





AGENTS

FOR THIS PAPER IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS,
Beaufort, Mr. A. P. Melring,
Caledon, Mr. J. D. Haupt,
Port Natal, Mr. B. Pottman, M.D.,
Somerset, Mr. C. Moller,
Stellenbosch, Mr. P. Krusten,
Tullagha, Mr. J. John Barry,
Tygerberg, Mr. H. F. de Lange,
Uitenhage, Mr. J. Breda,
Willington, Mr. J. Addey, M.D.,
Worcester, Mr. J. Melring.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Visitor" has been received, but too late for this number. It will appear in our next.

THE

ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

CAPE TOWN, JUNE 4, 1844.

The "rights and privileges" of the Legislative Council have again been a subject of discussion and consideration on Friday last, but under different circumstances than last year.

A warm, and in some respects acrimonious, discussion took place in the Legislative Council. A set of Resolutions were adopted, and a reference made to Her Majesty's Government.

Friday last having been fixed, for the final consideration and adoption of those Rules, the Attorney General rose to move their extinction, and was seconded by the Secretary to Government.

It appears that after the publication of these Rules, (which were erroneously stated to have already been adopted by the Council), one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice MENZIES, had communicated to His Excellency the Governor his observations, in respect of these Rules.

No explanation was offered by the Attorney General, nor any reason stated, for his motion; and Mr. Advocate CLOETE, seconded by Mr. EBDEN, moved as an amendment, in which all the Unofficials concurred, that the said Rules be not erased and do remain standing at the same time his intention, that after the adoption of the Rules, he would propose to embody them in an Ordinance, and submit the same to Her Majesty for approval.

Mr. CLOETE considered that the Council, without the power to compel the attendance of witnesses, would be a nonentity, and Mr. EBDEN thought such a power necessary for the very existence of the Council.

The Attorney General, in reply then entered into a long explanation of his reasons for moving the erasure of these three Rules. That the Council had not the right in question, before the recent Order in Council, the Unofficial Members have already admitted, in their former set of Resolutions, nor did the recent despatches give them that right.

Without entering in a discussion of the merits of the arguments and views of the Attorney General, which would appear to have been founded upon the objection raised by Mr. Justice MENZIES, we presume the measure proposed, and on which the objection against the motion was withdrawn, appear to us, to have been the more simple and the more efficient.

The right and power of the Council, on the subject are called in question. The Attorney General, the legal adviser of Government, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, have a strong opinion against it. Is it not more sound therefore to settle that doubt, now when there is no question, than at a time, when such exercise is particularly necessary, and important measures may be thwarted for want of such power?

want of power of the Council to make such an Ordinance, is an impediment, which can only be surmounted by an Order in Council?—will the Council in the face of such an opinion, constitutionally given according to the 28th Rule, persist in adopting the Ordinance? Will the Governor sanction it? And will not this difference of opinion rather retard than promote the obtaining of that power in a legal and constitutional manner?

Again, suppose an Ordinance passed and sanctioned by the Governor, and not refused by Her Majesty, a witness summoned and not appearing, imprisoned for contempt in not attending as required, an action for false imprisonment brought before the Supreme Court, and a judgment in favor of Plaintiff, on the same ground, that the Council had no right or power to pass such an Ordinance. In what better situation will the Council then be with the question? Will they expend the money of the public Treasury, in an uncertain appeal to Her Majesty in Council, or will they then adopt the measure, now proposed by the Attorney General, that is, a reference to Her Majesty. Are they aware what important matter may then be before them, the prosecution of which may be materially retarded? Can they foresee what alteration in the circumstances of the Colony may have taken place, rendering the concession of such power difficult?

Indeed, it becomes a matter of serious contemplation, when such power be considered essentially necessary, and touching the very existence of the Council, not to allow any further time to pass in idle discussion and half measures, but at once to adopt the mode proposed by the Attorney General, and thus obtain a final and certain decision from Her Majesty's Government. The power alluded to has been granted to the newly established mixed Legislative Council for New South Wales, and there can be no reason, why Her Majesty should be advised to refuse it to this Colony.

PORT NATAL—LOSS OF LIVES.

