



IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair shortly before four o'clock. Mr. CRATER, from the Treasury, presented papers...

Mr. HAWES presented a petition from Lambeth Comm. planning the improvement of the Market Amendment Bill...

Mr. BARNARD presented a petition from Woolwich, praying for the abolition of corporal punishments in the Army...

Mr. W. CAMPBELL presented a petition from a parish in Lanarkshire, against the grant to Maynooth College...

Mr. ETENNET presented a petition from Belfast against certain clauses of the bill...

Lord J. RUSSELL said that in moving that the order of the Day for going into committee on the Tithe Commutation Bill be discharged...

Mr. HUME then went into Committee. Mr. R. S. S. was in the chair.

Mr. S. SINCLAIR begged to know whether the noble lord, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, had received any intimation relative to the blowing up of the statue of King William in Dublin...

Lord MORRIS begged to say that he had received no official details of the subject.

Mr. HUME had not been present, by mistake, when the Finance Estimates were passed...

Lord HOWICK moved that a sum of £27,475 should be granted to his Majesty, for the purpose of defraying the charges and allowances of a department we could not call a school.

Mr. HUME wished to know whether they continued to receive children still?

Lord HOWICK was understood to reply in the affirmative.

Mr. HUME thought it would be much better if this establishment were broken up. It had the effect of taking individuals away from their natural protectors...

Lord HOWICK then moved that a sum not exceeding £100,211 Ga. 8d. be granted for the support of the volunteer corps...

Mr. HUME would beg to ask the Government if they intended to keep up the volunteer corps in this country?

Lord HOWICK did not believe that the volunteer corps were used for party purposes—it was the cheapest and most useful...

The House then divided. Ayes 53. Noes 44. Majority in favour of the vote 9.

A sum of £100,000 for defraying the charges of general officers not being Colonels of regiments...

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was not present to have the bill read a second time, but would be willing to postpone its consideration in Committee until the 29th...

Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN begged leave to ask the noble lord, as he thought that a favourable opportunity to declare his intention on the subject of the Irish newspaper stamp duty...

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER deprecating further discussion until the bill was laid on the table...

Mr. HUME moved that a sum of £1,500 a year should be granted to his Majesty, for the purpose of defraying the charges and allowances of a department we could not call a school.

Lord MORRIS begged to say that he had received no official details of the subject.

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The Waterford Chronicle.

SAURDAY, APRIL 16, 1836. FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. SPAIN.—BRITISH INTERVENTION.

An express has reached the city from Madrid with date two days later than those before received, which bears that the Marines under Lord Hay were about soon to commence active operations...

Orders have this week been received here to hold in readiness for immediate embarkation one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, two sergeants, two corporals, one bombardier and forty gunners...

The accounts from Madrid are to the 3d. They state that the Committees in both branches of the Cortes, the Procuradores, and the Proceres, had agreed to an Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne...

Of the thirteen prisoners on their trial for conspiring to kill the King on the Neully road, five were found guilty by the Jury on Friday...

FRANCE.—THE NEULLY CONSPIRACY. The thirteen prisoners on their trial for conspiring to kill the King on the Neully road, five were found guilty by the Jury on Friday...

RUSSIA, TURKEY, AND ENGLAND. The Times gives a letter from Constantinople, stating that the Russian Ambassador at that city had addressed an official note to the Porte...

THE REGISTRIES. At the registries it is that the battle of the constitution must be fought and won. In every county and borough in the Kingdom...

BARONIAL AND PAROCHIAL MEETINGS. Although the county of Kilkenny did itself much credit and the country good service, by the numerous and influential assemblage which met on Thursday...

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, APRIL 12. Mr. E. TENNENT presented a petition from Earl O'Neill against the Ulster Canal Bill.

Mr. MACKINNON wished to know from the noble lord opposite (Lord J. Russell) whether as Captain Napier had been restored to the navy...

Lord J. RUSSELL could not give an answer to the question of the hon. member at present, as the subject was now under consideration.

Lord BRUNSELIK.—We are glad to understand that the Tyne frigate, Captain Lord Innes, has been appointed to the Lord Brudenell to India.

