LATEST NEWS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—March 3.

IRISH MUNICIPAL REFORM BILL.

Mr. O'Loghlin, in moving the second reading of this bill, entered into a long history of the origin of the Irish corporations, and into a variety of details respecting their exclusive character, the mismanagement of their funds, and the abuse of their patronage —all of which would occupy much more space than our limits will allow. He then proceeded to state the provisions of the bill. The house was aware that in Ireland there were no rates, and therefore the payment of rates could not be the standard of qualification. The bill proposed that in the cities of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Kilkenny, Galway, and Waterford, and borough of Belfast, the possession of the £10 franchise, granted under the Irish reform act, should be a qualification for an elector in a borough; and, in the smaller boroughs, every householder holding a house or shop, of the clear yearly value of £5, should be entitled to vote in the election of municipal officers. The qualification of councillors in the first seven towns should be £1,000 of property, and in the others £500. These towns of which the population exceeded 15,000 would be divided into wards; and it was also proposed that the burgesses should have the election, not merely of the councillors, but of the aldermen—the aldermen being such as had the greatest number of votes at the election. One-half the councillors, and one-half the aldermen, were to go out of office every three years. The bill also declared that a commission of the peace might be granted in any such borough, if the lord lieutenant should be satisfied of the propriety of granting it; and in other towns, the mayor, for the time being, would be the magistrate of the borough. The other provisions were similar to those comprised in the English bill.

Sir R. Peel commenced by expressing an anxiety to state his views before a final decision was to be pronounced upon the measure. He then entered at large into the history of the corporations, and denied the proposition of the honourable and learned gentleman that they were all founded upon popular principles. On the contrary, he maintained that many of them were established expressly for the confirmation of English government in Ireland—forty-five or forty-six of the charters were granted mainly for the support of the Protestant interest in Ireland. After taking a comprehensive view of this part of the subject, the right honourable baronet proceeded to examine the details of the bill, and to point our discrepancies between some of its provisions and those of the English bill. This speech, which consisted necessarily for the greater part of minute and complicated statements, was remarkable for its perspicuity and force. He strongly resisted the measure of the government, as unsuitable to the general habits of the Irish population. "We have a right," said the right honourable baronet, "to proclaim the injustice that will flow from the selection of political and party men as the instruments by which justice is to be administered. Do you believe that that man would be believed who should rise in the house and say that in determining the elections politics will not interfere? If they do interfere, if the elections are political assemblies, if they are made, not with respect to religion, but political opinion, is it right that the administration of justice should be confided to them? Is there a man who doubts that these elections will be tests of political feeling? Is this an unsupported statement of mine? What said a great authority, the honourable and learned member for Dublin, on the first day of this session, when speaking of the municipal councils of England? 'I believe,' he said, 'the sore is festering in your hearts; you regret the victory that the reformers have gained in the municipal councils; you know that they will henceforth be normal schools for teaching the science of agitation.' These were the expressions of the honourable gentleman with respect to the town councils of England. If this can be proved of them, is it likely that those of Ireland would be free from a similar vice? 'England,' the honourable member says, 'has received an instalment of corporate reform, and right well has she used it; you have reason to regret the triumph of the reformers in the great contest; you feel the sore festering in your hearts.' If that be true with respect to England, is it false with regard to Ireland? If it be true with respect to Ireland, have we not here a protest against the administration of justice being reposed in such hands? Sir, I make this appeal with great confidence in its justice—I make this appeal to you, and I make it through you to public opinion—to that public opinion which, ultimately at least, will be the arbiter between our party disputes. I do believe that it will confirm the institution of these schools for the science of agitation."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended, that the danger of adopting the measure would be far less than the danger of rejecting it; and after combatting some of the positions of Sir Robert Peel, asked how those who had supported the Irish parliamentary reform bill, could refuse to support corporation reform?