On Wednesday, the 25th April last, at 3 o'clock P.M., the Cutter belonging to H.M. Brig Bittern, was capized on the Bar, while attempting to enter the Bay. She was manned with 1 officer and 9 men. The officer (Mr. Radcliffe, a Midshipman) and two of the crew were unfortunately drowned. Before she reached the Bar, Mr. J. W. Lowe second in command of H.M. Brig Fawn, with his usual promptitude left the Harbour and rowed in the Fawn's second gig towards the Bar in order to be at hand in case that any accident should occur. He fortunately arrived just in time; for when the Boat of the Bittern was capized, the tide was running out, and he was enabled to save seven men out of ten. Great credit, indeed is due to Mr. Lowe; for had it not been for his timely assistance every soul would have found a watery grave. This is not the only instance of the invaluable service which Mr. Lowe has rendered to boats in crossing the Bar. He has on three different occasions saved the life of his Commander, Lieut. Nourse, of the Fawn; and all owing to the coolness and intrepidity with which he executes his orders, and to the willingness of his Boat's Crew. Mr. Lowe deserves the highest praise. A more generous, intrepid, noble-hearted Tar the British Navy does not possess; and his name is never pronounced by the Inhabitants of Natalia but with feelings of reverence or gratitude.—De Natalier, May 3.

CAFFER OUTRAGE.

The following written statement has been handed to us by Mr. W. Hartley, one of the Commissioners of the Municipality of Graham's Town, and who, during his more than twenty years residence on this Frontier, has had opportunities of learning accurately the native character far beyond the generality of residents in this, or neighbouring districts. It matters little whether the design of the natives in this instance was, as supposed, actually to way-lay, or merely to alarm the traveller; it is sufficient to show the lax state of our regulations with regard to these people that such outrages as these can be perpetrated in day light, and that barbarians—under the Hibernian title of "Native Foreigners"—can and do enter the Colony when they please—infest the wooded country; squat down and by some mysterious means acquire large droves of cattle—live in independent idleness—and terrify the solitary traveller, as we see in this case, while proceeding unobtrusively on his lawful business. These are facts which cannot be denied, for they are notorious, and hence we may well make enquiry, why is such a state of things allowed for a day to exist?—a state of things which is as disreputable to the authorities as irritating to those of the inhabitants—and who from an important part of the community—who are immediately concerned. Such persons very justly claim exemption from these evils, and they naturally ask, whether they alone are excluded from sharing in what must be ever considered as the very foundation of human society—protection from aggression and security of person and property.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. HARTLEY.

On my way to Bathurst, about half past 6 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, 18th instant, when on that part of the road which crosses Mr. Currie's farm, at the eastern extremity, near the end of the flat, I passed eight Caffers travelling with red ochre. I felt little alarm at this time, seeing, as I supposed, at about 800 paces before me a wagon outspanned by the road side. I rode past them without relaxing the speed of my horses, but after crossing a valley in which I lost sight of the supposed wagon, I perceived on rising the opposite hill in the road near the same spot, the appearance of a span of oxen, as though driven together to put on the head-stains preparatory to inspanning. On reaching to within about 150 yards of the spot, this appearance, however, changed as by magic, while a shrill whistle of a body of Caffers made the woods echo. Instantly from the spot in question, some twenty Caffers, also painted red, rushed forward with their assegais brandished in their air. There was no time for parley; I was alone this time. I perceived the eight Caffers whom I had waited to test their design—hence I turned my horse on to the road. The Caffers then left me no longer in doubt, as several of them dashed out of the road with fearful rapidity before me to prevent my crossing it. My position at that moment was such as none can conceive; but those very few who have escaped as narrowly. On my right was the dense thickets and deep gorges of the Kowie Bush; and at only 2 miles from it was the spot where Palmer and Brown so lately were butchered. My mind instinctively recoiled from any attempt to seek refuge in that direction—and a false movement at that moment would have proved fatal to me. The foremost of the Caffers who kept the road were within about 80 paces. I then turned my horse with a design if possible to reach Mr. Dyason's farm house, but had no sooner done this than I perceived the eight Caffers whom I had passed as mentioned, and who were evidently acting in concert with the other to cut off my retreat. No way was left for me but to push into the flat, where I had in front a deep woody ravine, distant from the road about 900 paces,

