care.
It is in obedience to these commands, and in the spirit of the declarations of Her Majesty's advisers, and of myself, that I have humbly endeavoured to discharge my duty to the Queen, and to these Colonies.
I feel confident that the people of Nova Scotia, distinguished for their Loyalty to their Sovereign, and proud of their connexion with the British Crown, will yield to no attempt to inspire them with other feelings, or to lead them to demands incompatible with these principles.
My acquaintance with your affairs has deeply impressed me with the conviction of the injury which must be inflicted upon your real interests by the contentions which we have to deplore.

I find in Nova Scotia all the elements of prosperity. You possess an overflowing Treasury, under a system of taxation which may well be envied by your fellow subjects at home—you enjoy liberty equal, if not superior to theirs,—industry may find on your shores, not merely a bare return, but an ample reward,—the Crown has conferred on you by your Constitution, the most ample power for securing good laws, and in the exercise of its control it seeks your advancement and your interest alone.
It is to the right use of this power and to the improvement of these advantages, that I would earnestly draw your attention. That much may be done by yourselves for your own benefit, is obvious. The imperfection of your judicial system—the necessity for municipal Government—the abuses which disgrace the administration of those resources which you believe to be devoted to public improvements—these and other subjects are matters of vital importance to you.
Permit me then to take this opportunity, through you, to impress on the people of this Colony these my honest convictions. It is the duty of the Representative of the Crown, and of those who are responsible to him in the administration of your affairs, to lead the way in improvement, and to submit for adoption whatever may be calculated to remove abuses or promote your advantage,—and the Queen will expect from him a faithful discharge of these duties. But upon your co-operation must depend the success of his endeavours, and his efforts can fail or succeed only in proportion to your readiness to support and assist him in the task.

Whether charged with the immediate administration of your affairs, or called on only for more remote superintendence and advice, I shall ever be ready to afford my best assistance in advancing these objects; and to whomsoever these duties belong as the Representative of our Sovereign, you may confidently rely upon his carrying out Her beneficent wishes for the prosperity and contentment of Her people within this Province.
BOSTON, July 8.
On the subject of Mr. Stephen's discoveries of interesting ruins in Central America, described in our paper of yesterday, the editor of the N. Y. Star, who, by the way, is not deficient in the organ of Marvellousness, makes the following remarks:
"This is wonderful; equal to any thing discovered for a century in the old world. The people of this country must be prepared for extraordinary developments in researches throughout Central America, Peru and Mexico, we must as a nation relinquish our unbelieving propensities, our uniform practice of doubting every thing which we cannot exactly comprehend, and believing all things to be a hoax or a humbug excepting men, or a silver dollar, and prepare ourselves by a proper study and discipline of mind to know and to believe that this new world, so called—the discovery of a few centuries—was settled by the descendants of Peleg, and that the statues above described, together with the altars and obelisks, the temples at Palenque, the Hieroglyphics, the aqueducts, viaducts and military highways, are from the same people who built Tyre, Babylon, the Tower, the pyramids and Carthage—the PHOENICIANS! who, driven down the Mediterranean by Joshua, after they had circumnavigated Africa, visited Britain and the Western Islands, found themselves nearly 4000 years ago in the Gulf of Mexico, and there made their settlements—spread over the Peninsula to the Pacific Ocean and to Cape Horn.

Let our people be prepared for something yet more startling—the downfall of the powerful people who built those cities.—Let them be prepared to believe that 1500 years after the Phoenicians had settled in America, the nine and a half tribes of Israel, after the capture of Samaria, took their departure for "an unknown country," and after taking in their train the Tartars and Chinese disposed to follow, crossed at Behring's Straits and passed down on the Pacific side until they reached the Isthmus of Darien, and there they came suddenly upon the Canaanites and destroyed them a second time; and in the new world and with them destroyed their temples and their Pagan altars, as they were ordered to do by the Almighty wherever they found them. Let our people know that the red men spread over this continent are the descendants of what was called the lost tribes who bear at this day, the proofs in their religion, language and ceremonies of their early origin.
So far all is conjecture; but these discoveries will in time, ripen into fixed and positive evidence. This we know, that 400 years ago Columbus discovered the Southern portion of this continent, inhabited by a mild and peaceable race of Indians—a hospitable, inoffensive people, amiable and kind, who were rich, and were soon destroyed in the name of religion—the more savage tribes to the North have not been reached even at this day.

