TO OUR COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

Our country subscribers are informed, that the publication of the *Morning Advertiser* always commences in time for its dispatch by the earliest trains, and whenever any delay or irregularity occur in its delivery, of which we have recently received several complaints, the fault rests with the newsvender by whom the paper is supplied. We therefore entreat our subscribers to inform us of any want of punctuality, and also the name of the newsvender through whom it may have occurred, and we shall take care to guard against its repetition.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed that there will be an Extra Night (not included in the subscription) TO-MORROW EVENING, April 17, when will be performed Rossini's Opera Seria, in 2 acts, entitled SEMIRAMIDE. Semiramide, Madame Grisi; Arsace, Mdlle. Brambilla (her first appearance this season); Assur, Signor Fornasari; Idreno, Signor Corelli; and Oroe, Signor Lablache.

The Danseuses Viennoises, under the direction of Made. Josephine Weiss, will appear in the celebrated Pas des Fleurs, Pas Styrien, and (for the first time) the Pas des Moissonneurs.

On this occasion will be produced a new Ballet Divertisement, entitled KAYA; ou, L'Amour Voyageur. The music composed and arranged by Sig. Pugni, and comprising Themes from the Norwegian Melodies. The principal Dances composed and arranged by M. Perrot. Those of the Danseuses Viennoises by Madame Josephine Weiss. Kaya, Madlle. Lucile Grahn; L'Amour, Fraulein Fanny Pragher; Herman, M. De Matta; and Knud, M. Perrot. In the course of the Divertissement the following dances:—La Norweigienne, by Madlle. Lucile Grahn; Pas des Cinq Sens, by Madlle. Lucile Grahn and Fraulein Fanny Pragher; Pas de six, by Madlle. Lucile Grahn and M. Perrot, supported by Madlles. Ferdinand, Cassan, Demelisse, and Moncelet; and Pas des Moissonneurs by the Danseuses Viennoises.

In the course of the Evening, the celebrated Spanish dancer, Dona Manuela Perea, known as La Nena, and the Bolero dancer, Don Felix Garcia, will appear in various of the national Pas of Spain.

To be followed by the second act of SONNAMBULA. Amina, Made. Castellan; Elvino, Signor Mario.

To conclude with the admired Scene of the Dryades from the Ballet of EOLINE. Eoline, Madlle. Lucile Grahn. Pas des Dryades, Madlle. Lucile Grahn; Pas des Fleurs by the Danseuses Viennoises.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera-colonnade.—Doors open at Seven, the opera to commence at half-past Seven.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

It is respectfully announced that the celebrated Symphonic Ode of the DESERT, with the original Melodies, Choruses, and grand Orchestral Accompaniments, by Felicien David, will be repeated on MONDAY next, April the 21st, preceded by a Grand Miscellaneous VOCAL, ORCHESTRAL, and CHORAL SELECTION, from the most Classical Composers, including Mozart, Weber, Mendelssohn, Gluck, Beethoven, &c., and supported by nearly all the distinguished Artistes of the Establishment. The Orchestra and Chorus will include upwards of 200 Performers, the whole under the direction of Signor Costa.

Part I. Sinfonia in C minor, Beethoven—Aria, "Chefaro," Mdlle. Brambilla, Gluck—Aria, "Tetti, Tetti," Sig. Lablache, with the hunting chorus, Haydn—Aria, "Non mi Dir," Madame Castellan, Mozart—"La Carita," Rossini, with chorus, solo parts, soprani—Meds. Castellan, Rosetti, and Rita Borio; contralto, Madame Brambilla—Overture, "Oberon," Weber. Part II. The Desert.

Boxes, 2, 3, and 4 guineas each, may be had on application at the Box-office, Opera-colonnade.—Doors will be opened at half-past 7, the performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

THIS EVENING, April the 16th, will be performed Donizetti's Opera, in 3 acts, entitled THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR. Edgar, Mons. Duprez; Colonel Henry Ashton, Mr. Burdini; Arthur, Mr. Barker; Raymond, Mr. Weiss; Norman, Mr. H. Horncastle; Lucy Ashton, Made. Eugenie Garcia; and Alice, Miss Collett. To conclude with the new Comic Ballet, in 2 acts, entitled ROBERT AND BERTRAND. Principal characters by Messrs. Howell, Payne, T. Mathews, Burt, Mons. Gasperini, and Mons. Delferier; Madlle. Polin, Miss Carson, Mrs. Payne, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

THIS EVENING, April the 16th, will be performed (38th time) the new and original Comedy, in 3 acts, called THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY. Mr. Hollylodge, Mr. W. Farren; Smirker, Mr. Strickland; Capt. Oswald, Mr. H. Holl; Ensign Tardigrade, Mr. Brindal; Fanny, Mr. Buckstone; Firedrake, Mr. Howe; Nonpareil, Mr. Webster; Major Blandman, Mr. Gough; Mrs. Hollylodge, Mrs. Glover; Lady Winkleworth, Mrs. W. Clifford; Miss Crawley, Mrs. Humby; Ellen Forrester, Miss J. Bennett. After which (21st time) a new Grand Classical Extravaganza, in two parts, called THE GOLDEN FLEECE. To conclude with the Farce, called THE MILLINER'S HOLIDAY. Simon Sparkes, Mr. Buckstone.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.

THIS EVENING, April the 16th, the performances will commence with 38th time a new original Drama, called ON DUTY. Principal characters by Messrs. F. Vining, F. Mathews, and Keeley; Miss Villars, Mrs. Woollidge, and Miss Grove. After which THE MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE. To which will be added the successful Burlesque, called WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT! Dick Whittington, Mrs. Keeley; Muley Moloch, Mr. Keeley; the Cat, Mr. Collier; supported by Miss Fairbrother, Miss Grove, &c. To conclude with the laughable Farce of A MODEL OF A WIFE, supported by Messrs. Wigan, Meadows, and F. Mathews; Miss Fairbrother, Mrs. Woollidge, &c.—The Box-office is open daily, under the direction of Mr. Grogan.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

62d Night of the "Green Bushes."

THIS EVENING, April the 16th, will be performed the new Drama, in three acts, called THE GREEN BUSHES; or, A Hundred Years Ago. Principal characters by Messrs. Selby, Hudson, O. Smith, Wright, Paul Bedford, Worrell, Mrs. Yates, Mad. Celeste, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Worrell, &c. After which a new Grand Emprical Exposition, called ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON. St. George, Miss Woolgar; the Dragon, Mr. P. Bedford. To conclude with the Farce of the "MOTHER AND CHILD ARE DOING WELL." Mr. Snugsby, Mr. Lambert; Lieut. O'Scupper, R.N., Mr. Paul Bedford; Mr. Felix Fluffy, Mr. Wright; Miss Penelope Snugsby, Mrs. Laws; Emily, Miss Fortescue.

THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, April the 16th, will be performed (2d time) Auber's celebrated Comic Opera called LE DUC D'OLONNE. Principal characters by Messrs. Leffler, Allen, Walton, Ranoe, and Mattocks; Madlle. Helen Condell, Miss Grant, and Madame Fearon. After which, Mr. Sands and his infant brother, Maurice, will appear in their pleasing and wonderful Entertainment de Salon, FREAKS of FANCY. To conclude with the Drama of MONSEIGNEUR; or, Paris in 1720. Monseigneur, Mr. Wallack; Labarre, Mr. Granby; Mathew, Mr. A. Harris; Germaine, Mr. Oxberry; Bernard, Mr. Walton; Rosaline, Miss Emma Stanley; Annette, Miss E. Honner; and Lisette, Miss Somers.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Re-engagement of Mademoiselle Plessy, who will appear in two admired Comedies.

THIS EVENING, April 16th, the performances will commence at 8 o'clock with (for the first time) CHACUN DE SON COTE. La Baronne de Valliere, Madlle. Plessy. After which LA FAUSSE AGNES. Angelique, Madlle. Plessy. To conclude with LE PARADIS DE MAHOMET. The second performance of "L'Etourneau," which was produced with so much success on Monday last, is deferred until Friday next, in consequence of the indisposition of Mons. Ravel.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. Batty.

Continued success of the new Spectacle.—THIS EVENING, April 16th, at Seven o'clock, will be presented the Grand Military Equestrian Spectacle of the MAID of SARAGOSSA, or the Spanish Amazons. New scenery, dresses, &c. Entire change of the SCENES in the CIRCLE.—An arrangement has been made with Mr. White, for his appearance as the celebrated Lion Tamer, who will exhibit his wonderful feats with his unrivalled collection of Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Panthers, &c. To conclude with an admired FARCE.—Box-office open from eleven till five o'clock.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.

In consequence of the immense sensation created by the Feats of Wonder of Mr. Canfield, the American Samson, he will repeat his Herculean Tasks every Evening.—THIS EVENING, April 16th, the performances will commence with JANE SHORE, supported by Messrs. Hughes, Hicks, Neville, &c.; Mrs. R. Honner, and Mrs. Vining. After which the GAME COCK of the WILDERNESS. Samson Hardhead, Mr. Marble. Added to which, the extraordinary Feats of the American Sampson, Mr. Canfield. To conclude with a new Farce, called the VERMONT WOOL-DEALER. Deuteronomy Dutiful, Mr. Marble.—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.—Places and Private Boxes to be had of Mr. J. Kerschner, at the Box-office.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

Continued success of "Margaret Catchpole," with Miss Vincent as the Female Horse-stealer; also 2d Night of "Lochinvar" and "Obi, or Three-fingered Jack."—THIS EVENING, April 16th, will be presented MARGARET CATCHPOLE, the FEMALE HORSE-STEALER; or, The Life and Adventures of a Suffolk Girl. Laud, Mr. H. Howard; Luff, Mr. Dale; John Barry, Mr. J. T. Johnson; Nim Vatkins, Mr. J. Herbert; Onega and Pechnanna (Red Chieftains), Messrs. Cony and Blanchard; Margaret Catchpole, Miss Vincent; and Betty Scrag, Miss E. Terry. After which, LOCHINVAR, or the Bridal of Netherby. To conclude with OBI; or, Three-fingered Jack. Three-fingered Jack, Mr. Cony.

