recognised him on his making his appearance between the gates. He was quickly stripped of his ornaments, and conveyed to the strong-room, where the warden is determined he shall remain so long as he continues under his jurisdiction.

DINNER TO CELEBRATE THE RETURN OF MR. GLADSTONE, M. P.—A public dinner was given on Wednesday evening at the New Inn, Walsall, to celebrate the return of Mr. Gladstone, the Conservative member for this borough. There were about 150 electors present, together with a number of influential Conservative gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood. The chair was filled by J. James, Esq., supported on the right by C. Foster, (late member for the borough), J. Hateley, Esq., and J. Curtis, Esq.; and on the left by R. James, Esq. G. Philpots, Esq. (son of the Bishop of Exeter), and J. H. Barnet, Esq. The vice-president's chair was occupied by Mr. Swift, supported by Mr. Brookes, Mr. Edwards, &c. The dinner was supplied by Mr. Kilner, the spirited proprietor of the New Inn. The health of Mr. Gladstone was received in the most enthusiastic manner. The hon, gentleman was prevented by his parliamentary duties from being present. It tive gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood. The chair was filwas prevented by his parliamentary duties from being present. It appears by a letter received from London, although the fact has en noticed in the public papers, that a hole and corner petition has been got up, and was presented on Monday night, against the return of Mr. Gladstone. The petition purports to be signed by one "Joseph Higgins" (the late delegate to the convention), and alleges "bribery and treating" against Mr. G. or his agents. The anti-con-law mongers will not, however, contest the point, makes a section law white read "the government has then have unless, as they have whispered, "the government bear them harmless" as to the expenses which the proceedings in a petition against the return of a member of parliament involves. The petition against Mr. Gladstone's return is indeed a forlorn hope.

> THE ROYAL CHRISTENING. From the St. James's Chronicle.

The ceremony of christening her Royal Highness the Princess Royal took place on Wednesday, February 10, in Buckingham Palace, with every state and solemnity befitting the occasion. Half-past six o'clock was the hour fixed upon for the ceremony to take place, and the illustrious and distinguished guests who were honoured with invitations for the state banquet given in

Among the earlier arrivals at the Palace were his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who was received by the band of the Coldstream Guards, who attended in the Grand Hall, with "See the Conquering Hero comes;" Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador (who wore a very rich Hungarian costume, with the stars of several Orders of Knighthood, and the Ensigns of the Golden Fleece); the Duchess of Sutherland, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of London; the Duke of Norfolk, carrying his baton as Earl Marshal; the Belgian and Saxon Ministers, Viscount Melbourne, Lord Hill, Lord John Russell, Earl of Clarendon, Marquis of Normanby, Viscount Palmerston, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Earl of

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Prince George of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knesbeck, arrived at 25 minutes past six o'clock; the Duke of Sussex, attended by Col. Wildman; the Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Caroline Legge; and the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Col. Couper, followed close afterwards.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager came in state with three carriages, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and attended by the Countess of Sheffield, Hon. Miss Mitchell, Earl Howe, Earl of Denbigh, and the Hon. Wm. Ashley. Her Majesty was received at the foot of the grand staircase by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who conducted her Majesty the Majesty was received at the foot of the grand staircase by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who conducted her Majesty and Majesty was received at the foot of the grand staircase by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who conducted her Majesty to the state rooms. Her Majesty and the Royal Family were received on alighting from their carriages by the Hon. Miss Murray and Hon. Miss Lister, Maids of Honour in Waiting, Lady Gardiner, Woman of the Bedchamber in Waiting, Colonel Wemyss, Equerry in Waiting, Lord George Lennox, Gentleman in Waiting on Prince Albert, and Colonel Wylde, Equerry to his

All the company appeared in full Court dress.

The Queen and Prince Albert entered the Green Drawingroom at an early hour, attended by the Mistress of the Robes, the
Lady in Waiting, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the
Master of the Horse, the Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household; and the Comptroller of the Household. In this apartment her Majesty and his Royal Highness received their visitors.

