ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE MURDER OF LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL.

The opinion which from the first moment obtained general conarrence, that there was a strong cause of suspicion against the valet Courvoisier, daily becomes stronger, more especially when coupled with the discovery of part of the missing property, most artfally concealed on the premises. Respecting these discoveries the following particulars, obtained from a gentleman who has minutely inspected the premises, may not be uninteresting.

The butter's reactive (Courvoisier acted both as butter and valet)

nutely inspected the premises, may not be uninteresting.

The butler's pantry (Courvoisier acted both as butler and valet)
is a small back kitchen exceedingly dark, having on entering the toom a small glass window in the corner on the left hand, looking into a small back area. To the right of the window in the other corner is a door leading into an arched closet or scullery, which has also a small window looking into the area, and from that room is the entrance into a black coal-vault. Just under the window wooden legs, the part beneath being open, while a leaden pipe communicating with the sink let off the water into the drain.

The sink being under the window, the open space beneath was consequently. sequently very dark, and under that, in the right hand corner, it was that Inspector Provide the corner of the private against the spector Pearce, in the course of the minute examination he and the other officers made, found a small piece of the plastered wall which had, above the skirting board, been recently chipped away, the result of which was the discovery of the purse (made of black). of black and gold coloured beads, with a gilt clasp), the £10 Bank of England note, the five gold coins, the four gold rings, and a wedding ring. Opposite the door leading from the bottom of the kitchen stairs there was a large closet with folding doors, resembling a wardrobe, behind which is a leaden pipe, communicating from the front area to a large cistern in the back vault.—The closet, which reached up to within about 18 inches of the ceiling, was higher by about five or six inches than the pipe, yet it was in the central back in the state that the signet ring was was in the centre, behind that closet, that the signet ring was discovered, bent, and nearly broken, pushed in between the pipe and the wall, to accomplish which the person who secreted it must have a second secon and the wall, to accomplish which the person who secreted it must have erept between the top of the closet and the ceiling—a task not very easy. Again, opposite the sink, and between that and the pantry door, on ripping up a portion of the flooring, which appeared slightly defective, it was that Serjeant Collier found the locket, containing a lock of the hair of the late Lady Russell, which his deceased lordship had believed to have been left at Richmond: and further in the realted couldary, between the window mond; and further in the vaulted scullery, between the window and the vault entrance, was a large plate-rack reaching to within 16 or 18 inches of the roof, the ends of which were let into the wall, and it The house during the search, which is not yet concluded, has The house during the search, which is not yet concluded, has ten nearly pulled to pieces, and it will cost a considerable sum to

In the Times of yesterday was a letter, in which the writer expresses his surprise that after the evidence given at the inquest by ector Tedman the valet was not immediately suspected of be ing the murderer. In answer to that we can state, that the susons of Inspector Tedman were excited against Courvoisier immediately on his searching the house on the morning of the mur-der, and it was in consequence of Tedman expressing those sus-picions to the superintendent and other inspectors engaged in the case, that case, that so minute an examination of the premises has been made. Courvoisier, who will be taken to Bow-street again to-morrow (this day), does not, we understand, appear in the slightest de-gree depressed in spirits, nor has he expressed any desire to make any communications respecting the murder of his late master, be-Jond stoutly persisting in his entire innocence. He has had two interviews with Mr. Flower, his professional adviser, preparatory

Put it in proper repair again, his late lordship having taken it on a lease, of which three years are still unexpired.

to his next examination.

Numerous letters have been daily received at the house by Inspector Tedman, from persons in all parts of the country, offering suggestions, which, in the opinion of the writers, would lead
to the elucidation of the deep mystery in which the dreadul transaction is enveloped, but it is the property of them. Action is enveloped; but, singularly enough, the whole of them had been anticipated by the police authorities. One of the letters was from a country magistrate, suggesting it would be proper that an examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be a significant to the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be a significant to the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and the w thould be made, as it was possible that the assassin might have thrust the weapon with which the horrid deed was committed down the throat of his victim. The necessity for that was, however, obviated, the body having been previously opened. Another letter, from a member of parliament, expressed the surprise of the writer that the candle-box, candlesticks, and fire-places in the house, had not be supplied to execute in that no extra candles e, had not been examined, to ascertain that no extra candles or fire had been used on the night of the murder, more especially the form the former, as it was in evidence that the rushlight in his lordship's toom had been blown out immediately after the commission of the murder. It is, however, needless to say, that all that had been previous.