It is absurd for a moment to cherish the belief that the original Mexicans and Peruvians were the architects of those splendid temples, obelisks and pyramids, and that their chisels formed those gigantic statues just discovered. All that we have of Peruvian fine arts, such as sketches of human figures, are in the poorest imaginable taste and out of all proportion and dimensions in drawing. The chart in Delafield's work, and all other drawings prove this—indeed, their traditions have it that those stone ruins of exact proportions, caps, pillars, bases, bas reliefs, metopes, and triglyphs, such as we see this day at the Parthenon at Athens, were done by "wandering masons," of whom they know nothing. Who built them—who raised the obelisks—who sculptured the statues. The hieroglyphics will tell the story that this is not the new world. We take it for granted now, that commissions will soon be issued by the French and other European governments to explore those countries, savans will soon be abroad—the yachts of the wealthy will soon be directed towards the Gulf of Mexico; and Thebes and Memphis will, for a time cease to attract the traveller and the tourist. We rejoice however, that to the United States will the merit be ascribed of setting on foot these discoveries. They are only the beginning—the mere dawn of those great events which soon are to burst upon us with wonderful light."

LONDON, June 13.
The great event of this week is a revolting outrage against the person of the Queen. On Wednesday afternoon, her majesty narrowly escaped a violent death, while proceeding in unsuspecting confidence with Prince Albert from Buckingham Palace to Hyde Park, in an open phaeton. Two pistols, levelled at her Majesty or her husband, were discharged by a young man who stood within a few yards of the carriage. Happily, both the Queen and her husband passed on without injury; the mad or desperate assailant was arrested instantly; and, after an examination by the proper officers, he is committed to Newgate, to be tried for high treason.
The first public effect of this startling passage in the life of Royalty has been an increase of sympathy with the young Queen and Prince; who conducted themselves, in so alarming a situation; if not with the perfect stoicism which some unskilful parasites attributed to them, yet with a more natural and becoming propriety, and great presence of mind. A general outpouring of loyalty on the occasion commenced; Parliament setting the example to the nation by the immediate and unanimous adoption of an address to the Queen, expressing "horror and indignation at the late atrocious and treasonable attempt against her sacred person," congratulating her Majesty and the country on her happy preservation, and earnestly praying for the continuance of her "just and mild government."

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN.
Soon after the house of Lords met on Thursday, Lord Melbourne, apparently much agitated and in a faltering tone of voice, announced to their Lordships, that a desperate attack on the Queen's life had been made on Wednesday evening, as her Majesty was proceeding from the Palace to Hyde Park. Two pistols were fired at her in the most determined and desperate manner, at no great distance from her person; and it was only wonderful that nothing more unfortunate or melancholy had occurred. He proposed that the House should adopt the course which it had been usual to follow under similar circumstances.
"My Lords, on all former occasions of a similar nature, of which, unfortunately, there are in the recent history of our country too many examples, it has always been the custom of your Lordships to address the Throne to express the horror which you feel at the attempt which has been made, and to congratulate the sovereign on the happy and fortunate escape which has taken place. Upon all former occasions such are the precedents; and your Lordships therefore I am sure, will not be in the least surprised that I should seize the earliest opportunity of your Lordships' meeting, without any notice, to call upon your Lordships to follow on this occasion the usual course. At the same time, I feel that it is unnecessary for me, and that it would be in some degree improper, to expatiate any further on the circumstances, or upon what might have been the consequences of the unfortunate event which has taken place. This matter is now in course of investigation; it must be matter of judicial inquiry; and under such circumstances, it would ill become either me to address the House or your Lordships to hear any observations which could in the slightest degree interfere with the calm, the deliberate, the dignified, and impartial course of Public Justice."

He moved—
"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to express our horror and indignation at the late atrocious and treasonable attempt against her Majesty's sacred person, and our heartfelt congratulations to her Majesty and the country on her Majesty's happy preservation from so great a danger; to express our deep concern at there having been found within her Majesty's dominions a person capable of so flagrant an act; and that we make it our earnest prayer to Almighty God, that as he has preserved to us the blessings that we enjoy under her Majesty's just and mild government, he will continue to watch over a life so justly dear to us."