A few minutes after the arrival of the Queen Dowager, her Majesty and the entire party passed into the Throne-room. This saloon, the most magnificent of the state apartments, was prepared with great splendour for the christening. The throne had been with great splendour for the christening. The throne had been removed and an altar erected in its place within the throne alcove, the front and sides hung with crimson velvet, very richly and elegantly ornamented with broad gold lace. The back of the altar was fitted in the same splendid style, having the initials I.H.S. in the centre, embroidered in gold, and enriched with deep rays. The back was finished with a curved gilt border, forming the property of the commission of which, under like circumstances, no man later erected in its place within the throne had been the creation of the credibility of witnesses at Court, is alculated to produce difficulty, if the point made by Sir William Follett was Lord Cardigan's only ground of defence. But for that point, the bouse must, in the hypothesis, have convicted the noble earl as unanimously as they acquitted him, and sentenced him, too, to a long imprisonment for an offence, for the commission of which, under like circumstances, no man when such the credibility of witnesses at Court, is alculated to produce difficulty, if the point made by Sir William Follett was Lord Cardigan's only ground of defence. But for that point, the credibility of witnesses at Court, is alculated to produce difficulty, if the point made by Sir William Follett was Lord Cardigan's only ground of defence. But for that point, the credibility of witnesses at Court, is alculated to produce difficulty, if the point made by Sir William Follett was Lord Cardigan's only ground of defence. But for that point, the credibility of witnesses at Court, is alculated to produce the produce the produce of the credibility of witnesses at Court, is alculated to produce the produce the produce the produce that t an elliptic arch at the top. The gold communion plate, from the Chapel Royal, St. James's, was arranged on the altar, a large gold

In front of and a short distance from the altar was the font, new for the occasion, very elegant in its form, and exquisitely finished. The base is divided into three compartments, one bearing the arms of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, in a lozenge, with supporters, and surmounted by Her Royal Highness's coronet, the others having the arms of her Majesty and Prince Albert embossed. Over the coats of arms are cherubs executed in full relief The body of the font takes the form of the waterlily, and support large shell, the rim of which, on the inside, has small waterlilies

The font, which was executed by Messrs, E. and W Smith is of silver gilt, and the water which it contained, and which was used for the ceremony, was brought from the river Jordan. The font was placed on a handsome circular table of marble, having the Royal arms executed in Mosaic at the top. The table itself stood on a small raised platform placed on a large carpet of crimson velvet extending to the seats reserved for the illustrious sponsors and visitors. The carpet was embroidered with gold at the angles, and had also a deep gold border. Candelabra on gilt pedestals were on either side of the altar, and within the alcove were two cut glass chandeliers; another chandelier of the largest size was hung in the middle of the room, and candelabra on pedestals richly carved and gilt lined the sides of the apartment. The seats for ompany were of crimson satin damask and gold.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury performed the eere-mony of christening the Princess Royal, assisted by the Arch-bishop of York, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Norwich, and the Dean of Carlisle.

The Queen and Prince Albert were on the left of his Grace. Her Majesty wore a splendiddiadem of brilliants, diamond ear-rings and necklace. Her Majesty also wore the Ribbon and Jewel of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was habited in a Field Marshal's uniform, and wore brilliant stars of the Orders of the Garter and the Bath, and the Ribbon of the Order of the Garter. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex appeared in military uniform, with the ensigns of the Order of the Garter, and also of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was habited in a Field Marshal's uniform, wearing stars set in diamonds of the Orders of the Garter and the Bath. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge wore the uniform of his regiment; and His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar that of

a cadet of the Royal Military College.

Opposite to Her Majesty was the Duke of Wellington, His Grace officiating as sponsor on the part of His Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. The other sponsors were Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. The illustrious party were ranged round the altar, and the Duke and Prince George of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar also occupied places in the front. The Mistress of the Robes and the Great Officers of State were behind Her Majesty and Prince Albert.

When the Archbishop of Canterbury came to that part of the ceremony for naming the Princess, Her Royal Highness was given into his hands by her nurse. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager then named Her Royal Highness

"VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUISA."

After the baptism the Princess was returned to her nurse. The service being concluded, the party retired, and shortly afterwards the whole of the company who had witnessed or officiated at the ceremony, went to dinner, which was served in the Picture

of articles of the most costly and magnificent description. The shield of Achilles occupied the centre of one of them, surrounded by large gold salvers are considered and ill-requited confidence.

your pardon,"—Madam, he would have said, but for his having at once recognised in the person of the would-be lady his truant prisoner, whom he instantly, in as polite a manner as possible, handed into a cab and reconveyed to his old quarters. On Sunday night he again made a futile attempt to escape in the garb of a Jew, with false large black whiskers, a long beard and whig, and his face saturated with some ingredient which gave his countenance altogether a peculiarly Jewish cast. Here again he was foiled, and the adroitness of the turnkeys was again apparent, as they instantly recognised him on his making his appearance between the gates. He was quickly stripped of his ornaments, and conveyed to the strong-room, where the warden is determined he shall remain so long as he continues under his jurisdiction.