and here the Caffers spread themselves out (as I could hear) to their right and left to cut off my retreat. Fortunately the speed of my horse enabled me to just clear the end of the bush, and also to head the foremost of the marauders. I then galloped across the plain by the top of the ravine running down to Wilson's farm, and might there have escaped, all being quiet in my rear, having roots at full speed about 1500 paces, but that Mr. Currie's dog, which was returning from town, and that these Caffers would probably hear his horses' feet and way-lay him. Accordingly I turned in the direction of Mr. Dyason's house, and came into the road again intending to ride until I met with him. My horse however was no sooner in the road than I heard a Caffers whistle near me, which was answered by many others at different distances. I then pushed on for Mr. Dyason's to enquire if any person had passed since myself, and was answered in the negative. Finding my horse very much exhausted by exertion, and not knowing what was before me, I proceeded to my home, but had not waited long when I again heard the Caffers, and who, by their voices, appeared to be advancing. Hereupon I concealed my horse in one of the buildings, waited the result, and after some time heard the Caffers towards a kraal of "Native Foreigners" who are allowed to squat on Mr. Currie's farm. I have every reason to believe that some of them came by stealth to look for my horse about 1500 paces from the house, but that they were staying at Mr. Dyason's about an hour, to my satisfaction Mr. Goldswain came up, and who was of course informed by me of what had happened. He being provided with a brace of pistols, he immediately handed me one, and we proceeded towards Bathurst. On reaching a spot near where the Caffers best me in the first instance, he observed to me "look out, I am sure you will hear them, but had not waited long when I rode about fifty paces when I perceived an object which looked much more dense than thorn bushes, I said "here they are," and we dashed upon them calling on them to stand, or we would shoot them. We succeeded in capturing three, but now the difficulty was what to do with them—(reader—what would you have done?) why we let them go rather than be taken on board in the night, and the further mortified on taking about 1500 paces from the house, and that they should most likely have been interrogated, and when the law makes no little provision for the safety of the life or property of a white man!

Let any reasonable man ride over Lower Albany at the present moment and see the number of "Native Foreigners" in every direction living in idleness, and he will wonder that the Caffers who inhabit it are not entirely destroyed. The fact is it is their industry, I believe, which saves them. Speaking generally they are spared by the Caffers in order that they may cultivate land and breed cattle, and which, thanks to their friends, they are placed in a position to seize upon whenever prompted thereto by the cravings of appetite, or by that cupiditas which is ever the ruling principle of action amongst barbarous tribes.—G. T. Journal.

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IRELAND.—O'CONNELL IN LONDON.

DUBLIN, MARCH 13. The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place to-day at the Conciliation-hall, Mr. J. Dunne in the chair. There were very few persons in attendance.

The following letter from Mr. O'Connell was read and inserted on the minutes:—

"London, March 13, 1844. My dear Ray, I enclose you a communication from our patriotic friends in Newfoundland, and covering their third remittance, in a bill for £50. Take care that due honour is paid to the subscribers, and especially to the office-bearers of the Repealers in that island. Newfoundland has behaved nobly."

"You cannot form the least idea of the transcendent scene at Covent-garden last night. There never was anything so splendid. I never was so greeted even in Ireland. This is, indeed, cheering, and shows that there is in England more of kind and generous feeling towards Ireland, and the Irish than has hitherto had an opportunity to display itself."

"Nothing can, or ought, to have a greater tendency to generate cordially between the people of both countries than the occurrence in this country respecting the recent trials. This is a sentiment which we are bound to cultivate and encourage by all means in our power."

"I am glad to find the uninterrupted tranquillity which prevails in Ireland. It is delightful to perceive that the Irish people understand so well the doctrine of peace which I have so often and so long preached to them. All we want in addition is peace and perseverance."—and depend on it we shall see our most speedy triumph, most people imagine."

"Yours most sincerely, DANIEL O'CONNELL. T. M. Ray, Esq. Times, March 20.

THE JUDGMENT—FURTHER "DEFIANCE."

DUBLIN, March 22.—An article, or more properly speaking a declaration, drawn up with considerable skill, appears in the morning organ of the traversers published this day. Notwithstanding that, tone of defiance, of Government, and the apparent thirst for the glories of martyrdom expressed by the Freeman—the proprietor being himself a concerned party—the article betrays evident symptoms of a lurking suspicion of the leader's resolve at the present juncture, and may be read with equal profit by Mr. O'Connell and the Prime Minister:—

"The testing time is coming. It will soon be seen whether a British Government, boasting of its moderation, will, in the 19th century, venture on an act of political vengeance which can produce nothing but exasperation at home and infamy abroad. They looked anxiously for a compromise—for any pretext of consistency to set up against the vindictive claims of that France, France which would raise the miserable Irishman whom it possessed to demand even the life of his blood patriot, and to exclaim, like a similar figure of old—His blood be upon us and upon our children!"

