

more reprehensible and deplorable. Soldiers on outlying posts being employed without their arms, is, for the same reason, additionally objectionable. And the lieutenant-general sincerely hopes that the capture of five men, which resulted from this impropriety, will operate for the future as a warning to officers and men against a recurrence of this conduct.

From all I can learn Captain M'Kellar, who has been thus recommended, is an excellent officer; and, though an oversight on his part has led to a lamentable catastrophe, yet his intrepidity was mainly instrumental in rescuing three out of the eight men that were taken when the Carlists came down upon them by surprise. The dissatisfaction of the officers of the legion at having received no pay for the last twelve months has been carried to so serious a pitch that it could not proceed further without an open rupture with the Spanish government. Therefore in the urgency of the moment recourse is had to the expedient of paying them, but upon the financial agents in London for their pay up to the 31st of April, and from the experience they had in April last, very few of them believe that these bills will be honoured when due. The long delay of reckoning, however, is not to be considered as a defect, and if there be no money in the treasury when the service of the legion terminates, I think it probable that certain Spanish dependencies who are known to possess their own interests at the public expense, may find any other place in the world more agreeable to reside in than the Spanish peninsula.

An English steamer, which arrived here yesterday from Corunna, has brought with her 1100 Spanish troops. These troops bear a high character for bravery and discipline, and are regarded as a very valuable accession to the large force already collected here, but, as the rainy season has set in with every appearance of its lasting until the beginning of the autumnal operations of the campaign, it is probable that a considerable number of the troops will be obliged, by downright necessity, to march his lines upon the very first opportunity that presents itself, and it is very likely that he will not do so very long. The Carlists, however, are in the strength of their positions.

The following is an abridgement of the *acte d'accusation* against *Roquefort* and *Debucasse*, the committing against the safety of the state, and endeavouring to obstruct the fidelity of the non-commissioned officers of the sixth regiment of the French line. The trial will come on in the course of the month. By this account it appears that *Roquefort*, formerly in the military service of France, and possessor of a cafe at Avonnes, near the barracks, had long been connected with several non-commissioned officers of the sixth to whom he had developed his republican opinions in meetings occasionally held at his house. In the commencement of December last he introduced *Debucasse*, who had also served in the army, and who was known, for his violent republican opinions, to the soldiers who attended these secret meetings. He described him as a person who would aid their cause, and invited them all to a meeting where their definitive plans were to be developed. At this meeting *Debucasse* explained by degrees that their project was to call on the soldiers to aid them; to kill the Colonel, seize upon the money of the regiment and the town, and take possession of the place. This act would be a signal for the movement of all the republicans in every part of France, for whom he said he was a commissioner. Several of the non-commissioned officers left the room in indignation, saying that they were neither robbers nor assassins! and *Roquefort*, seeing that their friends were turning against him, denied having committed any crime with *Debucasse*, and called him a liar. A duel between these two men, as well as between two of the soldiers, was the consequence, and the reports, then spread about because so notorious that the authorities took up the matter. *Roquefort* immediately denounced *Debucasse* as a seditious man; but was himself arrested as concerned in the conspiracy. Several of the non-commissioned officers concerned in the seditious meetings were also arrested, but since released on account of want of evidence.

(From the Liverpool Mail, April 4-6.)

OPENING DINNER OF THE UNIVERSITY PEEL CLUB.

The opening dinner of the Glasgow University Peel Club took place on Friday night in the great hall of the Black Bull, which was crowded by an assemblage of gentlemen of the highest talent and respectability. Sir Daniel K. Sandford was in the chair, where he was supported on the right and left by William Forbes, Esq., of Calendai, M.P., Dr. Jeffrey, professor of Oriental languages; William Smith, Esq., of Carbeth, &c. Mr Norman M'Leod, and Mr M'Rea officiated as vice-chairmen, and Charles Stirling, Esq., of Gargunnoch, as croupier. A large proportion of the company, who were

glad to observe, consisted of the most distinguished students of the University.— Among the honorary members, and other gentlemen present, unconnected with the University, we observed Patrick Boyle M'Kea, Esq., Advocate, George M'Leish, Esq., younger, of Campsie, Professor Raines, W. Leckie Fyng, Esq., James Campbell, Esq., William Campbell, Esq., of Dunton Castle, Andrew Windgate, Esq., Dr Marshall, and a number of other influential gentlemen of the city and neighbourhood. Dr Fleming officiated as chaplain. The learned chairman distinguished himself by a number of the most eloquent addresses we ever heard, even from him. Mr Norman M'Leod, Mr M'Rea, Mr Johnstone, and various other gentlemen, also delivered addresses which excited the warmest interest. Altogether the meeting was one of the most intellectual and delightful we ever attended.—*Glasgow paper.*

O'CONNELL GRATITUDE—JUSTICE RENT.