ROYAL PAVILION THEATRE, WHITECHAPEL-ROAD.

This Evening a Benefit.

Second night of the "Last Crime."—Last week of the Boleno Family.—TO-MORROW EVENING, April 17, the performances will commence with (21 time) THE LAST CRIME. Characters by Messrs. Phillips, Bradshaw, Gardner, J. Howard, and Forde; Mrs. W. H. Bland and Miss Young. To which will be added THE MOCK ELECTION, in which Mr. Gardner and Miss Daly will appear. The whole to conclude with HARLEQUIN ROYAL CHARLIE, supported by the Boleno Family.

ROYAL GRECIAN SALOON.

Proprietor, Mr. T. Rouse.

The interest excited by the incidents of the new and pleasing Vaudeville, by the Author of False Conclusions, called "The Corporal, or Brother in Arms," aiding the excellence of the adaptation, renders it one of the most successful hitherto produced.—THIS EVENING, April the 16th, will be acted the favourite Drama called THE TALE OF MYSTERY. After which, the new Vaudeville of THE CORPORAL, or Brothers in Arms. To conclude with the Ballet Divertissement entitled THE PORTRAIT, or the Painter's Study. A Concert each night in the Hall of Nations.—Doors open at 6, begin at half-past 6.—Pit, 1s., Gallery, 6d.; Boxes and Stalls, 6d. each extra.—Half-price to the Pit, 6d.—Vocal Director, Mr. Baldwin.—Acting and Stage-manager, Mr. Campbell.

ROYAL ALBERT SALOON.

Proprietor, Mr. Henry Brading.

THIS EVENING, April 16, the performances will commence with the Drama of OLIVER TWIST, supported by the entire Company. Singing and Dancing. ROMEO AND JULIET. Wonderful performance of the Infant Thalia. The whole to conclude with the Nautical Drama of THE SEA, THE SEA.—Admission as usual.—Reserved Seats, 1s.—Doors open at half past five, commence at six. Stage-manager, Mr. T. Jones.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Bethnal-green Pension Society.*"—*The notice of this Festival was not sent in time; and had it been, we could not suffer any Gentleman from this Establishment to attend without his being admitted to the ordinary courtesies of the festive board, to which the Secretary appears to make exception.*

The Publication of this Paper commenced Yesterday Morning at a Quarter-past Six o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1845.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord BROUGHAM moved an alteration in certain standing orders with respect to railways. The Noble and Learned Lord detailed several instances of hardship endured by private individuals from the proceedings of Railway Companies.

The standing orders were ordered to be printed.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE would not object to the standing orders moved by his Noble and Learned Friend; and he would, when the time arrived, meet the objection contained in the petition presented by the Noble Marquis.

The Export Customs Duties Bill, and the Glass Duties Bill, passed through Committee, were reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.

On motion of the Earl of DALHOUSIE, the House then went into Committee on the Land Clauses (Scotland) Consolidation Bill.

In the Commons, among a great number of petitions against the endowment of Maynooth College, Mr. COLQUHOUN presented that agreed to at the meeting in Covent-garden Theatre, on Monday night.

Sir THOMAS FREMANTLE, in answer to Mr. F. FRENCH, said that he could hold out no expectation that the Irish Poor-law Bill would be in any degree altered this session.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM intimated that he would take the second reading of the Medical Bill on Monday next.

Mr. FERRAND moved that a petition he had presented the other evening from the Operative Protestant Association of Dublin, against the endowment of Maynooth College, should be printed, and intimated that it was his intention on the third reading of the Bill, to bring a charge against the First Minister of the Crown.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said that neither he nor his colleagues would offer any opposition to such a course.

Ultimately the Hon. Member for Knaresborough withdrew his motion for printing the petition, as well as his notice for the third reading.

The adjourned debate on the Maynooth Grant Bill was then resumed by Major BERESFORD, the debate occupying the whole evening, when it was again adjourned till this day.

We yesterday referred, as we did on a previous occasion, to one of the probable effects of the contemplated endowment of Catholicism. We stated that we considered it likely that it will root up, ere long, religious establishments altogether. We also alluded to the new light which the additional grant to Maynooth has already caused to penetrate the minds of Episcopalian upholders of State religions. The announcement by Mr. D'ISRAELI, that the Episcopalians in Ireland are prepared to give up entirely the Irish Church in her established capacity, rather than consent to the endowment of Catholicism, is a declaration to which it were impossible to attach too much importance. Close on the heels of that declaration—and it is understood that the member for Shrewsbury did not speak without book—comes a similar avowal from Dr. CANDLISH, the distinguished leader of the Free Church ministers in Scotland. The words of the Rev. Doctor are too emphatic and too important not to claim quotation at our hands. At a great meeting to oppose the Maynooth grant, held some days ago in Edinburgh, Dr. CANDLISH thus expressed himself:—"It is not our fault if the proposal to endow Popery shall force us seriously and solemnly to consider what is our duty, not in reference to maintaining the principle of national Establishments, but what is our duty in reference to all the institutions that shall then be endowed; and reserving the carrying out of that great scriptural principle which we maintain till better times, we may be forced into a position in which we shall see wholesale endowment of that which is contrary to Scripture; and thus find ourselves ready to say, rather let all that is true in religion be left to shift for itself, in sole dependence upon Him who is the Truth and the Life, than that, under the pretence that the endowing of one sect entitles wholesale endowment."

Dr. CANDLISH and the Free Church body in Scotland, though nobly relinquishing their livings in the Presbyterian Establishment, rather than submit to the domination of the Civil Courts in spiritual matters, came out of the Erastian Establishment avowing their attachment to the abstract principle of State endowments of religion. In that we always spoke of them as committing a grievous error. But still we had no sympathy with those Voluntaries who were then so forward to reproach them with inconsistency. Wedded, as they had always been to Establishments, and brought up in the bosom of the purest Establishment that ever existed, we could make every allowance for their not becoming Voluntaries all at once. We besought our Dissenting friends to exercise a little patience, and to practise a little forbearance towards the ministers of the Free Church, remarking, that we had no doubt that time and circumstances would serve to convince them of the untenability of State endowments of religion. It is clear, from the language of Dr. CANDLISH, that the adherents of the Free Church are at last beginning to open their eyes to the evils inseparably connected with a recognition of the principle of religious establishments at all. Even now they only see indistinctly; but the scales are beginning to fall from off their eyes, and the events of the next few years will perfect their perception on this momentous question. We long to see Free Churchmen Voluntaries in theory as they already are in practice, because we are aware of the vast accession of strength which their adherence would give to the Voluntary cause.

There is an aspect of the question of Catholic endowments in Ireland, which seems as yet to have escaped the notice of all who have written or spoken on the subject. We refer to the amount which will be required to make that State provision for the priests which must necessarily follow the endowment of Maynooth. There is a general impression that the sum required will be but small. This is an error. The sum required will be large; and therefore, though the pecuniary aspect of the question be only of secondary importance, it is one which will by and by excite no inconsiderable attention. There are 5,000 priests in Ireland, and it is calculated that the average salary of each exceeds 200*l.* per annum. Now, it is not to be supposed that the priests will be willing to accept, or the Government disposed to offer, less than the amount of their present salaries. Taking each salary then at 200*l.* a year, it would require the large sum of 1,000,000*l.* a year, to make a proper State provision for the Catholic priesthood of Ireland. At present, when the public finances are in a prosperous condition, a million yearly may not be so sensibly felt; but, in times of monetary pressure, the extraction of so large a sum from the public exchequer will be no light matter. As a mere pecuniary question, therefore, the endowment of Catholicism in Ireland is a thing to be resisted by every constitutional means.

We are sure our readers will not misconstrue the motives by which we are actuated in our opposition to the grant to Maynooth. We oppose it on the broad intelligible ground of hostility to all religious establishments. Not only do we hold these to be at variance with the genius of Christianity, but to be incompatible with civil liberty. Wherever State religions have existed, they have done their utmost—and too often with success—to put down freedom of opinion, and to subjugate the national mind to the dominant priesthood. We speak not of Catholicism only: the remark applies to all State religions, wherever the priesthood have obtained an ascendancy. Our opposition, therefore, would be as decided and energetic against the endowment of any other sect, as it is against the endowment of Catholicism.

It can scarcely be necessary, after saying this, that we should disclaim all sympathy with the sentiments which were enunciated at Covent-garden Theatre, on Monday evening, by Dr. CROLY. In denouncing the tyranny and the oppression of the Church of Rome during her ascendancy in the dark ages, this Rev. Gentleman avowed principles which breathed as much of the spirit of persecution as any missive that ever issued from the Vatican. We were glad to find that the thousands congregated in Covent-garden on this occasion, shewed in a manner not to be mistaken, that they had no sympathy with the fire-and-faggot spirit which the Rector of Walbrook displayed. Our only regret is, that he was heard at all. They ought to have hooted him off the platform, as a man who was offering an insult both to their understandings and their feelings. If this clergyman, this self-styled minister of a religion whose very essence is mildness and peace, were to have his own way, it is clear that he would himself practise the very tyranny which he so vehemently denounces in others. Anything more redolent of bigotry, anything more replete with the most unqualified intolerance, was never uttered by human lips, nor found a place in human breast. Such persons are living libels on the spirit of Christianity, and do more to prejudice men's minds against it than all that infidels have ever written in opposition to it.