Lord Stanley did not hesitate to avow that religious grounds did influence him in his opinion on this question—and he said so because, unfortunately, in Ireland all great political questions were so mixed up with religious differences that it was impossible to separate them. Therefore, without wishing to deprive a single Catholic of a single right or privilege—still less wishing to secure to Protestants the continuance of a single abuse by which they might profit—he said you must look at the state of society which prevailed in Ireland—that state in which the lower class of the population, infinitely superior in numerical strength, differed in religion from the minority—and taking this view of the case, he could not separate the questions of politics and religion, or avoid seeing that in all local matters and discussions, political questions connected with religious differences would and must be brought to bear. So far as the destruction of existing corporations was concerned, he was prepared to go as fully and entirely into the plan as the honourable and learned gentleman, and not a whit further; but having determined on this part of the proceeding, the question arose "what will you substitute in the room of the corporations which you abolish?" He contended that the course suggested by the honourable and learned gentleman must in Ireland, from the different constitution of society as compared with affairs in this country, produce very considerable evils. But it was their duty to endeavour to obtain good without accompanying evils—to adopt a system which should lead to a fairer administration of justice, and produce a complete control of corporate funds, not by confiscating and appropriating them to other than their original purposes, but by applying them, under superintendence that we could trust, to the purposes to which they were and ought to be assigned. They wished to place authority in the head of the government, to be exercised by the lord-lieutenant, and were prepared to give to commissioners authorised to exercise municipal functions just so much power as they might be thought likely to apply without any intermixture of political objects calculated to taint it.

Mr. Shiel spoke in favour of the measure, as necessary to show the people of Ireland that they were not considered unworthy of the rights which were possessed by the people of England and Scotland.

March 3.—Capt. Gordon presented a petition from Aberdeen, against the equalization of the timber duties. He should regret if in the present unhappy state of the Colonies, the right hon. gent. should interfere with the subject, as it would only have the effect of injuring the colonies and the shipping trade.

Sir E. Codrington thought a serious question with the shipping interest would be the fact of their being able to procure timber from Turkey free of duty, and that Turkey was willing to take English goods in return from this country without the payment of any tax on importation.

March 10.—*Church Reform.*—Lord John Russell presented the second report of the ecclesiastical Commissioners. He entered at considerable length into an explanation of its leading principles, and concluded by moving that it be printed.

Sir R. Inglis felt great admiration and respect for many of the Commissioners, but would be no party to the reception of a report, the tendency of which he believed in his conscience would be fatal to the best interests of the Church of which he was a member. He denied the right of Parliament to deprive one class of the Clergy of any portion of their revenue for the purpose of distributing it among another. At all events he would be no party to any such arrangement.

Mr. Hume thought the Commissioners had done not only themselves but the Church great credit, by the manner in which they had executed the enquiry entrusted to them.

Mr. Goulburn spoke warmly in commendation of the Commissioners and their report.

Dr. Lushington thought that all must approve of the leading principles of this plan, because every sixpence of the ecclesiastical revenues was to be appropriated to the use of the Church, and the sole alteration proposed to be made was in the distribution of those revenues. A greater advantage could not be bestowed on the Church Establishment. (Hear, hear.) The Established Church of England had not a sixpence of revenue more than was adequate to the furtherance of the objects which that Church had in view. (Hear, hear.) He congratulated the House and the Country on the prospect they at length had of seeing the abuses of the Church satisfactorily remedied. (Hear, hear.)—The report was then agreed to, and ordered to be printed.

CARLOW ELECTION.—MR. O'CONNELL.

Mr. R. Colborne, amid loud cheers, presented the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Carlow election, and the interference of Mr. O'Connell. The report was read by the Clerk. —Mr. Colborne, who was Chairman of the Committee, on moving that the report and the evidence be printed, said—"I beg leave to make one short observation—namely, that this is the unanimous opinion of the Committee—and let me add, Sir, that this unanimity is not attended with any sacrifice of principle, or any compromise of opinion, but that it is the result of a full and fair deliberation upon the subject. I am very desirous to state the fact of this unanimity existing; because I think it cannot fail to have its weight with this house and the country, and also because I believe it may tend to prove that eleven gentlemen may meet together on a subject somewhat difficult and delicate, and yet, their deliberations being of a judicial nature, have no difficulty in laying aside all their party feelings."—After reciting the terms of the appointment of the Committee, the report stated:—

"It appears to your committee that the subject may be arranged under two heads, the first as relating to any traffic or agreement between Mr. Raphael and Mr. O'Connell, for a seat in the Parliament; and the second as to the application of the sum said to have been given.

