brought in their measures before they were condemned.

Mr. Harding spoke at some length in opposition. He condemned the Government for being the same in spirit and principle as the Government of 1854; and also spoke in disapprobation of their Railway policy.

The Debate will be resumed at 11 o'clock in the morning, when Mr. Lawrence is expected to lead off.

House adjourned at half-past 4.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 18, 1857.

A Bill to incorporate the St. Andrews Rural Cemetery Company, was reported at agreed to by the House in Committee of the whole, Mr. Watters in the chair of Committee.

The following Bills were received and read a first time:—By Mr. Tapley, a Bill to repeal existing Laws relative to granting Mill reserves. By Mr. Perley, a Bill to regulate Road Tax on Property of non-residents on Islands in the river St. John. By Mr. Street, a Bill to alter time for holding the Circuit Court in Charlotte County.

At 11 o'clock the debate on the amendment to the Address was resumed. Mr. Lawrence spoke for one and a quarter hours. He contended that those who supported the Governor last spring were pledged to support the Government until some act of theirs should condemn them. That the charge made by his Hon. colleague, Mr. Harding, that the present Government were not advocates and supporters of Responsible Government—that the late Government had not acted upon its recognized principles. He took up and defended the various acts of the Government against the charges urged by speeches of the opposition. He condemned the provisions of the Election Law. He hoped that the question would not be decided against the Government until the Government had an opportunity to bring down their measures.

Mr. Gillmour followed—stating he had no apology to offer for voting against the Government. He had opposed them when they took office. He condemned the dissolution, and was of course bound to take part with the Opposition.

Mr. Street spoke in defence of the Government. His speech was short, but to the point.

Mr. Smith occupied 1½ hours taking up the various arguments advanced by the previous speakers—dwelling upon the difference of opinion which seemed to exist among the members—deprecating the desire which some Hon. members had shewn to bring in the Prohibitory Law question and religious differences into the issue. He warmly sustained the amendment of Mr. Fisher.

Mr. M'Adam followed on the same side, delivering the best, because the shortest, speech of the Session.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 19.

The Bill to incorporate the St. John Harmonic Society passed in committee.

Several members complained of the restrictions imposed by the initiation of money grants in not being able to bring any petitions asking for money before the House. His Honor the Speaker decided that the rule must be adhered to.

A few minutes after 11 the debate on the Want of Confidence motion was resumed. Mr. McLellan made a short speech condemnatory of the Government and in favour of the amendment to the address.

Mr. Sutton follow on the same side, he was very severe on the Government for neglecting public works in the County of Northumberland.

Mr. Boyd came next and spoke for nearly an hour in support of the Government. He justified the acts and hoped there would be no change at present.

Mr. Gray commenced speaking a few minutes before 1 o'clock, and addressed the House for upwards 2 1-2 hours. He reviewed the several speeches that had been made by the opposition members, and defended the acts and policy of the Government.

Mr. Johnson replied to Mr. Gray on behalf of the opposition, and after speaking until 5 o'clock the debate was adjourned. Mr. Johnson will resume in the morning.

There is a probability of the vote being taken to morrow. Parties supposed to be very equally divided. House adjourned at 5 1-2.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN BOND STREET, NEW YORK.

Our readers will not expect us to lay before them the evidence taken at the coroner's inquest on the body of Dr. Burdell, whose horrible murder we recorded last week. To most of them it would be an old story. But the substance of the mass of testimony, which has been accumulating in the course of an investigation upwards of a week in length, may be briefly stated. It goes to show that Dr. Burdell came home on the 30th ult. at about a quarter before eleven o'clock, ran up stairs to his operating and sitting room, in the second story, threw his hat and shawl on a chair, lit the gas, shuffled off his rubbers, and sat down to his desk, newspaper in hand. At that instant the assassin or assassins probably came behind him and inflicted the first wound, and the doctor, as he rose, attempting to shriek, was choked. Then came a struggle of half a minute or so, across the room as far as the door, thrust following thrust of the knife, till one well-aimed stab cut the carotid artery, and as the blood spouted upon the wall, and the Doctor was falling, another pierced his heart and despatched him. The assassin then groped his way down stairs, leaving marks of bloody fingers on the wall and outer door. The popular theory is, that the deed was done either by the hands or through the procurement of Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Eckel, two inmates of the house, to whom many probabilities point, though far from enough to constitute legal proof of guilt. They would appear capable of doing such a thing, if disposed. They had threatened Dr. Burdell, and he evidently stood in great fear of them. Sufficient motives lay in the ill feeling between them and him, in a woman's jealousy, in the hope of getting possession of his large property by means of a stimulated or real marriage, or the wish to remain in the house and have their own way there.—*Examiner.*

Another discovery in the Burdell case is that the alleged marriage of Mrs. Cunningham to the Doctor is a fraud. She was married to Eckel, who personated Burdell. The will is also proved a forgery, and a key to Burdell's safe, lost some time before his death, has been found in Mrs. C.'s possession.