"But compromise there can be none. The chief traverser has defied their worst. They admit that he has cut off all retreat by 'destroying the bridge behind him.' There can be no surrender, except on the part of the Government. The men whom they would victimize have no guilt to confess, no apology to make. Were they to bind themselves now to refrain from the deeds for which they are prosecuted, they would be false to their own principles and pledges, traitors to their country, and they would lay asocial hands on their public character. On such terms, the pardon of the Government would wither in a moment the laurels of half a century."

"That the historic glory of O'Connell should be tarnished now, with the goal of victory in view, by such men and such means would be a mournful catastrophe for Ireland. No; he and his brother traversers will nobly stand the coming test. It is always said that great men, after a long life of honourable labour in the public cause, betray a vacillation at its close, which renders their fame equivocal, and when they are gone, leaves their enemies a pretext for detraction. With our leader there shall be no such pretext. To suffer magnanimously and perseveringly for well-justified inspirations a martyr consciousness which, while it greatly elevates our own souls, will thrill all faithful hearts in every age with sympathy, and send the electric fire of freedom down to the latest posterity. For this the 'disparators' are prepared!"

The next step in the "peaceful agitation" darkly alluded to in the following passage would be altogether a mystery to the public were it not known that there are to be found among the Repealers men desperate enough to become the advocates and would-be imitators of the Americans at the commencement of the war of independence, and who indulge in the delusion that by a general and well-organized "passive resistance" to the consumption of all excisable articles, Ministers might be compelled to "yield to the impotency of public remonstrance."

"And how," asks the Freeman, "will our countrymen be—the million who have signed the monster petition? Will they not prove that they have learned the lesson of passive agitation of some purpose? Will they be silent and passive while the champions of their cause are in a minority, and Parliament and the throne accessible? If the people be true to themselves and their own declarations, they will bring

the forms of the constitution to bear upon Ministers in such a way that Downing-street will be too hot for them, and the Repealers in Kilnashin will have a host of coadjutors in company. Though, like an unjust judge of old, they neither fear God nor regard man, yet will they yield to the impotency of public remonstrance. We have no fear that any of the people will betray the cause by a single act of violence; and should to calumniate one of the most splendid and sublime demonstrations of the rights of popular opinion that ever the world saw. It will have to cope with the most powerful aristocracy, dispensing the largest amount of public money, and commanding the greatest military resources ever combined against the liberties of a people. Still, if we only come up to the requirements of this great crisis, we shall conquer, and not for ourselves only and for our country, but for the empire, and for posterity.—Times, March 23.

DEATH OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.

The following communication, announcing the death of the King of Sweden, was, yesterday received via Hull:

"HAMBURG, MARCH 13. A bulletin was affixed on 'Change to-day,' announcing the arrival of an express from Stockholm, with the intelligence that His Majesty Charles John had ceased to exist."

"He died on the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock in the morning."

"His son and heir assumed forthwith the Royal authority; under the style of Oscar the Second, and announced his intention of continuing the government of Sweden and Norway in the footsteps of his late father. The most perfect order existed up to the period of the departure of the express, nor was the slightest interruption to public tranquillity expected."

"The intelligence of the event caused no sensation in Hamburg, where it had been already looked for by post daily for some time past.—Times, March 21

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 12.

On Saturday, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the heralds, accompanied by a detachment of the Horse Guards, read in the principal market-place of the city the following proclamation:—

"We, Oscar, by the grace of God, King of Sweden and Norway, and of the Goths and Vandals, announce by these presents—Having pleased the Almighty, yesterday afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock, to call away a tranquil and happy death His Majesty Charles John XIV., King of Sweden and Norway, and of the Goths and Vandals, we have, therefore, by virtue of the Constitution, entered on the government of the kingdom as King of Sweden, Norway, &c. and are assured that all the inhabitants of the kingdom will, with all loyalty, obedience, and zeal, obey us as their rightful King, and faithfully perform all their duties as subjects."—OSCAR.

"Palace at Stockholm, March 2, 1844."

After the reading was finished, the people loudly cried "God save the King." At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the garrison assembled in front of the Palace, and the King, with the Duke of Upland, appeared on horseback. The King took from each regiment the oath of fidelity. He addressed the soldiers, who loudly cheered him. Wherever His Majesty appeared he was received by the people with the most unequivocal marks of affection and attachment. The Marine has also taken the oath of allegiance.

The Opposition papers themselves attest that the public have the greatest confidence in our new King; and that a perfect calm is happily manifest among all classes. It has also been observed with satisfaction that no such extraordinary precautions are taken at the death of King Charles XIII., when chains were drawn before the Palace, the Custom-houses shut up, &c. On the contrary, the people passed to and fro through the Palace court-yard till night, when the gates are usually closed.