"It does not appear to your committee to be necessary for them to enter upon any detailed summary of the evidence, but they feel it their duty to draw the attention of the House very briefly to the main points as they bear upon the question.

"It appears that Mr. O'Connell addressed a letter, bearing date 1st of June, 1835, in which the agreement for Mr. Raphael's return for the County of Carlow for £2000 was concluded; the committee cannot help observing that the whole tone and tenor of this letter were calculated to excite much suspicion and grave animadversion; but they must add, that upon a very careful investigation it appeared that previous conferences and communications had taken place between Mr. Raphael, Mr. Vigors, and other persons connected with the County of Carlow, and that Mr. O'Connell was acting on this occasion at the express direction of Mr. Raphael, and was only the medium between Mr. Raphael and Mr. Vigors and the Political Club at Carlow.

"It appears that the money was placed to Mr. O'Connell's general account at his banker's, in London. It was, however, advanced, the moment it was called for, to Mr. Vigors; and though some of it was paid in bills, the discount was allowed; the amount, therefore, was available whenever wanted, and no charge of pecuniary interest can be attached to Mr. O'Connell.

"It appears also that this money had been expended under the immediate direction of Mr. Vigors, and others connected with the County of Carlow, in what may be called legal expenses, or so unavoidable, that your committee see no reason to question their legality, and that the balance was absorbed in defending the return of Mr. Raphael and Mr. Vigors before the committee appointed to investigate, on the 28th July, 1835."

The Stamp Duties—Newspapers.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that it was the intention of Government to consolidate the stamp laws, now spread over 159 Acts of Parliament, and constituting a confused and intricate mass of Legislation, into one act, with two exceptions, the acts relating to stage coaches and hawkers' licenses. The act would be a very long one, embracing 330 sections, and it would be quite impossible to go on if the House were called upon to discuss the propriety of each separate subject. The stamp on newspapers, however, stood on a different footing. After showing the unequal operation of the stamps on mortgages and conveyances, he stated that he should propose a uniform scale of one per cent. on all deeds of this description. The same principle would apply to wills. He would not propose any alteration in the stamps for long bills, but would reduce those on bills for shorter periods, and include those drawn for not more than seven days. He proposed to make the following reduction:—On apprentices indentures, when the premium is less than £20, 5s; in all other cases 20s; bills of lading from 6s. to 3s.; charter parties from 36s. to 5s.; on leases, where the rent is under £20, to 2s. 6d., when £200, £3; on administration bonds from 20s. to 5s. He did not think that the revenue would lose any thing by these alterations. He intended to recommend reductions on the discounts allowed, which now went into the pockets of professional men, not of the public. He intended to take off the tax on insurances of farming buildings. He intended to repeal the present schedule of the stamp duties, and to propose another which would be printed and introduced in a bill, and after Easter he would proceed with it.—On the subject of Newspaper stamps he did not ask the House to pledge itself one way or the other, but he thought it only fair to state what he intended to propose on this subject in April next. He could not propose the total repeal of the tax, which as the House was aware, was fourpence, with a discount of twenty per cent. As newspapers were circulated free of postage, the present stamp duty was to be considered partly as a postage duty. He did not think it practicable to repeal the whole duty, and substitute a charge for postage, but would propose that instead of four pence the duty should be one penny, with no discount,—newspapers still to be postage free. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by stating, that in the month of April he would bring the subject more fully before the House, and would be enabled to make considerable concessions without any great financial sacrifice. He subsequently rose again, and stated that it was his intention to propose a small *ad valorem* tax on the first issue of the shares of joint stock companies, and to render the stamp duties uniform in all parts of the country.

The Chairman then put the first resolution—"That the several stamp duties, allowances and drawbacks now in force shall be repealed, and that in lieu thereof the several stamp duties, &c. named in the schedule hereinafter recited shall be put in force."

Mr. Goulbourn approved of the measures proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Edward Bulwer was still of opinion that the entire abolition of the newspaper duties was far more desirable than any reduction however large and liberal.—After some further discussion the resolution was agreed to.

