

NAAR PORT ELIZABETH.
De Schoener CONCH, Kap. W. BELL,
daens lading innemende, sal dadelijk van hier
uit.—Voor Vracht of Passagie vervoere men zich by
JAMES SMITH, Kasteelstraat.

Naar Port Elizabeth en Port Natal.

DE fransy snelsteende schoener Mazoppe, Kapitein D. FIDEL, thans in de Tafelbaai, is gereed om lading intensem, voor Vracht of Passagie vervoere men zich by
JAMES SMITH, Kasteelstraat.

NAAR PORT NATAL.

DE schoener Mary, Kapitein J. REID, een geredige handelaar,—sal wanneer sy hare lading voor deze plaats heeft gelost, weder lading naer Port Natal intensem. Voor Vracht of Passagie vervoere men zich by
JAMES SMITH, Kasteelstraat.

FYNE en FANCY GOEDEREN.

OP HEDEN, DINGSDAG MORGEN, den 5 deser, sullen de Ondergeteekenden op de Binaen Verkooping welke op den 10. Januarij verkoopen, een nieuwe Faktuur Winter Goederen, bestaande uit:—

Ryke sydes Fluweelen voor Hoeden, enz., nam., violet, emerald, myrtle, bruine swarte en blauwe gebloede Fluweelen en Satyn rooie Onderbaatjes, fluweelen Banden, swarte en gekleurde Gros de Naples, Satinette, Satynen, swarte Krip voor rouw-kapers, garen en Satynen Linten, Heeren syden Handschoenen, Stropdassen, Kruishanden, Handschoenen en Mittens, Chinasche syden Doekken, patente Pampa, enz.

HAMILTON ROSS & Co.

OP MORGON OCHTEND.

DE Verkooping welke op MAANDAG MORGEN, den 6 deser, soude syn gehouden, van beschigde Goederen, en Aardewerk, per Delik, om reden van gelegenheid, zal platz hebben op:

MORGEN OCHTEND,

WOENSDAG, DEN 6 APRIL, AAN DE PAKHUISEN VAN C. W. ADAMS, Keizersgracht.

VERKOOPING BINNENSHUIS, OP MORGON, WOENSDAG, DEN 6 DEZER,

ZAL de Heer JONES aan zyne Vendukamer, op het Paradeplein verkoopen.
Een keurig assortement Kousenwaren, Hoedehaarmery, en Kleinenwaren, enz. enz.

Bestaande in:—

Gros de Naples, Satynen, witte Onderbaatjes, Zwarte en witte Krip, Gekleurde kabretten mans en vrouwen Handschoenen, Bandana Doeken, Zydens Stocken, garen Voiles, Samburen, zydens Beurjes, Damaste Taftkleden, Kaloenen Shawls, Longcloth Hemden, met linnen Voorstukken, Gryzeen witte Kousen en Sokken, Angola do., do., Spengewerkte do., do., Lamswollen do., do., Koopen, reedaal en hoorn, Haken en Ogen, plated Vingerhoeden; Brooks patente rollietjes Garen, enz. enz. enz.

DICKSON, BURNIE & Co.

5 April 1842.

JIUST ONTVANGEN,

Per "GOSHAWK" en "MINERVA,"

De volgende Goederen.

SUPERIEURE fancy Onderbaatjeagoed, Zwarts Kassimieren, Union Drilling, Voerharts, nieuwe patronen, fancy 7-8 Chits, Mousseline de Laines, Gedrukte Chenée Lustre de Laines, Vale Hoeden met brede randen, Superieure zwarte Hoeden, Kinder fluweelen Tulbanden, Spaansche dijlo Kalotien, Pyne Tartan Kousen, Heeren fluweelen en lakensch Hoeden en Kalotien, en geglaasde Waterproof Hoeden, Schoenen, Blucher Laarzen, en Meisjes Lakenache Wan-de-laarsjes, ALSMEDA,

Ale in vaten,

Zout,

Suker, enz. enz.

Goed geassorteerd Aardewerk.

1 April 1842.

DICKSON, BURNIE & Co.

nieUWE GOEDEREN, PAS ONTVANGEN

DOOR DE ONDERGETEKEKENDEN,

EX "MINERVA" EN "GOSHAWK."

