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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT.
IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT.

Prerogative of the British Parliament.—By the arrival yesterday morning, of the ship Fanny, Capt. Forman, in 40 days from Greenock, we have received the London Globe of the 14th of July, which (although not so late by four days as were received by the Courier on Thursday last,) contains the speech delivered at the prorogation of the British Parliament.

On Saturday, the 12th of July, the House of Lords was crowded at an early hour. Among the crowd were a number of Foreign Ambassadors, and many Ladies of rank and fashion. At 2 o'clock, the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack, and in half an hour, his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, entered the House and took his seat on the throne. Shortly afterwards, the Speaker of the House of Commons attended by the Members of that House, and attired for the first time in his state robes, entered the door, advanced to the Bar, and addressed to his Royal Highness the following speech:—

"In obedience to your Royal Highness's commands, we his Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Royal Highness with our last bill of Supply, at the close of a laborious Session. Among the numerous subjects of deep public importance to which our consideration has been called, there are none that have more anxiously occupied our attention than those which relate to the Finances and Internal State of the country. In conformity with your Royal Highness's recommendation at the commencement of the Session, we took such steps as seemed best calculated to insure a full and serious investigation into the Public Income and expenditure. That investigation has continued throughout the Session. From that investigation much has been done—much unquestionably remains to be done; but we trust we are justified in the conviction, that in easing our expenditure by what the real interests of the empire may require, no apprehension need be entertained as to the stability of our resources."

"Deeply sensible of what we owe to your Royal Highness for having directed the Estimates to be laid before us at the commencement of the Session, with every reduction in the establishments that sound policy would allow, we have had the satisfaction to find that the Supplies might be provided without the imposition of any additional burdens upon the people; and we have the proud gratification to think, that, notwithstanding the gigantic and unparalleled exertions which this country has been called upon to make, and the difficulties and pressure which must necessarily be the consequence of such exertions, at no period of its history has public credit stood more sound, steady, and unshaken than at present."

"In considering, Sir, the internal state of the country, it has been painful to us to contemplate the attempts which have been made to take advantage of the distresses of a portion of the people, to convert them to wicked and mischievous purposes. His Majesty's faithful Commons, whilst they have been most anxiously engaged in such measures as might check the further progress of these attempts, have not been unmindful of such other measures as might afford relief to the pressure of that distress; with this view we have turned our attention to the encouragement of the fisheries, to the means of providing employment for the poor, and most diligently (although the limits of the Session would not allow the completion of a measure) to full and minute inquiry into the state and effect of the Poor laws, a question in which the wealth, the industry, and the morality of the nation are so deeply implicated."

tering up of final judgment against the Defendant, and cannot surrender his principal afterwards. The entering of special bail, therefore, in this case, after final judgment, was illegal, and a perfectly nugatory act, and could not exonerate this Deft. from his liability. The act of 1809, which in some measure, extends the privileges of the common bail was passed subsequent to this transaction, and the Deft. cannot have the benefit of it. The decision below was made by myself out of respect to the opinion of one of my brethren, who had given an order for the surrender. But I am satisfied that it was wrong, and must be reversed. The Plaintiff is therefore entitled to his judgment.

The other Judges, *Hay, Colcock Johnson and Cheves*, concurred.
Yancey for the motion,
Cogdell contra.

FOREIGN.

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"Whilst we have deemed it our first duty to deliberate with unremitting solicitude upon the subjects of paramount importance—to these alone our deliberations have not been confined. Feeling has intimately connected the best interests of the country with every thing that is of interest or concern to our ecclesiastical establishment; we hope that much of advantage will be derived to the Public, and much of convenience to the Clergy, from the revision and consolidation of the laws affecting spiritual persons."

"To Ireland our earnest attention has been directed, in providing for the more deliberate investigation of presentments to be made by the Grand Juries; a measure of most general influence over the whole of that part of the United Kingdom—a measure which we confidently hope will prove as salutary in practice, as it is unquestionably sound in principle."

"These, Sir, are the leading matters which have engrossed the labors of his Majesty's faithful Commons; and if the Session has not been marked with that brilliancy and splendor which has characterized former Sessions, yet

we have the conscious satisfaction to reflect that having had great duties to perform, to the performance of those duties we have applied a most faithful and indefatigable attention.