On Thursday the 17th instant, no business of importance occurred in either house. On Friday, in the house of Peers, Lord Aberdeen brought forward the subject of the war in Spain. From the debate which followed, we derive a melancholy confirmation of all the atrocities which rumour had previously ascribed to both parties, but from the belief of which human nature recoiled with horror and disgust.

The Report of the Irish Municipal Bill is expected to be brought up this day in the Commons, and Sir Robert Peel has intimated his intention of dividing the house on the third reading. As Sir Robert, in reply to an observation from Mr. Spring Rice, denied emphatically that he or his friends had any wish to throw obstacles in the way of the bill, the announced division has probably for its sole object the demonstration of so much Conservative strength in the Commons as will give countenance to the Peers in their expected resistance to the measure.

The motion for the defeat of the Irish Municipal bill has been defeated by a majority of 307 against 243—a clear superiority of 64.

March 25.—Mr. Hardy gave notice that on the 20th of April he should call the attention of the house to the report of the evidence taken before the select committee appointed to consider the circumstances of the traffic and agreement between Daniel O'Connell, Esq., and Alexander Raphael, Esq., respecting the return of the said Alexander Raphael, to represent the County of Carlow in Parliament. (Hear, hear, hear, and laughter, in which Mr. O'Connell joined.)

Mr. T. Atwood has presented the petition of the Political Union of Birmingham, with twenty thousand signatures attached, praying for a reform in the House of Lords.

Increase of the Navy.—We have reason to believe, that as soon as the navy estimates are voted, eight sail of the line, and a corresponding number of frigates, will be immediately commissioned. The marines now on duty at Milford are ordered to join their division at this port, preparatory to embarkation for foreign service; it is said they will be relieved by a depot from Ireland. Nothing certain has transpired as to the destination of the intended squadron, but circumstances point out the Mediterranean as the scene of operations.—*Plymouth Chronicle.*

The following votes have been agreed to:—£113,985 for half pay of officers of the Navy; £538,237 for military pensions and allowances; £210,014 for civil pensions and allowances.

The Liverpool Courier of March 19th, says:—"The accounts from all the manufacturing districts are very cheering. Wool is rising, and indeed all the indications of the state of trade are of a highly prosperous nature."

It has been ascertained that the Post Office has lost £25,000 per ann. on letters and parcels forwarded through the French Ambassador's bags.

At a meeting of the Bank of England Proprietors, held on Thursday, a dividend of four per cent for the half year ending April 5th was declared.

The British Government is said to have offered its guarantee to Russia, for the payment of the indemnification due by Turkey, on condition that the Russians evacuate the fortress of Silistria.

The Whale Ships.—The Lady Jane, of Shields, arrived at Stromness on the 12th inst. She had lost 20 men, and the rest were totally disabled. The William Torr is the only ship now missing.

Lord Wharncliffe.—Lord Wharncliffe is reported to have abandoned the stormy sea of politics, and to have enrolled his name amongst the list of 'royal and noble authors.' His Lordship has discovered in the archives of his family nearly one hundred and fifty unpublished letters of Lady Wortley Montague, together with many original poems and essays, which he intends to insert in a new edition of Lady Wortley Montague's letters, with copious annotations and biographical sketches, written by the noble baron himself.

Mr. Barry's plan for the new houses of Parliament has been unanimously adopted by both Houses. The expense will be about half a million.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, the motion for a political amnesty in favor of Prince Polignac and his fellow prisoners, was lost by a large majority, on the ground that it is the prerogative of the King to originate acts of mercy. It was supposed in Paris that the Royal clemency would be soon extended to the Prisoners at Ham.

Jersey.—Our harbour presents a most lively spectacle at the present moment, being literally crowded with ships, many of which are only waiting a favourable breeze to spread their sails across the Atlantic, to engage in the Newfoundland Fishery, which forms an important feature in our foreign commerce. The shipping of Jersey has increased beyond all precedent, and may truly be denominated the floating capital of the Island. Half a century ago it consisted merely of a few fishing boats, and so limited was the trade that there was but one solitary ship-carpenter and his two apprentices employed in the harbour of St. Aubin's—then the capital. What a contrast to the ceaseless noise of the caulker's hammer which now assails the ear in the superb pier of St. Helier's!—*Jersey Times.*

The commercial relations of Greece with England are becoming very widely extended. English manufactories are already established at Egina and Eubœa. The direct importations from England to Patras are triple what they were last year, and the exports have risen from £73,000 to £117,000. The value of the merchandise imported in British ships from England, is equal in amount to the whole of the other imports; and the exports to foreign states scarcely equal the ninth part of what is sent to England in British ships. These cargoes, notwithstanding the reduction of almost half the duty, have paid into the English Custom House nearly £100,000 sterling.