Between four and five o'clock yesterday, Lord Normanby visited the house, over which he was conducted by Mr. Mayne. His lordship closely examined the places pointed out to him as being those which he was being those where the places pointed out to him as being those where the places pointed out to him as being those where the places pointed out to him as being those where the places pointed out to him as being those where the places pointed out to him as being those where the places pointed out to him as being those where the places pointed out to him as being those where the places pointed out to him as being those where the places pointed out to him as being those where the places pointed out to him as being those where the places pointed out to him as being those where the places pointed out to him as being those where the places pointed out to him as being those where the places pointed out to him as being those where the places pointed out to him as being those where the places pointed out to him as being those where the places pointed out to him as being those where the places pointed out to him as being those where the places pointed out to him as being those where the places pointed out to him as being those where the places places are the places places being those where the places places are the places places and the places places are the places places those where portions of the property had been secreted, and also under examination, and he Pressed his approbation of the conduct and exertions of the various persons engaged in investigating the mysterious transaction. Ris lordship left about six o'clock, as did also, soon afterwards, Mr. Mr.

Mr. Mayne, Superintendent Baker, &c.

The whole of the witnesses have received directions to be in attendary to give evidence at tendance at Bow-street to-morrow (this day), to give evidence at

mination respecting Courvoisier.

At a late hour this evening we were given to understand that e deceased's gold repeating watch forms part of the property dis-The lamentable and violent death of the late Lord William Russell is another proof of the uncertainty of human existence. On the afternoon of the day previous to his murder, while at Brooke's Club House, in St. James's-street, he met with the Earl of Errol, who was a superior of the day previous to his murder, while at Brooke's Club House, in St. James's-street, he met with the Earl of Errol, who was a superior of the su of Errol, who addressing him said, "Ah, Russell, how are you?"
His Lordship replied, "Errol, I am so well, that I am going to
take a Company of the company

Lordship replied, "Errol, I am so well, that I am going take a fresh lease of my life," little dreaming that ere the morrow dawned he would be deprived of that life by the hand of an assassin.—St. James's Chronicle. FUNERAL OF LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL. Tuesday morning the mortal remains of the late deeply-regretted Lord William Russell were removed from Norfolk-st., Park-

lane, to be interred in the family mansoleum of the house of Russell, at Chenics Church, in Buckinghamshire. On arriving at the principal entrance to the church the body was removed from the hearse, the tenantry officiating as pall-bearers. The procession was then met by the Rev. Mr. Bowers, the Rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, the officiating clergyman, and conduct the conduct of the conduct and conducted into the sacred edifice, where the coffin was

on tressels opposite the pulpit, which was hung with black cloth, as was also the reading desk, communion table, and family pews.

The reading of the sublime burial service was then commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was then commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was then commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was then commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was then commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the Sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the Sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the Sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the Sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the Sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the Sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the Sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the Sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the Sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the Sublime burial service was the commenced by the by the Rev. Mr. Bowers, in a solemn and impressive manner, and at the conclusion of the lesson the coffin was removed to the vault followed by the mourners, with the exception of Lord John Russell sell, who, during the service, kept his face buried in his handker-chief, and was so deeply affected as to be unable to bear the sight of the coff. of the coffins of his late wife and father, both so recently dece and he accordingly remained in a pew in the church. The coffin of the deceased having been placed on that of the late Lady Russell, the sell, the service was concluded; and on the son of the lamented deceased, with his relations, retiring from the vault, his grief was 30 intense that it was considered better they should leave the chathrund, the same that it was considered better they should leave the chathrund. ugh the church, in which there was a numerous assembla

We regret to state that the Rev. Mr. Bower, whilst descending We regret to state that the Rev. Mr. Bower, whilst descending into the vault, struck his head against a projecting stone, by which he received a severe contusion on the forehead, but which did not prevent his continuing to perform the service.—Ib.

The Moniteur Parisien says that government has received no dispatches from Marshal Vallée on the subject of the engagement at Affroun. It quotes, however, a short letter from an eye-witness of the affair, which, without giving any new details, mentions that the D. FRANCE. uess of the affair, which, without giving any new details, mentions that the Duke of Orleans was constantly encouraging the trailleurs during the action, and confirms the account of the gallant behaviour of the Duke d'Aumale. A dispatch has been received from General Corbin, who holds the command at Algiers during the absence of Marshal Vallée, dated the 30th April, and to the following purpost:

April, and to the following purport:—

On the night of 27th April, the troops of Ben Salem of ing the existence of a thick fog, were met by General Rostolan at the head of two but allows and were driven back over the river with some loss. Being thus repelled from the Sahel, the Arabs the Aribs, a friendly tribe which had been permitted to encamp prevented more than the exchange of a few shots. Two country-houses, between Bir Kadem and the modal farm, were plundered.

examination be found greatly of this enter those entertained by the country. He does not say that the trade in opium, or the practice of smuggling, is defensible in the abstract; nor does he argue that what is originally wrong can be consecrated by prescription—but he contends, and justly contends, that if the nation has sanchouses, between Bir Kadem and the modal farm, were plundered.

Examination be found greatly of those entertained by himself and his noble collegues. So far we concur with his lordship.

James endeavoured to introduce Popery by his sovereign authority; he abolished tests by an assumed dispensing power; he declared liberty of conscience by a royal edict; and therefore he failed in his attempts, and lost his throne.