Our readers will observe an extraordinary effusion from the pen of the Duke of NEWCASTLE in another column. It is a rare thing for us to find ourselves acting in concert with the Lord of Clumber. Here we are at one. It is only, however, in reference to the object. His Grace and ourselves concur in the desire to see the Maynooth grant defeated; but we need hardly say, that there our sympathy with each other ends. His Grace of NEWCASTLE opposes the endowment of Catholicism because he wishes to uphold the Episcopal Establishment. We oppose it because we wish to see all religious establishments laid in the dust.

The Paris papers of Monday do not possess any particular interest for English readers, although they are not deficient of leading articles of inordinate length.

The affairs of Switzerland, as may be supposed, attract the notice of some of our Gallic contemporaries, but with the Opposition journals their object is more with the view of attacking the French Government for its proceedings with respect to that country, than commenting on the recent events.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOURSE, PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 14.—The market was exceedingly flat and in French securities little or nothing was done. A report being industriously circulated that the proposition for the conversion of the Five per Cents. had been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, that stock fell 15c. for the account. As compared with the Saturday's quotations, the following were the closing prices:—For cash Five per Cents. 117f. 10c., 10c. higher. Three per Cents. 85f. 75c. New Loan, 86f. 30c. For the account, Five per Cents. 117f. 15c., 15c. lower; and Three per Cents 85f. 80c., 5c. lower. The Four per Cents. were at 107f. 50c. The Passive, which is the only Spanish stock quoted, was at 7¼, ⅛ higher. Dutch Two and a Half per Cents., 64. Haytian Loan, 400.

THE RAILWAY-MARKET.—Shares being in great request, a considerable rise has ensued. For cash the closing quotations were:—St. Germain, 1,120, 30f. higher; Versailles and St. Cloud, 572 50, 12 50 higher; Ditto and Meudon, 330, 15f. higher; Paris and Orleans, 1,247 50, 12 50 higher; Ditto and Rouen, 1140, 17 50 higher; Rouen and Havre, 947 50, a rise of 37 50; Marseilles and Avignon, 1087 50, 35f. higher; Strasburg and Basle, 325, 8 75 higher; Montpellier and Cette, 550; Bordeaux and Teste, 217 50, 7 50 higher.

Our advices from Madrid, received by express, are to the 8th inst. inclusively. Their contents are of more than usual importance.

The Chamber of Deputies met for the dispatch of business, the sitting being opened by Senor ORENSE, who explained the interpellation which he addressed to the Government, and which referred to the diminution of duties on French vessels entering Spanish ports. The Hon. Deputy said that he could not but regret the injury which such a concession would cause to the interests of the nation.

The Minister of Finance replied that a reciprocity existed, as Spanish vessels entering French ports would enjoy similar advantage. The Minister further stated that a very old convention to the above effect was in force, but that its execution had been interrupted for some time past. Some miscellaneous business having been got through, the discussion on the Budget of expenses commenced when the President of the Council in reference to the first Chapter, which relates to the Royal Family, put the Chamber in possession of the Royal Decree, by which the Queen DONA MARIA CHRISTINA was authorized, and the mode and form in which it was effected. General NARVAEZ then read the Decree and Law which refer to the said marriage. The former being dated October 11, 1844. It bears the Royal sign manual, and is countersigned by the Minister of Justice LUIS MAYANS.

DECREE.

"In consideration of the weighty reasons which my august mother Dona Maria Christina of Bourbon has exposed to me, I have authorised her, in accordance with the advice of my Council of Ministers, to contract matrimony with Don Fernando Munoz, Duke of Riánzares. I declare that by the fact of her contracting this marriage of conscience, albeit with a person who is not her equal, she neither loses my esteem or affection, and that she is to enjoy all honours and prerogatives which appertain to her as Queen mother; but that her husband is only to enjoy those honours, prerogatives, and distinctions which belong to him by retaining his armorial bearings and title; and that the sons of this marriage will be subject to the provisions of Article 12 of the Ninth Law, chapter 2, book 10, of the *Novisima Recopilacion*, and be entitled to inherit property in conformity with the provisions of the laws."

The 11th and 12th chapters of the law referred to above, were then read. The law is dated March 23, 1776, and was published on the 27th of the same month. This formality being ended, Senors ORENSE and SAIR opposed the whole of the first chapter of the Budget of expenses, and were replied to by the President of the Council, the Finance Minister and Senor BURGOS, as of the Committee, an amendment having been moved that every article was to be discussed before the general discussion on each chapter: this was rejected by 73 to 63 votes. The allowances to the QUEEN and her sister, the INFANTA, were passed, and the pension to Queen CHRISTINA was then voted by a majority of 116 to 9, and finally the allowances to the Infante Don FRANCISCO DE PAULO. The whole of the expenses relating to the royal household were afterwards voted. On commencing chap. 2 of the Budget, which relates to legislative bodies, it was found necessary for the Chamber to hold a secret sitting, in order to examine the expenses to which it referred, before proceeding to the vote, which accordingly took place. The Chamber rose at half-past four.

At the Bolsa the Three per Cents. were quoted at 35¼ for cash, and 35¾ at 60 days. The sum negociated was 150,300,000 reals. The Five per Cents. were done at 25¼ at 60 days.

It is with real regret that we re-state, on authority which merits confidence, that there is no substantial improvement in the health of Sir Wm. Follett.—*Globe.*

The *German Universal Gazette* informs us, under the head of Constantinople, 19th ult., that Sir Stratford Canning has demanded the revision of a sentence of death pronounced at Broussa, upon the son of an Armenian, who was charged with murder, but against whom there was no legal evidence. The result of this intervention is not stated. By the same article we learn that a dispute has taken place between Turkey and Persia, in consequence of the Pacha of Bagdad having condemned to death a Persian dervish for sacrilege, for forming a new sect by preaching from an apocryphal Koran.

MAYNOOTH GRANT.—OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—As for the press, the *Times*, *Standard*, *Morning Herald*, *Chronicle*, and *Sun* support the Bill; while the liberal and unwashed *Advertiser* and *Globe* oppose it. The latter paper is bitterly hostile to it.—*Dublin Monitor.* [If our worthy cotemporary will read yesterday's *Times*, he will find that potent luminary brilliantly opposed to the grant.]

An eminent house in the neighbourhood of the Custom-house, have received an order from the Government to supply the Admiralty Department with 3,000 gallons of extra strong West India rum, 35 per cent. over proof, for the use of her Majesty's ships Erebus and Terror, about to proceed on a voyage of discovery; and the Lords of the Treasury have issued directions to the proper authorities, to permit the said rum to be removed from the bonded vaults of the Docks, to the victualling stores at Deptford, without payment of the duty.

EXTENT OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—Of the 639,145 negroes that were landed from Africa (where they had been seized) upon the islands and on the continent of America, from the year 1815 to 1843, upwards of 555,300 were landed in the Brazilian territory alone. The Spanish territory was the next large recipient, no fewer than 76,865 slaves being landed therein during the same years; besides 3,423 to the French possessions on the American continent; and 1,123 in those belonging to the Dutch there. In the Danish territory only 200 were landed, and they were taken there in 1819. None are stated to have been landed in the French territory since 1829. In addition to this immense number of 639,145, the number of negroes taken from Africa for the purposes of slavery, but captured and brought to, or driven on shore on the islands or coasts of America and there liberated, amounted to 18,042. Large as these numbers seem, the authorities declare that they are by no means correct statements, as many negroes are landed in various parts of the American continent, clandestinely, and of which no record is preserved.

SEVERE GALE.—Yesterday it blew a severe gale from nearly N.N.E., accompanied with violent squalls and heavy showers. The numerous tiers of shipping on the river rode heavily, but none of them parted from their moorings. The tempestuous state of the weather since Sunday, and particularly yesterday, has prevented the departure of a great number of vessels from the docks and wharfs, laden and ready for sea, and which were cleared outwards at the Custom-house on Saturday and Monday. The wind on Sunday and Monday being from about W.N.W., and therefore favourable for the departure of vessels, several sailed from the wharfs, but soon afterwards anchored in the Pool and lower parts of the Thames, where they remained yesterday afternoon. Owing to the violence of the gale yesterday, several ships, laden with rich and valuable cargoes, from India and China and other distant parts, although in tow of two steam-packets, were compelled to anchor in various parts of the river, above and below Gravesend. When this gale moderates they will be towed to their respective docks. Several continental steamers are overdue. Considerable apprehensions are entertained for the safety of vessels on the east and south coasts. About four o'clock yesterday afternoon the gale moderated a little, but soon afterwards resumed its former violence. Last night it continued to blow very hard, and the atmosphere had a threatening and gloomy appearance. Most of the shipping on the river and in the various docks had their topmasts struck. Notwithstanding the boisterous state of the weather yesterday, the temperature was less cold. At noon the thermometer at the Dockmaster's office, St. Katherine's (a very exposed situation), which on Sunday and Monday averaged 43 degrees, indicated 48½.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—BENEFIT OF MISS VINCENT.—It having been announced that yesterday was the evening selected for this favourite actress to take her benefit, her friends and admirers mustered strong in her cause, and the success of their efforts and her own desert was, that she had a perfectly crammed house—indeed, a "bumper" full to overflowing. The performances commenced with *Woman's Love, or Kate Wynsley, the Cottage Girl*, the principal parts being sustained by Messrs. E. F. Saville and Mr. Seamen, and by Miss Vincent and Miss E. Terry. After which followed the representations and classical illustrations of the ancient masters, by Messrs. Cony and Blanchard. Then succeeded the two-act drama of *Fidelio*, in which Messrs. Dale, Johnson, Osbaldiston, and Herbert, brought down many rounds of applause, and in which Miss Vincent maintained her usual high stand as an actress, and added one more triumph to her usual success. Miss E. Terry's imitations of Miss A. Kemble, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, and of the late Mrs. Honey, were well conceived, and received with considerable applause. The evening's entertainments concluded with the *Forest of Bondy*, wherein Mr. Herbert promoted considerable hilarity in the character of *Bertrand*, an ostler. From the variety of amusement offered, it was necessarily late before the conclusion of the performance; but even then the audience did not appear to have had enough, so well were they satisfied. We cannot conclude without congratulating Miss Vincent on her increasing popularity.