36 dms. Voerharts, nieuwe patronen,

Bruine Punjungs en Bastas,

Fyne witte Bastas,

Vale, zwarte, blauwe en gedrukte Moleskins,

Sterde Drills voor Broeken,

Gedrukte fancy Kleeden,

Dufels,

Groene en witte Baai,

Blaauw Lootslaken,

Tartans,

Cassimieren Shawls,

Dorakins en Tweeds,

Camlet Mantels,

Larzen en Schoenen van alle soorten,

Moleskin Bastjes, Onderbaatjes en Broeken,

Vlaamschlinnen Broeken en Frocks,

Guernsey Frocks,

Gestreepte Hemden,

Jongens Lakensch Petten,

Gambroons en Alpaca Lukens,

Ierschlingen,

Militair Drill en Vlaamschlinnen,

Sterde brune Linnensch Drill,

Huckabuck en Diaper,

Rook Muslin,

Een assortement Kousenwaren,

Franse Lustre Shawls,

Zyden, katoenen en Merino Shawls,

Katoenen en zydens Sambrelen,

Dames Korsetten,

Gares, en een algemeen assortement Sauisterten,

ALSMEDA,

Tennents welbekende Bier en Porter,

Dito sterke Schotsche Ale,

Beste Champagnie,

Brandewijn in Vaten,

Port en Sherry,

Spermacetische Kaarsen,

Dunlop Kasen in blikken, enz.

JAMIESON, WINGATE & Co.

26 St. Georgetraat.

ALSMEDA,

Lastings, Tweeds, Buckskins, Doekken, en diverse wollen en katoenen Goederen.

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**AGENTS
FOR THIS PAPER IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS:**

Beaufort.....	Mr. J. Baird.
Claar-Willem.....	Mr. S. J. de Tolt.
Caledon.....	Mr. A. F. Keyter,
George.....	Mr. D. Coohans,
Graaf-Reinet.....	Mr. J. J. Meintjes, Jun.
Pearl.....	Mr. J. D. Haupt,
Swellendam.....	Mr. John Bay,
Stellenbosch.....	Mr. J. D. A. Freidlich,
Malmesbury.....	Mr. C. Moller,
Somerset.....	Mr. W. Von,
Tulbagh.....	Mr. F. Uys,
Tygerberg.....	Mr. J. Breun,
Uitenhage.....	Mr. J. Mering.

**THE
ZUID-AFRIKAAN.**

CAPETOWN, APRIL 5, 1842.

The Bill for exempting public buildings from Municipal taxation, was read a third time on the 26th, and passed, on a division of the five officials against the five unofficials, the Governor's vote deciding; and published as an Ordinance on the 1st instant.

We regret that His Excellency the Governor has carried out the Bill, and forthwith published it, after the vote at the second reading. Since the establishment of the Legislative Council, this is the first instance in which all the unofficials voted against the officials on a measure proposed by the Government, and we had reason to hope that some little deference would have been shown in favor of the public feeling on the question.

When the subject was first brought to the notice of His Excellency, he properly referred it to his legal adviser, Her Majesty's Attorney General, for his opinion and advice. That opinion being in writing, was communicated to the Board of Commissioners, and we published it in our paper of the 5th of October last. A more fair statement of views we have seldom seen. Whilst he at once admitted that in the Municipal Ordinance there was no exemption whatever in favor of any class of buildings, and expressed his doubt as to whether or to what extent, the Royal prerogative or the *dominium eni* could be called in aid,—he concluded with the following advice to the Governor, which was generally approved of, and which it was anticipated would have been followed up.

"I should respectfully say," he advised, "His Excellency to apprise the Municipality, that... His Excellency does not feel that he would be justified, in diminishing the colonial finances, by acceding to any such arrangement unless with the approbation of the body to which is intrusted, mainly the Legislative Council. His Excellency may, perhaps, think it proper further to state that he will, when laying the Estimates before Council, as it is his intention soon to do, call the attention of the members to this subject in whatever manner may appear to be most regular and proper."