Many right-minded persons of the present day, perhaps, have hitherto felt no alarm at these things, who, had they lived under

troops were also wounded. The army, amounting to about 1500 men, retired, part in the direction of the Arba, and part in that of Regaya. By the occurrences at Bir Kadem the native inhabitants of the country and the families of several colonists have been so far alarmed as to fly to Algiers for refuge. Cartridges had been given to the National Guards of the exterior, and every their participation in the merely formal illegality. equisite measure had been taken for preventing a recurrence

According to a letter from Cherchell, 1st May, the Arabs, rigorous attack on the block-nouses which defend the place. The French repulsed them with loss, and the Euphrate steamer, mooring close in shore, opened her fire on them with great effect. The loss of the garrison was trifling.

The Presse states that the basis of a commercial treaty be-

tween France and England is at last arranged, according to which France agrees to take off the prohibition against hardware pottery, and some descriptions of woollen manufacture, with bother matters of ordinary consumption, but still retaining a high scale of duties. At the same time she raises the duty on linens and yarns. England agrees to take 50 per cent, off the duty upon all articles of Parisian industry,—toys, &c.; the same renon an articles of Fairstan industry, 50, etc., the same tection upon watches and clocks, also upon stained paper, The try upon wines is to be reduced from 5s. 6d. to 2s. the gallon, and from 22s. to 14s. upon brandy. The duty upon silk is to be regulated according to the expressed wishes of the town of Lyons. According to the statement France has certainly the best of the to be hoped that so one-sided a bargain as this will not be admitted.

The commission sitting upon the proposition for the regulation of functionaries of the Chamber have agreed to recommend, by a majority of five to four, that any deputy, not a functionary at the time of his election, shall not be at liberty to accept certain offices while a member of the Chamber. The offices excepted are not yet named. Those who are functionaries when elected will, however, be allowed to accept advancement to higher posts.

SPAIN. From the St. James's Chronicle. Our readers will recollect a late rumour that the Spanish government had refused to allow the fixing in the island of Minorca of a French military station under the title of an hospital, and will be surprised therefore by the following paragraph, which we take

from the Semaphore of Marseilles:—
"A letter from Mahon, dated the 1st inst., states that the com-"A letter from Mahon, dated the 1st inst., states that the commander of the French station on the coast of the Balearic Islands had been informed by the Governor that the Spanish Cabinet had consented to the establishment of a French hospital, with 500 beds, on the Isla del Rey, a small island in the reads of Mahon.

The following paragraph, relative to the late Carlist plot, is extracted from the Moniteur Parisien:

"Montpelier, 7th May.

"Montpeher, 7th May.

"Government has ordered a search to be made in the houses of several Carlists, and in that, among others, of the celebrated Pere Cyrille, the Archbishop of Cuba. It appears certain that most important papers have been discovered with this prelate, which prove what an active part he took in the Carlist intrigues. These papers, it is said, have been sent to Paris, and Pere Cyrille is to be already to some place in the north of the country, but where is not rged to some place in the north of the country, but where is not yet known. An autograph letter of Don Carlos, found among the yet known. An autograph letter of Don Carlos, found among the seized papers, has been reclaimed by Father Cyrille, and given back to him. In this letter Don Carlos informs his ancient advisers that he held him fully acquitted of all the charges brought against him for his conduct in Navarre. It is known that Pere Cyrille has been often accused by the Carlists of having recommended the nomination of Marotto as commander in chief, and having conspired with him up to the execution of Estella. In the plan then formed and followed up to the present moment, a the plan then formed and followed up to the present moment, at transaction which would bring about the marriage of Queen Isabel and the son of Don Carlos was prepared. If that plan was realised, the Pere Cyrille was to become nothing less than regent of the kingdom. This idea formed the basis of the late movement in Navarre, of which Elio, who is a friend to the transaction, was

Madrid journals of the 4th state that the Minister of War had Madrid journals of the 4th state that the Minister of War had announced to the Cortes that the Carlist force of Alcala la Selva had been taken by General O'Donnell. Letters from the head-quarters of General Espartero, of the 2nd inst., in communicating this fact, mention that the garrison shewed the most obstinate resistance, but eventually surrendered at discretion. The fortress of Cantavieja was to be next attacked by Gen. O'Donnell, and it was fully expected that it would fall without opposition. Orders had been given to Brigadier Durando to proceed immediately to Morella, as information had been received by Gen. Espartero, that the Carlist garrison of that fort had quarrelled among themselves. and that it was not expected they would hold out after the appear-

ance of the Queen's troops.

Advices from Nalderoblas report that Cabrera, in an ill state of

Advices from Nalderoblas report that Cabrera, in an ill state of health, was proceeding towards the coast, accompanied by seven chiefs, a company of grenadiers, and 40 riflemen, with the object, it was believed. of reaching Italy or Sardinia.

Letters from Bayonne and Perpignan represent the Carlist affairs as daily becoming worse along the whole frontier. A junta has been discovered, and broken up by the police of Perpignan, and several Carlists have been removed from Bayonne. All the officers who took part in the late revolt have aither hear also in officers who took part in the late revolt have either been shot in the provinces, or escaped into France.