COURT CIRCULAR.

Sir Robert Peel had an audience of the Queen yesterday at Buckingham Palace.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in waiting, honoured the Water colour Exhibition, Pall-mall East, with a visit yesterday.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen yesterday, and remained to lunch with her Majesty and Prince Albert.

The Duchess of Gloucester was better yesterday. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouverie, visited her Royal Highness at Gloucester House. The members of the Royal Family sent to learn the state of the Royal Duchess.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager yesterday at Marlborough House.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Colonel Sir George Couper, honoured the Italian Opera with her presence yesterday evening. The Duke of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz also honoured the performance of the Opera with their presence.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Wiemar visited the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden yesterday at the Duke of Hamilton's residence in Portman-square. The Grand Duchess paid visits yesterday to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent at Clarence House, St. James's, and the Duchess of Cambridge at Cambridge House.

The French Ambassador and the Austrian Ambassador paid their respects yesterday to the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden.

Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, attended by Baroness de Stömmeder and Baron Roth de Schreckenstein, honoured the Italian Opera with her presence last evening.

Mr. Parker and a deputation had an interview with the Earl of Dalhousie yesterday, at the Office of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Mayers, Agent for Barbadoes, had an interview with Lord Stanley yesterday, at the Colonial Office.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England had a meeting yesterday afternoon, at their office in Whitehall-place. There were present the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Bangor, Chester, St. David's, Ely, Hereford, Lichfield, Llandaff, Ripon, Rochester, Salisbury, and Worcester, the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Devon, the Earl of Besborough, the Earl of Chichester, Lord Ashley, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, and the Right Hon. John Nicholl.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland had an interview with the Earl of Dalhousie yesterday.

Dispatches from the Governor of South Australia were received yesterday at the Colonial Office.

CITY INTELLIGENCE & MONEY-MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING.

The foreign exchanges were quoted this afternoon for three months' bills as follows:—Paris, 25 95 to 26; Amsterdam, 12 7 to 7½; Antwerp, 26 7½ to 12½; Frankfort, 122¼; Hamburg, 13 14¼ to ½; and Trieste, 9 59 to 10. This exhibits a general improvement in all the rates. Last Friday we quoted Paris short-dated, instead of three months' bills.

The official return of the exports of bullion from the port of London, for the week ending Thursday last, is as follows:—Silver coin to China, 28,000 oz.

There are late accounts to-day from Sydney, viz., to the 4th of January. The Legislative session had been closed, and the Governor had given a satisfactory account of the proceedings, though there was a disposition to complain of his apparent *hauteur* in stating his opinion upon certain measures from which he had advised her Majesty to withhold her assent. It is, at all events, gratifying to learn that his Excellency considers the colony to be in a prosperous state. The wool-market at Sydney had declined, owing to the low rate of discount for bills on England.

The Sydney papers contain accounts of December 14 from Van Diemen's Land. Treasury bills were at a discount there of 1 to 1½ per cent., and the Commissariat Department, it was expected, would be in want of funds, unless some alteration took place. It is calculated that the wool exported from Van Diemen's Land during the present year will be worth 250,000*l.*

By the *Joseph Albino* South Australian papers to December 11 have been received. From the contents of these we should infer that the settlement was steadily recovering from its former state of depression. The German emigrants are particulary spoken of as examples of prosperity, even during the crisis which shook the colony so much, having given a striking example of the power of sober habits and untiring industry in conquering every obstacle. There was a good opening for labourers, though wages were not decidedly high. Mining labourers were wanted, as the mineral resources of the colony became more developed; blacksmiths, especially those used to country work, found good employment, and agricultural labourers were readily engaged at 8s. to 10s. per week with rations, and good shepherds at 15s. Labourers in the town (Adelaide) earned 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per diem without rations. Of bricklayers and carpenters there were plenty in the settlement. Complaints are made of the few vessels visiting the colony, either to take in provisions or leave supplies of goods, but we fancy this is one effect of the losses incurred by European exporters at the time of the panic which more or less affected our Australian possessions.

We have been favoured with the following copy of a letter, received by the Committee of South American Bondholders, upon the subject of the portion of the Colombian Debt assigned to New Granada, and which, as far as it goes, may be deemed satisfactory:—

(Translation.)

"Paris, April 11, 1845.

"Sir,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 5th inst., with a copy of the resolutions passed at a general meeting of the holders of Colombian Bonds, accepting the terms agreed to in Bogota on the 15th January last, between the Minister of Finance and Messrs. Powles, Illingworth, Wilson, and Co.

"The Minister of Finance has sent me, with an authentic copy of the arrangement referred to, the necessary instructions for carrying it into immediate effect; for this purpose I shall return to London as soon as I have terminated the affairs which detain me in this capital.

"I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) "M. M. MOSQUERA.

"G. R. Robinson, Esq., Chairman, &c."

The public sales of Indigo commenced to-day. The quantity advertised is 5374 chests. There was a fair attendance, but no particular feature in the biddings; and the middling and inferior went at January rates, to a slight decline.

The public securities have been very well supported to-day; and although money was scarce, the settlement went off satisfactorily. Consols were 99¼ ½, for money, and 99½ ⅝, for the new account-day, May 27. The premium on Exchequer Bills has been supported at 57s. to 59s. Bank Stock has been firm at 209½ to 210½, and India Stock at 276 to 276½. The New 3¼ per Cents. have been 101¼ to 101½; and the 3 per Cents 98 to 98⅛.

The foreign investments have been quiet, for in them also the settlement has been in course of adjustment. Spanish 5 per Cents. have been 30¼ to 30⅛, and the Passive 7¼ to ⅜. Portuguese Converted have been 65¾ to 66, and Brazilian, 87. Dutch 2½ per Cents. have realised 63¼. Mexican Stock was 36⅛ to ¼.

Money was in request in the Share-market for carrying over accounts, but this was freely done, as there seems still to be a feeling in favour of high prices. The quotations, with the premium calculated on the principal lines, were as follows:—Aberdeen, 2¾ to 3 pm.; Armagh, Colerain, and Portrush, 1¼ to 1½pm.; Birmingham and Gloucester, 138 to 140; ditto half-shares, 1 to 2 pm.; Bristol and Gloucester, 33 to 35 premium; Caledonian, 8½ to 9 pm.; Cambridge and Lincoln, 8 to 8½ pm.; Chester and Holyhead, 8¼ to 8¾ ex. div.; Churnet Valley, 8¼ to 8¾ pm.; Cornwall, 2¼ to 3 pm.; Coventry and Leicester, 2¼ to 2¾ pm.; Direct Northern, 1 to 1¼ pm.; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 7¼ to 7¾ pm.; Dublin and Galway, 2¾ to 3 pm.; Eastern Counties avr., 20¾ to 21¼; Eastern Union Extension, 2¼ to 2¾ pm.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 61 to 63; Ely and Bedford, 1¼ to 1¾ pm.; Great Southern and Western (Ireland) 13¾ to 14¼ pm.; ditto Extension, 10½ to 11 pm.; Great Western, 107 to 109 pm.; ditto half shares, 54 to 55 pm.; ditto fifths, 21 to 22 pm.; Guildford, Fareham, and Portsmouth, 3¾ to 4¼ pm.; Harwich, 1⅝ to 1⅞ pm.; London and Birmingham, 235 to 237; ditto thirds, 43 to 44 pm.; London and Blackwall avr., 8¼ to 8½; London and Brighton, 63 to 64½; London and Croydon avr., 17¾ to 18¼; London and South-western avr., 81 to 82; ditto consolidated eighths, 19 to 21 pm.; ditto new, 13¼ to 14 pm.; ditto new, 10 to 11 pm.; London and York, 1¾ to 2¼ pm.; Lynn and Ely, 4¾ to 5¼ pm.; Manchester and Leeds, 74 to 76 pm.; Manchester and Birmingham, 58 to 60; quarter shares, 5 to 6 pm.; Midland, 158 to 160; ditto new, 18 to 19 pm.; Midland, Birmingham, and Derby, 117 to 119; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 25 to 26 pm.; ditto, new (Brandling), 22 to 23 pm.; Newcastle and Berwick, 14 to 15 pm.; Newark and Sheffield, 4½ to 5 pm.; North British, new, 4½ to 4¾ pm.; Northern and Eastern, 19 to 21 pm.; Rugby, Worcester, and Tring, 3¾ to 4¼ pm.; Scottish Midland, 3¼ to 3¾ pm.; Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, Dudley, and Birmingham, 2¼ to 2¾ pm.; South-eastern and Dover, 42 to 42½ ex div.; ditto new, No. 1, 8¾ to 9¼ pm.; ditto new, No. 2, 8¾ to 9¼ pm.; South Wales, 4½ to 5 pm.; Trent Valley, 17 to 18 pm.; York and North Midland, Scarborough Branch, 22 to 24 pm.; Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Cette, ¼ to ¾ pm.; Boulogne and Amiens, 7¾ to 8 pm.; Great Northern of France, 1⅛ to 1⅜ pm.; ditto (Rosamel), ⅛ to ⅜ pm.; Lyons and Avignon, ⅞ to 1⅛ pm.; Orleans and Bordeaux, 10 to 10½ pm.; Paris and Lyons (Laffitte's), ⅞ to 1⅛ pm.; ditto (Ganneron's), ⅜ to ⅝ pm.; Paris and Orleans, 48½ to 49; Paris and Rouen, 43 to 43½; Sambre and Meuse, 6¾ to 7; Tours and Nantes (Mackenzie's), 1 to 1¼ pm.