The proposal was cordially received, with cheers; and it was resolved to communicate the address to the House of Commons, in conference. The Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, the Bishop of Durham, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Melbourne, were named managers of the conference. They soon returned; and the Duke of Sussex informed the House, that the Commons had agreed to the conference, and that a copy of their Lordships' address had been left with the Managers appointed by the Commons.
On the conclusion of the conference, Lord John Russell appeared at the bar of the House of Commons, and stated that the Lords desired the concurrence of the House in their address to the Queen on the late most atrocious and treasonable attack upon her sacred person. The address having been read, Lord John Russell rose and spoke as follows—
"I can expect but one universal feeling of indignation and horror—(Loud cheers from all sides)—at the attempt recently made upon the life of her Majesty; but one universal feeling of congratulation to ourselves, and to her Majesty, and her Royal Consort, that they have escaped the danger with which they were threatened; and but one unanimous desire to concur with the House of Lords in carrying these our humble sentiments to the foot of the throne. I have to state to the House, that yesterday afternoon, as her Majesty was proceeding from the Palace immediately after leaving it, this most atrocious and treasonable attempt was made by the firing of a pistol, and after the lapse of about half a minute by the discharge of a second pistol: her Majesty and Prince Albert being then in the carriage, and proceeding on their usual drive. Most fortunately, this attempt was not attended by any result dangerous to the person of her Majesty, of her Royal consort Prince Albert, or of any individual whatever. Her Majesty immediately afterwards proceeded to the house of her august mother, in order to relieve her mind from the anxiety—(Great cheering)—into which it might have been thrown by the circulation of reports that might have drawn a picture more alarming than the reality; and she then proceeded on her return, showing herself in her usual manner to her subjects, and affording a proof at once of her safety and of the kindness and fortitude of her character. With respect to the individual who has committed this most treasonable offence, this certainly is not the time upon which it would be right for me to say anything. Examinations have taken place; and those examinations have resulted in a charge against one individual, who will have to take his trial according to those laws of his country which give to every person the benefit of a fair trial, whatever may be his offence, and against whomsoever it may be committed. I shall only proceed to say, that we cannot but concur in the resolutions and address which have been agreed to by the Lords, and that I am sure this House will most readily and most thankfully join with the other House of Parliament in expressing both our joy at her Majesty's preservation from so great a danger, and likewise in offering up our earnest prayer to Almighty God that he will preserve to us the blessings which we enjoy under her Majesty's just and mild government, and continue to watch over a life so justly dear to us. I beg to move that this House do concur with the Lords in the address to which they have agreed."

Sir Robert Peel immediately rose and said—
"Sir, this is one of those occasions on which it is impossible not to feel that language is a very imperfect medium for conveying the sentiments to which they give rise. I therefore shall content myself, in seconding the noble Lord's motion, with expressing, on the part of those with whom I have the satisfaction of acting in public life, our unanimous concurrence in the sentiments which the noble Lord has expressed of horror and indignation at this atrocious crime, of heartfelt congratulation at her Majesty's escape, and of a wish to join in an earnest prayer that that same protection which has been afforded her Majesty the danger with which she was threatened may continue to defend her from all future dangers."

Mr. James Hoped Lord John Russell would be able to assure the House and the country that her Majesty's health had not suffered materially by the excitement and agitation which must have been created more or less, by the treasonable and diabolical attempt at assassination; and perhaps Lord John would also satisfy the public mind on another point—whether evidence had been adduced to criminate others besides the person in custody?
Lord John Russell was happy to state, that two hours ago he had received from the Queen's own lips the assurance that her health had not suffered. The second question, Mr. James himself must see, could not be answered with propriety.
Mr. Plumtree suggested that there ought to be a public expression of thankfulness for her Majesty's preservation; and a form of thanksgiving prepared to be used generally throughout the country.
Lord John Russell said, that if he then declined saying any thing on that subject, it was not because he undervalued Mr. Plumtree's suggestion.
The address was unanimously carried, and the concurrence of the Commons communicated to the Lords.

SPIRIT OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.
The Tories and the Traitor—Thanksgiving Day.
We on Thursday published a form of prayer and thanksgiving, which is directed to be used in the churches of the Establishment next Sunday, with reference to the firing at the Queen, which took place in the Park last week. We fear that this form of prayer and thanksgiving may be the cause of considerable embarrassment to many conscientious members of the Church, both clergy and laymen. The form of thanksgiving is for the mercy of God "in frustrating the traitorous attempt on the life of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria." Now, the plain matter of fact is, that very many observant and conscientious persons—we believe we may say the great majority of the thoughtful, dutiful, and religiously loyal subjects of Queen Victoria—do not believe that any attempt was made on her Majesty's life. We venture to affirm, that the general opinion of rational men is, that the man or boy Oxford was influenced merely by an idiotic passion for notoriety, and that the pistols he fired were loaded only with powder. This we say is the most general opinion among rational men. At all events there is nothing like certainty, and there cannot be, in the mind of any rational being, that the pistols were loaded with ball or shot. Now, is there not something too hasty in ordaining a solemn thanksgiving for the frustration of an attempt, which attempt