The King has made a declaration in the Swedish Council of State, in which he solemnly promises to govern the kingdom according to the strict letter of the Constitution, and to do his utmost to promote the good of the kingdom, and of each of its inhabitants. His Majesty afterwards made the same declaration in the Norwegian Council of State.

It is said that His late Majesty has not left any will.—Times, March 23.

THE KING OF SWEDEN.

Another of the distinguished soldiers of the Revolution and the Empire has just passed away from earth. Bernadotte is dead—the only one of the royalists of Napoleon's creation who survived the crash of the Imperial dynasty. It may be remembered that it was chiefly by Bonaparte's influence—exercised most unwillingly, if we may believe Bourienne—that this illustrious soldier of fortune was made Crown Prince of Sweden; and his own politic and sagacious conduct, during the campaign of 1814, enabled him afterwards to grasp the Swedish sceptre. Bernadotte was originally, we believe, like Marat, the son of a French innkeeper, and the bringing out of the Revolution in 1789 he held a sergeant's commission in the Guards. Being a man of an ambitious, enterprising character, he, of course, joined the patriotic party—distinguished himself in many of the campaigns on the frontier—and, on the memorable 18th of Brumaire, when Napoleon seized the corrupt worn-out Directory, and established the Consulate, he was appointed to be a triumphant soldier, who was anxious to secure his co-operation. But Bernadotte, who had a great respect for the laws, and was unwilling to have them set aside by military power, and who was, moreover, doubtful of the result, refused to mix himself up with the movement; and it is well known that if the Ancients, or the Council of Five Hundred, had ordered him to arrest the intruding Napoleon, he would have done so without hesitation. No order, however, of the sort was issued, and in the mean time the great chief of the conspiracy had obtained from him a promise that he would not interfere of his own accord—a promise which was scrupulously, though somewhat reluctantly, fulfilled. During the Consulate, Bernadotte was actively engaged in the campaigns of that period; and on the establishment of the Empire was created a Marshal, and soon afterwards Prince of Ponte Corvo, the name of a petty Italian principality, where he had greatly distinguished himself in action. He served the Emperor faithfully during the famous Austria campaign, when he commanded a Saxon division of the army; but having issued a somewhat inflated bulletin after the victory of Wagram, in which he ascribed the day's success in a great degree to the skill and valour of his own troops, Napoleon took umbrage, and issued a counter-bulletin, which affected severely Bernadotte, who shortly after returned to Paris, and lived in comparative retirement, until his elevation to the dignity of Crown Prince of Sweden. When the disasters in Russia took place, and the finest army that the world had ever known was destroyed root and branch, less, however, by the troops of Alexander than by the ravages of disease, Bernadotte, after a brief season of irresolution, joined the Allies, who were then just preparing to enter on that tremendous campaign which, at the battle of Leipzig, destroyed for ever the fortune of Napoleon. His movements, however, were at first tardy and reluctant, and were regarded by some of the Allied Powers not without distrust; but at Leipzig he came resolutely into action, and contributed not a little to the success of that bloody day. On the termination of the great European struggle, he returned to his adopted country, to which, in consideration of his services, the Allies had annexed Norway; and deprived his whole time—for, by all accounts, he was a just and beneficent monarch—to the welfare of his subjects. Of all Napoleon's Marshals, none maintained a higher character for fidelity, moderation, and humanity, than Bernadotte; he was not a dashing, brilliant soldier—and nothing more—like Murat, Lannes, or Ney; but was a skilful and wary strategist, endowed with great foresight, and as exacting in his military conceptions as he was resolute in the ex-

ecution of them. Though the Emperor never liked him, for he was not sufficiently insubordinate as a partisan to suit his views, yet he did justice to his merit, and placed confidence in his integrity. Bernadotte has been severely taken to task by the French memoir-writers of the time for the line of conduct he pursued in 1814; but he was most patriotically situated, the interests of his native country demanding one course of policy—the interests of his adopted country another; under such circumstances, being without the power to govern generally, but compelled to take a decided part in the great struggle, we do not think he could have acted otherwise than he did, though we are aware it may be alleged against him that the decision he came to was precisely that which best suited his own personal interests. At the period of his death Bernadotte must have been nearly 80 years of age; and whether we consider him as a soldier or a sovereign, he was undoubtedly one of the most reputable of that numerous band of public adventurers whom the Revolution called forth from obscurity into the broad glare of notoriety.—Sun.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

