

proofs of Conservative power and influence. In the meantime we shall content ourselves with just alluding to the splendid spectacle which our metropolitan county presents—a spectacle which must strike terror and dismay into the hearts of the Middlesex Liberals, and to none more than the "Middlesex goose" and Radical member, the papist of Kilkenny, Mr. JOSEPH HUMS.

In 1833 the county of Middlesex was contested by Sir CHARLES FORBES, and Mr. JOSEPH HUMS. Hums then obtained 3238 votes, and Sir C. Forbes only 1494. The Radical majority was 1744. In 1835, Mr. Hums polled 3096 against Captain Wood, who only numbered 2709. The Radical majority was 387. In August, 1837, at the last general election, Captain Wood polled 4592, and Mr. Hums 4390, giving the Conservatives a clear majority over the papist Liberal Hums of 202. Since then the good cause has gone on triumphantly and successfully.

From such results we may now hope for much. Facts like these prove that the people are becoming tired of a popish and revolutionary, and, what is worse, a foreign domination. The English people are at length declaring most emphatically to the languid and listless Premier, that they are for English, not Irish legislation; that they will only honour a majority of their own representatives; that they will have Protestant, not Popish legislation. Lord Melbourne will at length be obliged to obey the "signs of the times," and we now bring the cheerful tidings to the British people, that the Whigs are tottering in their places, that their crown is at hand, that the idle, incapable, ignorant, and patched-up Administration will fall to pieces amidst the scorn and execration of all the nations of Europe.

O'CONNELL AND PRIEST DAVOREN.—Priest Davoren has come to the onslaught O'Connell in the second letter; it is long, but ably written. He says, "The National Association never either originated or carried out one useful object for Ireland." Against "Long before its suppression it had lost the confidence of the provinces and was regarded by all thinking men as merely a convenient instrument to reconcile the nation to the unpalatable measures of a Whig ministry." Speaking of the Precursor Association he asks, "What confidence can the people repose in Dublin associations after the experience of the National one, which, by its dereliction of principle and stretching out its abject hands for delusive insinuations which gave Whigs and Tories courage to forge new manacles for them; what faith can they any longer feel for a leader who, on Wednesday, wrote a letter to London, denouncing the ministerial bill 'as worse than ever was imposed by Mahomedan sword on Grecian Vessels,' and on the following evening and with protests from five Irish counties in his pocket, made a speech in support of it, and recorded a vote of its favour? Oh, sir, believe me the people are sick of this blowing hot and cold. They have lost all faith in public men, and they are determined hereafter to rely solely upon themselves." The priest recommends that petitions from parts be sent in next session, praying that the Lords be compelled to pass any measure which passes the Commons three successive years, as is the case with the President of America. He says "This is better than talking about repeal and not being in earnest about it."

A letter from Bayonne says that Messrs Rothchild's agent in that city has received orders to pay monthly £30,000 to Espartero, £60000 to O'Donnell at St. Sebastian, and £60000 to the commandant at Bilbao; how long this good luck will last cannot be safely predicted.

Letter from Sakragosa of the 10th report of troops in garrison there to be in a state of mutiny, and that encouraged by secret emissaries, they have loudly demanded the dismissal from his command of General Orea.

Crown of Hanover.—A letter from Hanover, dated Sept. 2, in the Lepsic Gazette, mentions the repeal of an intended marriage of the Crown Prince to a daughter the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz. The public go still further in their conjectures, and do not stop at the marriage of the