General Aspiroz is not dead, as was reported the other day;but he was severely wounded at the battle of Solsona, and is still suffering from the effects of the wound. The favourable news from the north is, however, more than qualified by intelligence Madrid, as it now appears that a revolutionary tumult was to have taken place on the 2d of May. The conspiracy was widely spread, and several of the National Guard were to have taken a part in it. Why it failed is not yet explained; but though the immediate danger is over, there is the uneasy sensation left that the capital contains so many discontented persons ever ready to act against the existing government.

## THE EARL OF STANHOPE'S MOTION. From the St. James' Chronicle.

It is no reproach to the motion of Lord Stanhope on Tuesday, that it was deemed advisable to get rid of it by "the previous question." Such a mode of disposing of a proposition, it is well known, does not deny any more than it affirms its truth. Indeed, it inclines rather to the affirmative, for it merely amounts to a declaration, that though the proposition may be founded in truth, the house, for some special reasons, thinks it inconvenient to entertain it for the present. The qualified failure of the noble earl's proposition, therefore, affords no ground for the triumph in which some of the ministerialists indulge upon the occasion. Had Lord Stanhope's motion been altogether retrospective, like Sir James Graham's-and we are to recollect that the fact that Sir James's motion was retrospective only was the subject of many tauntsthere can be little doubt that it must have been successful; however, the most useful object of any motion upon the subject, a full discussion, was as well obtained by moving in the one form as the other.

Less than the sagacity and political experience of the Duke of Wellington must be sufficient to satisfy any one of the inconvenience of embarrassing the executive by addresses or resolutions of parliament while negociations or military operations are in progress; but no man ever lived who has had so much and such painful proof of the evil to the public service, and the hardship to those engaged in it, of parliamentary tampering, as he who through his whole splendid career found himself as much molestbis carriage to his scat at Stanmore.

We regert to the content of the efforts of the public enemy. It was in spite of the Whig opposition, from 1808 to 1815, that the illustrious duke achieved the liberation of Europe. How then can it be matter of surprise if his Grace looks with something of undue favor upon the right of the executive to an unlimited discretion in diplomacy and in war, and his noble character can permit him to make no distinction in this respect between an executive constituted from

mong his political friends or political opponents? We may add, that the protection which his Grace throws over the acts of Captain Elliot is no less characteristic of the man, who has in every instance put himself forward in behalf of public servants when charged under circumstances of doubt. As to the policy of the opium war," the sentiments of his Grace will not upon examination be found greatly to differ from those enter-

for years against the evidence of their own long-contin-

We are now fairly at war with China; and in whatever cause the war has originated, it is the duty of every knowing that part of the garrison had been withdrawn, made a vigorous attack on the block-houses which defend the place. of his power to the honorable and successful issue of the contest. There have been faults on both sides-great and grievous faults: perhaps the first were with us, but undoubtedly the greatest and most grievous were on the side of the enemy; and that which renders an adjustment, not merely of the present quarrel, but of all quarrels that may ever arise, difficult, if not impracticable, the refusal to establish diplomatic relations, is peculiarly their own. We think this refusal alone a sufficient justification for war, though perhaps it may not by itself constitute a prudent motive. The society of nations must be governed by the same moral principles as the society of individuals; the end of all society ordained by the Creator, being the good of all his creatures. Now. According to the statement France has certainly the best of the bargain. England opens her vast markets to the industry, in every one of its branches, of the Parisian population. She opens a market to the silk manufacture of Lyons; while the whole of the South of France finds a mighty opening for the sale of its wines and brandies—while the government still retains high protecting duties, just below the mark of absolute prohibition. It is to be hoped that so one-sided a harrain as this will not be calculated. er in the great society of mankind can it be endured that a single nation cut itself off from the rest, and assert an independence of those laws by which the whole of the world beside submits to be ruled. But this a nation must do which refuses deplomatic relations with other nations. Whether such a nation is to be coerced into a submission to the common terms may be a question of expediency, but it can be no question of right. The same right which entitles us to compel Chartists to submit to the law of the United Kingdom entitles all or any of the states of the earth to compel the Chinese to submit to the law of nations. The Chinese advocates say, that the law of nations has never been recognized in the "celestial empire." What then? It ought to be recognized, because it is the law of nations. The Chartists tell us in just the same way that they dislike and repudiate the law of England—but we compel them to obey it notwithstanding. The extent and population of the Chinese empire, we must admit, oppose serious obsta-cles to an enforcement of national law upon that empire. But these are merely prudential considerations—the right to enforce the law is indisputable; and therefore the derivative right to treat in all circumstances with the Chinese exactly as if it were in full force among them, and recognized by them. It is their fault, not ours, if they will not avail themselves of the reciprocal advantages afforded by that law: they must be made to submit to it whenever occasion requires.

## EARLS OF MULGRAVE.

From Frazer's Magazine.