fully carved, and mounted in gold, and articles of a similar light and elegant description, many of them being enriched with precious similar light and elegant description, many of them being enriched with the plateau known as the "Prince for every pound" in the projected qualification of Lord Morpatha was lights. The table was decorated with the plateau known as the "Prince. On it were placed a series of epergnes containing artificial flowers, candelabra, and vases all of silver gilt. In the centre of the table was an immense cake decorated with flowers, and surmounted with the car of Neptune, bearing Britannia with the Princess Royal in her arms. From the ceiling were suspended three chandeliers, and on the table the candelabra, bearing wax lights, were very numerous. Among the pictures which decorated the walls were some of the finest specimens of Rembrant, including the projected qualification of Lord Morpatha was lights. The table was containing artificial for every pound" in the projected qualification of Lord Morpatha was lights. Yes; you are worthy of this disgraceful—this fortunately have the projected qualification of Lord Morpatha was lights. The table was containing artificial flowers, earlied wi lights, were very numerous. Among the pictures which decorated the walls were some of the finest specimens of Rembrant, including the "Burgomaster Pancras and his Wife," "A Shipwright and his Wife," and "Women at the Tomb of Christ;" the "Death of Dido," and "Iphigenia," by Reynolds; a very brilliant study, "The Assumption of the Virgin," by Reubens; a "Merry Making," by Teniers; the "Orphan," by Allan; and "Healing the Sick," and the "Marriage of St. Catherine," by Vandyke.

"Her Majesty the Queen."
"His Royal Highness Prince Albert."

In the evening the entire suite of state rooms were opened, and were brilliantly illuminated. Her Majesty's Chamber Band occupied the Grand Saloon, and performed a number of favourite

The Yeomen of the Guard lined the grand hall, commanded by

Our readers have now before them the conclusion of the Our readers have now before them the conclusion of the trial of the Earl of Cardigan. They will see that the noble earl has been acquitted by the unanimous vote of the assembled peers, but acquitted solely on the ground of a failure of proof as to the identity of the gentleman fired at and wounded at Wimbledon Common, with the person named in the indictment. This fatal defect was promptly seized upon by Sir William Follett and the defendant's other counsel, and pressed by Sir William with his characteristic acuteness, and with irresistible force. The trial, therefore, terminated somewhat abruptly in the verdict of acquittal, which we have stated. This result, though unexpected perhaps as to its circumstances, cannot in our opinion be thought unsatisfactory. It reflects no discredit upon the high tribunal con-cerned that sufficient evidence was not brought before it. Granting that such evidence might have been procured by the use of due diligence on the part of the prosecution, or that the indictment might have been so framed (as easily it will not be accounted princes of the blood. might have been) to render any additional evidence unnecessary, it is plain that the fatal omission did not rest with the House of Lords, inasmuch as their lordships had nothing to do with summoning and marshalling the evidence, or with preparing the indictment. Their lordships' sole duty was to decide whether the body of evidence adduced supported the indictment before them; and though the one presented too little for full proof, and the other exacted more proof than it ought to have done, they were not to blame. The fault rests with the prosecution, who, by the production of a clerk from the War Office, could have shown that there was but one Captain Harvey Tuckett in the Eleventh Hussarsand thus settled the question of identity as to name, or, by adding another count or two to the indictment (say shooting at "a person unknown"), could have dispensed with any other proof of identity than proof of the identity of person.

Whether the blunder was, or was not, intentional on the part of the Attorney General, we, of course, cannot say; though, seeing to whom Sir John Campbell knew himself to be opposed, we can hardly imagine that he fell into his error from defect of care—few would place a hasty ill-considered piece of work at the mercy of Sir W. Follett. But whether the blunder was, or was not, intentional, we think that it ought not to be regretted. Sanctioned as the custom of duel ling has been by the usage of centuries-savage, irrational, and unchristian though it be—there must be something harsh and even substantially unjust in beginning to repress it by the sacrifice of a victim, caught up as it were by accident, and without notice of his danger. The harshness and substantial injustice would be greater, if the sacrifice seemed to be suggested by the temporary personal unpopularity of the

was ever before imprisoned, or even questioned—for an of-fence which the senseless law of custom has in some cases salver being placed in the middle, containing a fine representation, in alto relievo, of "The Last Supper." enforced as a duty, and has countenanced as innocent in most cases. This painful necessity has been spared to the house: but let it not be supposed that the proceedings against Lord Cardigan have been altogether useless-they have actically established the fact, previously admitted only in cory, namely, that the fighting of a duel, even though ther death nor a wound ensue, constitutes a felony. The plea of the noble earl admits this-the cognizance taken of the indictment by the House of Lords admits this. There can be no doubt that if the offence charged were not a felony, Sir William Follett would have denurred to the indictment instead of advising to plead Not Guilty, and there can be as little doubt that the House of Lords would in such case by rejecting the indictment, have spared themselves the trouble of trying a case properly within the jurisdiction of the in-

This surely is a great matter. It is now practically settled law that to fight a duel is to commit a felony, and that every man who fights a duel is for his whole life after subject to prosecution as a felon by any prosecutor who may choose to bring him to justice. We can scarcely conceive anything to happen more likely to repress duelling than this practical declaration of the law. It is the first step towards the path of reason and religion, and it is a long one. It would seem hard, and it would justly seem so, to prosecute as a felon any one for fighting a duel up to the present time; but whoever shall engage in one from and after the 17th of February, 1841, must know what he has to expect—must be prepared to pass from the field of battle to a felon's cell.