Crown Prince. The melancholy state of the eyesight of our beloved crown Prince may one day give occasion to a political problem, as there never yet was an instance of a Sovereign's ascending the throne in a state of blindness. Any thing in the public or feudal law of Germany that might be applied analogically, to such a case would decide against it. And as the present royal Hanoverian theory, that the councillors of the crown are responsible to that only and not to the country, might appear even to the crown itself too hazardous in the case of a blind sovereign, and as there is no intention of giving up this main point of the great system even in the new constitution, it was necessary to think of some other means of getting out of the difficulty, in case, as it is to be feared, the operation which is to be performed should fail in restoring the Prince's sight. The institution of a Regency might be liable to difficulty, because the collaterals could not well be passed over, and it seems resolved, once for all, that they shall be left out of the question, with which view the proposed new constitution left it to the King, in appointing a regency, to pass over the collateral relations, and appoint a Prince of some German house, not actually reigning. The Assembly of the estates, indeed, in the discussion of the new constitution, demanded that this Prince should belong to a Sovereign German house, to cut off the possibility of appointing a Prince of S. (Solms) regent, instead of the collaterals. But, whoever might be appointed regent, there would still be objections to a regency—first, on account of its long duration, and then because the regent might abuse his power. Now it is thought that these difficulties may be in part removed by the marriage of the Crown Prince. If the Crown Prince had a son, which is taken for granted, this son might be of age, or nearly so, by the time that His Majesty the present King should be called away; the Crown Prince would then resign in favour of his son, and the discussion of the unpleasant question whether a blind prince can ascend the throne would be wholly avoided. Even should the young prince be a minor, the regency would not be of so long duration as if it were instituted of account of the blindness of the sovereign. Many persons conjecture, too, that on the death of the present King, if the country or the Assembly of the estates did nothing with respect to the succession, yet the collaterals would raise objections to the capability of the Crown Prince to succeed; but if he had already a son and heir, the case would be very different.—Hamburgh Paper.

The Mexican law against duelling is very severe. The parties who survives is not only obliged to support the wife and children of him who falls by his hand, but is also liable for his debts.—Were their such a law in this country, it might be worth a clever tradesman's while to contrive to involve an insolvent debtor in a deadly quarrel with one who has the wherewithal.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT BILL.—The numbers of persons who have obtained their liberation under the Imprisonment for Debt Bill from arrest on mesne process were ascertained up to Tuesday. From Whitecross-street Prison 47, leaving 350, in custody; from the Queen's Bench Prison, about 20; from the Fleet only 12, and from Horsemonger-lane Gaol not more than 8.

In a speech lately, by Mr. Shaw, the Recorder of Dublin, at the sheriff's dinner in that city, he is reported to have said "He scarcely dared to hope, though it was the wish of his heart, that the ancient corporation of Dublin would remain long enough in existence to enable them to congratulate another lord mayor of their choice upon his elevation to the distinguished position held by their present chief magistrate. There never would be peace in Ireland until Protestants and Conservatives took their stand somewhere, and said, 'We have conceded enough, and resolutely refuse any further innovation upon our rights and properties.' They knew the artifice of the actor who published in the bills of the day that his last appearance was to take place on such a night, after which the same announcement of a final performance appeared again and again. It was so precisely with their enemies—if they obtained one concession they said they would be contented—but when that other concession were made they became more insolent and avaricious in their demands."

FURTHER PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY.—Shortly after two o'clock the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Albemarle, and Viscount Falkland took their seats in front of the throne, when Parliament was further prorogued to Tuesday, the 4th of December; but it will not be assembled for the despatch of business until the first week in February. Only one other peer was present; and the House of Commons was represented by Mr. Rickman, the second clerk. No member of the House was in attendance.

Supreme Court, 15th Dec.—The arguments on the plea of justification by virtue of Privileges put in by defendants in the case of Edward Kielley vs. the Speaker and other members of the Assembly, for false imprisonment, as referred, to in our last, came on for hearing before the Chief Judge and Assistant Judges on this day.—Mr. Robinson for the plaintiff, addressed the Court in a speech which occupied four hours, and in the course of which he quoted a variety of authorities bearing on the principle he contended for, viz., the non-existence of any such powers or privileges as are claimed by the House of Assembly.

Mr. Emerson for the defendants spoke for five hours, and introduced a large number of citations from learned authorities on the privileges of the House of Commons, growing out of questions which had from time to time been raised in consequence of what was deemed the unconstitutional use of those powers, and which invariably resulted in the confirmation of the privileges of the Commons. He then proceeded to draw an analogy between the Commons of England and the Colonial Assemblies, and claimed for the latter the same privileges which the House of Commons possess, as far as the different circumstances of the countries would render them applicable here. He quoted a number of cases from the journals of the neighbouring colonies, shewing that the power of imprisoning for contempts had been claimed and exercised by them, and that no question upon the subject had been raised.