The closing prices of the funds were:—

ENGLISH.

Bank Stock	210½	New 3¼ per Cents.	101⅛
Consols	99¼	Exchequer Bills	59s. pm.
Consols for Account	99⅝		

IRELAND.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

DUBLIN, APRIL 14.

The usual weekly meeting of the Loyal National Repeal Association was held to-day, in the Conciliation Hall, Burgh-quay. Amongst the members present were Mr. O'Connell, M.P.; Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P.; Mr. J. O'Connell, M.P.; Mr. R. D. Browne, M.P.; Mr. Kelly, M.P. Edward Clements, Esq., barrister-at-law, was called to the chair.

Mr. RAY having read the minutes of the last day's proceedings,

Mr. O'CONNELL handed in the subscription of a very dear relative of his (Mrs. Martin Creel) and would move her admission as a member. Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. RAY acknowledged the receipt of various remittances from London, Manchester, and Sunderland.

Mr. O'CONNELL said, he gave notice on the last day of meeting, that it be referred to the Committee to consider if celebrating the 30th of May, by a banquet at Clontarf, would be most suitable to the occasion; but, upon reflexion, he saw it would be impossible for them, so near town, to have that complete command over a large meeting, they would unquestionably have in the country.—(Hear, hear, hear.) In the town there were a number of active persons, who differed very widely from them, who it was possible might intermingle with the crowd, and he should prefer postponing the Clontarf banquet until the 6th of September next, the anniversary of the day on which he and his fellow-prisoners were discharged from unjust imprisonment. He had been instructed by the committee to move, that a sub committee be appointed to consider what would be the best mode of celebrating the 30th of May, and that that sub-committe consist of Sir Colman O'Loghlen, John O'Connell, Smith O'Brien, E. Clements, Michael Barry, and Captain Broderick, because they could not allow that day to go by without marking it with a white chalk at all events.—(Hear, hear, and laughter.) There had been published in London by an eminent printer, a book, whose title bespoke its value. It was a review of the facts which arose in the progress of the recent State trials, and the opinions of the Judges of both countries. As far as he had been able to read it, it seemed to him to be most admirably drawn up, full of knowledge, and the most conclusive reasoning against the hideous conduct of the prosecutors upon that interesting occasion.

Mr. RAY read a letter from Mr. W. J. O'Connell, head Repeal Warden for London, which stated that the collections were kept up regularly in the different wards in that City.

Mr. O'CONNELL said it was now his duty to read to the Association the report respecting the Bill for the perpetual endowment of Maynooth. After examining the existing law and the proposed Bill, the report thus concludes:—

"Such is, we conceive, an accurate abstract of the Bill before the House of Commons. As far as we understand the matter, the Bill appears to be framed in a just and conciliatory spirit; and to present no matter of difficulty or doubt in any of its details to any Roman Catholic, however suspicious he may have been rendered by reason of the conduct of the present or any former government.

"A question, however, arises upon the principle involved in the Bill. The Catholic clergy and laity have heretofore unanimously protested, and they do still protest, against any State provision for the Catholic Church in Ireland. They have repeatedly declared, and they still are of opinion, that no one class of Christians ought to be called on to support the clergy of any other persuasion than their own.

"Circumstanced, however, as this country now is, with its Ecclesiastical State revenues, originally granted for Roman Catholic purposes, vested in the Protestant Church Establishment, it is deemed no infringement of the Voluntary principle to receive, by way of restitution, the means of educating the Catholic clergy, especially when tendered in so satisfactory and conciliatory a manner as it is by this Bill. (Signed) "DANIEL O'CONNELL,

Chairman of the Committee."

He wished to have the Bill distinctly understood, that every Irishman should know what it contained, and judge for himself if there was anything in it derogatory of them as Roman Catholics, or at variance with the principles of civil and religious liberty. It seemed to him that it had not such tendencies. He was asked why they did not recommend petitions in favour of this Bill. His answer was ready; they did not ask for it, but they would accept it if it passed, for any measure conciliatory to the country, advancing the interests of any one class without injuring another, was a measure they would gratefully receive.—(Cheers.) He was sorry to see the hostile spirit evinced by the English people with respect to the Maynooth grant. He had been often reprimanded for saying that the people of England had not their hearts in the right places towards Ireland, and was told that it was the Government alone who were hostile; but what was the fact at present? He saw the Government disposed to do an act of grace and kindness, and he saw the English people rising in a mass to condemn it. It had been said to him would he not support opposition to the Maynooth grant, as it was his principle that each religion should educate its own clergymen, and not accept any endowment from the state. Why what a set of hypocritical beings they were.—(Laughter.) He was ready to assert the principle with them, but would they join him? He would carry it out for them, but they wanted to have the benefit of the principle in his asserting it, and they loaded their pockets with the Irish people's money, and they hated them as Irishmen, and were bigoted against them as Catholics. A great deal had been said in abuse of Maynooth; there had been a vast deal of vilifying and slandering of her in all manner of ways; but he believed there never yet was anything so totally unfounded. The Hon. Gentleman then mentioned the names of Roman Catholic bishops and clergy who had distinguished themselves, and who were educated at Maynooth; and then went on to say that if the Catholic clergy objected to the grant, he would be for kicking it out; but he was proud to say that they were ready to accept it, at least he took it for granted by their silence, and the statement made by Sir Robert Peel that he had, during the preparation of this Bill, consulted the Catholic authorities in Ireland.—(Hear, hear.) Everything had been done—well done—in this Bill, and it afforded them an opportunity of knowing the materials their English neighbours were made of. He would not cry if they turned out Peel.—(Laughter.) He was not so much in love with him as to do that—(A laugh.) He had been asked why he did not go over to Parliament to vote for this Bill. His answer was, he left it to themselves, for he was better employed in the Conciliation Hall. The grant might be intended to be a bribe to the Catholic clergy, but it would not have the desired effect. He defied them. In conclusion, he moved the adoption of the report, observing that this grant could never drive them back in the agitation, nor make them less active in struggling for the independence of Ireland.

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN seconded the motion, which passed.

Mr. STEELE next addressed the meeting, and passed an eulogium on the Catholic Clergy.

Mr. HENRY GRATTAN spoke in praise of the Maynooth grant, which, he said, was only the right of the Catholic persuasion.

The motion was then adopted, after a few remarks from Mr. O'Connell.

Mr. O'CONNELL announced the receipt of 250*l.* from Boston, 43*l.* 16s. from Philadelphia, 100*l.* from Golana, Illinois, and 6*l.* 4s. from Vermont.

Mr. GREY PORTER addressed the meeting at considerable length in support of his peculiar views, and strongly recommended the establishment of a national militia in this country.

Mr. O'CONNELL agreed with Mr. Porter that a national militia would be extremely advantageous, if sanctioned by Parliament, and constructed according to constitutional principles. He then presented a report on the subject of the tenant right in Ulster upon which he commented at considerable length.

Mr. O'CONNELL announced the rent for the week to be 703*l.* 4s. 11d.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

PRICES THIS DAY (MONDAY), APRIL 14.—Three per Cent. Consols, 98⅞¼—Three and a Quarter per Cent. Stock, 101¾—3½ per Cent. Debentures, 95⅞—Royal Hibernian Bank, 14½—City of Dublin Steam Company, 1836, 52—Kingstown and Bray Railway, 10⅞—Great Southern and Western ditto, 17¾—Ditto Scrip, ½ ⅝ ¾—Ditto Extension, 4⅞ 12 12½⅝—Dublin and Belfast Junction, 10—Dublin to Mullingar and Athlone, 3½⅝—Dublin to Galway, 5⅝⅞—Belfast and Ballymena, 5¾—Dundalk and Enniskillen, 4⅞—Waterford and Limerick, 6¼⅜—Wexford and Carlow, 4½—Cork and Bandon, 6—Derry and Enniskillen, 4½.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.

COTTON-MARKET.—The sales to-day amount to 6000 bags, including 600 American, taken for export. There is no change in prices. By the accounts received per packet of the 1st inst. from Boston, we find the receipts are large, amounting to within 37,000 bales of the last year but one. The estimates of the crop vary from 2¼ to 2½ millions of bales.