Feb. 10.—In the afternoon, a Mr. Farrel testified that on the night of the murder, he was passing Dr. Burdell's house, about half-past ten o'clock, and saw a man pass in, immediately after he heard a cry of murder and a fall. He stopped to listen, when a man in shirt sleeves opened the door and pushed him away. Mr. Farrel was subsequently shown into another room, where, from a number of persons he pointed out Eckel as the man. The latter appeared dumb-founded, but uttered not a word.

Feb. 14.—Young Snodgrass has been recognized as having purchased a strong dagger the day before Burdell was murdered. Snodgrass has been [illegible] Tombs. He was re-examined [illegible] and denied purchasing the dagger. A female, who keeps a cane store in Broadway, was examined, and testified to selling a dagger precisely like the one shown, and which was subsequently found in Mrs. Cunningham's premises. The witness was led into an adjoining room, where she pointed out Snodgrass from among fifty people as the man to whom she sold the dagger.

The estate of Dr. Burdell was to-day put in charge of the Public Administrator.

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 20, 1857.

Since our last issue, a Motion of Want of Confidence in our present Executive has been brought forward in the House by Mr. Fisher, and the debate upon this motion has been going on for several days. It is supposed that the discussion will be closed this week, and the vote taken. Our readers, of course, know pretty clearly what we think of the Opposition, and of the views and principles of the Mover of this Amendment.

For Mr. Fisher, with all his pretensions to superior ability, with all his sounding professions of deep concern for the people's welfare, with all the puffs and praises the scribblers for some of our papers have bestowed upon him, we entertain only one opinion; we have no belief in his professions, and cannot discover in him any qualities to command respect or excite admiration.

We consider him a mere political trickster, whose sole strength lies in the exercise of a certain low cunning, which is his chief characteristic. We are not surprised, therefore, that he should make an attempt to deceive the country, and to compass, by any means, the defeat of the Government.

The position in which the last general election placed him and his late colleagues in office was anything but pleasant to them. They saw themselves excluded from power and emolument; they were deprived of the means of providing snug berths for their friends, and of parading, in all their fulness, the manifold beauties of *Liberalism*. They saw the places, they had been expelled from filled by another set of men, who by quiet and unpretending efforts to promote the general welfare and to advance the material interests of all classes, were winning a reputation which they had sought for in vain,—a reputation for energy and capacity in the administration of the public business. They perceived that their only chance of again getting a hold of office, was by working upon the selfishness of certain members of the Assembly, and upon the vanity and silly ambition of others. This, they have to some extent succeeded in accomplishing and the conduct of two or three of the people's representatives, had already shewn how little real regard they have for the public interests, who at the hustings, are the most ready and *liberal* in their promises. There are in every popular assembly some men who consider themselves entitled to take advantage of the position they have been placed in by their constituents, for the sole purpose of furthering their own private and personal objects, who are ready at any moment to betray the party which has chosen them, if they can thereby gain for themselves an office, or the prospect of an office.

We are sorry to say that one of our representatives for this City,—Mr. JAMES A. HARDING—has, by seconding Mr. Fisher's Amendment, shewn that he belongs to that class now. His conduct has justly excited the deepest indignation here, not only amongst the supporters of the Government, who secured a seat for him at the late election, but among unprejudiced and honorable men, who opposed him and the Government party. We have heard several reports concerning what has been promised to Mr. Harding in the event of the so called *Liberals* again getting into power; and we presume they have some good foundation.

No one except the silly Editor of the *Morning News*, and the *Leader*, supposes, or pretends to suppose, that Mr. Harding acted upon any motives which he would dare avow before his Constituents.

But, we feel perfectly confident that the Government will be sustained against this attack, notwithstanding the treacherous dealing of some unprincipled men, both in the Legislature and out of it. A fresh appeal to the people would give them a triumphant majority in the House of Assembly; and we believe that there are still a sufficient number of honest and indifferent men in the present House to carry them safely through. The City of St. John may contrast Mr. Harding's conduct with the manly and straightforward course of its other representative Mr. LAWRENCE, and may justly be proud of his independence and abilities.