Death of Henry Roscoe, Esq.—Died yesterday at Gateacre, near this town, Henry Roscoe, Esq. Barrister at Law, aged 37, the youngest son of the late William Roscoe, Esq. We have never recorded the death of any person with more sincere regret, for we have rarely heard of any man whose life was more actively useful, and whose character was more free from fault than Mr. Roscoe's. His legal talents and attainments were of the highest order; and at the time when, by the long and laborious pursuit of his profession, he had forced himself into the success often so difficult to obtain, he was attacked by the slow but sure disease which terminated his valuable existence. Early in his career he published several literary works, which were very successful; and if his duty had not called upon him to abandon literary pursuits, the distinguished reputation of his father, as a poet and an elegant scholar, would have been fully sustained by his son. The interesting life of his father was one of the latest of Mr. Roscoe's literary productions. The political opinions of Mr. Roscoe (like those of the rest of his accomplished family,) were liberal, and they were avowed with the manliness which characterized his life.—*Liverpool paper.*

A shot between wind and water.—Mr. O'Connell observed:—"That there was something unnatural in the alliance that had been formed in support of the cause of Don Carlos. That Prince was so much of a Catholic, that he had arrived at the stage which those who regard Catholicity as superstition, call Popery, (hear!) And yet notwithstanding this, the most violent No-Popery men in this country had rallied round his cause. By this conduct they showed, at all events, that their opposition was not to the abstract principle of Popery, but to Popery when allied to liberal institutions [hear, hear!] They were opposed to Popery in Ireland—not because it was Popery, but because it was just now wrapped up with *liberality.*"

Paisley Election.—Mr. Hastie is returned. He polled 680; Mr. Aytoun, 529 votes; majority, 151.

Popery in Liverpool.—There is a Tract Society in Liverpool for promoting popery. It circulated about 50,000 tracts last year.

In Spain liberal principles have triumphed, in the election of deputies to the Cortes.

The Sultan's eight hundred wives employ five hundred cooks, and, if Mr. Willis, the American penciller, is to be believed, consume two thousand five hundred pounds of sugar daily.

The population of Holland on the 1st of January 1835, was 2,503,624.

The fortune left by Bonaparte's mother does not exceed 2,000,000 francs to be divided among six heirs.

Horrible Parricide.—On Friday evening, Mr. Thomas Bowen, of Killiderry, County of Wicklow, was barbarously murdered near his own house, and thrown into a ditch. So much mystery was connected with the transaction, that there was an adjournment of the inquest, and it required not a little perseverence and vigilance on the part of the neighbouring magistrates to elicit the real circumstances of the case, and place the offender within the reach of justice. Particular praise is due to Henry Thompson Redmond, Esq., by whom the murderer was ultimately arrested. It is shocking to relate that he is Edward Bowen, the son of the deceased! He has made a confession of the atrocious deed, and is fully committed to Wicklow Gaol. A young woman, his own cousin-german, is under the charge of being an accessory. It appears that she had been detected in a criminal intimacy with the murderer, and out of this discovery grew reproaches from the father, in retaliation for which this foul assassination was committed. The deceased is said to have been an inoffensive and industrious farmer, and was much liked in his neighbourhood.—*Dublin Register.*

The delirium of the King of Prussia was making alarming progress. On the least irritation experienced by his Majesty they were obliged to use measures to prevent him from committing violence on the persons who were with him.