(From the Kerry Post.)

The last election is fresh in the memory of all our readers. The means resorted to for the purpose of driving the tired servant of thirty years from the residence of Kerry, and setting up in his room a *belati* representative, are now as it were a matter of history. The public and private denunciations on the part of the Roman Catholic clergy against those who wished to exercise their franchise in favour of the Knight of Kerry, and to stand by the solemn pledge which they had made to men with whom both they and their fathers had stood on terms of friendly relation—these, together with the assiduous symbols of death's head and cross-bones, cannot yet be forgotten or unrecalled. Should any man among those who we address yet remain the dupes of the party who perfected so infamous a triumph on that occasion, him we would instruct, him we would warn.

An appeal has been made to the Roman Catholic clergy to aid in the collection of that unconstitutional impost, the justice-rent. Whether, after the spirited resolutions adopted at Killarney upon a late memorable occasion, they will again endeavour to exercise that influence which, in an evil hour for so many, they used at the last election, and again turn that house, which should be a house of prayer, into a political arena, remains yet to be seen. Certain it is, however, that with one or two exceptions, they have remained up to the present moment, so far as regards the collection of the "Justice," or rather O'Connell landing rent, most resolutely inactive. Should, however, the spur from head-quarters, or the gentle inducement of Mr Pacifist Dowling, bring them forward in aid of the great begging-box, we will venture to predict that it will be the last time they will exercise the hazardous privilege of coming to the front, there a protest against the abominable nuisance will be got up by a large and influential body of farmers in this county. To those whose eyes have not been opened, and who may hesitate to adopt this simple, sensible, and constitutional course, we would say let not the *Mercator*—let nobody persuade you that the aims of the revolutionary association are intended for any object which can hold out any benefit prospective or indemnificatory to you or your families. To justify our assertion, we present you with the following letter addressed to Daniel O'Connell, that most distinguished, eloquent, and self-sacrificing patriot (E.P.) by the Chamber of Commerce, who had done so much for us, do not mean to flatter them for it—for his family and for himself. At the tail of this you will find his "most gracious reply."

August 16th, 1836.

"Sir—We the undersigned clergy and freeholders of Tralee most respectfully recommend the bearer, Mr William Sandford, to your consideration. The losses he has sustained in consequence of his vote at the late election compel him to apply to you for aid, or for advice how to procure some remuneration elsewhere. We have, Sir, no hesitation in declaring that, if he had voted for the opposite party, he would have no occasion at present to solicit aid from any person, and we think the refusal of some assistance would be productive of very evil consequences inasmuch as it may have a very bad effect on the next election. His relatives and many other freeholders had been induced by him to vote for the opposite candidates, and if he is allowed to remain in his present misery, many who now look on him with the greatest respect, will when they know that a similar misfortune awaits themselves, if they vote against the wish of the landlords. He is truly to be pitied. We are, Sir, with great respect and esteem, your obedient servants, and respectful friends,

- John G. M'Enery, John Casey, Eugene O'Sullivan, R.C.C. Pat Haffinan, Michael O'Sullivan, P.P. Charles Daly, R. Leyne, Edmond Stack, Ed. Fitzmaurice, R.C.C. Michael Reily, Thomas Buntan, Daniel Supple, jun. Richard Donovan, Timothy Donovan, James Poyntz, Gerald Fitzgibbon, Francis De La Hunt, Thomas Stack, Bryan O'Connor, Francis Healy, Francis O'Sullivan, Denis Hurley.

To Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., &c., &c.

REPLY.

"I should consent to have all my family excluded from parliament, and myself also, sooner than have applications made to me for money in this shape.