THE JEANETTE.—VIENNA, MARCH 30.—The Emperor's decree, sanctioning the establishment in favour of the Jesuits, was published in the Austrian Gazette...

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ever so trivial, it was attended with consequences of the most serious nature...

Who that prates this declaration of reliance upon the people, but feels his heart swell with earnest determination to prove that it is not misplaced...

It shall be our frequent, no less than our gratifying duty, to call public attention to the new era that has appeared in this country.

Commerce and speculation—the life-blood of a nation's prosperity—are progressively advancing, and each portion of the community has begun to participate in the advantages held out to all.

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MR. O'CONNELL AT NOTTINGHAM

(FROM THE COURTESY OF MONDAY.)

TUESDAY.

The principal room of the Exchange, a very elegant apartment, was fitted up as a ball room in the most tasteful style of decoration—four tables extended along its entire length, which were set for the same purpose as in the case of the dinner for 400 individuals. These rooms were chosen at the most spacious in Nottingham, and from the dining rapidly with which the 400 tickets originally were purchased (in the course of two hours of day) as well as for the similar preparations we demand which has been made for additional since that period, it is perfectly manifest that do nearly treble the number of seats at the dinner would have been occupied, had Nottingham as the means of dining at one entertainment such a number of guests, and temporary edifices were erected for the purpose, as in the case of the dinner which Mr. O'Connell was invited last year at Glasgow and Edinburgh. Several of the tickets issued this dinner were afterwards sold at a very high price.

The decorations of the principal apartment were most tasteful and elegant description. From the walls were removed with complete respect depended a brilliant chandelier, and at either end of the room were disposed a number of banners displaying the Union Jack. Immediately over the principal table was erected a transparency, displaying the name of Erin, surrounded by the words "Justice to Ireland—O'Connell's favourite expression."

On the part of the plaintiff it was shown that he and his wife had been married nearly six years, and that they lived together very peaceably, and on good terms. The defendant did not appear to offer any defence in relation to his conduct, and the jury returned a verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages, £100.

FROM THE ITALIAN OF METASTASIO.

"A Nice she parte."

Alas! the fatal hour is come—  
Adieu! Nice adieu!  
How shall I live, my life, my soul,  
Without thee, my dear, my dear?  
My hours I'll waste in grief,  
No more I'll happy be—  
And who can tell, my dear,  
That thou'll remember me.

Suffer at least, that I in thought,  
My banished peace pursue—  
And still in fancy follow thee,  
To all thy footings true.  
That's all the comfort in thy path,  
For ever near to thee—  
Ah! who can tell, my dear,  
That thou'll remember me.

Along the will and love's shore,  
Pensive and sad, I'll rove;  
And where the rugged rocks, and ask  
Whence—ah! where is my love;  
Each morning at an early dawn,  
I'll go—my dear, my dear,  
But who can tell, my dear,  
That thou'll remember me.

Oh! shall I wander thro' each scene—  
Oh! how endeared to me!  
Where once the happy moments flew,  
That then were spent with thee;  
There shall I dwell in memory's bliss,  
And there shall I be true,  
And who can tell, my dear,  
That thou'll remember me.

Behold, I'll say, that sacred fount,  
Where shall I ever be;  
But soon again—pledge of peace—  
Her lily hand returned.  
Fondly in hope, I tarried there—  
There languished pensive—  
But who can tell, my dear,  
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WILLIAM GODWIN.  
Our obituary contains the death of the celebrated Wm. Godwin, in the 61st year of his age.

Mr. Godwin was nearly fifty years before the public as a writer. His celebrated work on Political Justice attracted more attention, perhaps, than any publication of the time. The author possessed one of the finest reputations of a great writer; he addressed himself to his readers in an earnest and impressive manner. What ever may be thought of Mr. Godwin's philosophy, it will be universally admitted that he presented it in the most attractive form. Malthus's celebrated work on population, which first appeared in one octavo, was written for the express purpose of refuting the ideas of human perfectibility advocated by Mr. Godwin, and showing that the tendency of population to increase beyond food, was a necessary part of the economy of the world. All errors of the book of Malthus may be traced, we think, to this controversial origin.