Greenock, March 28.—The aggressive policy of Russia is beginning to be regarded with jealousy by other powers besides Great Britain and France. Denmark is increasing its naval force, while Austria has also taken the alarm, and according to the French papers, is preparing to augment the number of fortresses in the eastern portion of its dominions, and to repair the ancient fortifications of the empire. It is said that an army of 60,000 men is immediately to be assembled on the frontiers of Hungary, Gallicia, and Transylvania, under the command of the Austrian general, Raidetzki, and that other arrangements are in contemplation which strongly indicate a hostile feeling on the part of Austria towards the Northern Autocrat. The establishment of the quarantine at the mouth of the Danube, by order of the Russian government, as announced in another part of this sheet, is supposed to have opened the eyes of Austria to the dangers to which its commerce is exposed, by the encroaching policy of its ambitious ally. Another symptom of the indisposition of Austria to concur with Russia in all its oppressive and unjust measures, has been exhibited in the efforts of the Austrian general at Cracow to check the Russian commander in his unjustifiable severities.—Meanwhile the Emperor Nicholas is steadily persevering in his efforts for the consolidation and extension of his vast, but ill organized empire. But while many schemes of aggrandisement receive a share of the attention of the Russian Czar, his favourite object appears to be at present, the destruction—the utter and final annihilation—of the nationality of Poland. He has covered that unfortunate country with his fortifications, and his barbarian troops; he has confiscated the estates of its patriotic nobles, and, in the open defiance of even his own Muscovite laws, has entailed them upon the progeny of the Russians on whom he has bestowed them, that he may thereby prevent the possibility of the soil of Poland being ever in future possessed by its rightful owner; he is adopting the most unjustifiable and tyrannical measures to change the language, the religion, the habits, and the feelings of the unfortunate Poles, whose liberties he has trampled under foot; and, by compelling all the males, excepting one in each family, to serve in his armies, he is endeavouring to reduce the numbers and break the spirit of the people. But let the tyrant of the north beware. For a time he may unchecked, continue his present career of injustice and cruelty; but the day of retribution may yet arrive: the time may come when the nations of the west and of the south—their own liberties confirmed, and their domestic grievances removed—will be obliged to make common cause against the barbarians of the north, and to re-establish the ancient kingdom of Poland, as the bulwark and defence of civilised Europe, against the aggressions of the brutal hordes of the Calmuc oppressor.—*Intelligencer.*

Spain.—*Suppression of Religious Communities.*—A Royal Decree appears in the *Madrid Gazette* of the 10th March, for the suppression, in the Spanish dominions, of all Religious Communities, and of the Four Military Orders as well as that of St. John of Jerusalem. The property of the Orders suppressed is to be applied to the extinction of the Public Debt, excepting the churches, which may be wanted as Parish-churches; such other buildings as may be applied to public uses; the books, paintings, &c. which are to be transferred to the public libraries or museums, and the furniture, &c. belonging to the friars or nuns, which they are allowed to take along with them.

Cork, March 11.—Provisions are still advancing with us. Pork is worth £4 per barrel, prime Mess Beef, £5 15s. per tierce. The Navy Contractors will lose at least £12,000 this year.

Glasgow, March 26.—In Raw Sugar there has been more done this week. The sales amount to 350 hhds. and tierces brown Demerara, 59s a 61s 6d; Middlings 62s a 63s.

London, March 25.—The market for West India Sugar has assumed a more lively appearance. Grenada, of good grey quality, 62s; Demerara 62s a 63s, good grocery yellow 64; Antigua and St. Vincent of fair quality but not strong, 64s 6d a 65s.

Rise in the price of Wheat.—During the last three weeks, at the Newbury Market, the price of wheat has actually risen eight shillings per quarter. The farmers are in high spirits.

UNITED STATES.