(From a Correspondent.)—Such was the doubtful character of the issue of the late trial in the House of Lords, entertained by the Earl of Cardigan and his legal advisers, his lordship, in the event of being found guilty of felony, and to prevent in that case, the whole of his property being forfeited to the Crown, executed, some time before, a deed of gift, assigning over the whole of his valuable possessions to Viscount Curzon, the eldest son of Earl Howe, the latter nobleman having married a sister of Lord Cardigan. It is stated, that the legal expenses of this transfer of property, arising from fines upon copyholds, and the enormous stamp duties, amounted to upwards of £10,000. As the deed is stated to have been enrolled in due form, the same expenses will now have to be again incurred to effect a re-transfer of the property from Viscount Curzon to his Lordship. Should statement of our informant regarding the stamp duties payable to government be correct, they will not only most amply defray all the expenses incurred by the country in fitting up the House of Lords, &c., but leave a very hand-

THE DIVISION UPON LORD MORPETH'S BILL, OR THE MINIS-TERIAL MAJORITY OF FIVE. From the Times.

We give you joy, Lord Melbourne, of your majority, after four nights' debate, and in a house of 597 members, besides pairs, to have carried a vote which in effect, if it were to have any sensible effect, would be one for the repeal of the union with Ireland—for the overthrow of all genuine liberty in that island-for the confiscation of throughout that island—for the confiscation of property throughout that island—for the extinction of the Protestant faith within that island, by the ultimate extermination of all who durst profess it (sinking any reference to a minor topic at the ceremony, went to dinner, which was served in the Picture Gallery, the band of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, who were there in attendance, playing "God save the Queen," as the different members of the Royal Family entered the gallery.

The gallery, as fitted up for the Royal banquet, presented a very elegant and splendid appearance. It was shortened by the ercection of a temporary partition at each end, and on each was displayed, a heavily a heavily a possible of sales. namely, the breaking up of the system of election created by the Reform Bill of 1832, with its various adjuncts and an army and titled nobility." played a beaufet of plate, containing a very numerous assortment through an infatuation calamitous, as it is to herself inglori-

ficed with remorseless levity to an intrigue of the Bed-chamber, characteristic of the French Court before the revolution; and the Sovereign's name and feelings disrespect-fully compromised, as if her Majesty had been left in igno-rance that her dominions, or her duties, extended beyond the Palace walls.

You, Lord Melbourne, cannot look back upon such a transaction without shame. You will not repeat the farce of last May twelvemonth; and, otherwise than in the spirit of farceplaying, you have become not capable of even the formality of a resignation. The acuteness of your lordship's judgment may show you with sufficient clearness what is right, but the ripe degeneracy and weakness of your character have, we suspect, rendered moral reasoning of no use to

you.

The ministers, then, will not immediately resign. That the country is prepared for. But what is the amount of their victory? We long ago warned them that the second reading would not carry with it the principle of this atrocious bill—that it would not carry the £5 franchise, in which alone the real principle of the bill consisted. We will tell Lord Melbourne what the vote of Thursday night has done for him. It secures to the House of Commons an opportunity. The Yeomen of the Guard lined the grand hall, commanded by Capt. Seymour Sadler, Exon in Waiting. Mr. Samuel Hancock, Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard, was also in attendance.

The band of the Coldstream Guards attended in the grand hall during the evening.

The Queen's Guard of the Foot Guards was on duty on the Palace lawn.

TRIAL OF THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

Our readers have now before them the conclusion of the triple of the Fool of Coding They will see that the palace.

Our readers have now before them the conclusion of the triple of the Fool of Coding They will see that the palace.

The Yeomen of the Guard in Mr. Samuel Hancock, Exon in Waiting. Mr. Samuel Hancock, Exon in Waiting the £5 qualification on its especial and periods rejecting the £5 qualification on its especial and periods rejecting the £5 qualification on its especial and periods rejecting the £5 qualification on its especial and periods rejecting the £5 qualification on its especial and periods rejecting the £5 qualification on its especial and periods rejecting the £5 qualification on its especial and periods rejecting the £5 qualification on its especial and periods rejecting the £5 qualification on its especial and periods rejecting the £5 qualification on its especial and periods rejecting the £5 qualification on its especial and periods rejecting the £5 qualification on its especial and periods rejecting the £5 qualification on its especial and periods rejecting abounded in plain speaking and in pluck, will not endure to have the committee on this nost profligate and dishonest measure shoved off, under any pretext however plausible, beyond the shortest period at which it can be finally disposed of, and the public indignation aused by it laid safely asleep.