must be but matter of conjecture, and which but few rational people even imagine to have been made? No doubt the firing of the pistols, even if charged but with powder, was a very great offence, an excessive outrage against her Majesty, and against the public, and he who committed such a crime well deserves severe punishment. Still this does not make the firing of the pistols an attempt upon her Majesty's life, and, if there have been no such attempt, the form of thanksgiving appointed to be used next Sunday is a very embarrassing document as coming from an authoritative source. We most sincerely regret that it was deemed expedient to issue any such document, at least for the present.
—*Morning Post.*
LORD STANLEY'S BILL.
The sole clue to the tactics of the ministerial minority, with reference to Lord Stanley's bill, is the hourly estimate of their own strength for a division. They never dream of asking by what sort of resistance it would be most becoming, or most Parliamentary, or most reputable, or most upright, to oppose that much-deprecated cure for fraud and villainy prescribed by the noble member for North Lancashire. They inquire only, not what they ought to do, however difficult, but what they can do, however disgraceful, as a device for keeping up until the next dissolution of Parliament those corrupt and pestilential means by which former elections have been carried, with a view to the defeazance of church and state, and to the expulsion of the British crown and sceptre from Ireland. It is on no policy which will bear the light that Mr. O'Connell and his minions calculate their successive operations. The whipper-in of the Treasury reports his numbers at five o'clock. Then follows a consultation between the nominal leader of the House of Commons and the real commander of those who style themselves "the government." "What attendance have we to-night? How many?" Why, "perhaps a majority of one." "You don't say so—what a majority!—of half-a-one—or even the Speaker's casting voice; then let us talk big and bully." But the next night comes, and the same question is repeated—"Well, Whip, what do you say to it now?" "Short by two." "Oh, then, in that case we must knuckle down, and soap them. The tax and money-bills are not yet safe."—*Times.*

ENFRANCHISEMENT BEFORE REGISTRATION.
Why do we say that Lord Stanley's bill is an attack on the Reform Act? It is not so entitled, certainly. No, no,—the title is excellent—most unobjectionable—proposing a most legitimate and laudable design. But what imports the title? Look at the clauses, from first to last, and what do we find but an unbroken tissue of provisions, in all and each of which the man is blind as a mole or a bat who does not see the malignant determination of its framers to nullify the act in question, by rendering the attainment of its benefits a feat above human skill and human effort. "There are your franchises," cries Lord Stanley, "all untouched; I meddle with registration only." The very speech of the hog in the fable, who devoured only the roots of his master's tulips. Let us have no more of such hypocrisy and humbug. Instead of repeating this parrot cry, favour us with some proofs that your bill is not what we pronounce and have fully proved. Show that registration under its provisions would be simple—would be cheap—would even be feasible. Show that the position of claimants would not be deteriorated—show that the approaches to the register would not be obstructed—show that the franchises, of which you are so fond, would survive the operation of your measure. We have proved the contrary; we are not now about to weary the public with a repetition of arguments to which no reply has so much as been attempted. The working of this bill has been fully traced in our columns from day to day; its hypocrisies have been unmasked; its malice has been exposed; its franchise-killing energies have been stringently demonstrated. We now confidently assume its moral character as an established fact, and we call upon the friends of the people and the adherents of the Reform Act to execute justice upon it. We grieve that the malefactor has been permitted to protract his guilty life so long. We lament that a bill so fraudulent, so venomous, so oppressive, was suffered to find its way into committee. It is not, however, too late to deal with it as it merits—as the bill proposes to deal with the Irish franchise. Where to inflict the first blow can be no difficulty. Let the title stand—let the preamble stand—but show the first enactment no mercy.—*Morning Chronicle.*

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN.
London was agitated on Wednesday night by the report of an attempt upon the life of the Queen. A great variety of rumours, many of them contradictory, were immediately circulated in conversation, and in late editions of the evening papers. Some additional facts were stated on Thursday; and an investigation took place at the Home Office, from which the public and the reporters for the daily press were excluded. We have therefore no official account of the affair, or any statement which can be relied upon in every particular; but of the principal facts there is no doubt, and the following narrative of the circumstances connected with the crime may be received as substantially correct.
At a quarter past six on Wednesday evening, the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, left Buckingham Palace, in a very low open phaeton drawn by four bays, to take their customary drive in Hyde Park before dinner; Colonel Buckley and Sir Edward Bowater attending as Equerries. It happened that the Queen sat that evening on the left, not on the right side of her husband, where she usually sits; so that as they went up Constitution Hill—the road leading from Buckingham Palace to Hyde Park Corner—her Majesty was next to the long brick