Breaking up Housekeeping.—It appears that nearly all the *corps diplomatique* of the city are about to run out the red flag, and bring their splendid furniture under the hammer; and several wealthy families are bent upon the same experiment. Whether this arises from a willingness to get as much for old furniture as new can be purchased for, or the heavy expenses of housekeeping, and the unvarying complaints of servants, lead to this abandonment of home, we are not prepared to say, but certain it is, that suites of apartments are ordered at nearly all the large hotels and boarding houses for many families. Many will break up—sell out—and go off for the summer, probably all winter, and economy has no small agency in this matter. Twelve and fourteen hundred dollars per annum for house-rent is a frightful but indispensable item, and the market bills are now nearly as long as bills in Chancery. If a family now living at the rate of $5000 per annum, can save one half this season by boarding, and be as comfortable, we shall not be surprised if many more should follow suit—at least until the comforts of life are reduced to a proper standard, and if this reduction does not take place, persons with small but fixed revenues will not be able to live in New York, but will, of necessity, reside in country towns where their means would be commensurate with their wants. Old housekeepers of certain habits, will find boarding very irksome. They may be well attended, but still not feel at home, and a hundred other little comforts to which they are accustomed, will be abriged in their new habitations, and in the midst of retirement, as they think, they will find themselves in the midst of bustle—coming and going of boarders—ringing of bells—and the never ending hum and buz of a large establishment.—*New York Star.*

Interesting Trial.—The circuit court now in session in this city, says the Albany Argus of Monday, Judge Vanderpool presiding, has been some days engaged in a very important and interesting trial. The suit is brought by John Smith, against the owners of the steamboat Advocate, for an injury alleged to have been sustained by him, in consequence of the collapse of the boiler of that boat at Coeymans, in May last, by which several of his children were killed.

P. S.—The Jury came into court on Monday morning, and delivered a sealed verdict for the plaintiff, of $8,000.

Americans Speculating in Greece.—It appears by the correspondence of a London paper, that an American gentleman has been surveying the real estate about Athens with an eye of speculation, and has actually invested $70,000, in company with a Scotch gentleman, in building lots. Arrangements were entered upon for a bank, and a steamboat runs monthly to Falmouth, England.

The Bishop of Quebec announces that he has received the sum of £488 12s. 8d. ($1,954.) being the amount of collections made by the clergy of his diocese, in aid of the sufferers by the great fire in New York.

Eighteen new steam boats have been built at Pittsburgh during the past winter.

The citizens of Newark, N. J. have procured from Mr. Thom, the Scottish sculptor, a design for an equestrian statue of Washington of large size, to be made of marble. The cost will be $12,000.

The passengers in the steamboat Massachusetts, which left New York on Friday afternoon at four o'clock, arrived in Boston on Saturday morning at nine.

The *New York Times* advertises a list of 7000 letters in the post-office of that city. At the government price of two cents a letter, this amounts to the pretty sum of $140, for a single advertisement inserted three times.

Irish Temperance Society.—A meeting of Irishmen was lately held in Boston for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society, at which among other Resolutions the following was passed:

Resolved, That it is expedient to form a Society, which shall be known by the name of *The Irish Temperance Society of Boston*, and that it will be a leading trait in the character and conduct of its members, not to recognize each other as Protestant, or Catholic, as Whig or as Democrat, but as temperance men, and temperance men only.

The St. Louis Bulletin of the 11th instant states that in the course of the preceding week upwards of five thousand emigrants and strangers landed in that city.

Ellen Jewett.—Ellen Jewett was well known to every pedestrian in Broadway. Last summer she was famous for parading Wall street, in an elegant silk dress, and generally with a letter in her hand. She used to look at the brokers with great boldness of demeanour—had a peculiar walk—something in the style of an Englishwoman. From those who have known her, we have been informed that she was a fascinating woman in conversation, full of intellect and refinement, but at the same time possessed of a very devil, and a species of mortal antipathy to the male race. Her great passion was to seduce young men, and particularly those who most resisted her charms. She seems to have declared war against the sex. "Oh!" she would say, "how I despise you all—you are a heartless, unprincipled set—you have ruined me—I'll ruin you—I delight in your ruin." Her great intellectual passion was for reading the poems of Byron, and particularly Don Juan, which, however, has no doubt, produced more wretchedness in the world, than all the other moral writers of the age can check. With a happier destiny—and a steady moral principle, this young woman had talents calculated for the highest sphere in life. We know no private circumstance that has caused such a sensation in our city as the recent atrocious murder of this young woman. It is the whole topic of conversation wherever one goes. It is horrid. It creates melancholy. It produces horror. —Will it work a reform? Will it make the licentious pause?—*New-York Herald.*

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, May 10, 1836.

By arrivals at St. Andrews and Halifax, English and Scotch dates to the 28th of March have been received. We have copied from the St. Andrews Standard and the Halifax papers the most important parts of the intelligence.