Mr. Godwin attempted most works of literature, and in several he excelled. As an Essayist, his "Equinox" will always give him a claim to a high place. His observations on style—pursued through several Essays—are peculiarly serviceable to the young. He also attempted tragedy, but we believe his only effort was not successful.

As a novelist, "Caleb Williams" will always entitle him to the first rank. Who ever took that interesting work without being glued to it till the close?

Mr. Godwin having been a warm admirer of the French Revolution, suffered not a little from the obloquy cast on all who shared his views. When Sir James Mackintosh delivered his Lincoln's-inn Lectures, Mr. Godwin was one of his hearers; and we believe he was not a little surprised to find that so small a portion of the laudatory of Sir James was devoted to the refutation of the heresies of his former associate. Having entered into business as a bookseller, Mr. Godwin wrote a number of works on Education, which were published under the name of Baldwin (the disguise being necessary from the obloquy he was then undergoing). He obtained very extensive circulation.

Mr. Godwin retained his health and faculties till within a short time of his death. He was a successful author of novels when turned of 70 years of age. He was rather under the middle size, completely bald, and we have always understood, during his whole life, almost a stranger to disease. The small place under the Government which he received during the Grey Administration, was considered a well-deserved reward.

Mr. Godwin was, we believe, the last of the Revolutionary school of writers of any note.—Morning Chronicle.

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RAILROAD FROM DUBLIN TO KILKENNY.

We learn from the Kilkenny Journal that on Monday last, the 11th instant, a very numerous and respectable meeting, convened in accordance with a requisition, by Peter Connelan, Esq., High Sheriff of the county Kilkenny, was held in the county Court House, for the purpose of petitioning both Houses of Parliament in favour of the intended line of Railroad from Dublin to Kilkenny. At one o'clock, the High Sheriff took the chair, and Mr. C. Maxwell was appointed to act as Secretary. After some routine business a petition on the subject was agreed to.

The subsequent hour on the same day, for the same purpose, a most numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens was held in the Court House. The Worshipful Mayor, in the Chair. Resolutions and petitions, similar to those adopted at the county meeting were agreed to. The petition to the Lords was entrusted for presentation to the Marquis of Ormonde, and the one to the Commons, to the City Member, Mr. Sullivan.

LANCASHIRE ASSIZES.

CRIM. COX.

O'Neal v. McCabe.

This was an action brought by plaintiff for compensation for criminal conversation with his wife. Both parties are resident in Manchester, both are natives of Ireland, and both are engaged in the business of dealers in clothes. The defendant lived opposite the plaintiff, and was in the habit of visiting there as a neighbour. In the month of June last, without any previous knowledge on the part of the plaintiff that any improper connection existed between his wife and the defendant, the defendant passed himself as one William O'Neal; he remained at the lodgings for three days occupying one room, and sleeping in one bed; at the end of which period the defendant returned to the plaintiff's wife, and returned in a few days. On his return to Liverpool he told the landlady of the house where he and plaintiff's wife were residing, that his wife's husband was in town looking for him. He then left the plaintiff's wife again, and she sent the landlady of the house to Manchester to acquaint her mother and sister of her condition. The woman (Mary Lord) saw Mrs. O'Neal's sister and the defendant at the Smithfield Tavern, in Manchester.

On the part of the plaintiff it was shown that he and his wife had been married nearly six years, and that they lived together very peaceably, and on good terms. The defendant did not appear to offer any defence in relation to his conduct, and the jury returned a verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages, £100.

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John Carpenter sworn—

Recollects the night Troughton went to Waterford inside; would not permit him or any other Mail guard to travel inside now; did not interfere with him that night, although he saw him getting into the Mail just as it was starting; does not consider Mail guards sufficiently respectable to travel as inside passengers.

BARBARA'S CHARGE.

gentlemen of the Jury, the prisoner no doubt was inside in the coach the night in question, and, as such, was a mere trespasser, as I know of my own knowledge, he had no right to be there. Indeed it is contrary to common sense for such people to be allowed inside with gentlemen and ladies; and if you believe the three witnesses who swore positively to his blowing their brains out with the pistol, which pistol, recollect, was his private property, you can have no hesitation in finding him guilty of the assault.