"I confess, it does strike me, that if the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council are not disposed to concur with the official, in resisting this Municipal demand, His Excellency need not expose himself to the odium of a thankless struggle for the protection of the public revenue."

"If, upon the other hand, the Legislative Council generally should agree in thinking that public buildings, Places of Worship and of public education, &c. ought not to be rated, a short Ordinance may be introduced to settle the law and prevent any future doubt or difficulty from arising."

How has this advice been followed up? Did His Excellency take the sense of the Legislative Council, with a view of introducing a short Ordinance to settle the law? No. Since September no step was taken to ascertain the opinion of the Council,—nay without even ascertaining their opinion, the present Bill was at once introduced.

Perhaps His Excellency adopted the other part of the Attorney General's opinion? Perhaps—fearing that the unofficial Members were not disposed to concur with the unofficials in resisting the demand for Municipal taxation—he withdrew the Bill?...No! on the contrary disregarding their opinion, although all the unofficials were against the Bill—5 unofficials against 5 officials—he yet carried it, with his casting vote, and forthwith sanctioned it as an Ordinance. Perhaps His Excellency withheld the publication until Her Majesty's pleasure was known, thus giving the public an opportunity of approaching the Throne with an humble prayer not to allow the Ordinance? Reader! No! The Bill was passed on the 26th of March, and five days afterwards, on the 1st of April, published as law!!

We would have reasonably expected, that altho' His Excellency with his casting vote had decided the question between the officials and unofficials, and between his Government and the Municipality,—yet that under the spirit of the suggestion of Her Majesty's Attorney General, he would have referred the determination of it, to Her Majesty's Government; and that in fairness he would have left the case to Her Majesty, as a mere matter of allowance or disallowance, and not,—as it now stands by his publication, as an approval or disapproval of the act of the Governor. In the latter case the upholding—in a Colony,—of the authority of the Governor, becomes to some extent an ingredient of the question of allowance of the Ordinance, which in the former would be foreign from it altogether.

It will now be for the Municipal Government to resolve whether further representations to the Home Government shall be made; and as on a notice of Mr. HAMILTON ROSS, the subject of the levying of an assessed rate upon public buildings will come under reconsideration of the Board of Commissioners, we will not anticipate their decision.

MAURITIUS—IMPORTATION OF FREE LABOR.

The following is a Bill introduced in the Legislative Council at Mauritius, for defraying the expenses of Importation of Immigrant Laborers:—

"The Honorable Officer, administering the Government, and Council have ordered and order:

"Acr. 1.—Annually, and until a new order be made, a sum of £14,000 shall be set apart from the Revenue of the Colony, which sum, equally as all other funds which may have been established for the same purpose, shall be employed exclusively for the payment of the passage of Immigrant Laborers, as well as of all other expenses which are incident on future immigration. The manner of disposal of the fund shall be determined hereafter by a special Ordinance."

"Acr. 2.—The present Ordinance shall be of effect from—

When the second reading took place on the 21st

February last, the following proceeding took place in the Council:—

"The Secretary to Government—condemned the sum of £14,000 as not sufficient."

"M. Bourgault, proposed to extend it to £20,000."

"The Secretary to Government, proposed £25,000. He explained that the amount would remain in the Treasury, if not employed for Immigration."

"M. Bourgault asked what Jamaica had voted for the same purpose."

"Mr. Hunter replied that it was £5,000."

"The Secretary to Government said, it was necessary that the country should have the means ready for immigration, which would have a good effect in India and England."

"The Bill was approved for £25,000, and the second reading passed."

Original Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF "DE ZUID-AFRIKAAN."

PROOF OF DEBTS IN INSOLVENT ESTATES.

Coleberg, 8th March 1842.