THE GOVERNMENT ON THEIR TRIAL.—On Thursday last, after the members of the House of Assembly returned from the Council Chamber and a Bill had been laid before the House *pro forma*, Mr. Boyd rose and moved an address in reply to His Excellency's Speech; which was seconded by Mr. DesBrisay. Mr. Fisher then gave notice that he shold move an amendment to the Address, and it was decided that the subject should stand as the order of the day for Monday.

On Saturday Mr. Fisher laid his Resolution on the table, in the shape of an amendment to the first paragraph of the Address. The following is a copy:—

"We, the Commons of New Brunswick, thank Your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of the Session, and assure Your Excellency that we are prepared to give to the subjects therein referred to, that consideration their importance demands; Duty, however, impels us to state to Your Excellency, that your Constitutional Advisers do not possess the confidence of the House."

Were the opposition justified in attacking the present Government at this moment, and endeavouring to oust them, we should speak approvingly of their leader's conduct in throwing down the gauntlet. If we *must* have the annual offerings from the outs, who, without any serious principle being involved, grasp like furies at the salaries of the ins, recklessly protracting the Session from a week to ten days, to the utter neglect of the public business, and at a cost of about £150 a day, which must ultimately come out of the people's pockets,—we say if we *must* have those disgraceful displays, a direct motion of want of confidence in the Government is the fairest and most honourable course. No one can misunderstand it, and no slippery member can at any subsequent period tell his constituents that he was deceived and did not understand the purport of his vote.

But why bring up the question at all? Is this the legitimate fruit of responsible government? When a new Executive Council is formed, an appeal made to the people, and that Administration not only nobly but enthusiastically sustained by the people—when that Administration for the ensuing seven or eight months carry on the public business with vigour and marked success, and, as it is firmly believed, to the satisfaction of the public—when each of their measures as have been from time to time explained, bear unmistakable traces of ability, and a desire to be as economical possible—when these are facts patent to the world, must the people submit at the opening of a Session, to have their treasure wasted, and their business delayed, to please a set of political adventurers who have really nothing to complain of,—who can promise no improvement, and dare not name a single new measure on which they are agreed, and which were they in power, they would introduce—but who are bound together by an unholy compact to oust the Government and seize upon the great offices of the Crown merely for the sake of the salaries attached to them? We say it is a horrid state of things, and cannot be cured without a change in the constitution, which shall exclude the heads of departments from the Legislature—*unless the people will mark the men, and crush them as often as they come before them seeking for their suffrages.*

The Radicals have propagated one very nice piece of sophistry to justify them in their present course. They say that when the test vote was taken in July last, and the Government was sustained by a majority of nine,—the division being 24 against 15,—the vote did not indicate the sentiments of the House with regard to the Councillors, but sprung from the strong feeling, then existing to "support the Governor." Now, say these casuists, the Governor having been supported, and all feelings connected therewith having passed away, the question can be fairly tried whether His Excellency's advisers do, or do not, posses the confidence of the House. Let us sift this fine-spun theory. The cry "Support the Governor," arose in consequence of the threats generally and publicly thrown out by the Radicals, at the late election, that if they were successful they would take such steps as would insure His Excellency's recall; or in vulgar parlance, they would send the Governor home; and more particularly were the loyal feelings of the people stirred up by the scurrilous abuse heaped on His Excellency by the Fisher clan, in this county and in Carleton, and the doctrine broached by them of having no more Governors from England, but New Brunswickers to elect their own Chief Magistrate. Thus the Radicals avowed, as one of their objects, their determination to get rid of the Hon. Manners Sutton. Then, let us ask, how has this determination passed away? Is there any alteration in the sentiments of the Radicals towards the Governor? Not a whit; and if they should now succeed in ousting the present Administration, their very first movement will be to urge the recall of the Governor. If, then, any member of the Assembly was influenced in his vote last July by a desire to protect a manly, firm, patriotic and constitutional Governor from the brutal rage of a faction, he will at a glance perceive that the same cause exists.

But what need of even sophistry to support a cause that originates only in the pockets of those who have no other adequate means of living than that afforded by official salaries: Salaries, be it understood, that were attached to several public offices as just and fair remuneration; not as inducements to tempt the incapable or the vicious. No matter; in modern tactics the end justifies the means. It is not on account of the violation of any one constitutional principle—it is not that the present Government, since their advent to power have not done all that they could do for the benefit of the country—it is not that their opponents have really any dislike to their measures. No; but we verily believe that several of the most active members in the Opposition ranks are actuated by the base and sordid motives we have just pointed out.—*Head Quarters.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

From the Freeman.