The death of Charles XIV. of Sweden has withdrawn from the world the last of those sovereigns who filled the thrones of the principal kingdoms and states of Europe during the French revolutionary period and the subsequent reign of Napoleon Bonaparte, and who consequently took an active part in the sanguinary struggle which for a quarter of a century desolated the continent, and plunged it in internal and external war. The King of England (George III.) died in 1820, and the Prince Regent, who virtually governed the country from 1812 to the period of his demise, in 1830; Napoleon, the ex-Emperor of France, died at St. Helena in 1821; the first monarch of the restored Bourbon dynasty, after sitting on the throne of France for nearly 10 years, died in 1824; the gallant Emperor of Russia (Alexander), whose defeat of Napoleon's insane expedition in 1812 first contributed to undermine the power of the French despot, died in the following year (1825), whilst in the prime of life, and when exerting his utmost endeavours to ameliorate the institutions of his empire. The next great sovereign summoned by the stern mandate of death was Francis II., the last Emperor of "Germany," and the first of "Austria," who died in 1835, after an eventful reign of 43 years, half of which passed in wars and adversities. His great friend and ally, Frederick William III., King of Prussia, survived most of his Royal contemporaries, having remained on the throne until June, 1840, after a reign, equally fruitful in important events, of 43 years. Frederick William III. ascended the throne in the year 1797, and Francis II. of Austria in 1792. The venerable King of Holland (William I.) has only recently paid the debt of nature, after passing three years in the retirement of private life; and it is now our lot to record the death of Charles XIV., the late King of Sweden and Norway, after a peaceful and highly useful reign of 20 years.—Times, March 23.

FRANCE.

According to a letter from Naples, inserted in the Augsburg Gazette, a negotiation was then pending to effect a marriage between the Duke de Bordeaux and the third sister of the King of the Two Sicilies.

The Commerce mentions that Count Molé would leave Paris for St. Petersburg next May, and return by Constantinople, after visiting Moscow and the magnificent harbours and arsenals established by Russia along the Black Sea.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CLERGY.

The Chamber of Deputies resumed on Tuesday the discussion on the Secret Service Money Bill. M. Isambert directed the attention of the Government to the hostile attitude lately assumed by the clergy, who, he maintained, flattered themselves with the hope of destroying the liberties of the country. He then condemned the apathy manifested by the Cabinet in the quarrel of the Bishops with the University; and said that, by their timid conduct, Ministers emboldened them in their pretensions, and actually rendered themselves their accomplices by not resorting to the means provided by the laws to repress their libidinous attempts. M. Martin du Nord, the Minister of Justice, repelled the attacks of M. Isambert, and mentioned several cases in which he had taken proceedings against members of the episcopacy. M. Dupin, who spoke next, denounced in energetic terms the recent conduct of the clergy, which he declared bordered on open insurrection. "Let us protect the clergy," he said. "The Government of July has done more for it than either the restoration or the empire. The country parish priests in particular are entitled to your liveliest solicitude. But ministers of religion must know that the Government is for ever freed from their control, and that order and submission to the laws are their first duties. If they depart from them it behoves the authorities to visit the delinquents with all the severity of the laws and be inexorable." The discussion was still proceeding when our reporter closed his dispatch.—Times, March 21.

ADMIRAL DUPETIT THOUARS.

The subscription for the sword to be presented to Admiral Dupetit Thouars was still proceeding, but was beginning to flag. The effort of the Radical and Legitimist press to seduce the army into co-operation in this matter has, it will be seen, met with a powerful check from the colonel commanding one of the regiments quartered in La Vendee. It was not too soon, perhaps, for the necessity for his interference is fully proved by the very laudable step he has taken. The Réforme states, that "M. Lafrancois, Colonel of the 11th Light Infantry, has published the following order of the day relative to the subscription opened for a sword to be presented to Admiral Dupetit Thouars:—

"A subscription has been opened to offer a sword, said to be 'of honour,' to the brave Rear-Admiral Dupetit Thouars, on the occasion of an act which met neither the approbation of the Government nor of the Chambers. This manifestation of Republicans and of Carlists is made with an object evidently hostile to the Government and to the King himself, and not with a view to render homage to the conduct of Rear-Admiral Dupetit Thouars, who, moreover, has too much honour and patriotism to sympathize with those who pretend to offer him a sword which he could not accept without dishonour. The soldiers of the 11th Regiment are animated by too good a spirit to take part in any manner in the attacks directed against the Ministers who enjoy the King's confidence, or against our institutions; and I am persuaded, that, at the voice of our chiefs they will avoid the dan-