This bill, we repeat, will nover pass the House of Com-mons, but will stand on the journals a lasting record of selfishness and treachery in thoseby whom it was recom

The marriage of the old ex-Kin; of Holland, with the Countess D'Oultremont, was solemnized a Berlin. The ceremony was performed twice-according to the Protestant and Catholic forms, the Countess being a catholic. The newly married couple are known as the Count and Countes of Nassau. The marriage was left-handed, or morgantic, and the children, should there be any,

UNITED STATES.

THE INFIDIL PETITION.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth

of Penssylvania: A Petition praying for the repeal of all laws that interfere with religious matters: such as amexing a penalty to blasphemy and labour on Sunday, and requiring a religious test of a witness at

Your petitioners pray for the repeal of these laws, because they think them unjust; and they vill briefly show the reasons upon which their opinion is founded:—They hold the opinion—

1st. That among the numerous sects, differing with each other in their faith, that exist in the country, the Legislature cannot, with justice, decide which is, and which is not, the true one; and, consequently, what is, and what is not, real blasphemy. All legislation, to be just, should be impartial; but in enacting a law against blasphemy, the Legislature is compelled to prefer the religion of a part of the people; therefore it is partial, consequently

2d. That compelling the people to abstain from labour on Sunday is both unjust and unscriptural. It is unjust, because it takes away man's dearest right—LIBERTY OF ACTION; it is unscriptural, because Sunday is not the day commanded by Scripture to be kept holy: the 10th and 1 lth verses of the 20th

chapter of Exodus are sufficient to establish this point:

3d. That the principle, that religion should form the basis of the credibility of witnesses at Court, is calculated to produce commission of which, under like circumstances, no man when such truth would be highly beneficial to the community, for no other reason than because they are holl enor The foregoing considerations, your petitioners think sufficient for the repeal of all the laws interfering in riligious matters; but as they were not so considered by the Legisliture of last year, to on any man or set of men who may happen to be opposed to us in whom was presented a similar petition from a Mr. Joel Densmore, they notice a few of the positions advanced n opposition to these, by the committee on Vice and Immorality, in their report upon the said petition. The report says: "There are sects, doubtless, who differ as to some things, very widely in their belief: but all profess to hold the doctrines of the Bible. Now, though every man who pleases, may, in decent and respectful terms, question its claims to authority as revelation, his pivilege does not nor cannot extend to scoffing at it and reviling it to the outrage of what he may suppose to be the prejudices of those who revere it: even those prejudices, so to speak, are as much a subject of protection by the civil, as is the public sense of decency, which is protected by the common law from insult committed by lewd and obscene exhibitions." Your petitioners are acquainted with those who do not hold the doctrines of the Bible. Atheists and Deists, they deny both its genuineness and authentity. And they are of opinion, that if the prejudices of one part of the people should be protected from insult, the prejudices of he other part should also.—Again: "At stated periods there must be holidays or time of rest; considerations of health, cleanliness, humanity require it; the constitution of both men and beast require it." tioners think this sound doctrine. Nature has so both constituted man and beast that they must enjoy an adequate amount of rest to any labour performed; and the periods of rest and labour must be alternate and at short intervals: and it has allotted 12 hours of every 24 for that purpose. But they have no evidence to convince them that any other periods are necessary. The conclusion of the paragraph, "What would be these periods if they were not regulated and enforced by the civil government? They would be devoted to drunkenness, loitering away at grog shops, gambling, horse racing, cock fighting, or perhaps something worse," they think is paying but a poor compliment to the morality of a "Christian community," and tells not well for the religion that produces such a deplorable state of morals. "Again: "the ground assumed by the petitioner, that the suppression of the testimony of an un-believer, may diminish, but not add to the light of truth; that if a witness is honest enough to confess himself an atheist, he is honest enough to tell the truth in any other case; that if he is dishonest enough to swear falsely in the matter pending, he would be dishonest enough to swear falsely as to the actual state of his belief; in other words, that a good man requires not the obligation of an oath, and a bad one would disregard it. These petition not more remarkable for bad reasoning than for bad law." In the opinion of your petitioners, these petitions may be alike remarkable for bad reasoning and bad law, and may be extremely remarkable for both, but to them, the report contains nothing to establish their remarkability in either case. To them they appear sound; and our courts of justice virtually appear to be of the same opinion, for more reliance is placed upon the moral character of the witness and the consistency of his story, than upon the ceremony of the oath. They think that an oath ought to be administered merely for the legality of form, to render the witness culpable, and for nothing else. And if a hold upon the conscience is needed, they think that the fear of the penitentiary will operate as a more effi-cient check upon false swearing, than the fear of any thing else. Again: "In theory the democratic form of government is based upon the virtue of the people, and it cannot long endure upon any other foundation." Granted. But in the opinion of your petitioners, the virtue of the people consists not in persecuting a man

for opinion's sake, but in granting justice and equal rights to all. Again: "Republican France, when the National Convention had impiously attempted to displace the Almighty, and to set up the Goddess of Reason in his stead, hastened with unexampled rapidity, to cast herself into the arms of an Emperor, sustained by Your petitioners consider it a well ascertained fact, that England, when France had adopted the Republican form of government, sent emissaries, in the shape of ministers of religion, into her territories, to excite the people into civil And Robespierre, the prime agent and leader of the Reason-but a Roman Catholic Priest! They consider that the

among the happy republics. As it is, none deny but that her condition is far superior to what it was before the Revolution.