The jury retired, and when they did the prisoner addressed himself to the Bench, and was going to make an attack on Mr. Purcell, the Proprietor of the Waterford Mail, when he was directed by the Barister, Mr. Mooley, to sit down. He had the honour of knowing Mr. Purcell for twenty-five years, and he was certain he would be borne out by his brother magistrates, in saying he never heard or knew of a more honourable or upright man.

Several of the magistrates joined the Barister in the above compliment to Mr. Purcell, and told the prisoner he was rather inclined to injure his case than otherwise. The Jury went in at three o'clock and did not agree until after midnight, the following day at three o'clock. It is only just to name of the Jury to say, that they agreed upon a conviction, but there were three of the "right sort," who would not be persuaded that a "friend and brother" could be guilty of the offence of threatening to shoot a man for daring to obey the lawful commands of his superiors, and to expel an intruder from the inside of a coach into which under the circumstances he had no right to enter.

The Barister told the prisoner that he should get good bail to stand his trial at the next sessions. Why not at the Assizes? They order these things better in England under circumstances which made the statement rather doubtful. We thought so then, we think so still. We called upon the government for an investigation at the time, as well to vindicate the character of a peaceful district, as to enable this Troughton to substantiate, if he could, the truth of his allegation. We know not whether such an inquiry was instituted, but this we know, that such an inquiry ought to have been had as would have enabled the Post Office authorities to justify the charge made against the country through them, by one of their servants, or to rescind their proclamation, which, in our opinion, they were at least premature in issuing. This Troughton has since this time made charges of various kinds against the Proprietor, Agent, and the Royal Oak, upon which an indictment was founded, and sent before the Grand Jury of Carlow at the last Assizes, who at once ignored the bill. This circumstance strengthens our demand for a minute inquiry into all the circumstances relating to the proclamation issued by Mr. Guinness and Mr. Usher, the Post Office inspectors, who it is to be able to say how far these charges, made by a Mail Coach Guard, immediately under their control and inspection, had a colourable foundation or not, and have restrained, if they could not prevent a species of license, inasmuch as the part of a public servant who issued such an intemperate and unbecoming proclamation, he is a Guard, can, when it so pleases him, hop off his perch, and force his way into a coach against the will and remonstrance of its owner or its Agents, how are passengers, especially female passengers, to be protected against such an outrage? These are questions which the Guard himself performed. These are questions which in our mind, ought not to be sent for solution to a session court, but ought to have been at once decided in the Dublin Post Office.—Kilkenny Journal.

GUNPOWDER PLOT—

Blowing up of the Statue of King William III. in College-Green.

The above was literally the heading of the Mail, on Friday last, in announcing the outrage on the Statue in College-Green. The heading was announced in large capitals. Were there newspapers in the times of the notorious Titus Oates, the very head chosen would have been this: "Gunpowder Plot." The Mail follows it up, and labours hard, through nearly a column, in an attempt to make out a plot of an assassin, and alarm and ignorant credulity which disgraced that of that foul imposture. This use made of it so eagerly and so joyfully by the Mail, to fasten the outrage on the Catholics, is, in itself, internal evidence of the object for which the crime was committed, the purpose and the party. The result, however, of the Orange origin, is not to be ascertained, the surest proof of it is, that the Catholics who surrounded and passed that Statue so often in thousands and hundreds of thousands, where it was the emblem of grievances—still, sore, intolerable in full exasperating vigour, and who then passed it unmolested, could have no object in voluteering a gratuitous crime, incurring a manifest odium, and furnishing a topic for reproach and slander; nor, when the image-worshippers of this political idol were discomfited, and the tyrannical and corrupt system which constituted the creed of its votaries, was every hour being reformed. These very circumstances, which rendered the period totally inappropriate for the liberals to commit the act, constitute the very reasons why the Tories are interested in committing it. The great mass of the public too, are deeply convinced that the Orange party did instigate, or perpetrate the deed. We are, ourselves, as solemnly convinced of it, as we can be of anything, not within our general observation; we believe, in our souls, that it was an Orange crime—a second edition of the bottle conspiracy. We say this, independent of some few circumstances, which have already appeared, giving a clue to parties justly to be suspected, and these parties Orange. We say, if convinced from internal evidence—from the fact, that the Liberals had every motive to restrain them from the act—the Tories every motive to commit it; and if that belief wanted strengthening, it found ample materials in the article of the Mail on the subject. Indeed there is an authority in the Mail, of great weight, which has been composed previously to the act! It speaks in the future tense of what had passed at the time it is supposed to have been written. How, too, was it so deliberately drawn up an article, minute and at length, appeared in the Saunders of the next morning? Those who know newspaper working, know that unless in cases of some expected event of importance, a morning paper has all its matter set out at the hour the explosion took place, and that no one capable of putting the article together, sits up to such hours, unless from anticipation! Was there any one waiting prepared, to record the deed—a post or an hour more, and he would be lost in announcing the horrible Punish "Gunpowder Plot," and sending abroad in the world! Ah! it speaks volumes; and if we mistake not, when even the few facts are known that have already transpired, they will confirm public opinion in what it has already decided upon, from internal evidence alone. But that more may be discovered, we urge that further rewards may be offered. We suggest earnestly also to the government, to combine with the reward an offer of pardon to any subordinate instruments who may have been inveigled or bribed, if they give information to lead to the detection of the master inciter. We shall defer commentary on the various circumstances that have already come out, calculated to give a clue to the criminals, hoping that more will be elicited.—Pilot.