On the conclusion of the conference, Lord John Russell appeared at the bar of the House of Commons, and stated that the Lords desired the concurrence of the House in their address to the Queen on the late most atrocious and treasonable attack upon her sacred person. The address having been read, Lord John Russell rose and spoke as follows—
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—*Morning Post.*
LORD STANLEY'S BILL.
The sole clue to the tactics of the ministerial minority, with reference to Lord Stanley's bill, is the hourly estimate of their own strength for a division. They never dream of asking by what sort of resistance it would be most becoming, or most Parliamentary, or most reputable, or most upright, to oppose that much-deprecated cure for fraud and villainy prescribed by the noble member for North Lancashire. They inquire only, not what they ought to do, however difficult, but what they can do, however disgraceful, as a device for keeping up until the next dissolution of Parliament those corrupt and pestilential means by which former elections have been carried, with a view to the defeazance of church and state, and to the expulsion of the British crown and sceptre from Ireland. It is on no policy which will bear the light that Mr. O'Connell and his minions calculate their successive operations. The whipper-in of the Treasury reports his numbers at five o'clock. Then follows a consultation between the nominal leader of the House of Commons and the real commander of those who style themselves "the government." "What attendance have we to-night? How many?" Why, "perhaps a majority of one." "You don't say so—what a majority!—of half-a-one—or even the Speaker's casting voice; then let us talk big and bully." But the next night comes, and the same question is repeated—"Well, Whip, what do you say to it now?" "Short by two." "Oh, then, in that case we must knuckle down, and soap them. The tax and money-bills are not yet safe."—*Times.*

ENFRANCHISEMENT BEFORE REGISTRATION.
Why do we say that Lord Stanley's bill is an attack on the Reform Act? It is not so entitled, certainly. No, no,—the title is excellent—most unobjectionable—proposing a most legitimate and laudable design. But what imports the title? Look at the clauses, from first to last, and what do we find but an unbroken tissue of provisions, in all and each of which the man is blind as a mole or a bat who does not see the malignant determination of its framers to nullify the act in question, by rendering the attainment of its benefits a feat above human skill and human effort. "There are your franchises," cries Lord Stanley, "all untouched; I meddle with registration only." The very speech of the hog in the fable, who devoured only the roots of his master's tulips. Let us have no more of such hypocrisy and humbug. Instead of repeating this parrot cry, favour us with some proofs that your bill is not what we pronounce and have fully proved. Show that registration under its provisions would be simple—would be cheap—would even be feasible. Show that the position of claimants would not be deteriorated—show that the approaches to the register would not be obstructed—show that the franchises, of which you are so fond, would survive the operation of your measure. We have proved the contrary; we are not now about to weary the public with a repetition of arguments to which no reply has so much as been attempted. The working of this bill has been fully traced in our columns from day to day; its hypocrisies have been unmasked; its malice has been exposed; its franchise-killing energies have been stringently demonstrated. We now confidently assume its moral character as an established fact, and we call upon the friends of the people and the adherents of the Reform Act to execute justice upon it. We grieve that the malefactor has been permitted to protract his guilty life so long. We lament that a bill so fraudulent, so venomous, so oppressive, was suffered to find its way into committee. It is not, however, too late to deal with it as it merits—as the bill proposes to deal with the Irish franchise. Where to inflict the first blow can be no difficulty. Let the title stand—let the preamble stand—but show the first enactment no mercy.—*Morning Chronicle.*

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN.
London was agitated on Wednesday night by the report of an attempt upon the life of the Queen. A great variety of rumours, many of them contradictory, were immediately circulated in conversation, and in late editions of the evening papers. Some additional facts were stated on Thursday; and an investigation took place at the Home Office, from which the public and the reporters for the daily press were excluded. We have therefore no official account of the affair, or any statement which can be relied upon in every particular; but of the principal facts there is no doubt, and the following narrative of the circumstances connected with the crime may be received as substantially correct.
At a quarter past six on Wednesday evening, the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, left Buckingham Palace, in a very low open phaeton drawn by four bays, to take their customary drive in Hyde Park before dinner; Colonel Buckley and Sir Edward Bowater attending as Equerries. It happened that the Queen sat that evening on the left, not on the right side of her husband, where she usually sits; so that as they went up Constitution Hill—the road leading from Buckingham Palace to Hyde Park Corner—her Majesty was next to the long brick