P. S. V. Hamot Hiram A. Beebe Carson Graham Obed Wells M. P. Young Timothy Baily George Reed Wm. Monroe W. Sherman Luke Warner Collins Turner Henry Colt Lyman Pomeroy Daniel Aiers David T. Hall R. Leet S. J. Godfrey W. Titus Hand H. A. Hills H. R. Fairman Thomas Kidder John Huntington Charles C. Wade A. W. Battles Francis Pierce George Pomeroy Wm. C. Huntley Job Rud Pearson Clark Elias Palmer Abner T. Matthews Wm. L. Kelley R. K. Sreltan George Ritrefield A. B. Conifield Edward J. Kelso Samuel Halstead, jr

[Upon this petition, the following remarks are contained in the

Erie (Pennsylvania) Gazette.]
THE INFIDEL PETITION.—In another column will be found the infidel petition of certain citizens of Eric County, praying the legislature to abolish the Sabbath, legalize blasphemy, and extend the privilege of giving testimony in court to all sects, or persons whether believers or unbelievers.

The petition was presented in the House on the 8th by Mr. Penniman, in due form, together with another of the same from Alleghany County, signed by about an equal number, and a motion made to refer both to the committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Middleswarth moved to amend by referring to the committee on Vice and Immorality. After some debate, the question was indefinitely postponed.

We believe the signers to the petition are all locofocos except one or two-some of them the prime leaders of the party in this county-and at least five of them are, or have recently been, officers of the State and General Governments. It is possible that some who signed the petition, did so without reading or fully comprehending its nature. If such was the case, they are to be

The enormity of the doctrines advanced in the petition fully entitle the authors to the confidence and favour of that band of Infidel Destructives, commencing with Danton, Marat, Robe snierre, and Titus Oates, and continuing through a regular gradation down to Robert Dale Owen, Famy Wright and Brownson Amos Kendall, Recorder Morris, the New York Evening Post, and others of the present day, whose whole aim is the destruction of religion—then of government—the abolition of the marriage institution—an equal distribution of property—and all things in

The attempt to maintain the doctrines promulgated in the petition, by any reference to the history of the French Revolution, is perfectly ridiculous. The writers perhaps have about the same knowledge of the multifarious causes which produced that revolution, that they have of the Bible-and that cannot be much, or

they never would have troubled the public with their petition.

The idea of reducing the oath of a witness to mere form—to the penalties attached to perjury—without any reference to the existence of a God, or a future state of rewards and punishments, is equally ridiculous, and the author of such a proposition would be justly punished if scouted from all civilized society as a dangerous and poisonous canker. He that believeth in his heart there is no God, is a fool—and no fool should be allowed the privilege of giving evidence in court. Where the necessity then, of abolishing this solemn obligation?

But suppose the peculiar notions of the authors of the petition, in this particular, to be adopted;—the oath to be administered would then read somewhat in this style: "You do swear, by the would then read somewhat in this style: "You do swear, by the pains and penalties attached to perjury," &c.—or, in other words, "You do swear by your dread of the Penitentiary," &c. What, in such a case, would hinder a man of wealth—such an one for instance as is attached to the petition—from hiring villains enough to swear him into the possession of any thing, or any amount of property he might covet. There would be found many base enough to do this work and undergo explicement in the Paritantiary and to do this work, and undergo confinement in the Penitentiary one, two or three years, for a few hundred dollars—and would perhaps be better off there than running at large. But the notion is too ridiculous to merit comment

Let the public mark these destructives, and scan closely any doctrines which they may hereafter attempt to teach.

CANADA.

THE LATE RIOT. From the Patriot, of Tuesday, April 2.

Our co-temporaries, the Examiner and the Colonist, in their remarks on the late melancholy proceedings, have alluded to us in a manner sufficient to apologize for our bringing ourselves, however unwillingly, before the public in collision with other journals. We are of opinion, and have always made that opinion regulate our conduct, that nothing can be in worse taste in a newspaper, than filling its columns with editorial disputations, in which the public cannot possibly feel the slightest interest.

In all we have said on the late disturbance—we have strictly and conscientiously endeavoured to adhere to the rigid line of truth.