SIR.—Some of your readers, learned in the law, may perhaps have the goodness to give their opinion on the following case:—At the last Circuit held here on the 15th of October 1841, a Rule of Court was made in my favor, in a matter of an Award against an individual with whom I had been connected in business, for the sum of £25,000, as also the amount of £100, accruing from the joint debts of this connection, and the costs advanced by me in the arbitration. Eight days previous to the 4th day of December following, I received by the hands of the Magistrate here a notice to attend a meeting of creditors, in the estate of the individual against whom had this claim, and who had, subsequent to this decision, surrendered himself. I attended, presented my claim in due form, accompanied by the necessary affidavit (vide Master's Instructions and Coleen R. L. 140—Geo. 3rd, 30 Williams, 282), which, to my surprise, was rejected. Possessing sufficient patience to inquire the reason, I was informed that I ought to have obtained the Rule of Court. I then remonstrated with the Magistrate that my claim was correct; that I would bring 20 witnesses to prove its correctness; that he himself was in Court and heard the decision; that there could not be any appeal; the individual being a bankrupt, and that it was utterly impossible for me to obtain such document as he required from the Cape in eight days—the time allowed me,—nor had we the means of steam conveyance; but all in vain; my claim was disallowed. I then left the meeting, protesting against the appointment of a Trustee without my previous concurrence. I proceeded in the business by writing to the Master of the Supreme Court, acquainting him with the circumstance, and praying for his protection, to which, however, this gentleman has not deigned to reply. What now, I ask, remains for me to do? This my most just claim, made in due form, is rejected, and Mr. Clerke Burton does not study Chesterfield. I consider for my part that the Magistrate has acted in an unprecedented, illegal, and unjustifyable manner, for by referring to the law on bankruptcy (Vide 2 Str. 1152, 1 Williams 284). I find, "if an award be made before bankruptcy, it is a credited debt and can be proved by affidavit under commission." By Cullen, 140, "that the mode of proof is the oath of the creditor," and further, Cook B. L. 255, "even if a creditor cannot substantiate his claim, the Commissioner (Magistrate) enter the claim, which entitles the party to have a dividend reserved on his claim and demand." Now, if in the face of all this I am to lose my claim to this £150 or thereabouts, I trust you will, at a future period, allow me through the columns of your paper to remark more fully and pointedly on the subject, for I think the parties concerned ought to run the gauntlet of public opinion. My friends have advised me patience—patience, a Paddy says, smiling with grief.

I am, &c. JAMES HOWELL.

COLESBERG.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS ON THE MARKET.

Steenkamp v. Howell.—Steenkamp, by his agent Mr. Knoble, complains, that the defendant refuses to pay him the sum of one pound sterling, for one muid of meal, sold and delivered; upon due proof whereof the plaintiff prays the judgment of the Court accordingly.

Defendant pleaded general denial.

For the prosecution—Johannes Walde, duly sworn, deposed—I was on the market when 3 muids of meal were put up by the plaintiff; 11 Rds. was bid and refused; the defendant said, I will give a pound, which was accepted. I saw the meal delivered at the defendant's; he said—the meal was not for him. I consider the sale a private one.

Thos. Cockley, sworn, corroborated this statement.

For the defence—Geo. Pearson, acting market master, sworn, stated—I put up 3 muids of meal for the plaintiff; 11 Rds. was bid and refused; Mr. Howell said, I will give a pound, which was accepted. It was then entered in the market book or catalogue in the name of Mr. Murray. Mr. Murray paid me for the meal at the proper time. The defendant is in the habit of purchasing on the market. No disputes took place with him. The complainant did not comply with the 13th Regulation of the market; he did not pay me the percentage, necessary to effect this private sale.

Defendant maintained, that the article was purchased on the market and paid for at the proper time; that the plaintiff had not complied with the 13th article, whereby it is enacted, that before any person be allowed to sell produce privately, he must first pay to the market master a certain rate of percentage, and obtain his permission; that neither had been done; consequently that no private sale could have taken place, and moreover, that the article had been inserted in the market book or roll, and that all articles entered into an auctioneer's catalogue was binding between seller and buyer. (Vide Simon v. Motovis, 3 Burg Reports, 1921.—Hinde v. Whitehouse, 7 East Reports, 558.—Philimore v. Barry, 1 Camp Reports, 513.) consequently the action did not stand good.

Judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.—Correspondent.

European News.

RIOTS IN PARIS.

We have frequently of late mentioned the capital conviction of soldiers by Court Martial in Paris, for assaults on their superiors—facts which appeared to us to argue increasing disorganization in the French army.