AMAZONIAN TIMES.

A letter from Madrid contains the following interesting lines, which appeared to me, says the National of Paris, in the course of a conversation with the Queen has an intention of immediately proceeding to be army." The Queen is about three years of age, and showing a great genius for the handling of dolls, will, doubtless, be of great use to the army.—Radical.

On the Birmingham and London Railway, not fewer than five thousand men are employed at this moment.

John Carpenter sworn—

Recollects the night Troughton went to Waterford inside; would not permit him or any other Mail guard to travel inside now; did not interfere with him that night, although he saw him getting into the Mail just as it was starting; does not consider Mail guards sufficiently respectable to travel as inside passengers.

BARBARA'S CHARGE.

gentlemen of the Jury, the prisoner no doubt was inside in the coach the night in question, and, as such, was a mere trespasser, as I know of my own knowledge, he had no right to be there. Indeed it is contrary to common sense for such people to be allowed inside with gentlemen and ladies; and if you believe the three witnesses who swore positively to his blowing their brains out with the pistol, which pistol, recollect, was his private property, you can have no hesitation in finding him guilty of the assault.

The jury retired, and when they did the prisoner addressed himself to the Bench, and was going to make an attack on Mr. Purcell, the Proprietor of the Waterford Mail, when he was directed by the Barister, Mr. Mooley, to sit down. He had the honour of knowing Mr. Purcell for twenty-five years, and he was certain he would be borne out by his brother magistrates, in saying he never heard or knew of a more honourable or upright man.

Several of the magistrates joined the Barister in the above compliment to Mr. Purcell, and told the prisoner he was rather inclined to injure his case than otherwise. The Jury went in at three o'clock and did not agree until after midnight, the following day at three o'clock. It is only just to name of the Jury to say, that they agreed upon a conviction, but there were three of the "right sort," who would not be persuaded that a "friend and brother" could be guilty of the offence of threatening to shoot a man for daring to obey the lawful commands of his superiors, and to expel an intruder from the inside of a coach into which under the circumstances he had no right to enter.

The Barister told the prisoner that he should get good bail to stand his trial at the next sessions. Why not at the Assizes? They order these things better in England under circumstances which made the statement rather doubtful. We thought so then, we think so still. We called upon the government for an investigation at the time, as well to vindicate the character of a peaceful district, as to enable this Troughton to substantiate, if he could, the truth of his allegation. We know not whether such an inquiry was instituted, but this we know, that such an inquiry ought to have been had as would have enabled the Post Office authorities to justify the charge made against the country through them, by one of their servants, or to rescind their proclamation, which, in our opinion, they were at least premature in issuing. This Troughton has since this time made charges of various kinds against the Proprietor, Agent, and the Royal Oak, upon which an indictment was founded, and sent before the Grand Jury of Carlow at the last Assizes, who at once ignored the bill. This circumstance strengthens our demand for a minute inquiry into all the circumstances relating to the proclamation issued by Mr. Guinness and Mr. Usher, the Post Office inspectors, who it is to be able to say how far these charges, made by a Mail Coach Guard, immediately under their control and inspection, had a colourable foundation or not, and have restrained, if they could not prevent a species of license, inasmuch as the part of a public servant who issued such an intemperate and unbecoming proclamation, he is a Guard, can, when it so pleases him, hop off his perch, and force his way into a coach against the will and remonstrance of its owner or its Agents, how are passengers, especially female passengers, to be protected against such an outrage? These are questions which the Guard himself performed. These are questions which in our mind, ought not to be sent for solution to a session court, but ought to have been at once decided in the Dublin Post Office.—Kilkenny Journal.