"DANIEL O'CONNELL."
Here was a poor man who, to use his own words, had been "foolishly and simply led astray by advice to go to law with his landlord," under a solemn assurance that he "would be supported and have all expenses and costs paid?" for him! who had not only voted himself, contrary to repeated promises to the Knight of Kerry in person, to his landlord, and several other gentlemen, for Mr Mullins and Mr O'Connell, but had induced eight members of his family to adopt an equally culpable line of conduct! Here was a poor man who had done all this, and how has he been treated? Spurred from the liberator's door, from his dunghill at Derrynane, he has been left by the liberal party ever since to struggle against distress with the withering conviction of his own injustice, and the unprincipled ingratitude of those whom he called his fellow patriots. He has been left with a wife and seven children to "bear the pelt of the pitiless storm"—"to work through or starve," in the wretched man's own words. And yet should another crier come, we will see these very men whose names figure in the above letter, availing O'Connell and his caudal appendages to the stars, and inducing others to follow in the track of the unfortunate Shanahan. But what was the conduct of the landlord (John Hickson, Esq., of the Grove) to the man who had

acted in so unjustifiable a part? In the letter of Shanahan now before us we are told that "with every kind, generous, and humane feeling, he forgave all costs, charges, and expenses attendant on three records," (in which Shanahan had been led to involve his landlord) besides giving him, his father-in-law, and brother-in-law, who were equally involved with himself their stock, furniture, &c., by paying only one guinea rent, out of a large acre—by giving him possession of the farm (they) held from him of course."

MINISTERIAL TURN-OUT.

(From the Uster Times.)

We believe we may congratulate our readers and the country on the prospect of being speedily relieved from the incubus of the present administration. Unless we have been greatly misinformed—and we think we can rely upon our information—ministers themselves are getting ready for a turn-out, and only keeping their places until quarter-day—a few weeks will tell. We are not over sanguine, but our readers may rest assured that there is a move in contemplation. The latest papers assert that the ministers will tender their resignations on the 21st of April. The probable position in which the Irish Corporation bill will then be, is the foundation for this assertion.

THE "APPROPRIATION CLAUSE."

(From the Edinburgh Evening Post.)

One of the Ministerial newspapers, the *Morning Chronicle*, announces that Ministers intend to confine their efforts to an attempt to push through parliament the Irish Corporation and English church-rate bills, and that they will not bring forward the Irish Tithe Bill with the appropriation clause. There is a degree of desperation evinced in this enterprise, which proves either that Lord Melbourne and his colleagues are the most infatuated, or the most shameless of men. We shall say nothing about the bill for handing over the burghs of Ireland to papish misrule; but, we ask, is it possible for any government to expect that, with a majority of only 23 on the principle, they will be enabled to carry the details of such a measure as that proposed for the abolition of church-rates? The idea is preposterous. With regard to the declaration that the "appropriation clause" is to be shelved for another session, we can only say that it argues a confidence, on the part of the ministry, in the gullibility of their liberal supporters, by no means complimentary to the latter. The appropriation principle, as applied to the Irish Church, was the crutch on which ministers were enabled to make their way into office—and now they have the effrontery to throw it away as useless and inconvenient. So much for the consistency and good faith of whig administration!

THE MINISTRY.

It is now said that Lord Melbourne and his cabinet mean to tender their resignations on the 21st of April, and that precise day is named, because on the 10th or 20th the Irish Corporation Bill will be in such a position as will force Ministers, either to renege their oft-repeated pledges of retiring from office in the event of its being rejected, or of at once abandoning, and openly, all pretensions to consistency and character. That a tender of resignation is the course they have resolved upon pursuing has, we believe, been stated by some of their own body, and with this qualification, that Sir Robert Peel will be unequal to the task of forming an administration at all; or should he succeed in this, that he will be unable to manage a parliament or govern the country. This is precisely the object which Lord John Russell and his satellites have had in view; and for this it is that the empire has been reduced to a state unparalleled in her history as a nation.

Our intelligent London correspondent, in his letter written on Wednesday, says, as a satisfactory means for accounting why a precise day should be fixed upon for the resignation of ministers, as the stalking horse upon which to ride off:—

"The third reading of the corporation bill is fixed for the 10th April, and the discussion on the report of the resolution respecting church-rates on the 21st. After the lengthened debates which have already taken place on the corporation bill, the discussion on the third reading will not occupy more than one night, and consequently the bill will, on Tuesday, the 11th of April, be sent to the Lords, be read a first time, and the second reading most probably fixed for Monday, the 17th. The impression here in the best informed circles is, that ministers have made up their minds to resign on being beaten by the Lords, and thus escape being defeated on the future stages of the church-rate bill, a circumstance which the miserable by which they obtained leave to bring the measure in, leaves beyond all doubt."