Le National of Friday publishes an account of a pitched battle fought on Sunday last at the Barrière de l'Ecole (near the Champs de Mars), between the soldiers of two regiments (the 2d Light Infantry and 59th of the Line) forming part of the garrison of Paris. The combatants were 2,000 in number, and were armed for the greater part with sabres, the rest with sabres or bludgeons, and not only resisted and treated with contempt their officers, who threw themselves between them to induce them to desist, but disarmed the pickets of troops sent to restore order, and continued their conflict until compelled to leave off by sheer fatigue! It is unnecessary to add that vast numbers of those infuriated men were severely wounded, and that the affair caused lively alarm in the neighbourhood of the fight, and yet the knowledge of the frightful occurrence only reached the majority of the inhabitants of Paris four days afterwards through the newspaper paragraph aliased to.

This account the *Messager* and the *Moniteur Parisien* of Friday night (the Ministerial evening journals) contradicted. The *National* of Saturday, however, not only repeats its statement, but adds that the conflict was renewed on the two following days (Monday and Tuesday).

The *Messager* states, that "on Friday morning last several placards were posted on the walls (inside and outside) of the Schools of Law and of Medicine, exciting the students to a demonstration on the occasion of the liberation of the Abbé de Lamennais from prison."

This invitation was received in the manner it merited by the greater part of the students, and the placards were removed by order of the authorities. Towards 1 o'clock, however, from 200 to 300 persons assembled at the Pantheon, whence they proceeded to the School of Medicine, where an assemblage of about 200 more were waiting their arrival. The two bodies having united, proceeded by the Pont Neuf, the quays, and the Boulevard des Italiens to the Abbé de Lamennais's residence, Rue Tronchet. They marched in silence as far as the Foreign office, where they halted, and shouted "Down with Guizot." Having reached the Abbé de Lamennais's residence, four delegates of the body ascended to his apartments. The Abbé shortly after showed himself on his balcony, and was cheered with exclamations of "Long live Lamennais!" A detachment of troops of the line, preceded by two Commissaries of Police, having made their appearance, the assemblage set out to return in the direction of the schools. On passing the Foreign office they again shouted "Down with Guizot." They then directed their march to the office of the Journal des Peuples, where they cried "Long live Dupont."

"The rioters" in passing the Chamber of Peers shouted several times "Down with the Peers."

"Having returned to the Pantheon, they halted and were about to seize the 'Marseillaise,' but they were completely dispersed by a detachment of the municipal guard. Several individuals, students and operatives, who were remarked for the violence of their demeanour, were arrested, and will be handed over to the tribunals. Throughout their passage the population manifested their disgust and contempt for this proceeding."—Times, Jan. 10.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN FRANCE.

On New Year's Day, Louis Philippe went through the ceremony, frusome enough probably, in the adverse and gloomy state of affairs; of receiving addresses from the great public bodies of France. In many instances the addresses and the replies were curious. The diplomatic body drew from the King a reply which is considered pacific. The Peers expressed him with high flown generalizing play: the Duke de Broglie's "eye in a frosty morning rolling, glancing from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven," seemed to have some difficulty in distinguishing between Fate and Louis Philippe himself—more miraculous is the delicately-hinted fact that he has for another year escaped the assassin. The Monarch drew down the exiled Peers from their fine generalizations, and fixed them to their own deeds, by an emphatic and scathing allusion to the late trial of the conspirators and Dupont. The Peers, manifesting little pride in their last public act, seem to endeavour to confound all things in the mysterious works of Destiny, in whose hands they were humble instruments: Louis Philippe appears to say—"Don't be ashamed of what you have done; it is a very fine thing, and I shall make good use of it." The Deputies were more discriptive than the Peers, but not less loyal; and they wind up rather an incoherent address with the astounding assertion that all France is united in support of Louis Philippe, while wholesale trials for sedition libel are going on in the provinces, and the freedom of the press is extinguished lest it should extinguish the King and his policy. He, however, accepted the word "solidarity" with allusion and solemnity, as if it were actually that thing instead of a mere name; and the mere assertion of union by so many courtiers were really equivalent to the consolidation of France. The clergy, disposed to be contumacious for some time after Louis Philippe's accession, now knelt among the humblest of his servants. An indifferent attendance of public men, and a marked coldness in the receptions, mocked these idle ceremonies.—*Spectator*, Jan. 8.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA IN ENGLAND.