The Carlow Election Committee, composed of Conservatives and Reformers, it will be seen have *unanimously* acquitted Mr. O'Connell of the charges brought against him relating to that election.—Mr. Hardy had given notice that on the 20th April, he should bring the nature of the evidence and report of the committee before the House of Commons.

A diplomatic envoy is said to have been despatched to Cracow, by the British Government, to report on the recent military occupation of that city by the Russians, Austrians, and Prussians.

The Citadel of Plymouth had been destroyed by fire, and the town Mayor, aged 76, and his two daughters, aged 23 and 15, perished in the flames.

Lord Brougham's health had materially improved.

There were very heavy gales all along the English Channel from the 14th to the 17th inclusive, which have done considerable damage to the shipping.

Mr. Roebuck, (agent of the Lower Canada Assembly,) boldly and unblushingly asserted in the House of Commons, on the 3d of March, that the *whole* of the Colonies were anxious to do away with the duties on Timber!!

A boat belonging to the Ship James Lemon, and some valuable articles of merchandize, were stolen from that ship last week. The boat, with a man in it, was fallen in with by one of the Pilots of this port, on Sunday, off Point Lepreaux. He brought the man, with the boat and goods back to this city.—The man, named *Prince Kinney*, is now in custody.

The Common Council of this city have passed an ordinance for the prevention of oxen, bulls, cows, &c. from running at large in the streets of the city from and after the 1st day of June next.—*Quere:* Which is the greatest nuisance, a few comparatively inoffensive cows, or some hundreds of barking, snarling and biting curs and dogs with which our streets are constantly infested?

The Board of Health for this City and County have re-appointed George J. Harding, Esq. M.D., Health Officer at this Port, to reside on Partridge Island during the summer season.

The Band of the 43d Light Infantry will play a variety of favorite tunes, twice a week during the summer, on the Parade in front of the Officers' Barracks,—on Thursdays at 2 o'clock, and Sundays at ½ past 4 o'clock, P. M.—*Com.*

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the *Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick*, held on Tuesday last, for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, the following Gentlemen were elected:—

Peter Duff,	Esquires.	Charles Ward,
Henry Gilbert,		A. W. Whipple,
John Hammond,		James Whitney,
Ralph M. Jarvis,		Stephen Wiggins,
William Leavitt,		John M. Wilmot,
A. S. Perkins,		John Wishart.
Robert Rankin,		

And at a meeting of the Directors, on Friday, Charles Ward, Esquire, was chosen President of the Board, Mr. Gilbert having resigned.

At a Meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Stephen's Bank, held at St. Stephen's on Tuesday the 19th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of that Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:—Nehemiah Marks, William Porter, G. S. Hill, Robert Watson, Gilman D. King, Robert H. Todd, James Albee, and Henry Eastman.——Nehemiah Marks, Esq., has been elected President.

New Treasurer.—We understand that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has appointed Beverley Robinson, Esquire, to be Province Treasurer, in the room of the late Hon. Richard Simonds. Mr. Robinson has until very lately filled the office of Deputy Treasurer at St. Andrews, and, we believe, in the execution of his duties gave very general satisfaction.—*Courier.*

Beware of Counterfeits!—This Province, we fear, is likely to be overrun by counterfeit American Notes. Several of this description were circulated at St. Andrews last week; and we are sorry to say that in one instance, at Lancaster, in the vicinity of this City, a Mr. Aitkinson, received from an American named *Thaddeus Bartlett*, to the amount of $500 of the worthless paper; and others have also been imposed upon by the same individual. The forgeries, we understand, are principally Five Dollar Notes of the Waldo Bank, Belfast, and Lincoln Bank, Bath, both payable to C. Goodwin, and dated 1st October, 1832. A warrant was issued on Saturday last, for the apprehension of Bartlett; but we regret to learn that he has not as yet been apprehended.

As it is probable that attempts will be made by this worthy and his emissaries to circulate his forgeries to other parts of the Province and in Nova-Scotia, too much caution cannot be exercised in receiving Foreign Bank Notes, especially from strangers or suspicious characters. We trust the authorities will succeed in bringing the offenders to justice.—*Ib.*