February 18.—Debate resumed.

Mr. LAWRENCE replied to Mr. Harding, whose statement that he opposed the Government because they are opposed to a system of Responsible Government, he ridiculed, arguing at length that several members of the present Government proved themselves advocates of Responsible Government; that the late Government in the appointment of Mr. Cutler to office violated the principles, and the present Government, in appointing Mr. Harding to the same office, had also violated their principles; but this great stickler for Responsible Government did not, when he accepted office, go back to the people. He denied, also, Mr. Harding's charge that no one was responsible for railway works, as there is a direct responsibility on the Government, and this was what, in fact, they should have. True, the law had not been carried out, but, as in many instances he named, the English Government, at various times, did not carry out the law, and when they were able to shew sufficient cause for this, their conduct was approved of by the people. When the reasons that governed them were laid before the House at the very first moment, and the House adjudged them sufficient, there was an end to the charge of illegality. The whole sum raised as yet on the Debentures, the Secretary informed them, was £40,000, and £15,000 is still in the bank to the credit of the Province. The whole cost of the four miles out of St. John is under £5,000, including the iron laid on three miles. This proved that the work was cheaply done, and he went on to show that the amount saved by the present Government in the sale of Debentures, &c., was more than the whole cost of the four miles. He denounced, in strong terms, the saying of Mr. Harding, who in reply to the argument that employment was given to a number of men in winter, said he did not want the Province Chest to be a poor box for the people of St. John. The working men of St. John wanted no boon or favour from the country, they only wanted a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. He showed that many of the charges made against the Government of 1854, viz. that they had not introduced a proper School Bill; had opposed the abolition of the Judges' Fees; had sent members of their own body on various missions, &c., were all charges to which the late Government were fully liable. He blamed the late Government for the Election Law, which disfranchised four hundred freemen in St. John, and did not give the franchise to mechanics, &c. who made a name for the country.

Mr. GILLMOUR followed. He said he had not paid much attention to the acts of the Government since the last Session, as it was not worth the trouble. It was enough for him to know that they were the same men that he opposed in 1854. That they had regained power by violation of constitutional principle, not coming in by the door, and that his duty was to oppose them. He read extracts from the *Leader*, a paper established by a large number of the most influential men, who subscribed a handsome sum for its support, to show that the Railway works were faulty in every respect; clay was blasted, often with little or no effect, and that since the thaw, though the embankments are still there, they have subsided so that the rails hold up the sleepers. He ridiculed the whole work for some time, and wound up, by protesting against any return to the old state of things, when men held offices for life with enormous salaries, and were beyond the controul of the people—better any amount of confusion and trouble than that—or that they should be governed by a privileged class, whom he compared to toad-cooking, as if exclusively possessing all knowledge and which, if exhumed after a hundred years sleep in earth, looked and blinked still the same.

Mr. Lawrence defended the scheme; Mr. Gillmour ridiculed it. After dinner, Mr. Street spoke briefly with ability. He protested against attacking a Government that had had no trial and had yet no opportunity o proving what they would do. He was independant and would judge them by their acts. He declared himself a Conservative and an admirer of Constitutional Government, and censured Mr. Gillmour for comparing Conservatives of toads.

Mr. SWITZ spoke at length and with much energy in replying to Mr. Street, drawing explanations from Mr. M'Pherson, who said he wished every man who paid taxes to have a vote, and dwelling much on the expression of Mr. Allan, who said that under the present system corruption prevailed over the country, and even respectable men took bribes. He also spoke of the Railway management as ridiculous, working in winter being contrary to what all knew to be right, and said Mr. Lawrence's was a great speech but had nothing in it. He replied to charges made by Mr. Lawrence, and said he voted for the abolition of fees not for the purpose of reducing the Judges salaries which should be higher, but to assert the right of the Legislature to amend or repeal any law. He called Mr. Wilmot Provincial Secretary *pro tem*—lauded Mr. Tilley who was in the House to the highest pitch; denied that the credit of the late government was exhausted; defied any one to show an expenditure, large or small that was improper or extravagant. He denied that the Liberals were in any degree responsible for the Prohibitory Law which he always opposed, but which he knew must pass and have a trial and prove a failure. It never was a Government measure, and several members of the Government had consistently opposed it. It was not so with Mr. Wilmot who had voted for the Bill and opposed the repeal, and in a few months after took office. He also protested against the statements now made in the press that the Liberals strive to effect sectarian animosity. In times when such feelings ran high, he and Mr. Johnson and others had always opposed them, and braved the consequences, for it was his principle, as it always had been of the Liberal party, that no man should be preferred or proscribed on account of his religious opinions. That men of all denominations should be in the same position, and be equal, enjoying alike civil and religious liberty.