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LITERATURE.

MANDOR RECOLLECTIONS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

We have little or no doubt that this volume will be as equally popular with the author's former one, entitled "Random Recollections of the House of Commons," for it displays the same exuberant variety of anecdote; the same quick and sagacious apprehension of character, and the same practical knowledge of its subject. Moreover, the same tone of impartiality pervades all its criticisms, the author being evidently no partisan of either Whig, Tory, or Radical; but one who judges of men per se, not with reference to the party to which they belong. Thus he does not underrate Lord Kenyon because he is a violent ultra Tory, nor overrate Lord Brougham because he is an equally zealous Reformer; but he treats them both as individuals, and not as members of a party.

Who he is we know not, but judging from his perfect acquaintance with the public characters of the men he describes—with the fashion of their eloquence, and the favourite style of their logic—we should incline to the belief that he is a Reformer; for so one else could so fully and so thoroughly familiarly with the themes he discusses. His account in particular, of the opening day of the Session, and the circumstances attending his Majesty's delivery of the Speech, are all so conclusive on this point. We extract this description entire, for it is full of interest.

The opening day of the Session, or of a new Session of Parliament, when the latter opens by the King in person, is a very imposing spectacle. The former is always done by the King in person, except under very extraordinary circumstances. The interior of the House on such occasions presents a most interesting sight.

The ceremony usually commences at a quarter past two in the afternoon. As early as twelve there is always a large attendance of Peersesses, Peersesses' daughters, and other female members of the aristocracy, all in full dress. The attendance of Peers on such occasions is usually limited; their absence being chiefly owing to a wish to accommodate the ladies, who are always present. The number of ladies generally present when the King opens a new Parliament, or a new Session of Parliament, is from two to three hundred. Notwithstanding the extremely unfavourable state of the weather, the opening of the present Session, the number of female members of the aristocracy could not have been much under two hundred and fifty. As the present House is of such very limited dimensions, a considerable number found it impossible to procure comfortable seats in the body of the House, and therefore stationed themselves in the two side galleries which extend along the part of the House nearest the throne. The Peers, when the King arrived, was one of unusual splendour. In the side galleries, as just mentioned, and along the two first rows of benches on either side of the floor, with the exception of the Ministerial benches, and that occupied by the Opposition—the ladies were ranged, arrayed in their most splendid apparel, while the other parts of the House were occupied by the Peers, the Foreign Ambassadors, and other distinguished persons from every court in the world maintaining at the present time a friendly understanding with this country. The Peers were all clothed in the robes of state which their respective ranks. The Foreign Ambassadors, and the other distinguished persons from foreign courts, were also dressed in the court costume of their respective countries. The Foreign Ambassadors have a place allotted to themselves on the seats immediately behind the Ministers. Between the Ministerial benches, on the right of the throne, are, as observed in the previous chapter, the seats appropriated to the Lords Spiritual, on which the Bishops sit, dressed in full canonicals. Outside the bar were the members of the House of Commons, headed by their Speaker. The gallery for strangers was on this, as on all similar occasions, above the public. Peers' orders, which on other occasions command the instant admission of those who are fortunate enough to procure them, always go for nothing when the King opens Parliament in person; and also, indeed, when it is opened in commission; nothing but the signed and sealed order of the Lord Great Chamberlain will prove a passport to any one. The select character of the company, even in the stranger's gallery, on such occasions, may, therefore, be at once inferred. The parties consist in a great measure of the male relatives or friends of Peers.