Not one word of our remarks savors in the least of party bias, or animosity. We tried to speak and write of these deplorable events, not as the prejudiced partizan, but as the well-disposed cruzen, far more inclined to grieve over the disgraceful political excitement which has brought such unhappy scenes to light, than to pounce sentiment, and to attempt to make the death of a fellow creature

the medium of declaiming and reviling an antagonist.

We have not written a single paragraph in which any uncharitable insinuation or unfair assertion is advanced against private character or motive. Were we willing to engage in such dis able warfare, we would experience little difficulty in finding materials from the ample profusion around us. We implored the press to join in an unanimous effort to allay the dangerous excitement that prevailed. No one but the most blundering novice in knowledge of human nature, would attempt to effect such an end by commencing a furious denunciation of his opponents, or attempt the delicate task of conciliation with the words of blood, murder, and vengeance echoing on our lips. Did any one ever hear of a place divided by strong and highly excited party feeling, being lulled into peace and harmony by a fierce shower of accusation and invective hurled from the powerful artillery of the press on every one opposed to the dealers in such missiles, be they innocent or gailty of what is advanced against them. Our cotemporaries cry, "PEACE, PEACE," but, instead of the open hand of conciliation, we behold them extending the sword of eager vengeance and

We deal not in such weapons, and even though unassisted by our cotemporaries, will not cease from our earnest, though perhaps futile attempts, to induce our fellow townsmen of all classes to unite in a fair determination to put down, at all cost and hazard, the dreadful party feeling which has produced such lamentable results. We would rejoice to hear every honest voice in United Canada calling loudly for peace;—to hear the Representative of royalty from the Vice-Regal throne—the Judge from the sacred bench of insulted Justice—the Minister of God from the pulpit, denouncing in the strongest and most impassioned terms that language can afford, the mad political hatred that seems to have sprung up among a people, whose interests ought to make them united in the bonds of affection, but whose evil passions have marshalled in hostile array on either side of a great gulf, beyond which there seems to be no passing. Are we aware that in maintaining this feverish excitement, we are strangling our own prosperity,-that in attempting to gain a petty triumph over a political antagonist, we are inflicting perhaps a fatal wound on our dearest

The account we first gave of the riot was perfectly correct, so far as we could speak from certain knowledge, we have nothing to xplain or unsay as to our first statement.

At Brantford, on Monday
The sworn testimony which we afterwards heard, induced us to
Muirhead, Esq. of a daughter.

ome to the decided opinion that "terrible provocation had been given to the unfortunate inmates of Allan's tavern before they of a daughter.

resorted to the use of fire-arms."

Our cotemporaries little know or appreciate our feelings as to these melancholy occurrences, when they suppose us capable of endeavouring to screen some of the guilty parties. We value too a long and painful illness. He had been appointed to the clerk-arms of the guilty parties are clearly parties. We value too a long and painful illness. He had been appointed to the clerk-arms of the support of the guilty parties. We value too screen any persons, be they who or what they may, from the merited penalties of a violation of law or a dereliction of duty. Let them hew us the guilty parties, and prove their wickedness by some he was seized with the wasting malady which caused his death. sounder evidence than prejudiced assertion, and they will see whether we will stoop to screen certain guilt or palliate the conduct of a criminal, or merge our horror of his iniquity in our admiration of a criminal, or merge our horror of his iniquity in our admiration of the 29th ultimo, Mrs. Sarah Parke, wife of of a criminal, or merge our horror of his iniquity in our admiration of his services as a political partizan.

We cannot help regarding it as one of the worst signs of the disturbance, sending forth the wicked cry that there is no justice for the offender,—that the magistrates will forget their sworn duty—jurors commit corrupt and wilful perjury, and judges prostitute

At Carrick Hills, n their high and sacred office to screen political allies from the consequences of proved guilt.

commotion. And Robespierre, the prime agent and leader of the bloody gang in France, was—not a devotee to the Goddess of for the last few years, would have saved it from such cruel asper-Never, we believe, was there a tribunal where

We know that the country at large, no matter how divided by party feeling, will unanimously accord to its valued judicature, the tribute of a high and pure character, and will promptly treat as it deserves, any attempt to lower the administration of justice in the eyes of the people, and darken the spotless purity of the judicial ermine with the coarse missiles of political invective.—Ib.

We ought to have mentioned before now, the great pleasure which We ought to have mentioned before now, the great pleasure which it afforded us to learn, that Mr. Boston was appointed sole Sheriff of the District of Montrea! No one is more competent to perform the duties of this high and responsible office than Mr. Boston; and the manner in which he has hitherto discharged his part of those duties, is such as fully to justify the further confidence which has been reposed in him by the Governor General .- Mon. Gazetts.

FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Counties and Towns. Members Returned.