Mr. M'ADAM briefly stated that he regarded the Government as the same he had opposed in 1854; that he had no confidence in them, and hoped he never would have. He said if Mr. Street made such a speech on the Hustings in Charlotte, his chance of election would be small.

At half past four, no one wishing to speak, the debate adjourned until to-morrow.

The House was densely crowded all day in every part. Rumours of all kinds prevail, and if half can be believed, Hon members are openly for sale, and only waiting to know who bids most. Both parties pretend to be confident of victory. The general impression in the lobby is that the Speaker, who is in the chair, will have the casting vote.

LOOK OF THE OPPOSITION.—"Mr. Gilmour said he had paid *no attention to the acts of the Government*; they were the same men that he had opposed in 1854, *and it was his duty to oppose them now!*" A most conclusive argument.

"Mr. McAdam said also they were the same as he had opposed in 1854—he had no confidence in them, *and he hoped he never would have!*"

What Government *could* stand against such irresistible conclusions?—and yet this is a fair specimen of the *charges* brought against the existing Government.

THE ST. JOHN THEATRE, under the Proprietorship of Mr. J. W. Lanergan, has been most successfully conducted during the Winter at the Hall of the St. John Hotel. On Wednesday evening Sheridan Knowles' beautiful drama of "the wife" was performed—one of the principal characters being well sustained by an amateur gentleman of the city; and notwithstanding that numbers of Theatre-going people attended the Polymorpheon ball, the house was crowded to excess. We observe it is Mr. Lanergan's intention to construct a suitable building for the professional performances of his company, and we have no doubt the undertaking will prove eminently successful.

☞ "A member of the Grand Lodge" York County, enquires how it is that the names of Archibald McAllister, of Gagetown, and William Grieves, of Fredericton, are omitted from the list of Agents for the *Constitution*. He also enquiries what has become of the sum of £20, lent for a certain purpose in connection with that paper and not returned according to promise. We are unable to answer; but perhaps the *Constitution* will enlighten our Correspondent.

☞ The Fancy Ball, given on Wednesday evening, at Stubb's Hotel, by the Polymorphians, was the grand feature of the season, and far surpassed all their previous efforts in that respect. Many of the dresses were superb, and the characters well got up and sustained. The house was completely crowded, and we believe the whole affair passed off much to the delight and satisfaction of every one present.

We are pleased to learn that a petition to the Legislature is being numerously signed by influential citizens, praying that the law prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings over a certain height in the fire district in this city, be not relaxed or altered so as to allow buildings to be erected over the limit fixed by that enactment.—*Church Witness*

We are glad to learn that the Harmonic Society are preparing to give another concert shortly, and also in a few weeks, a second concert of selections from the Messiah.—*Ib.*

AUSTRALIA.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY IN HER MAJESTY'S 40TH REGIMENT.—Melbourne papers to the 31st of October have been received, and we regret that on this occasion the prominent topic is not the gold or the advancing prosperity of the colony, but an incident which has occurred in her Majesty's 40th regiment.

The circumstances of the tragedy are these—His excellency the acting governor held the usual half yearly inspection of the troops in garrison yesterday, at the Prince's bridge Barracks, when the 40th regiment was paraded, and went through various evolutions. The inspection being over, the officers retired to their quarters, and Ensign Pennefather, with others, engaged in familiar and friendly conversation. Shortly afterwards, between twelve and one o'clock Ensign Pennefather rushed out of his room with a six barrelled revolver in his hand, and meeting, just as he got outside of the house, Ensign Keith, he presented the pistol and fired at him. The ball passed through Ensign Keith's cheek, and came out at the back of his neck. At this time Dr. McCauley was seated in an arm chair, on the grass in front of his quarters, reading. In consequence of the accident which he met with a few weeks since, by falling from the gallery upon the vestibule of the Theatre Royal, the doctor was an invalid, and his crutch lay by his side. After firing at Ensign Keith, Pennefather ran to where Dr. M'Cauley was sitting, and, placing the pistol on the doctor's mouth, he fired and the ball passed out at the back of his neck. Pennefather then looked round as if anxious to find some one else to shoot, when Ensign Lucas ran foward to wrest the pistol from him. On seeing him approach, Pennefather fired, and shot him in the jaw. With a maniacal "Ha, ha!" the wretched man then placed the pistol to his own head and fired, the ball entering his right temple. Such, as near as could be learned, are the brief but shocking accidents of this distressing affair. Dr. M'Cauley is dead. Several persons ran to him immediately after he was shot; he was still sitting in his chair, but life was found to be extinct. Ensign Lucas is severely, and Ensign Keith dangerously wounded, but they are both expected to recover. The commission of so frightful an act can only be attributed to a fit of insanity. For last three weeks Ensign Pennefather had been on the sick list, and it was generally believed that his mind was affected. Only a few days since Dr. M'Cauley is reported to have said to Pennefather, in a half joking way, that if he did not mend he should have to send him to the Yarra Bend. Whether the frenzy was provoked by any temporary cause, we have not been able to ascertain; but in the absence of any such, the act was probably owing to the sudden change in the weather and the excitement of the review. Poor Dr. M'Cauley died in his chair, after one or two ineffectual attempts to speak or respire. As might be anticipated, the wretched maniac was dead before midnight; and subsequently an inquest was held on the bodies of Dr. M'Cauley and Ensign Pennefather. This evidence was conclusive as to the insanity of the poor young man.