As on all similar occasions, the firing of cannon announced the arrival of his Majesty outside the house. In a few minutes after the sounding of a trumpeted intimated that he was on the eve of making his entrance. Advanced to the door of the House, he was met by the Lord Great Chamberlain, who conducted him to the throne, and then desired the Lords to resume their seats. When he is absent they usually sit with their hats on their heads; when he is present they are all uncovered as a mark of respect to him. Shortly after, when the necessary arrangements were completed, and every one who had taken part in the ceremony had taken their seats, the Lord Great Chamberlain, who had written out, as invariably is, in the form of a paper, two or three folio sheets of paper, was put into his hands. He instantly, after looking first at the Lords, who were all in the immediate vicinity of the throne, and then at the Commons outside the bar, commenced reading the speech in a breathless calm cadence, which was preserved to the close.

I may here be allowed to make a slight digression, while I endeavour to give a sketch of his Majesty, interspersed with some further observations respecting the opening of the present Session of Parliament.

In person the King is not a plain country gentleman, can scarcely be said to be corpulent, but stoutness approaches to it. His shoulders are rather high, and of unusual breadth. His neck has consequently an appearance of being shorter than it is in reality. He walks with a quick but short step. He is not a good walker, and on every occasion he is more strikingly characterized his mode of walking, than to say—did he walk. The latter is not a very classical term, but in the present case it is particularly expressive. His face is round and full. His complexion is something between dark and ruddy. What is most remarkable in his countenance is, as on every occasion, he has seen him had either the crown or a hat on his head. As far as I could form a judgment it is of light brown. His features are small and not very strongly marked, considering his advanced age. His nose is short and rather broad than ordinary, but has a flatness about it which deprives it of any intellectual expression. His large light-grey eyes are quick in their movements, and clear and piercing in their glances. His countenance is highly indicative of good nature blended with bluntness. You see nothing sinister in his appearance or manners that would lead you to infer that he was other than a plain country gentleman. That he is good-hearted and unaffectedly simple in his demeanour, is a fact of which you are convinced the very first glance you get of him. The beadle of a church door with an air of immeasurably greater self-importance than William the Fourth exhibits himself in state the Nobles and commoners of the Court. You cannot help thinking that he wishes in his heart he could either dispense with the prescriptive ceremony, or in every occasion, in the overlooking kindness of his soul, be forgotten at the time he is the Sovereign of these realms. His every look and movement furnish evidence, not to be mistaken, of the man triumphing over the monarch. It is clearly with difficulty that, in the midst of the process of the throne, he restrains himself from suddenly stepping down to shake hands with every noblemen he sees around him. At the same time, he is the usual practice of Kings on such occasions—words and evidently says in his own mind, "How do you do to every Peer he passes. Of his extreme good nature and simplicity you may have given some striking proofs at the opening of the present Session. The day was usually gloomy, which added to an imperfect view of his vital organs consequent on advanced years, and to the darkness of the present House of Lords, especially in the place where the throne is situated—rendered it impossible for him to read the Royal Speech with facility. Must patients did he actually did he struggle with the weak, often hesitating, sometimes mistaking, and, at others correcting himself. On one occasion

he stuck all together, when two or three intellectual efforts to make out the word, he was obliged to give it up, and when the Lord Great Chamberlain stood on his right hand, and looking him most significantly in the face, he said, in a tone which would be audible in all parts of the house, "Eh! what is it?" The infinite good nature and bluntness with which the question was put, would have recalled the most inveterate Reformer to the monarch in England, as it was embodied in the person of the Fourth Lord Melbourne having whispered the obstructing word, the King proceeded to toll through the speech, but by the time he got about the middle, the Librarian brought him two wax tapers, on which he suddenly paused, addressing his head and looking at the Lords and Commons, he addressed them on the spur of the moment in a perfectly distinct voice, and without the least embarrassment or the mistake of a single word in these terms—  
"My Lords and gentlemen,  
I have hitherto not been able, from want of light, to read this speech in the way its importance deserves; but as lights are now brought me, I will read it again, from the commencement, and in a way which, I trust, will command your attention."