The following character, given by Bishop Burnet of a nobleman who held a high office in 1686, is deserving the attention of the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Earl of Mulgrave,' he says, 'was apt to comply in every thing that he thought might be acceptable; for he went with the king to mass, and kneeled at it. And being looked upon as indifferent to all religions, the priests made an attack on him. He heard them gravely arguing for transubstantiation. He told them he was willing to receive instruction. We cannot say to the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,

'Mutato nomine de te

Fabula narratur.' Hume informs us that, in 1687, the ministers of James II. gave preferment, and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland conferred who compensated for all his enormities by a headlong zeal for the Catholic religion. He was even heard to say, from the bench, that the Protestants were all rogues, and that there was not one among 40,000 that was not a traitor, a rebel, and a villain.—

The whole strain of the administration was suitable for carrying passengers, we could scarcely have conceived the reality, as witnessed on board the Unicorn; and neighbour Jonathan, despite of the high character his fresh materials.

A few months before this, viz. 14th Angust, 1686, the Earl of Clarendon, in a letter from Dublin to King James II. upon the condition of Ireland, writes:— The old Protestant settlers carry on six parts out of seven of the trade of this kingdom; and I must further say, that in my life I never met with people fuller of duty to your majesty, nor more desirous of opportunities to ma-nifest loyalty. He also informs us, in the same letter, that the Roman Catholic clergy in several places have forbid the people paying their tithes to their Protestant ministers,—'that the old proprietors have in several places forbid the tenants paying their rents to their present landlords;' and represents the Protestants as thus addressing themselves to their rulers, and expressing their fears :- 'When we see all our countrymen disarmed, and that the vers and arms are in the hands of the Irish; how can we forget the barbarous murders committed on us by their fathers? And when we are told plainly that we have no rights to our estates, what violence may we not expect from those who have now power to take what they think their own?' But no more regard was

paid to these representations at that time than at the present.

'Before the period to which we refer, William, Lord Russell, a real patriot, had fallen a victim to his noble efforts for the liberties of the people against the tyrannical encroachments of the crown; and the only person of that noble house of whom we hear during the administration of Lord Sunderland, is a creature of the Tyr-connell of that day, engaged on the side of unconstitutional tyranny, in executing his orders to displace Protestants and advance Catholics in their room, and to subvert the real liberties of

he people.'—Clarendon, v. i. p. 459.

All the members of the government, who were attached to the After members of the government, who were attached to the Protestant interest, having left the administration, on account of the dangerous measures which were introduced respecting the church, the chief management of the public affair during the last years of the reign of James fell upon the prime minister, and his years of the reign of James lett upon the prime minister, and his associate Tyr-connell. Sir J. Mackiatosh says, 'In consequence of the direction of public affairs being transferred from the Protestants to the faction, who (as their title to power was zeal for the advancement of Popery) must be called Papists, though some of them professed the Protestant religion.' In consequence of of them professed the Protestant religion. In consequence of the measures encroaching on the church (as he writes) rather than affording relief to the Catholic, and in consequence of the out-rageous conduct of their Catholic neighbours, the Protestants, who were the wealthiest traders, as well as the most ingenious artisans, began to emigrate; and the object of these proceedings on the part of government was, 'that the revolution in Ireland would the part of government where the revolution in Francia would supply the means of securing the obedience of his English subjects by intimidation or force. — Mackintosh, 125, 130-3.

It really appears as though we saw the events of other times re-The Protestants are now the wealthiest traders; they are now emigrating in consequence of outrageous conduct. And government seeks to control the English by means of the turbuoce of the Irish, and the members whom they send to Parlia-

Having thus given some account of the principal characters who vere members of that administration of King James II. which attempted to overthrow Protestantism in these realms, and erect the subject the subject the Popery on its ruins, to subvert civil liberty, and to subject the people to the tyranny of an unconstitutional and irresponsible goopie to the tylandy proceed to enumerate the principal measures which the same administration endeavoured to accomplish these jects. And if, having examined the conduct of the cabinet of King James, and also the recent policy of our present Whig-Radical rulers—if, having observed the measures of the two governments, and noted the events which occurred during each shall appear that the conduct of Lord Melbourne's adm hears a strong resemblance to that of Lord Sunderland, we may leave it to our countrymen to decide whether such a governm leave it to our country of the confidence—one in which they can place confidence—one in whose hands they can intrust their liberties, and, above all, their holiest in-

If any can be found to approve the conduct of our present rulers, and some, we fear, there are, they may object to such a parallel, and say that the altered condition of the country does not warrant any such comparison. They may argue that the present advanced state of civilization, that the progress which the nation has made in moral, intellectual, and political information during the last one hundred and fifty years, precludes the opportunity of ssimilation. Lord John Russell may tell us that 'the enlightene assimilation. Hold we live will not endure to be bound in the fetters of age in which we fire the seventeenth century.' We sincerely hope that it will not, however the chains may be gilded by himself and his noble col-

whole system may be denominated plucking from one another. One person was killed and two wounded, and five of the French act in these abuses by national encouragement, ought to James, would have been found among the first to feel jealous of structions, by making, on his own authority, the change demanded manner of the Henry and the structions of the Henry and the structure pay the penalty, and that the Chinese have no right to set up with extreme rigor the letter of a law dormant to listen to professions, but professions of, in fact, absolute power to listen to professions, but professions of, in fact, absolute power to listen to professions, but professions of, in fact, absolute power to listen to professions, but professions of, in fact, absolute power to listen to professions, but professions of, in fact, absolute power to listen to professions. scarcely disguised; but in the other, the professions of a ministry assuming the character of slaves to popular opinion, rather than servants of the crown.