A number of convicts, headed by a desperado named Mitchell, made an attempt to escape from Port Phillip Harbour in broad daylight. They killed two of their keepers in the attempt—were themselves fired upon by the guard ship, and one of their number was killed. A verdict of wilful murder was returned against nine convicts, the whole of whom will probably be hanged. The two leaders were undergoing sentences of 32 and 22 years respectively, so that they must have been criminals of the deepest dye.

Sergeant M'Nally, of the police, has been shot dead by a desperado called "Gipsy Smith," who was subsequently captured. The wife of a police constable, in a fit of insanity, had murdered both her children.

The total amount of gold produce for 1856 is estimated at 120 tons. Markets for imports had generally much improved.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, January 30, 1857.

Much speculation is about as to the Queen's Speech. Independent of the interesting state in which Her Majesty is at present, I regret to say, that those about the royal person find cause for anxiety in the general state of the Queen's health. The latest accounts, however, are somewhat reassuring, as I am informed that Her Majesty is better than she was.

Many are the wise speculations to be heard of how Ministers are to get over the Income Tax, how the Opposition will oppose, how Sir Robert Peel will get out of his funniments at Birmingham, and how Lord Palmerston will get out of the Persian and Chinese wars.

The meeting of Parliament is anxiously anticipated. It is officially announced that Her Majesty will not attend the opening ceremony.

The *Morning Herald* asserts that Cabinet meetings have been held for the purpose of promoting an amalgamation with Aberdeen, Graham, Sidney Herbert, &c. But, it is thought that no important changes will be made in the Ministry, but that the present intention is to meet Parliament and ascertain its feeling and the state of parties; then should the Opposition show in force, should Lord Palmerston be annoyed by questionings till he loses his temper, as he did at the close of last session, I believe an appeal will be made to the country, and we shall be treated to a general election.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer seems quite open to receive deputations upon the Income Tax grievance; but there is little to hope for from any words falling from his lips. Indeed, it may be taken for certain that there is no intention, on the part of the Government to interfere with present arrangements, unless the pressure from without should be very great, or that it should become necessary to do something very popular in order to pacify the country. Even if Ministers should do anything with the matter, they will not take off more than fourpence.

Turning to China, we find that by the last accounts Commissioner Yet continued as obstinate as ever. He had threatened death to those of the inhabitants of Canton who talked of submission, and it was supposed that he had privately conveyed to the Emperor the impression that the English are leagued together with the native rebels who are now fighting against Tartar rule, and endangering the present dynasty. In this case submission for the present is not very probable; "the English barbarians" must push their successes and threaten Pekin with capture, as in the last war, before the Chinese can be brought to terms. But it is not only with the English that the Celestials have now to deal. The "braves" of Canton who occupied one of the water side forts, were so incautious as to fire upon the boats of an American man of war, and the result was that the Americans gathered together in force, stormed the forts and dismantled them, and destroyed no end of cannon and ammunition. The French too have, it is said, a cause of quarrel with the Chinese for their illtreatment of two Catholic missionaries, and at this moment a French squadron is on the point of sailing for the Chinese waters. The poor Celestials are thus drawing down upon them "barbarian" vengeance to a large extent, and will probably find it hard to satisfy their assailants. Many million dollars, and probably not a little territory, must be forthcoming before they can hope for immunity at the hands of the three powerful nations which they have offended; and they will no doubt have to make up their minds to allow much more intimate intercourse than they have hitherto vouchsafed to the hated foreigners. We also learn that when the mail was leaving, Canton was about being bombarded; that the Chinese had set fire to the foreign factories; that a nephew of Sir John Bowring had been killed by the fall of a wall; that troops had been sent for from India; and that everything promised a stubborn resistance on the part of the native government. Before long we shall doubtless hear of a united Anglo-French-American expedition directed against Pekin. The experience of the last war shows that a blow aimed at the heart of the empire is, at once effacious.