"Sir, the Bill which it is my duty humbly to present to your Royal Highness, is entitled, 'An Act for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year 1847; and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament,' to which, with all humility, we pray his Majesty's royal assent."

At the conclusion of this speech the Lord Chancellor received the Bill, to which, together with the Election Poll Regulations Bill, the royal assent was given.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent then read his speech, of which the following is a copy:—

My Lords and Gentlemen.
I cannot close this Session of Parliament without renewing my expressions of deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition. The diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the different subjects which I recommended to your attention at the commencement of the Session, demands my warmest acknowledgments; and I have no doubt that the favorable change which is happily taking place in our internal situation, is to be mainly ascribed to the salutary measures which you have adopted for preserving the public tranquility, and to your steady adherence to those principles by which the constitution, resources, and credit of the country have been hitherto preserved and maintained. Notwithstanding the arts and industry which have been too successfully exerted in some parts of the country to alienate the affections of his Majesty's subjects, and stimulate them to acts of violence and insurrection, I have had the satisfaction of receiving the most decisive proofs of the loyalty and public spirit of the great body of the people; and the patience with which they have sustained the most severe temporary distress cannot be too highly commended. I am fully sensible of the confidence which you have manifested towards me by the extraordinary powers which you have placed in my hands; the necessity which has called for them is to me matter of deep regret; and you may rely on my making a temperate but effectual use of them, for the protection and security of his Majesty's loyal subjects."

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to me; and for the laborious investigation which, at my recommendation, you have made into the state of the Income and Expenditure of the country. It has given me sincere pleasure to find that you have been enabled to provide for every branch of the public service, without any addition to the burdens of the people. The state of public credit affords a decisive proof of the wisdom and expediency under all the present circumstances, of those financial arrangements which you have adopted. I have every reason to believe that the deficiency in the revenue is, in a great degree, to be ascribed to the unfavorable state of the last season; and I look forward with sanguine expectation to its gradual improvement."

My Lords and gentlemen,

"The measures which were in progress at the commencement of the Session, for the issue of a new silver coinage have been carried into execution in a manner which has given universal satisfaction; and to complete the system which has been sanctioned by Parliament, a gold coinage of a new denomination has been provided for the convenience of the public. I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country; and of their desire to preserve the general tranquility. The prospect of an abundant harvest throughout a considerable part of the continent is in the highest degree satisfactory. This happy dispensation of Providence cannot fail to mitigate, if not wholly to remove, the pressure under which so many of the nations of Europe have been suffering in the course of the last year; and I trust that we may look forward in consequence to an improvement in the commercial relations of this and of all other countries. I cannot allow you to separate without recommending to you, that upon your return to your several countries, you should use your utmost endeavor to defeat all attempts to corrupt and mislead the lower classes of the community; and that you should lose no opportunity of inculcating amongst them that spirit of concord and obedience to the laws, which is not less essential to their happiness as individuals, than it is indispensable to the general welfare and prosperity of the kingdom."

The Lord Chancellor then read the Commission for proroguing the Parliament to the 25th of August next.

The London papers of July 18th, mention that letters from Rome express great doubts upon the probable recovery of the POPE. His health is represented to be much shattered by sufferings and old age.

The Emperor of Russia has sent to England four young Russians to be instructed in the new method of teaching; that they may be put at the head of Seminaries.

The Paris papers contain accounts from Algiers, stating the Dey was at war with the Bey of Tunis, and with the insurgents of Bona, where some revolt had taken place.

The marriage of the grand Duke Nicholas and the Princess Charlotte of Prussia was to take place at Petersburg, about the 3d or 4th of July.

A fever of the most malignant description prevails amongst the inhabitants of the city of Cork. A number of houses for the reception of the sick had been opened in various parts of the city.

Plague at Algiers.—A letter from Gibraltar, dated June 16, received at L. O. G. L. says—intelligence has been received from Algiers, stating that many are sick in that place. People who were all day in their shops, in good health, when they retire home at night after supper, make a convulsive cry and then are dead. Moors walking in the street suddenly die. It is said to be the plague.