## UNITED STATES.

Piracy and Murder .- The New Orleans papers of the 28th May have advices from Havana to the 22d of that month.— The only article of interest that we observe is the following narrative of a successful piratical attempt, which we copy

from the Bulletin: —
On the 22d ultimo, the English brig Wernon, John Cun On the 22d ultimo, the English brig Wernon, John Cunningham, master, sailed from Falmouth, Jamaica, for Halifax, NS., and on the eighth day out, being a little north of Cape Antonio, she was chased by an open boat containing seven men, who fired at the brig. Having hove to the boat came along side the brig, and the crew thereof pretending to belong to a revenue cutter at anchor just round the point, requested the captain of the Vernon to go on board of her in his own boat, with his papers, which he did. Capt. C. with three men started for the cutter, in company with the seven ree men started for the cutter, in company with the seve trangers in their boat ; & when they had got a short distance from the brig, the rascals ordered him to stop and undress this done, the pirates (for such they proved to be) began to murder the three Englishmen, stabbing and cutting throats. The captain and two men were killed, and the other man jumped over-board, and swam to the shore. He wandered on the shore five days, when he was discovered by the Capt. of a Cape Antonio coaster, by whom he was furnished with

The captain having learned from the destitute wanderer the outline of the outrage, gathered a force and went in search of the pirates and their prize, which he succeeded in finding. The surviving English sailors were employed in the forced labor of unloading their vessel—and it was learned that after finishing their jobs they were to have their throats cut. The captain of the coasting craft resorted to stratagem to circumvent the outlaws. He took with him three old muskets, saluted them most cordially, and told them that he had brought the guns to be put in order, and that his vessel was near by and calculated for the business, and that he had come out on the same business. They readily accepted an invitation to breakfast with him, and on their arrival he made use of the force he had prepared for the occasion, and the whole seven were secured. M. Philpot who was the bearer of the unformation to the captain general, and who was present at the exthese demons made his heart shrink within him. These piretes reside at Regla, and are well known in Havana. The sailor who escaped to the shore says that while he was in the woods he saw several parcels of sals, blocks, compasses and merchandize, which were probably the effects of other vessels that had been taken and destroyed. The surviving Englishmen were provided for by M. Philpot till the British consulshould send for them.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

INTERIOR OF STEAM-SHIP UNICORN.

From the Halifax Times.
On descending ivto the cabin, we could scarcely believe it pos On descending into the cabin, we could scarcely believe it possible that we had not been transported into a chamber of the palace built for that peerless princess Badroboldour, by the genii who were the slaves of Aladdin's wonderful lamp.—The decorations and the oraments are really gorgeous, redolent of gold, sculpture and painting, and chaste withal. This splendid apartment is about fifty feet in length—the breadth in good proportion. The wood work and articles of furniture are of rose wood, high polished,—the panellings of the state room doors on either sic poissed,—the panelings of the state from doors of either are beautiful and rich Chinese paintings, enclosed by sculptured gold chasing. Two splendid stoves one on each side, are elegantly fitted into angles of the saloon, the pipes being made to represent massive gold pillars relieved by sculpture—the ceiling is also supported by gilded scrolls richly carved, which project from the walls, and the domes which form the sky lights, are of the project is predominated by the figures of the unicorn is predominated. richly painted glass, in which the figure of the unicorn is predominant. In a recess on either side at the head of the apartmen are elevated couches on a level with the cabin windows, surrounded by brass railing, and corresponding in finish with the other work. The state rooms are fitted up with less of display, but a great deal of elegance, and with the minutest attention to comfort. Much as we have heard of the floating palaces, as the among 40,000 that was not a traitor, a rebel, and a villain.—
The whole strain of the administration was suitable to such sentiments.' (260.) It appears that the present day affords a perfect copy of this historical piece.

# ADDRESS AND TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN DOUGLAS.

The passengers, as a mark of their estimation of the gentlemanly attention of Capt. Douglas, and of the zeal and ability with which he performed his arduous duties, presented him an Address, accompanied with a piece of plate, to which expression of regard we have much pleasure in giving publicity. ADDRESS.