The trial of Verges on Saturday was dramatic to a degree. Either the accused was trying to feign insanity or his violence actually approaches to the verge of mental disease. He reproached the Court, bullied the witnesses, called the President a liar, and conducted himself so outrageously that the gendarmes were repeatedly compelled to force him down to his seat and had twice to remove him from the Court. It required the united efforts of four of these men to manage him, so violent were the paroxysms of fury into which he lashed himself. The prisoner once or twice called upon the audience to rescue him, but instead of this they shouted execrations upon him, and were much more disposed to tear him to pieces.

The famous trials of which the Central Criminal Court has been the scene terminated on Friday last. Redpath is transported for life, and must be content to exchange his luxurious mode of living, his expensive dinners, and costly furniture, for plain prison fare and bare prison walls. He heard his sentence apparently quite unmoved, like a man who had played for a life or death stake, and had made up his mind for any issue. On Monday, the prisoner was brought up in the Bankruptcy Court to pass his examination, and we are favoured with a description of his appearance, which does not go to invest him with any personal feature of romance. Redpath, then, "is somewhat brawny and athletic, nearly six feet in stature, and fifty years of age. He has more the appearance of a burly stage-coach driver, or frequenter of prize fights, than a gentleman who speculated in stocks and shares every year to the extent of millions, or who could feel at home in an elegant drawing room in Regent's Park, surrounded by costly articles of *vertu*." This is not a flattering description, and if it had been printed when the prisoner was in the height of his popularity, and was every day surrounded by his fashionable friends, giving the best dinners and the best wines in London, it would have been thought very offensive. Redpath has become very sulky, and declines answering any questions touching his estates and effects. It was, however, stated upon his trial at the Old Bailey, that his house and furniture would realize about £40,000, which will be handed over to the Great Northern Railway Company.

A good deal of ill feeling has been created on this side the channel in reference to the Crimean banquet lately given in Paris by Prince Napoleon. At that dinner a number of speeches were made and duly reported in the French newspapers, extolling the deeds of the French army. Now, this was perfectly justifiable, but what is perfectly unjustifiable is the absence of any allusion whatever even the slightest, to the allies who fought with the French, and who did their part in the Crimean campaigns. It is observed, very properly, that at every similar banquet given in England due honor was paid to the French army, and that flattering allusions to the courage and endurance of our Gallican allies were never wanting. It is, therefore, a little hard, and not a little mortifying, that we find the men who directed the operations of the French army in the Crimea, studiously refraining from any acknowledgment of the services of our brave soldiers. We cannot help thinking that such forgetfulness, if it does not even amount to ingratitude, is, by no means, consistent with good taste, and I am persuaded that in the minds of any men of honor and honesty an act of this kind will recoil upon those who have been guilty of it. We look for a generous acknowledgement of our soldiers' bravery, even from a foe; it is, indeed, strange to find such an acknowledgement withheld by those who fought side by side with them.

A murder, at Walworth, has been disclosed, which for mystery and horror, hardly yields to any of its late predecessors. Mrs. Bacon, a woman whose mind has undoubtedly been affected, was supposed to have murdered her two children in a moment when her old complaint returned to her. The circumstances were singular enough. The husband declared his belief that the murder was perpetrated, not by his wife, but by robbers, and spoke of the disappearance of certain property. His tale was improbable; the police hardly cared to conceal their suspicions, and now Mrs. Bacon confesses that the children were murdered by their father, who afterwards, first tried to cut her throat with the same razor, and then to strangle her with a rope. Of course, this confession must be veiwed by the light of the woman's acknowledged insanity, and the charge cannot be supported upon her mere disclosure. But the suspicions alluded to before, pointed to the man as the actual murderer, and a chain of supporting evidence will, no doubt, be collected by the detectives. Besides this, it is hinted that Bacon poisoned his aged mother in order to secure his inheritance the more quickly, and her body is to be exhumed and examined.