Beauharnois,	John W. Dunseomb,
Bellechasse	A. G. Ruel.
Berthier,	D. M. Armstrong,
Bonaventure,	G Sharwood
Bytown	S. Derbishire.
Carleton	J. Johnston.
Chambly,	J. Yule, Jun.
Champlain,	Dr. R. J. Kimber,
Cornwall,	— Chesley,
Dorchester,	D H Wette
Dundas,	J. Cook.
Durham,	J. T. Williams,
Durham, Essex,	Col. Prince,
Frontenac	H. Smith, Jun.
Gaspé,	— Christie,
Glengarry,	J. S. McDonell,
Grenville,	S. Crane,
Haldimand, Halton—East Riding, Halton—West do.	C. Honkins
Halton-West do.	J. Durand,
Hamilton	SIF A. N. McNab.
Hastings,	Hon. Robert Baldwin,
Huntingdon,	A. Cuvillier,
Huron, Kamouraska,	James Strachan,
Kent,	Mr. Woods
Kingston,	A. Manahan.
Lanark,	M. Cameron,
Leeds,	J. Morris,
Leinster,	J. M. Raymond,
Lenox and Addington,	J. S. Cartwright,
Lincoln—North Riding,	D. Thorburt,
L'Islet,	Dr F Tooks
London,	Hop. H. H. Killely
Lotbinière,	Dr. J. B. Noel.
Megantic	Hon. Dominic Daly.
Middlesex,	T. Parke,
Missisquoi,	Hon. R. Jones,
Montmorenci,	
Montreal (('ity)	Hon (+ Mottett
Montreal (City)	D II-l
Montreal (Country)	B. Holmes,
Montreal (County)	B. Holmes,A. M. Delisle,E. C. Campbell,A. N. Morin,J. W. Powell, ag,John Gilchrist, z.,G. M. Boswell
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WANTED

N the family of a Clergyman, a gentleman as Tutor, capable of giving instruction in English, Writing, and Arithmetic. There are six upils. He would reside in the family, and must be a member of the hurch of England. Apply by letter post paid to A. B., at the Office of

BAZAAR, in aid of the funds of the House of Industry,
will be held in this City during the first week in May, to which
Ladies of Toronto are respectfully requested to contribute. The
ct day on which the Bazaar will be held, as also the place to which
tributions are to be sent, will be announced in a future advertisement.
large portion of the means of this institution has hitherto been
ived from an annual parliamentary grant, of which it is this year
rived in consequence of the Legislature not having assembled; and
funds of the charity are so nearly exhausted, that it is much to be
red that the House must be closed, unless some great efforts are made
upport it.

NOTICE.

HENRY ROWSELL, STATIONER, BOOKSELLER AND PRINTER, King Street, Toronto, begs to announce that he has this day taken his prother, William Rowsell, into partnership, and that the business will henceforth be carried on under the firm of HENRY & WILLIAM ROWSELL.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday moining, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sunday evening the 4th inst.

Toronto, 2nd April, 1841.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY.

AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY.

THE Winter Vacation of this Institution will terminate on Saturday January 9th, 1841. Ten additional Boarders can be admitted.—A valuable Philosophical Apparatus has been secured by the Principal. Apply to the Rev. H. CASWALL, Brockville, U. C.

N. B.—An Assistant in the Male Department is now wanted.

Dec. 29, 1840.

26-tf.

WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.

REVEREND BRETHREN, I beg leave to remind you that the ext meeting of this Society will be held, D. V. at Dundas, on Wednesday, and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of May next. (Signed,) WILLIAM McMURRAY, Acting Secretary W. C. S.

Dundas, March 26, 1841.

BIRTHS. At Brantford, on Monday, the 29th ult., the Lady of W. At Kingston, on the 3d inst. the wife of S. Muckleston, Esq.

ship of St. Peter's Church in that town,—a situation to which his abilities and exemplary character had strongly recommended him, - but he had scarcely entered upon the duties of that office, before

At Niagara, on the 7th inst., Nathaniel Robert, infant son of

Mr. Thomas Parke, M.P.P. for the county of Middlesex, aged thirty-nine years and eight months.

At Calcutta, Colonel Hillier, so well known in this province

times to find individuals attempting to throw discredit on the administration of justice, and, on the happening of some political Percgrine Maitland. Colonel Hillier was in the 62d Regt., but at the time of his decease was on the staff of the Commander of At Carrick Hills, near Woodstock, on Wednesday the 25th ult.,

in the faith and hope of the glorious gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, William C. Yielding, Esq. aged 27 years, second son of J. Royse Yielding, Esq. late of the County Kerry, Ireland. LETTERS received during the week ending Thursday, April 8th:

on articles of the most costly and magnifed described the centre of one of them, surrounded by large gold salvers, vases, sconces, candelabra, the interstices between the more massive articles being filled up with cups of crystal and gold, lapis lazuli vases, tankards of ivory most beauti-