Mr. Robinson's reply was ingenious and well calculated to sustain his introductory argument, and to support the principle he sought to establish. The Chief Judge having conferred with his learned brothers for some minutes, said that as they had not the advantage he possessed of having heard the argument on the plea in question, when it was had in the Central Circuit Court, they deemed it advisable to suspend judgment for a day or two, in order to afford the Assistant Judges time to digest the argument they had then heard, and to look into the number of authorities that had been brought forward by both learned counsels in this case.

It was announced on Monday that the judgment in this matter would be given yesterday, but owing, it is said, to some doubts in the mind of one of the learned Judges, the decision is still withheld.

We have it from the most unquestionable authority that the Solicitor General, upon the day previously to his leaving Harbour Grace, was warned against visiting Carbonear, and that threats were communicated to him by letter, daring him to do his duty! But this we suppose is only another way of shewing the loyalty and attachment of certain of her Majesty's subjects to Newfoundland, to her Majesty's person and government.—In other and better days men were wont

to evince their attachment to their sovereign by an implicit obedience to the laws of their country; but a new light, although a very deceptive one, appears to have dawned upon the people through the instrumentality of those who assume to be their leaders, and the standard of loyalty among some folks, seems now to be very different from what it was. It is deplorable that so it is.—Ledger, Dec. 18.

Arrival from Newfoundland.—At Bristol, James, Smith, 15 days.

TWENTY GUINEAS REWARD!

Cow Stolen.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or persons did on the night of the 12th instant, or early on the morning of the 13th instant, break open the door of the STBLE on the Premises of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co. and STOLE therefrom a

MILCH COW,

Any Person giving information of the offender or offenders, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall receive the above Reward

There is also a further Reward of 10 Guineas

offered to any person who will give information of the Persons by whom the Meadow and other FENCES belonging to said Estate, have been destroyed

JOHN W. MARTIN, Agent

Carbonear, December 19, 1838.

ALL Persons having Claim on the Estate of the Late WILLIAM HOWELL, of Carbonear, Merchant, are requested to present the same; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, do make immediate payment to

her MARY + HOWELL, mark JANE GOULD, Administratrixes

Carbonear, December 5, 1838.

The following Valuable Mercantile and Fishing Establishments situate at St. Mary's, belonging to the Insolvent Estate of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co., of Carbonear.

Will be offered for Sale By Public Auction,

On FRIDAY, the 28th Dec. next, At 12 o'Clock, AT THE COMMERCIAL ROOM St. John's

THAT Eligible Room, known as RICHARD'S ROOM—consisting of a Large DWELLING-HOUSE, with COUNTING-HOUSE, adjoining; Three STORES, One SHOP, One COX ROOM, Two STAGES, One BEACH, FLAKE, MEADOW, and GARDEN.

The Eligible Room, known as PHILIP'S ROOM—consisting of One DWELLING-HOUSE, One STORE, One STAGE, Extensive MEADOW GROUND, with right and privilege of Piscary at Great Salmonier.

That Eligible Room known as CHRISTOPHER'S ROOM—consisting of a DWELLING-HOUSE, Fish STORE, STAGES, FLAKES, BEACH, GARDEN, and MEADOWS.

Also The Boat BETSY, that will carry about 80 qtls Round Fish The Boat HANNIGAN.....65 do. EMMA.....50 do.

Now in the Harbour of St. John's. AND, 10 FISHING BOATS, carrying from 16 to 30 qtls Round Fish At St. Mary's.

Together with sundry STIFFS, PUNTS, CRAFT, CASKS, &c. Particulars of the Rooms may be known on application to Mr. Lus St. Mary's; Mr. J. B. Wood, at St. John's; or at Carbonear, to J. W. MARRIN, Agent. Carbonear, Nov. 13, 1838.

In the Honourable Court for the County of Newfoundland Grace, October Victoria.

In the matter of the will of Mark Seaton Major, and in relation to the estate of Carbonear, Charles, Cozart

WHEREAS the said Court of our Queen. And whereof LIAM RENDEL, Merchant, Creditors, have by the said Court of our Queen. And whereof LIAM RENDEL, Merchant, Creditors, have by the said Court of our Queen. And whereof LIAM RENDEL, Merchant, Creditors, have by the said Court of our Queen.

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