The death of the Princess Lieven, on Monday, at Paris, deserves a passing notice in a review of the week's incidents. Years ago the Princess was one of the most beautiful women of her time; but what she was still more celebrated for even than her beauty, was her love of political intrigue, and her cleverness in that line. Her *salons* in the French capital were constantly filled by diplomatists and statesmen of all countries, and intrigues, plots and revolutions all over the globe, were there the every day subject of discussion. By her death Russia will have lost an agent of great skill and success.

THE WAR WITH PERSIA.

From the Bombay Times.

The Island of Karrack, held by us from 1839 to 1841, had, on the 4th December, been taken possession of, and converted in a military depot. On the 6th the fleet moved down from opposite Bushire to Hallila Bay, where a body of three or four hundred of the enemy making their appearance, they were dispersed by shells from the gunboats. The troops were now permitted to disembark. There being no carriage cattle, they were without tents or baggage of any description, three days rations having been carried with them in haversacks. Forty-eight hours were required to get the whole body on shore and in motion, when on the morning of Tuesday, the 9th, they commenced their march northwards by the line of the coast, the ships of war, led by the Admiral, keeping a-breast of them and as near the land as the depth of the water permitted. By noon the old Portuguese forts of Reshire began to be approached. The position was naturaly a strong one, the walls were good and protected by a dry ditch forty feet deep. In front was a heavy redoubt scraped on the side next the sea, and the other two were strong and well protected. The Assays was unable to approach within one thousand seven hundred yards of the place, but at this distance her shells were so effective that the bulk of the enemy fled, leaving eight hundred, who had been driven back by our advancing columns, within the work, and who seemed determined to fight it out to the last. The garrison on our approach had at first sallied out, and at one time had nearly attained possession of a gun. The vanguard, which had pushed too much ahead, were compelled to make a rapid countermarch. Our troops seemed anxious to make a dash, and unfortunately charged at the bayonet's point, sacrificing valuable lives that might have been spared had the shelling been continued. Brigadier Stopford fell leading on the 64th, shot through the hearth, and pierced by many wounds; while Lieutenants Utterson and Warren, of the 20th, were killed by his side; Captian Wood dangerously wounded; about fifty men were killed or wounded. The enemy were without artillery, but defended themselves with their match-locks; when driven to flight, they were charged down upon by the 3rd cavalry and fearfully mauled. Here Col. Malet fell, shot through the heart by a wounded Arab, whom he had just ordered to be spared. The troops bivouacked for the night on the bare ground and under the open sky. Capt. Jones (the political agent) was now deputed into the town with a flag of truce in a small steamer carrying the summons to surrender. and the terms offered the garrison. The non-combatants had permission to withdraw. Private property of all descriptions was to be protected, the fullest toleration in matters of religion secured the garrison to be suffered to march out with all the honours of war. The Governor was allowed till dawn the following day to give an answer to the terms proposed, but the flag of truce was fired on; and after waiting for some time on the assumption that this might possibly have occured from mistake, the envoy returned, his mission unaccomplished. An apology was almost immediately afterwards sent by the Governor on board the fleet, and the declaration of war of the Governor General and letter of terms proposed were transmitted by the messenger. Meanwhile General Stalker intimated to the Admiral his intention of advancing with all his troops on Bushire the following morning (10th December), and the fleet was immediately disposed in order of battle—first dismantling the enemy's newly erected earth works, and then moving with a view of breaking the south wall of the town. The tide was favourable, and so eager was every one to close in, that every ship was laid aground at high water, and daybreak found them all ready to open on the fort. A second flag of truce, begging for twenty four hours further delay, now made its appearance. The request was at once refused; and at night the signal to engage was hoisted, and a storm of shot and shell at once poured in. But the redoubt south of the town, where the enemy had assembled in force to resist our troops, was the chief object of attraction, and, notwithstanding the enormous distance, it was speedily cleared, the defenders retiring within the walls. Much importance was attached to it by both parties, and General Stalker was advancing upon it, when it was abandoned just as the line was being formed. Though their small guns were useless, the courage and perseverance with which the larger ones were worked surpassed all expectation; and the Semiramis, Feroze, Victoria, and Falkland were repeatedly struck both in hull and rigging. Strange to tell not a man was hurt. By noon the batteries were all silenced, and the troops were preparing for the assault, when the flag staff was struck down in token of submission.

The Governor and his staff immediately came and surrendered themselves, the garrison, from one thousand five hundred to two thousand in number, laid down their arms, and at four o'clock the British flag was hoisted over the town, the troops appointed to garrison it, having marched in at sunset. A large portion of the Persian army had fled as we approached—numbers were drowned in attempting to escape. About three thousand in all were said to have perished. Sixty-five guns many of them brass, most of them in good condit-