To Captain Walter Douglas, commanding the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Ship

The Undersigned cannot bid you farewell without expressing rtain of your attention and kindness on their recent voyage; and it gives them peculiar gratification to bear testimony to the zeal and ability exhibited by you in the performance of your arduous duties. The adverse gales that continued during nearly the whole of the voyage, have afforded them an opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and compared to the confidence of the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and compared to the confidence of the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording the safety and opportunity of rec nfort, as well as the certainty and expedition which Steam Navigation will insure to Passengers crossing the Atlantic in the splendid ships about to commence running between Liverpool, Halifax, Boston and Quebec. The Subscribers have procured the accompanying testimonial,\* of which together with their best wishes, for the health and happiness of yourself and family, they beg acceptance.

Unicorn, Halifax, 1st June, 1840. J. J. Snodgrass, Lt. Col. D. Q. M. G. Alexander Stewart, of Halifax, N. S. John Robertson, of St. John, N.B. D. C. Archibald, London, William Cormack, Montreal. C. D. Shaw, Montreal.
Mathew Jamieson, Mexico. Thomas Bernie, London. A. H. Scott, Canada. James Scott, do. James Alexander, St. John, N.B. Luther V. Bell, Charleston, Mass. F. S. Lewis, do. John Wishart, St. John, N.B. Francis Andrade, Mexico. G. Ashburner, London. William Doherty, St. John, N.B. G. M. Gralf, Dundee. John Houghton, Liverpool, G.B.
W. Williams, London.
Robert Tamahill, Glasgow.
A. W. Wm. Wynn, 23d Fusileers. ANSWER:

Gentlemen—It is impossible for me to find words to express the feelings which I entertain for the very handsome manner in which you have been pleased to signify your approbation of my conduct, as commander of the Steam ship *Unicorn*, and I can conduct, as command only state to you that I shall ever feel grateful for your kindness; and it is with much regret that the termination of our voyage obliges me to be separated from such an agreeable party. testimonial\* accompanying your address will ever be preserved by me with grateful remembrance.

It is stated in the Nova Scotia Gazette, and in the Halifax Times of the 2d June, that Lieut Governor Sir Colin Campbell has received a despatch from the Home Government, approving of his Excellency's conduct in his late collision with the House of Assembly. The Times of the date above mentioned copies the following particulars from the Royal Gazette, which may therefore be considered as being given on sufficient authority:

"We understand that the Lieut. Governor has received a despatch from Lord John Russell, intimating his regret that it has he recent address n in his power to submit to her Majesty purpose by the House of Assembly, forwarded for the eaker; the same having been transmitted n of his Excellency, and the proceeding b unusual, irregular, and inconvenient; and his Lordship considering it therefore his duty to assert, on behalf of her Majesty's Representative in the province, the strict adherence to those observances to which his station gives him an indisputable claim, and which cannot be disregarded without derogating from the respect due to his power

"We are also informed that her Majesty's Government has ex. pressed its approval of his Excellency's determination not to assent to the address of the House of Assembly for the change of the members of the Executive Council collectively, without the previous sanction of her Majesty, and has distinctly signified that his Excellency would not have acted in conformity with his in-

The Nova Scotian affects to make light of the decided approbation the conduct of the Lieut. Governor has received from Her Majesty's government; but it is evident that the defeat is severely felt by the editor and by the party whose organ the Nova Scotian

### LOWER CANADA.

THE SPECIAL COUNCIL.

is.—Quebec Mercury.

Supplements of the Quebec Gazette, by authority, have been issued since our last, containing the following Draughts of Ordinances about to be submitted by His Excellency the Governor-General for the concurrence of the Special Council:

Draught of an Ordinance to incorporate the City and Town of Draught of an Ordinance to incorporate the City and Town of

Draught of an Ordinance for the better prevention of accidents

by the storing and keeping of Gunpowder within or near the city of Montreal. The following Draughts of Ordinances are, we understand, in

a state of forwardness:

To incorporate a Company for a Rail Road to the Province Line;
The Montreal Fire Insurance Company;
Incorporation of the Quebec Library—and
The Advocates' Library, Quebec.

By steamer this day from Montreal we learn that the Ordinance respecting the St. Sulpice Ecclesiastics had passed the Special Council with some amendments, by a large majority, and had received the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General.—Quebec Mercury.

A Supplement to the Quebec Gazette, published by authority, issued on Friday last, containing a Draught of an Ordinance for

issued on Friday last, containing a Draught of an Ordinance for the Incorporation of the City of Montreal. The proposed Or-dinance, after the divison of the City into Wards, provides that the Municipal Corporation shall consist of Aldermen, Council-men, and a Mayor. For the present year, the Mayor, Aldermen men, and a Mayor. For the present year, the Mayor, Anterman and Councillors, are to be named by the Governor, but vacancies which may occur are to be filled up by the majority of votes in the Council. A qualification in real or personal estate, or both, the amount which is, at present left blank, is required for Aldermen and Councillors, who are also required to have been resident men and Councillors, who are also required to have been residently householders within the city for one year previous to their election. On the 1st November, 1841, one third of the number of Councillors, whose total number is eighteen, are to retire and their number to be replaced by election. This is to continue from year to year, one third retiring at the expiration of each nnual period.

