

the ordinance is illegal, unjust, and moreover, in-executable.

We learn with some concern, by a letter dated February 22, from our correspondent on the Frontier of Spain, that General Maroto was stated to have caused to be put to death at Estella, on the 19th or 20th inst., a number of Carlist general officers of great distinction. We now have to state, on the authority of a letter, dated Elisondo, Feb. 21, that General Francisco Garcia, Pablo Sanz, Guergue, and Carmona, together with the Intendant-General Uriz, and the War Secretary, Ibanez, had been shot by order of the commander-in-chief, and that seven other officers of distinction had been executed in like manner on the following day. Espartero was reported to be about to assume the command of the army of the centre.—*Herald*.

The best informed persons in Brussels speak with increasing confidence as to the acceptance, by the Belgian Chambers, of the Treaty proposed by the conference. The commercial distress has done much to open the peoples' eyes, not merely as to what would be the result of war, but as to the truly advantageous terms which the Treaty offers to their country. Even Count Felix Merode, perhaps the most violent politician of his class in all Belgium, confesses the inability of that country to withstand the united will of the Five Powers.

The Hanoverian Official Gazette, of the 16th inst., publishes two documents of considerable importance. The first is a royal proclamation, declaring the constitution of 1819 the lawful and national constitution of Hanover, and the disfigurement of 1833 (*umgestaltung*) wanting in all constitutional forms, and explaining the views and opinions of the government upon the subject. The second document is a royal rescript, addressed to the states, relative to the proceedings of the last and present meetings of the states, one of the principal subjects of which is the prohibition to hold further deliberations upon the proposed project of a constitution.

Letters from Alexandria of the 26th of January, mention that the contract to effect a carriage conveyance over the Desert between Suez and Cairo, which was entered into by Messrs Hill and Co. with the Bombay Steam Company, would be completely arranged by the middle of January, and that about the 17th of that month there would be a carriage ready for the conveyance of passengers at both Cairo and Suez. The distance between the two places is about 90 miles, and would occupy about 24 hours in the transit.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Lords, after a short discussion on Local Courts, an early adjournment took place. In the Commons, there was no business whatever transacted, the number of persons required to make a House not being present at four o'clock.

It gave us infinite pleasure to hear Lord Melville, in the course of the naval discussion a few nights ago, deliver it as his opinion, that the regulation under which naval prisoners were deprived of their pensions while acting on board her Majesty's fleet ought now forthwith to be rescinded. The flower of our seamen would then be speedily restored to the royal service. It is to be hoped that Lord Minto, who has shown some recent glimmerings of anxiety for the interests of our marine, will adopt, without further delay, a measure so just, so wise, and confessedly popular, to which it is incredible that he should be himself adverse, and which would not swell the paralytic budget of Spring Rice by even one solitary farthing.—*Times*.

Mr. Labouchere has relinquished his offices of Vice President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, and has accepted the office of Under Secretary

of State for the Colonies. By the acceptance of this latter office the right hon. gentleman does not vacate his seat in parliament.

The proceedings of the "National Convention" attract little attention. The principal business of last week seems to have been the appointment of a committee, after two days' discussion, to enlighten the Irish people and free them from the O'Connell thralldom. Delegates are to visit Ireland and combine with the Trades Unionists of Dublin, who have quarrelled with O'Connell.

The new Great Seal for Ireland, which has just received the approval of the Queen in Council, has, on one side, the figure of her Majesty seated on a throne, supported by two figures of Religion and Justice; and on the other, an equestrian portrait of the Queen, the horse being led by a page in a fancy costume.

HOUSE OF LORDS, February 8.—Resignation of Lord Glenelg.—Lord Glenelg said, he had to request their Lordships' attention for a very few moments while he made a statement which was personal to himself. Although he had answered the question put by his noble friend, relative to a period when he was responsible for the measures of the administration, yet he was no longer a member of the government. In consequence of an occurrence which had taken place, he had felt it to be his duty to tender his resignation to Her Majesty (hear.) On Tuesday morning last a communication entirely unforeseen and unexpected, was addressed to him, a communication which involved a material alteration in the Cabinet. It was, as he before said, wholly unexpected on his part, and to that arrangement or distribution of offices, after the most mature consideration, he felt that it would not be proper for him to accede. He had therefore retired from his situation. Amongst other regrets, it was particularly painful to him that he should feel it necessary at such a moment to take this step; but he could most truly state, that no other reason but that of necessity to which he had referred could have induced him to act as he had done. He felt however, that he had no other alternative, that he had but one course to pursue—that of tendering his resignation. At the same time he might be allowed to say, with reference to measures which he had advised, and to which he was a party—measures which would necessarily form the subject of discussion in that house—that he should be most anxious to support them, and to supply, to the best of his ability, every explanation respecting them. (hear.)

CANADA—LORD DURHAM'S REPORT.—In the House of Commons on Monday, Lord J. Russell presented, by Her Majesty's command, copies of certain correspondence relative to the affairs of British North America: and the report on the affairs of British North America by Lord Durham; and for the present he would merely move that it do lie on the table. He wished only to state that no doubt every hon. member who wished to take part in the important discussions which are to come on relative to the affairs of Canada, will make himself master of those papers, and especially the report of the Earl of Durham in his character as Lord High Commissioner. The course government intended to pursue was to introduce a measure respecting Canada before Easter, and that measure having been so introduced and printed, he should propose that the second reading of the bill do take place immediately after Easter.

In the House of Lords on the same evening, Lord Melbourne presented the Canada Papers, Lord Durham's Report, &c., and expressed a hope that before the Easter recess the government would be able to produce a measure calculated to put an end to the discontents in Canada.

In answer to a question by Mr. Palmer, Mr. Thomson admitted that the overloading of Tir

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