The rooms destined for the occupation of the King of Prussia, upon his Majesty's arrival at the Castle, are a portion of the State apartments, whence one of the finest and most picturesque views in England, looking over the North terrace, is to be obtained. The preparations for the reception of the King are now proceeding upon the grandest and most magnificient scale imaginable.

His Majesty will occupy a suite of four rooms as follows:—

1. The Vandyke Gallery (formerly known as the Queen's Ball-room), which is embellished with 22 of the most admirable productions of this highly esteemed painter. In this apartment, which is of considerable dimensions, is the celebrated portrait of Charles I. on horseback—a painting which has been valued at upwards of 10,000/. There is likewise in this room another celebrated and highly valued painting—viz. a front piece, a profile, and a three-quarter face, upon one panel, of the same monarch, which was purchased by George IV. in 1822, of Mr. Wells for 1,000 guineas. The ceiling of this room is of stucco, formed in lozenge-shaped panels, in the border and margins of which is the shamrock. In the centres are the rosette and thistle, with the Royal arms encircled with palm branches. The hangings are of costly crimson silk damask, into which are interwoven the insignia of the Orders of the Garter, St. Patrick, the Bath, and the Thistle.

2. The Queen's Drawing-room. This apartment contains seven paintings of Italian landscapes, by Zuccarelli, in that artist's best style. There are also three Scriptural subjects by the same master, and two portraits. In the centre of the ceiling, which is stuccoed, are the arms of England and Saxony Meiningen, upon shields richly embazoned, surmounted with a crown, the whole entwined with oak leaves, and the rose, shamrock, and thistle. This room is also ornamented with a scroll and flower-wreath of gold, and with shields bearing the initials of the late Sovereign and her Majesty the Queen Dowager. The Royal arms are beautifully displayed upon the hangings, which are of rich crimson silk damask.

3. The Queen's Closet. The hangings of this somewhat small apartment are of light blue silk, upon which are beautifully displayed a crown, with the letters "A. R.". The ceiling is tastefully ornamented with festoons of fruit and flowers; and with medallions, etched with gold, surmounted with a crown, containing the words "Adelaide Regina, 1833." The silver table, presented by the city of London to Charles II., and another likewise presented by the corporation to William III., are in this apartment; also 25 paintings by some of the most esteemed of the old masters.

4. The King's closet. This apartment, like the one previously described, is also of rather small dimensions. It contains 40 paintings, by the ancient masters, of great merit. The hangings are of crimson silk, with initials interwoven, and with shields bearing the initials of the late Sovereign and the late Queen Dowager. The Royal arms are beautifully embazoned upon shields, in panels at the sides, with palm and laurel branches. In the corners are anchors, encircled with cables.

It is not at all improbable that, before the arrangements are finally completed, another room or two may be added for the use of His Majesty.—Times, Jan. 8.

PRUSSIA.

FRANKFORT, DEC. 5.

No occurrence has for a long time made so discouraging an impression on Germany as the decision of the Stadtburg Estates against public trials by jury. The ground on which the Wurtemberg Minister attempted to found his view of the inutility of such a change—on the absence of all public demonstrations on the part of the people against the old secret and inquisitorial forms of justice—was a gratuitous mockery of solemn discussion.

What an opportunity would that have afforded to a Chatham or a Fox to hold up to the legislator of the moment the absurdity of such a change! It is a sore that will not heal; the memory of which will damp the ardour of his subjects in expressing their attachment while he lives, and—what those who know the King best, believe he is more anxious about—will tame the flight of the poet, and check the encroachments of the historian. The prosecution of a man for discussing with moderation four constitutional questions, after the King had declared that his ear should ever be open to the voice of truth, proves that the Royal orator either had no idea of what truth was, or that he was using words which had no meaning.

The consciousness of the interest taken throughout Germany in the issue of that trial, and which the Court has not been able to carry out of the jurisdiction of the provincial tribunal to which it belongs, has created a wish at Berlin to cover its proceedings with im