SHARE-MARKET.—We have had a good business doing in shares to-day, and prices have advanced a little:—Aberdeen Railway, 5¼—Barnsley Junction, 3⅜ ½—ditto, half shares, 4½—Birkenhead, Manchester, and Chester 11¼ to ½—Birmingham and Gloucester, 137 to 139—ditto, new, 5¼ to 4½—Blackburn, Darwen, and Bolton, 5⅞—Bolton, Wigan, and Liverpool, 14 to 14½ ¼—Caledonian, 12⅝ to ⅞—Cambridge and Lincoln, 9⅞ to 10—Chester and Birkenhead, 48½ to 50⅞—ditto, new-shares, 43½ to 45½—ditto, half-shares, 24½ to 25⅞—Chester and Holyhead, 11⅞ to 11⅞—Churnet Valley, 9¼ to 9½—Clitheroe Junction, 5 to 4⅞—Cork and Waterford, 3—Coventry and Nuneaton, 3⅞—Coventry and Leicester, 2⅞—Dublin and Belfast Junction, 10¼—Dublin and Galway, 3⅛—Dublin, Mullingar, and Athlone, 73s. 6d.—Dundalk and Enniskillen, 86s. 3d. to 4½—Eastern Counties, 21—ditto Perpetual, 5⅞—Edinburgh and Glasgow, 62½—ditto and Northern, 2⅛—Ely and Bedford, 61s. 6d.—Glasgow and Dumfries, 23s. to 26s.—Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock, 18½ to 18⅞—ditto, half-shares, 9½—Grand Junction, 225—ditto, half-shares, 113—ditto, new quarter shares, 44½—Great Southern and Western Extension, 11½ to 12—Goole and Doncaster, 1¼—Huddersfield Canal and Railway, 4½—Huddersfield and Sheffield, 2¼ to ⅞—Inverness and Elgin, 44s. to 2⅛—Kendal and Windermere, 5—Limerick and Waterford, 6⅛—Liverpool and Manchester, new shares, 37¾ to ⅞—Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston, 3⅜ to 3—London and Birmingham 32*l.* shares, 45—Londonderry and Enniskillen, 3⅞—London and York, 3¼ to 3s. 9d.—Direct Northern, 5¼—Leeds and Thirsk, 5 to 19—Leeds and West Riding Junction, 7½—Lynn and Dereham, 56s. 6d.—Lynn and Ely, 6⅞—Manchester and Buxton, 5¼ to 6—Manchester, Sheffield, and Midland Junction, 10—Midland Railway, 155½ to ⅞—ditto 40*l.* shares, 19½ to ⅝—ditto, fifth-shares, 79s.—Newry and Enniskillen, 5 to 3s. 6d.—North British, 10½—ditto half-shares, 5⅞—North Wales Mineral, 15⅞—ditto new shares, 5⅞ to 6⅛—North Western, 4—North Wales, 3⅞—Oxford and Birmingham Junction, 4⅞ to 4—Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 1—Preston and Wyre, 33⅞ to ½—Sheffield and Manchester, 125½—ditto, quarter-shares, 15⅞—Sheffield and Lincoln, 29s.—Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and Cheshire, 4½—South-eastern and Dover, new shares, No. 1, 16½—Ditto, new shares, No. 2, 11⅞—Ditto, new No. 3, 8⅛ to 8⅞—South Wales, 6⅞—Trent Valley, 19½—Ditto Extension, 4⅞ to 5—West Yorkshire, 4½—Wexford and Carlow, 4—Worcester and Tring, 96s. 3d.—Whitehaven and Furness, 4 to ⅛—Yarmouth, Diss, and Beccles, 4½—York and North Midland new half-shares, 16½—Austrian and Sardinian, 8s.—Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Cette (Mackenzie's), 53s. 6d.—Lyons and Avignon (English), 2⅞—Northern of France (Lafitte), 5 to 16s.—Northern of France (Rosamel), 2⅛ to 51s.—Paris and Lyons, English (Laffitte's), 3⅛ to 3—Ditto (Ganneron's), 56s. to 2⅞—Ditto (Calon's), 42s.—Paris and St. Quentin, 43s. 6d.—Sambre and Meuse, 9—Verona and Ancona, 37s.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT KINGSTON.—On Monday an accident occurred to William Jones, the infant son of Mr. Jones, the landlord of the Harrow public-house, Kingston, which terminated fatally. A woman named Williams was drawing the deceased, who was only 10 months old, in a child's chaise along the Fairfield-lane, when, in order to get out of the way of a cart belonging to Mr. Wilson, the builder, which was coming up the road, she drew the chaise up the declined bank, but in doing so it upset and pitched the infant out into the road, and in an instant the wheel of the cart passed over the poor infant's neck, immediately depriving it of life. The young man who drove the cart was not considered blameable.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE ON MAYNOOTH.

Clumber, Sunday Evening, April 13, 1845.

My Dear Fellow-countrymen—In the sincerity of my heart, and under an anxiety which overwhelms me, may I address to you a few hurried lines, which are intended to exhort you to adopt the most decisive measures, ere the fit time for action be passed. It is now late in the afternoon, and I have only just looked cursorily over the contents of this day's post: my observations must therefore be very brief indeed. I would have addressed you at an earlier period, had I not wished to see what course Mr. Gladstone would take. I still hoped that he might be found true to the great cause of Protestantism, and that in him might be supplied another among the too few and able champions of the neglected and almost persecuted Established Church of England. Alas! you have only to choose between submitting to be trampled upon, or making a loud demand by your public voice.

You must rouse yourselves as one man. Those who are attached to the Protestant Faith—those who wish to preserve the predominance of the English Established Church as the protection and safeguard of these realms—those who will not submit to the imposition of the Income Tax, by which means a surplus is extracted from your pockets, that is, to pay a sinful endowment of a rebellious Popish seminary, Maynooth in Ireland, and this, too, when the smallest portion of a pound is denied to your own pure and truly Christian Church—look well into this perfidious proceeding: see with your own eyes—judge with your own good understandings—act from the stoutness of your own noble British hearts. But be quick! Lose not an instant! Call county meetings—require your representatives to represent you in reality, and call upon them to support your petitions. You are betrayed—you are sacrificed in more instances than one—you are the victims of some deep scheme which is not yet sufficiently developed; but be beforehand with the schemers, although they may think themselves safe in their Parliamentary potency. If you hate and disapprove of this awful beginning of future awful intentions, speak out and act determinedly; insist on attention being paid to your national feelings, to your love of God, and love of country.

Petition! Petition! Petition! Do this with zeal, peacefulness, and order, but with perseverance and determination that nothing shall overcome. Do this, if it accords with your religious feelings and national sentiments; if you do it you save our cherished land from the wrath of God and perfidy of man; pause even, and the same rule which will revolutionise your Church will doom your fields to lie uncultivated, your whole agricultural system to a ruthless destruction and starving desolation.

I pray you, my dear fellow-countrymen, to receive this brief and crude address, written on the instant, as a proof of my deep interest in our national welfare. I make this call on your attention that you may be forewarned of what may happen, not by a factious demagogue, but by an unflinching Conservative of all our most loved and valued institutions of Church and State.

Allow me to sign myself, your ever faithful friend,

NEWCASTLE.

DREADFUL ATTEMPT AT MURDER AND ROBBERY AT BIRMINGHAM.

Early on Saturday morning a dreadful attempt at murder was made on an elderly woman, at her own residence, in Cleveland-street, in the above town. It appears that the old lady, whose name is Askew, is a widow, who lived by herself on a small income derivable from mill power, which she let off to a number of tenants. On Friday evening she left home to visit her son, Mr. Askew, the landlord of the Leopard, in Brierley-street. She remained there until near eleven o'clock, when she returned home to her house and went to bed by herself. About one o'clock some thieves removed the shutter from the window of the back kitchen, and having cut out a pane of glass, they broke off the inside fastening, and effected an entrance into the place. They then proceeded up stairs, taking with them a large poker, and entered the bed-room of Mrs. Askew, and struck her a violent blow on the head, and two other severe blows on the hands. Fortunately, however, this violence did not take the desired effect, and the poor woman violently screamed out, upon which the robbers made their escape out of the house, having previously broken open some boxes, and ransacked the place below in search of money, which the well-known habits of Mrs. Askew had led them to expect. A woman who lived in the house adjoining Mrs. Askew's, heard the screams, and went to the old lady's assistance, and found her literally covered with blood, in a very exhausted state. A number of police officers were speedily on the spot, and tracked the thieves out of the house by the marks of blood, which they left with their hands, but they could not, however, get any clue to their retreat. Mrs. Askew was then removed to the General Hospital, which is close to her residence, and there she received every necessary attention, and afterwards gave such information as enabled the officers to find concealed in her house considerable sums of money. Fifty sovereigns were found secreted in her bedstead, and a few sovereigns and silver in other parts of the house. It was no doubt the knowledge that the old woman had the money concealed, which led to the dreadful attack upon her life, although it would appear the parties had no knowledge of where it was concealed, or they could have obtained it without difficulty. Mrs. Askew is still in the hospital, and the officers are actively engaged in search of the offenders.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.

BETTING ON MONDAY NIGHT.

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

3 to 1 agst Crotan Oil	8 to 1 agst Celeste
7 to 1 —— I-am-not-aware	8 to 1 —— Vol au Vent
7 to 1 —— Knight of the Whistle	10 to 1 —— Poor Soldier

2000 GUINEAS STAKES.

2 to 1 agst Idas	5 to 1 agst Cobweb colt (taken)
4 to 1 —— Kedger	

CHESTER CUP.

8 to 1 agst the 3 yrs old	30 to 1 agst Strathspey (taken)
7 to 1 —— Semiseria	30 to 1 —— Pug (taken)
7 to 1 —— Cataract	30 to 1 —— Ould Ireland (taken)
12 to 1 —— Obscurity	30 to 1 —— Queen of Tyne (t.)
15 to 1 —— The Era	30 to 1 —— Yheoman-ac-Knuck
23 to 1 —— Portrait	40 to 1 —— Ratan (taken)
25 to 1 —— Winesour	40 to 1 —— Roe's lot
25 to 1 —— Trueboy	50 to 1 —— Aristides

DERBY.