From every part of Germany, tidings have been received of the fall in prices of corn. The Diet has decided that from the 1st of October, next, the transit of corn shall be free throughout all Germany.

On the anniversary of Louis XVIII. return to the capital, his Majesty reviewed 18 legions of the Imperial national guard upon the Boulevard Chomartin. The streets through which he passed were lined with military, and the white flag and other appropriate emblems were displayed from the windows. The number of men under arms were estimated at 86,000. The city was illuminated at night.

A steam-boat has been invented in France by a Mr. Humphrey, on a principle which renders explosion impossible. This vessel carries passengers between Berlin and Charlottenburg.

A horrid murder has been committed in Lisbon, which excited much interest. A Portuguese officer having drawn his sword on one of his sisters, on the interference of his mother, cut down and stabbed the latter through the heart. The unfortunate object of his first attack was also desperately wounded; and the other sister, in attempting her escape from the chamber where this tragedy was performing, was precipitated down a flight of stone steps, and her skull fractured. The wretched author of these crimes was soon after arrested in the street, but apparently totally indifferent to the bloody deed he had perpetrated.

Letters from Paris dated the 10th July make mention of some trifling disturbance at Strasbourg. The national guard was followed by many persons of low description hooting at them. The guard, who could have put them to flight in a moment, took no notice of them.

The Portuguese squadron which is to convey the princess royal of Portugal to the Brazils, was expected at Leghorn the 30th June.

The harvest in Italy promises great abundance.

The London Times of the 14th July, states that the American squadron, commanded by Com. Chauncey, which had been in the harbor of Marseilles, arrived off Leghorn the 21st ult. It consists of the Washington of 86 guns and 780 men, and two frigates, the United States of 44 guns and 440 men, and the Constellation of 36 guns and 330 men.

It was reported in England that the Austrian troops were to evacuate Naples.

It is mentioned from Rome that the Princess of Wales occupied the country house of the banker, Sculthess, on the summit of Mount Aventine.

The Duke of Northumberland has left a revenue to his eldest son of 80,000 pounds per ann.; and to each of the younger children he has bequeathed 100,000 pounds in cash.

The head of the late Mr. Ponsoby was opened by Mr. Lynn, the eminent surgeon of Parliament-street, and in it were found six ounces of extravasated blood, in a coagulated state. It is a matter of surprise that life could have continued so long with so great a pressure upon the brain.

A number of Scots emigrants, chiefly farmers and Shepherds from the Southern countries of Scotland, have been induced by the liberal encouragement of count Poe, a Polish nobleman, to settle as a colony on his estate of Douspoda, for the purpose of introducing the improved agriculture of Scotland into the fertile but ill cultivated plains of Poland. The tract is to be called Scotia. By an ukase of the Emperor Alexander, they are to be free from military conscription. A Presbyterian clergyman is to settle among them.

Parliament was prorogued, after an address to the prince regent, and a speech from his Royal Highness, on Saturday the 12th of July.

The Emperor of Russia, on the 7th of May, by Decree, established at St. Petersburg, an Imperial Commercial Bank. 1. Thirty millions of roubles, of the capital of the crown, are placed at the disposal of the bank. 2. The bank is allowed to take money—1st, on interest—2d, in deposit. 3. The bank gives loans on Russian goods, according to the principles of the discount office, and accepts bills, taking the per centage according to the course of commercial operations. 4. Half the directors to consist of public officers, and half of merchants. 5. The bank to be opened on the 1st of January, 1848. The integrity of the loans entrusted to the bank are guaranteed by the Imperial word.

From a large mass of papers, says the London Courier of July 14, received this morning from all parts of the empire, we have extracted accounts more favorable; nor are they partial, or confined to two, or three, or four countries—they extend to all parts of the three kingdoms.

The foreign papers are equally favorable, and plenty walking hand in hand with Peace, is likely to visit and bless every part of the globe.

An article from Turin, in the French Journals, says, an enormous fragment of a rock was detached from Mount St. Bernard, in the night between the 16th and 17th ult. which fell on the Commune of Villard St. Constant, and