Those Councillors to retire who had the smallest number of

otes at the previous election. No person shall be capable of being elected as Alderman or No person shall be capable of being elected as Anterman of Councilman who is not a natural born or naturalized subject, and the same restriction is ordained in respect to electors.

Minors are precluded from voting, and no person is to be capable of voting or of being elected who shall have been attainted for treason or felony in any Court of Law, within any of Her Ma-

One half the Aldermen are to retire each year, on the 1st

November, and to be replaced by election.

The Mayor to be elected on the 2d day of November in each year, and may be chosen from either the Aldermen or Councillors. The Council may impose taxes not amounting to more than 10s. in the pound on the assessed valued of property, and on auctioneers, tavern-keepers, retailers of spirituous liquors, huck-sters, pedlars, and small dealers; and may impose on offenders nes not exceeding five pounds, and imprisonment not exceeding

The Council to have the control of all monies raised under assessment and all documents relating to the city and of a public nature to be delivered to the officers of the corporation.

The Act is declared permanent.—Ib. We understand that the Governor General is expected to arrive in Quebec on or about the 16th instant, and that His Excellency will remain in this city for a fortnight. Major Hall has arrived in town and is making preparations for the reception of His Excellency, who will reside in the apartments in the House of Assembly formerly occupied by the Earl of Durham .- Ib.

MORE OUTRAGES. Tuesday the 2d inst. was the annual military training day in the State of Vermont, and the evening was distinguished by the border ruffians setting fire to the buildings occupied by a widow, Mrs. Elkins, near Potton, on the side of the border. The dwellinghouse, four barns, three sheds, three horses, one cow, two calves, the household furhiture, provisions and farm stock, were totally consumed, the widow and her family barely escaping in their night dresses. The ruffians were headed by a scoundrel named David W. Canady, who was concerned in the burnings on Caldwell's ma-nor and other places in the neighborhood, in 1838 and 1839, along with the infamous Grogan, who has since been harboured at Troy, in Vermont,—Montreal Herald.

# THE ARMY.

The Quebec Mercury gives the following items of army news. On Sunday the freight-ship Louisa arrived from Cork, whence she sailed on the 27th April, with drafts for the 66th and 85th regiments, under the command of Capt. Nesham, of the former corps. They were yesterday transhipped to the steamboat British America, and proceeded to join their respective regiments. The following officers are with these detachments :-

Capt. Nesham, 66th; Ensign Pratt, do.; Ensign Lang ton, do.; Capt. Dickson, S5th; Ensign Lethbridge, ditto;

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ARRIVALS, &c., AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC, IN 1839 AND 1840:-152,969 1840-June 12th.....466 1839-June 12th.....437 143,139

9.830 More this year.....29 Office of H. M. Chief Agent for Emigrants in the Canadas. Quebec, 13th June, 1840. Number of Emigrants arrived during the week ending 13th in-

From England...... Previously reported ..... 9,889 A. C. BUCHANAN,

PR. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile. Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

At Woodstock, on the 4th inst., the wife of T. S. Shortt, Esq., on a Son.
At Dundas, on Thursday the 28th ult., the lady of the Rev. William McMurray, of a Son. MARRIED.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. E. Denroche, at the Parsonage, Brockville, James Campbell, Esq., M. D., of Brockville, to Marianne, third daughter of the late Eponetus Teape, Esq., of Dublin,

On the 24th ult., at Morristown, N. Y., by the Rev. H. Caswall,

On the 24th ult., at Morristown, N. I., by the Lev. H. Caswall, John Bogert, Esq., of Brockville, U. C., to Ameastaia, daughter of the late David Ford, Esq., of Ogdensburgh.

In Montreal, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Jacob M. Hirschfelder, Esq., late of the University of Heidelberg. Germany, to Miss Margery Anna Smith, of that city. DIED.

At Kamouraska, on the 7th instant, Alexander Stewart, Esq., of Boucherville, formerly of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company,

At Cote St. Catherine, near Montreal, on the 11th inst., Alexander Roderick McLeod, a Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, aged about 54 years, after a tedious illness.
In Toronto, on the 13th inst., Margaret, wife of Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Common Councilman, aged 35 years.

LETTERS received to Friday, June 19;

Rev. E. Cusack, rem.; Rev. C. Brough, rem. in full to end of Vol. 3; Rev. B. Cronyn, rem.; Rev. R. D. Cartwright, rem.; Rev. H. Patton; J. B. Ewart, Esq. rem.; Mr. Wm. Harvey; A. J. Williamson, Esq.; Rev. G. Hallen, rem.; Amicus (2); Rev. T. B. Fuller, rem.; Rev. R. Rolph, rem.; Rev. W. McMurray, rem.; D. Perry, Esq.; T. S. Shortt, Esq.; Rev. A. Palmer; Rev. F. Evans, rem.; Mr. Wm. Ludlam; Mr. C. Hughes, rem.

Our Correspondents will be attended to next week.