33 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's lot	30 to 1 agst Pantasa (t.)
10 to 1 —— Idas	30 to 1 —— Mentor
11 to 1 —— Alarm	35 to 1 —— Laird o' Cockpen
15 to 1 —— Cobweb c.	45 to 1 —— Wood Pigeon (t.)
16 to 1 —— Kedger	50 to 1 —— Fuzbos (t.)
17 to 1 —— Pam	50 to 1 —— Jinglepot
20 to 1 —— Clear the Way (t.)	1000 to 15 —— Seaman (t.)
22 to 1 —— Weatherbit (t.)	1000 to 15 —— Javelin (t.)
22 to 1 —— Newsmonger (t.)	

5,500 to 500 was laid agst Alarm, in one bet before the races—900 to 200 agst Idas and Alarm—45 and 50 to 1 to a large sum agst Wood Pigeon—1,000 to 20 three or four times agst Fuzbos—1,000 to 20 several times agst Jinglepot, and 1,200 to 800 on Idas agst Cobweb colt. A strong feeling was evinced to lay against Kedger.

The only Oaks bets, to our knowledge, were, 12 to 1 agst Lady Wildair, and 25 to 1 agst sister to Ma Mie.

The accident to Mr. Edwards, the trainer, does not turn out to have been so serious as was apprehended. The injuries are chiefly internal, and he is doing well.

TUESDAY.

The racing this afternoon fully sustained the character of the meeting, but lost much of its interest from the wretched state of the weather, in which there does not appear the slightest prospect of a favourable change. For this reason the following list of company on the heath will be found "wanting" in many names that are usually included in our "fashionable arrivals:"—Duke of Rutland, Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, Earl and Countess of Albemarle, Earl Verulam, Earl Stradbroke, Earl Spencer, Earl of Miltown, Lord S. Osborne, Lord W. Powlett, Lord Edward Russell, Lord Newport, Lord Duncannon, General Grosvenor, Sir J. Hawley, Hon. George Fitzroy, Hon H. Pitt, Hon. F. Villiers, Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Anson, Hon. H. Forester, Hon. Captain Stanley, Hon. Captain Spencer, Hon. Captain Rous, Captain Hornby, Captain Bastard, Captain Higginson, &c.; Mr. C. Greville, Mr. Jaques, Mr. Newton, Mr. Shelley, Mr. Ramsbottom, Mr. P. Booth, Mr. Crommelin, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Payne, Mr. Newcombe, Mr. Batson, Mr. Wigram, Mr. John Stanley, Mr. Portman, &c.

The match between the Counsellor and Lycurgus, which was first on the list, having gone off, the races commenced with—

A Sweepstake of 100 sovs. each, h. ft., for 3-yr.-old colts, 8st. 7lb.; and fillies 8st. 4lb. D.M. 5 subs.

Mr. Osbaldeston's gr. f., Own Sister to Devil among the Tailors.. 1
Lord Albemarle's Scarmentado..........(Whitehouse) 2
Col. Anson's Jezail..........(F. Butler) 3
Duke of Bedford's c. by Caesar out of Misnomer, 3lbs. (Edwards) 4

6 to 4 agst. Jezail—2 to 1 agst. Scarmentado—and 3 to 1 agst. the winner. A good race between the first two, and won by half a length; Jezail beaten off.

The Newmarket Handicap, of 25 sovs. each, 10 ft. only if declared, with 100 added. Clermont Course. 54 subs., 26 of whom declared.

Mr. Drinkald's Vol-au-Vent, 4 yrs, 6st. 6lb..........(Abdale) 1
Col. Peel's I-am-not-aware, aged, 7st. 8lb..........Chapple 2
Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, aged, 8st. 9lb...(Nat) 3

The following also ran:—Mr. Newton's Ma Mie, 6 yrs, 8st. 6lb. (Stephenson)—Mr. Ramsbottom's Pine Apple, 5 yrs, 7st. 12lb (Bell)—Mr. Booth's Priscilla Tomboy, 6yrs, 7st. 5lb. (Crouch)—Lord Chesterfield's the Poor Soldier, 5 yrs, 7st. 2lb. (Whitehouse)—Mr. Ford's Qui Tam, 4 yrs, 7st. 1lb. (R. Cotton)—Mr. S. Stanley nd. b. f. by Beiram, out of Manto, 4 years, 6st. 11lb (Pettit)—Lord G. Bentinck's Crotan Oil, 4 yrs, 6st. 7lb. (Esling)—Mr. Stebbings's Celeste, 4 yrs, 6st. 7lb. (Planner)—Mr. Phillimore's Skeleton, 4 yrs, 6st. 7lb. (Gooch)—Mr. Shelley's Lydia Languish, 4 yrs, 6st. (J. Sharpe), and Lord W. Powlett's Eclogue, 3 yrs, 5st. 11lb. (Dockeray).

9 to 2 agst I-am-not-aware—5 to 1 agst Crotan Oil—5 to 1 agst Knight of the Whistle—8 to 1 agst Ma Mie—10 to 1 agst Vol-au-Vent—11 to 1 agst Pineapple, and 12 to 1 agst Celeste.

After the first hundred yards Crotan Oil took the lead at a good pace, followed by I-am-not-aware, Lydia Languish, and Knight of the Whistle, Vol au Vent lying up. They observed this order to the turn of the land, where Vol au Vent took up the running, followed by Knight of the Whistle and I-am-not-aware. In this way the race proceeded to the cords, Vol au Vent winning by two lengths, and I-am-not-aware, in the last three or four strides, beating the Knight of the Whistle for second by nearly half a length, Crotan Oil a bad fourth, and the others beaten off.

The Riddlesworth Stakes of 200 sovs. each, h. ft., for three-yrs-old colts 8st. 7lb., and fillies 8st. 4lb. D.M. 5 subs.

Mr. Wreford's Winchelsea..........(J. Howlett) 1
Lord Jersey's c. by Slane out of Cobweb, 3lbs. ....(Nat) 2

7 to 4 on Cobweb c., who made the running to the cords, where Winchelsea passed him, and won in a canter.

Match.—300, h. ft., 8st. 7lb. each; from Startingpost of A. F. to end of Ab. M.

Duke of Bedford's Oakley..........(Robinson) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's Discord..........(Nat) 2

5 to 4 on Discord. Won cleverly.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft., for colts 8st. 7lb., fillies 8st. 2lb. D.M. 3 subs.

Lord Stradbroke's Idas.......... walked over
Mr. Newton's Sis. to Ma Mie.......... withdrew his stake.

The Match between Rowland and Hyrcanian, and the 25 sovs. Sweeps was not run when our account left the heath.

FOOT-RACE AT WINDSOR.—A foot-race for 10*l.* a-side came off yesterday afternoon, in the New-road, Windsor, between a celebrated runner named Morton, in the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and "Young Pridie," of provincial fame, an inhabitant of the town. The distance, 200 yards, was performed in 22 seconds, by Morton, who beat his opponent by only three yards.

Mr. Lewis Gompertz, in a note, says, in reference to a report in our paper of the 10th instant, that Thomas Radcliffe, mentioned as an officer or constable of the Animals' Friend Society—"we have no such person in our service."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A scientific gentleman, residing at Ipswich, Mr. Frederick Ransome, engineer, has lately discovered a method by which the hardest stone can be brought into a consistence resembling common putty, so that it can be cut and moulded into any shape, for useful and ornamental purposes, without altering its general character and appearance; for it becomes as hard, and in some instances even harder, than when subjected to the process. Another peculiarity of the process is, that any colour, or variety of colours, can be imparted to its solid substance, so that an endless variety of shades can be produced, and, as it is capable of being polished, it effectually resists the action of the weather. It can also be used as a cement, and can be brushed over the surface of wood, so as to render it fire-proof.—*Sheffield Mercury.*

SUICIDE IN THE SERPENTINE.—Last evening Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Malpas Arms, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, on the body of a man unknown, apparently about 45 years age. It appears that about half-past eight o'clock on Saturday night last the deceased was observed by one of the boatmen belonging to the Royal Humane Society walking backward and forward on the north bank of the Serpentine, who, thinking he was about to throw himself into the water, watched his motions, but shortly after he heard a plunge in the water, about 50 yards from the receiving-house. A skiff was immediately rowed to the spot, and after dragging about eight minutes, the body was found and conveyed to the receiving-house, where it was placed in a warm bath, and the usual restoratives used by Dr. Wooley, but life was extinct. Verdict—"Found Drowned."

LAW NOTICES, THIS DAY.

COURT OF CHANCERY, WESTMINSTER, AT TEN.

Pampton v. Burchell, for judgment; Hawkes v. Howell, motion, part heard; Bewley v. Lord Ashby, petition, part heard; Garcias v. Ricardo, further order.

After which cause petitions.

N.B. Lunatic and bankrupt petitions to-morrow.

VICE-CHANCELLORS' COURTS, WESTMINSTER.

(Before Sir L. Shadwell.)

Unopposed petitions, after which adjourned and new petitions.

(Before Sir J. Knight Bruce.)

Motions and cause petitions, after which Weakley v. Bunn, by order.

Bankrupt Petitions (Court of Review).—Exparte Norton in re Wood, exparte Yapp in re Skipp, exparte Talbott in re Rawlings, exparte Turner in re Williams, exparte Hind in re Barker, exparte Berwick in re Berwick.

(Before Sir J. Wigram.)

Short v. Emperingham, for judgment: after which motions continued.

Causes.—Bayley v. Rees (2), part heard; M'Mahon v. Burcholl, Broad v. Robinson, Phelps v. Deardon.