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—More serious difficulties have been overcome than any now existing. The condition imposed by the bank, however, for their own protection are very strict and severe, so that even the possible failure of furnishing the degree of security required is viewed with apprehension and alarm. That great changes are

in progress in the commercial arrangements of the city from this state of things is very evident. Some of the large houses which possessed almost a monopoly of the American trade are likely to be reconstructed, and others to retire from business altogether, which will leave open a vast field for the young and enterprising merchants, who aim at a competency only, and who trade within their capital. Late events have proved that the largest means are no protection, if the engagements entered into are out of all proportion to them. There are instances to be given at this moment, it is said, of a mercantile firm, about to wind up their affairs, after not many years of commercial pursuits, who are content, on their own estimate, to sacrifice little short of half a million, in order to be fairly disentangled from them, and to possess unincumbered the remains, which are considerable, of their capital. Of the scale on which these houses have been conducted the public can have but a very imperfect notion, and cases may be adduced, both in London and Liverpool, where a return of profit has been made, during several years, of from £100,000 to £200,000 per annum. The excitement which these large gains have produced have led them on to extend their connexions more and more, until the crisis in monetary affairs has come on, and found them wholly unprepared to meet it.—*Times.*

Their Majesties intend to patronize and honor with their presence a ball for the benefit of the distressed Spitalfields weavers, to take place a out the first of June, upon which occasion all the ladies will appear in dresses of Spitalfields manufacture.

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY.—London will be unusually gay this spring. Preparations are now being made at Kensington Palace to receive the King and Queen of the Belgians, who intend to be present on the celebration of the Princess Victoria's birthday. His Majesty has also sent invitations to the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, to the Prince of Orange and his sons, and to the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.—*Standard.*

Such is the extraordinary backwardness of the present season, that except in places where irrigation produces artificial verdure though April has arrived, no symptoms of vegetation are any where to be seen.

FRANKFORT, March 27.—The affair of the Viven still engages public attention, and we must confess that the English government, resisting the foolish impulse of some hot-headed men, calmly abides in the prudent position which it assumed at the origin of the affair. But this does not suit the agitators and lovers of war. Among others there is in the parliament a Mr. Roebuck, who has several times taken on himself the task of amusing the assembly by his rather ridiculous eloquence, and who outdid himself on this occasion. We certainly have no mind to record the philippic of Mr. Roebuck, to whom Lord Palmerston was obliged to observe that he had strange ideas of the law of nations. But we do justice to the comic portion of his ideas, especially this phrase:—"If England pleases, in less than a month the strength of the Russian empire would no longer exist. (A laugh.) Yes, in less than a month (loud laughter) Russia is no more. (Loud laughter.) What a terrible blow will this decree inflict on a power hitherto thought formidable, which was called the northern colossus, and whose weakness is now revealed! One month—Mr. Roebuck asks no more—one month, and the Russian empire is vanquished, ruined, demolished."

One thing only excites some doubt in us. Does the radical orator mean an ordinary month or a lunar month? We are inclined to think the latter, as it is evident that the moon has much influence on the eloquence of the hon. gentleman.—*Journal de Frankfort.*

FRANCE.

The Duke of Orleans' marriage will decidedly take place on the first day of May.

Nothing is yet decided, we are informed, as to the settlement of the French ministry. The crisis, however, as it is called, had made some progress. The King had become convinced of the impossibility of the present cabinet continuing to exist, even after a slight modification; he had therefore resolved to allow Count Mole to try to form a cabinet, i. e., he did not empower him to form one, but merely bade him try and see how far the experiment would succeed. M. Mole, it is well known, would no difficulty in forming a cabinet but for the appanage question. Both the King of the French and Count Mole are ready to cede their first demands, and adopt the recommendation of the commission of the chamber with respect to the appanage. This was to give Rambouillet itself, that is, the bare chateau and park valued at 350,000 francs a year (£14,000.) together with a pension of 150,000 francs (£6,000) more. It is possible that neither Marshal Soult, nor M. Humann, nor M. Passy will accept this, or support it before the chamber, since it is very doubtful if the chamber will pass any such vote; in that case Count Mole must leave to M. Guizot the task of forming a ministry, if he will

undertaken to make known... shall So nance, make... of a p reins o is anot The ing pos ral of Count object Marsh as mo The certai papers the G provi some ver s Me have e cerec donec ment or ac need does court acco annu De dent Fr on s wa he w Unt reat on h cons, et, n Prin enas Lin Dr App secu regu and qua peli T Jeta bar the Que vall quers of list nos the our 15 for but at c... sub tran the own per den leg of at a ple of me tur tria the dep to a sig fan the lit thi and C mo the isle has can ser el O' l l ent ad mit wh has a g s. Th (1) au low