He then again, though evidently fatigued by reading it the first instance, began at the beginning, and read through the speech in a manner which would have done credit to any professor of elocution—though it was clearly laboured under a slight hoarseness, caused most probably by cold. The sparkling of the diamonds in the crown, owing to the reflection caused by the lighted candles, had a fine effect. Probably this was the first occasion on which a King of England ever read his speech by candlelight, at the opening of his Parliament. Shakespeare lays it down as a maxim—"Uncasy lies the head that wears a crown." In this Shakespeare is wrong. It is no doubt true as a general rule, but it does not admit of universal application. Had Shakespeare lived in the reign of William the Fourth, he would have had to witness the extraordinary and unequalled way in which it stands. He would have seen in the person of our present Sovereign an exception to the rule. His head does not lie uneasy. The crown sits lightly upon it. Not that he is indifferent about the welfare of his subjects, but that he is so good a King, that he knows how to live under a mild and paternal and enlightened Government, and that conscious of nothing but a kindly feeling towards them, he never allows his mind to be haunted for one moment with any suspicion of their loyalty or fidelity to his throne. It is one of the irresistible tendencies of his nature to look on the sunny side of the picture; in this case his unsuspecting disposition will not betray him into any error. The generous confidence he reposes in the friendly feelings of his subjects towards him, is not misplaced. Few monarchs have reigned more in the affections of his subjects than does William the Fourth of England.

The anecdote about the King and Lord Melbourne is highly characteristic of the former's blunt, hearty, and off-hand manner; and equally so, the personal description of his Majesty, which is correct to the letter. Of Lord Brougham our author writes in the highest terms of respect, and in a most splendid manner. He is not at all over the top, but he is not at all under the bottom. He is not at all over the top, but he is not at all under the bottom. He is not at all over the top, but he is not at all under the bottom.

It is only on a great political question, and one which he feels very strongly, that Lord Brougham is to be heard to address the House, and on such occasions he is heard to speak with a freedom and boldness which he never displays on any other subject. He is not at all over the top, but he is not at all under the bottom. He is not at all over the top, but he is not at all under the bottom.

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EXPULSION OF THE CARLOW TENANTRY.

We have been very much interested in a pamphlet...

We do not know whether or not it is Mr. Wallace's intention...

On Wednesday last, the 30th March, sixteen families consisting ninety-eight individuals...

Rescue them from the hands of their landlords! How is this to be done?

That is one means. Have the Commissioners turned this matter in their minds?

AT THESS. Wednesday morning William Smith, Esq., Sub-Sheriff...

Archdeacon Butler, who has presided so many years over the celebrated grammar school at Shrewsbury...

Miss Euphemia Boswell, daughter of the biographer of Johnson, has very lately been released...

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 8, 1856.—1st Regiment of Life Guards—Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Elliot Camp...

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Captain John Abraham Whitaker, from the 11th Hussars...

11th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Sergeant Wm. Betson to be Lieutenant-Quartermaster, vice Headstone...

13th Regiment of Foot—Ensign Charles Sawyer to be Lieutenant, vice Peel, who retires...

14th Regiment of Foot—Ensign Charles Sawyer to be Lieutenant, vice Peel, who retires...

17th Regiment of Foot—Ensign George Courtenay to be First Lieutenant, vice Eversley, who retires...

24th Regiment of Foot—Ensign George Courtenay to be First Lieutenant, vice Eversley, who retires...

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ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF MR. O'CONNELL.

On Wednesday morning Mr. O'Connell arrived, with a party of gentlemen who had proceeded to meet him at Barton Waterside...

Mr. O'Connell being in an open carriage, along with Colonel Thompson...

At this spot Colonel Thompson addressed the people, and urged the claims of the Irish to participate in the rights and privileges of British subjects...

Mr. O'Connell then spoke at considerable length, and alluded to the case of the original tenant...

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ENGLISH INTERVENTION IN SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Paris, April 8.—Honour to Lord Palmerston! Honour to the English Government!

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LUNARIAN GREEN-CHEESE COMPANY.

The moon has been known by tradition for ages, and by the assertions of astrologers, as containing green-cheese in the greatest abundance...

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WORK DINNER TO MR. O'CONNELL.

On Thursday last, the dinner to this distinguished gentleman, which has excited so much interest, was given in the Festival Concert Room...

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