N.B. The petitions on Saturday next.

ROLLS COURT, WESTMINSTER, AT TEN.

Petitions.—The unopposed first, short causes, and motions.

To be mentioned.—Conolly v. Butcher, Codd v. Codd, Johnson v. North, Seale v. Tithergill, Carlar v. Farlar, Boulter v. Boulter, by order.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, AT TEN.

Sittings in Banco.

BAIL COURT (QUEEN'S BENCH), WESTMINSTER, AT ELEVEN.

Middlesex Common Juries.

The Court will proceed with the causes entered for the first day.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WESTMINSTER, AT TEN.

Sittings in Banco.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, WESTMINSTER, AT TEN.

Middlesex Common Juries.

Edwards v. Sloper, Barrett v. Woodgate, Smith v. Best, same v. Bingham, Robinson v. Moore, Attwood v. Sillitoe, Fijulls v. Lopez, Moon v. Robinson, Quested v. Hamilton, Nash v. Parker, and ten undefended causes.

The last undefended cause is No. 17 on the list.

The Court will also sit in Banco.

BANKRUPTCY COURT, BASINGHALL-STREET.

Before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd.—J. Lampard, choice of assignees at eleven.

Before Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque.—W. Roberts, interim order at half-past eleven—G. Harris, interim order at twelve—J. Funnell, final order at twelve—J. Paybody, final order at twelve—W. Manns, adjourned interim order at twelve—Bentley, adjourned final order at twelve.

Before Mr. Commissioner Evans.—M. Coon, interim order at eleven—Thomas Harrall, interim order at eleven—C. Smith, final order at eleven—Thomas Vine, interim order at half-past eleven—Henry Griffiths, interim order at half-past eleven—Green and Green, last examination at twelve—Charles Day, choice of assignees at half-past twelve—Robert Clark, adjourned choice of assignees and last examination at one—J. R. Day, adjourned choice of assignees and last examination at two—William Giles, choice of assignees at half-past two.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT, PORTUGAL-STREET, AT TEN.

Three Bail Cases.

Adjourned hearing.—William Hughes, John William Bell, James Ledgate.

Original hearing.—William Marshall, Josiah Robert Lambe, Edward Jenner Stannard, Robert Clarke, George Reeve Denyer, William Brown, John Hopkins, Stephen Grange, Charlotte Seton.

LAW COURTS.

ROLLS COURT, APRIL 15.

His Lordship, after having breakfasted with the Lord Chancellor, as is usual at the opening of every second term, sat at half-past one o'clock, when he proceeded to hear a few motions.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL V. THE IRONMONGERS' COMPANY.

Mr. Cooper asked his Lordship to allow this cause to be postponed till the first cause day after the 29th of April, on the ground that some communication with reference to the cause was necessary to be laid before a meeting of the Ironmongers' Company in the meantime.

His Lordship assented to the postponement.

VICE-CHANCELLORS' COURTS, APRIL 15.

(Before Sir J. Wigram.)

This being the first day of Easter Term his Honour sat at Westminster in one of the new Courts which have recently been erected adjoining Westminster Hall. The entire day was occupied in the disposal of motions which were of no immediate interest.

His Honour Sir J. K. Bruce did not sit to-day.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, APRIL 15.

Lord Denman, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Justice Wightman, took their seats upon the bench shortly after one o'clock.

THE QUEEN V. THE MAYOR OF DOVER.

Mr. Kelly moved that the time for making a return to the mandamus in this case should be enlarged till the first day of next term. A practice had been adopted in this case which he was sorry to say was daily extending, viz., for parties to serve the mandamus at the last possible moment. The mandamus in this case had been obtained on the last day of last term, and had not been served upon the defendant for two months afterwards.

The Court granted a delay of three weeks.

CHUCK V. BENNETT.

In this case Mr. Humfry moved for a rule to show cause why the verdict should not be entered for the defendant on the second plea.—Rule nisi granted.

Her Majesty having granted patents of precedency to Mr. Sergeant Manning and Mr. Sergeant Channel, those learned gentlemen were called within the bar.

The following gentlemen having lately been made Queen's Counsel, took their seats within the bar—viz., Messrs. Wood, Humfry, Butt, Gurney, and Haywood.

BAIL COURT, APRIL 15.

Mr. Justice Coleridge presides in this Court during the present term. His Lordship took his seat to-day at half-past one o'clock.

THE SPA FIELDS BURIAL GROUND.—THE QUEEN V. BIRD AND OTHERS.

Mr. Peacock said, he was instructed by the defendants in this case, against whom an indictment had been found, at the Middlesex sessions, for a misdemeanour, for the manner in which they, as managers and lessees of the Spa-fields Burial-ground, interred the dead, to move for a writ of certiorari, to remove the indictment for trial into that court. The circumstances of the case had been recently several times before the public. The grounds on which he made the present application were, that on the trial of the indictment, it was expected some important questions of law and fact would arise, and, therefore, it was desirable that it should be tried before a special Jury, which could not be obtained at the Sessions. It was also the wish of the defendants to obtain the assistance of the most eminent counsel. The application was not made for the purpose of delay, and he submitted to the Court that the motion ought to be absolute in the first instance.

Mr. Wilde, on the part of the prosecution, said he had a few hours since been instructed to oppose this application, but he was willing, under the circumstances, to come to some arrangement with his Learned Friend.

After a short conversation,

Mr. Justice Coleridge granted the rule nisi, observing that cause might be shown against it in two days.

Rule nisi granted.

His Lordship afterwards disposed of some motions of no public interest, and rose at a few minutes past two o'clock to attend business at Chambers.

The Court to-morrow (this day) after hearing motions until eleven o'clock, will sit at nisi prius, for the trial of Common Jury causes.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, WESTMINSTER, APRIL 15.

The Learned Barons took their seats at a quarter-past one o'clock this day, being the first of Easter Term.

TRIAL AT BAR.—THE ATTORNEY GENERAL V. GEORGE SMITH.

The Special Jury in this case was summoned for ten o'clock, although it will be seen above that the Learned Barons did not enter the Court till a quarter-past one. Considerable annoyance was occasioned to them, as might be supposed, and they loudly complained of being dragged there, some of them from Teddington, three hours and a half before there was any occasion for it, when it must have been known to the authorities that their attendance would not be required at so early an hour.

The Judges having taken their seats,

The Solicitor-General said that, with a view to proceeding at a trial at bar, the Attorney-General v. G. Smith, the Jury were assembled, and the witnesses in attendance, and he and his Learned Friends were, therefore, only waiting for the directions of their Lordships on this subject.

The Lord Chief Baron said that the progress which would be made that day could be but very little, and it would be extremely inconvenient with regard to the public business if they were to postpone until after this trial the numerous motions for new trials which the Court always took as the first business at the commencement of every Term. He therefore thought it would be more convenient if this case were postponed till Monday or Tuesday next.

The Solicitor-General observed that his Learned Friends and himself had, of course, considered the matter, and they had some difficulty in deciding whether or not an adjournment could take place. As a matter of course, at the close of the day appointed for the trial at bar, no other day having been fixed, they presumed, in accordance with his Lordship's opinion, that the trial would go over to the next Term, exactly as a trial at Bar would have done under the old system, where, if it was not concluded in the one day, then it would, as a matter of course, go over to the next Term. Then they entertained considerable doubts whether the Jury being now assembled on the first day of the Term it was competent for the Court to adjourn the case; whether, in fact, they must not proceed *de die in diem* until the trial was ended.

The Lord Chief Baron said that upon that point there was not the slightest difficulty. It was competent for the Court to adjourn a trial at any time and to any time, providing the Court was then getting within the scope of the authority of the Court. He entertained no doubt whatever of the authority of the Court in the present instance. He could see no difficulty in the point. There was nothing there which made it imperative on the Court to proceed at that moment. In the case of an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, it might become imperative on the Court to suspend any business that was going on at the time. So with regard to Crown business, it was the duty of the Court to break off a trial at bar or any other proceeding, in order to enter upon the consideration of other matter. The doubt, however, which he thought the Solicitor-General would have mentioned was, whether, there having been an adjournment on the evening of the day when the trial began, the proceedings had adjourned themselves under the Act of Parliament to the moment on which they were then assembled, or whether it proceeded altogether *de novo*. Perhaps, too, the question was not altogether free from doubt.

Baron Parke said that the case of Mr. O'Connell had settled that point.

The Solicitor General.—So we considered, my Lord.

Mr. Baron Alderson.—That was to say they did not exactly know whether it did or not.—(Laughter.)

Baron Parke.—There was the unanimous opinion of the Judges upon it.

The Lord Chief Baron said his own impression at present he would state at once to the Solicitor-General. If the trial at bar were to continue to the last moment of the existing term, when the hour came in which of necessity by the lapse of time the trial went over, it would recommence when the Court re-assembled without any adjournment at all. His impression was the same with respect to his case!

Baron Parke.—Would there be any objection on either side to fix a day for the trial to go on?

The Solicitor-General.—They, of course, had presumed their Lordships had considered the case, and they were satisfied with what their Lordships had stated. They were only particularly anxious that no false step should now be taken.

Baron Alderson.—All the business of one term was adjourned over with the adjournment of that term. Then O'Connell's case determined that in a cause when the term was fixed for a trial at bar, the statute adjourned it. The substitute for the actual adjournment of the term, in that case, was the Act of Parliament. Therefore, they might consider it as if all the business capable of being done in the days appointed for the trial was adjourned over regularly. This was the day on which they met again. He apprehended there was no real difficulty about it, because a great deal of business which was not finished at the end of the term was commenced again at the commencement of the

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